GEF-8 REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

TABLE OF CONTENTS

GENERAL PROJECT INFORMATION 3

Project Summary 4

Project Description Overview 5

PROJECT OUTLINE 10

A. PROJECT RATIONALE 10

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION 18

Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project 32

Core Indicators 40

Key Risks 42

C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES 45

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS 47

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment 47

Stakeholder Engagement 48

Private Sector 48

Environmental and Social Safeguards 48

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS 49

Knowledge management 49

Socio-economic Benefits 49

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES 50

GEF Financing Table 50

Project Preparation Grant (PPG) 50

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation 51

Focal Area Elements 51

Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type 51

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS 52

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s): 52

ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK 53

ANNEX D: STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG) 70

ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES 71

ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING 72

ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE 72

ANNEX I: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS 76

General Project Information

Project Title Generating opportunities for livelihoods and biodiversity through participatory governance of natural resources and the economic diversification of the communities of the central forest corridor of Honduras	
Region Honduras	GEF Project ID 11213
Country(ies) Honduras	Type of Project FSP
GEF Agency(ies): FAO	GEF Agency Project ID 745092
Project Executing Entity(s) Secretary of Energy, Natural Resources and Minning (SERNA) National Institute of Forest Conservation (ICF)	Project Executing Type Government Government
GEF Focal Area (s) Multi Focal Area	Submission Date 6/27/2024
Type of Trust Fund GET	Project Duration (Months) 60
GEF Project Grant: (a) 5,329,453.00	GEF Project Non-Grant: (b) 0.00
Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c) 506,298.00	Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant (d) 0.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d) 5,835,751.00	Total Co-financing 42,212,607.00
PPG Amount: (e) 150,000.00	PPG Agency Fee(s): (f) 14,249.00
Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f) 6,000,000.00	
Project Tags CBIT: No NGI: No SGP: No Innovation: No	
Project Sector (CCM Only) AFOLU	

Taxonomy

Community-Based Natural Resource Management, Sustainable Land Management, Land Degradation, Focal Areas, Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands, Sustainable Livelihoods, Sustainable Forest, Ecosystem Approach, Sustainable Agriculture, Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use, Climate Change Mitigation, Climate Change, Community-based adaptation, Climate Change Adaptation, Livelihoods, Ecosystem-based Adaptation, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Mainstreaming, Biodiversity, Payment for Ecosystem Services, Financial and Accounting, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Demonstrate innovative approache, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Civil Society, Stakeholders, Non-Governmental Organization, Community Based Organization, Academia, Type of Engagement, Participation, Information Dissemination, Consultation, Partnership, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Private Sector, Local Communities, Indigenous Peoples, Awareness Raising, Communications, Beneficiaries, Gender-sensitive indicators, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender Equality, Women groups, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Capacity Development, Gender results areas, Participation and leadership, Access to benefits and services, Access and control over natural resources, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Innovation, Learning, Adaptive management, Indicators to measure change, Theory of change, Knowledge Generation

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
Significant Objective 1	Significant Objective 1	Principal Objective 2	Significant Objective 1

Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, including: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? (ii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative, how will this be achieved? iii), how will this be achieved (approach to deliver on objectives), and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. The purpose of the summary is to provide a short, coherent summary for readers. (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

1. Honduras has a unique combination of coniferous forests from the Northern Hemisphere and deciduous or broadleaf forests from the Southern Hemisphere, allowing for the encounter of unique flora and fauna species and vegetation types. Forests provide multiple ecosystem services for supply, regulation, cultural and population, such as water regulation, carbon storage, ecosystem and wildlife habitat conservation, scenic beauty or landscapes, and soil conservation. This rich and diverse natural capital in Honduras is critical to sustaining key economic sectors and supporting the livelihoods of the rural poor. Farming and livestock activities are part of the livelihood, and the agricultural sector accounts for 13.9% of the national GDP.

2. Despite its importance, the country's natural capital is rapidly degrading for several causes, including agriculture, mining, and livestock. The country's forests are increasingly degraded, losing their capacity to provide ecosystem services and benefits, and contributing to ecosystem fragmentation, biodiversity loss and climate change. At the same time, the country's high vulnerability to natural disasters and climate change negatively affects its economy. Honduras is a country severely affected by weather-related events and other hazards.

3. The proposed GEF project aims to address the degradation and fragmentation of Honduras' natural capital and improve the livelihoods of local communities in the productive landscapes in the Olancho Department with a particular focus on the landscapes area between Sierra de Agalta, Boquerón, and La Muralla protected areas.

4. The project will adopt a mosaic approach to sustainable production and conservation of land. 30 Potential OECMs with an estimated of 38 059 ha will be considered and the Project will support the Government's

initiative through SERNA to create the institutional and legal framework required for their timely declaration. This effort will complement the target of restoring 1,000 hectares of degraded areas and 163 185.86 hectares of landscapes under improved practices. The project will contribute to potentially mitigate 1,205,944 tons of CO2eq and to adopt and scale up nature-based solutions by smallholder farmers and the implementation of restoration activities in areas affected by unsustainable agriculture and other economic sectors.

5. Applying a gender approach the project will improve technical capacity, local and national governance, inter-agency coordination, and catalyze private sector participation strengthen selected value chains through access to finance and sustainable markets, benefiting 26,400 inhabitant in the intervention areas (40% women, 60% men) demonstrating the benefits of integrating biodiversity conservation into productive landscapes, and providing tools, knowledge and lessons at a significant scale that can be replicated in other parts of the country and the region. Additionally, the project will generate co-benefits such as improved food security, income generation opportunities and contribute to the empowerment of local communities. Additionally, the project will generate co-benefits such as improved food security, income generation opportunities and contribute to the empowerment of local communities.

6. GEF funding will enable Honduras to implement well-developed and globally recognized approaches, including the OECM and the NBS, which incorporate specific criteria for measuring the impact on biodiversity of productive activities and conservation efforts, supported by the development of incentive mechanisms and the provision of tools for knowledge management and impact monitoring. The project will contribute with several international commitments such as the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, among other relevant international instruments.

Project Description Overview

Project Objective

Implement a mosaic-based approach for a sustainable production and conservation in the central forest corridor of Honduras to reduce the degradation and fragmentation of strategic ecosystems and improve livelihood of local communities.

Project Components

1. Strengthening governance, design and implementation of tools to reduce the degradation and fragmentation of strategic ecosystems in the central forest corridor of Honduras

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
817,731.00	20,660,881.00

Outcome:

1.1 Improved capacities of men and women to implement integrated landscape management strategies in the landscape of the central corridor region of Honduras to achieve biodiversity conservation and long-term socio-economic benefits.

Project Indicators

30 potential OECMs identified with bd criteria

Gender-responsive capacity development plan implemented.

OECM standards/guidelines developed

1.2 Increased financial support and participation in conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems.

Project Indicators:

A pilot project for the estimation of carbon credits for inclusion in carbon markets in accordance with current national regulations

Financial support provided through a strengthened PES mechanism.

Increased financial resources/ investments for participation in conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem

Output:

1.1.1: Identification and application of environmental management tools for the selection of potential OECMs, ensuring positive impact and equal involvement of women and men.

1.1.2 Biodiversity criteria for inclusion in OECMs and NBS defined.

1.1.3 Institutions and governance structures strengthened and prepared to identify and implement OECMs and NBS based on a participatory and gender-responsive approach.

1.1.4: Potential OECM and NBS actions identified and prioritized through participatory and gender-responsive processes in targeted areas.

1.1.5 Identification of tools, technologies and technical support for OECM and NBS monitoring in the central forest corridor (multi-criteria tool), ensuring gender equity.

1.1.6 Gender-responsive capacity development plan to promote the value of conservation and ecosystem services.

1.1.7 OECM standards/guidelines proposed for inclusion in national or regional policy frameworks.

1.2.1 Proposal for a payment mechanism for ecosystem services with a gender perspective to promote biodiversity and ecosystem conservation and technical support for the compensation of ecosystem services provided.

1.2.2 implemented a pilot project in one of the potential OECMs to contain carbon credit estimation.

1.2. 3 inclusions of the carbon credit initiative in the carbon markets based on current national legislation

2. Support for implementation of nature-based solutions (NBS) and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) for improved management of agroecosystems and landscapes.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
3,703,357.00	15,212,275.00

Outcome:

2.1 Increased adoption of NBS linked to sustainable and climate smart production practices for sustainable forest management in target landscapes.

Core indicators.

Core Indicator 3: 1000 hectare of land and ecosystems under restoration

Core indicator 4: 163,185.86 Has of landscapes under Improved practices

Core Indicator 6: 1.205,944 metric ton of CO2e GHG potentially mitigated emissions

Core Indicator 11: 26,400 people benefiting from GEF-financed investments disaggregated by sex (40% women, 60% men).

Project Indicators

1000 farmers/landowners adopting climate smart/bd friendly practices (At least 30% will be women.)

2 agricultural products in the targeted zones with sustainable CSA/BD practices implemented.

2.2 Innovative financial and market mechanisms in place to promote sustainable production for smallholder farmers,

particularly women, through the development of gender-sensitive value chains

Project Indicators:

6 market linkages that promote sustainable production of smallholder families.
(Chains: coffee, wood, livestock and agriculture) at least 30% of the beneficiaries of the financial mechanisms will be women).

15 business relationships established.

Output:

2.1.1 NBS linked with climate-smart and biodiversity friendly production practices for sustainable forest management in the target landscapes identified and implemented.

2.1.2. Strengthening local capacities of both men and women to promote BNS and OECMs linked to climate and biodiversity friendly production practices in the central corridor through a gender-sensitive farmer field school approach.

2.1.3 Increased capacity and effectiveness of extension services in promoting sustainable forest and agricultural practices among local communities.

2.2.1 Cooperation partnerships established (gender sensitive) with the private sector (buyers and businesses related to agroforestry products [e.g., Corn/bean, and timber] resulting from the implementation of sustainable production practices).

2.2.2 Sustainable market relationships (sustainable credit lines, green banking, microcredits), established for the purchase and sale of products from climate and biodiversity-friendly value chains, with gender focus.

3.Knowledge Management

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
317,665.00	3,248,070.00

Outcome:

3.1 Systematization and knowledge management

Project Indicators:

At least one (1) document per value chain and OECM for the replication and scaling up of successful experiences in other production landscapes.

At least one (1) productive practice documented, including a description of how they are culturally appropriate and gender responsive.

At least one (1) guideline developed on the application of gender mainstreaming strategy to sustainable value chains implementing CSA-BD enhanced practices.

At least ten (10) communication products developed and disseminated through the communication channels.

Output:

3.1.1 Publication/guidelines documenting processes and lessons on the establishment of OECM and identification and implementation of CSA-BD friendly practices, developed and disseminated.

3.1.2 Documentation of culturally appropriated productive practices and gender approach developed and disseminated.

3.1.3 Publication/guidelines documenting processes and lessons from the application of gender mainstreaming strategy to sustainable value chains implementing CSA-BD enhanced practices.

3.1.4 Communication strategy developed and implemented with a gender-sensitive perspective.

3.1.5 Virtual platform with different capacity-building processes oriented to the objectives of the project.

3.1.6 South-South cooperation actions and exchanges with the Critical Forest Integrated Program (IP), conducted.

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
224,400.00	1,191,381.00

Outcome:

4.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Project System.

Project Indicators

Project M&E Plan developed and implemented including gender plan, Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) and Framework for Environmental and Social Management (FESM).

1 Mid-Term Review and 1 Terminal Evaluation

Output:

4.1.1 Project M&E mainstreaming plan implemented.

4.1.2 MTR and final evaluation.

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
1. Strengthening governance, design and implementation of tools to reduce the degradation and fragmentation of strategic ecosystems in the central forest corridor of Honduras	817,731.00	20,660,881.00
2. Support for implementation of nature-based solutions (NBS) and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) for improved management of agroecosystems and landscapes.	3,703,357.00	15,212,275.00
3.Knowledge Management	317,665.00	3,248,070.00
M&E	224,400.00	1,191,381.00
Subtotal	**5,063,153.00**	**40,312,607.00**

Project Management Cost	266,300.00	1,900,000.00
Total Project Cost ($)	**5,329,453.00**	**42,212,607.00**

Please provide Justification

PMC is 4.9%

PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

7. The Central Forest Corridor of Honduras is a vast region in the central part of the country, stretching from the southern coast to the northern border with Guatemala. The area is characterized by dense forests, high mountains, and diverse ecosystems that support a wide range of flora and fauna. This region is considered one of the most critical areas of biodiversity concentration in Central America, with many rare and endangered species found only here[1].

8. The eastern part of the Central Forest Corridor is an important conservation area with a high concentration of biodiversity, making it a priority area for conservation. This area is home to several protected areas, including the Rio Platano Biosphere Reserve, which is recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The Sierra de Agalta is a Key Biodiversity Area (KBA) with a significant presence of deciduous rainforest, representing at least 90% of the area. It is home to several important bird species, including *Dendroica cerulea, Electron carinatum* and *Procnias tricarunculatus*, all classified as vulnerable. In addition, *Bolitoglossa longissima* and *Hyalinobatrachium crybetes*, both amphibians, are classified as critically endangered. This unique situation is due to the exceptional location of the region and the presence of different micro-ecosystems[2].

9. The Central Forest Corridor of Honduras is highly vulnerable to climate change due to its direct exposure to climate risks, including extreme weather events, changes in rainfall patterns, and rising temperatures. The region is home to millions of people, including Indigenous communities that depend on natural resources for their livelihoods. Poverty levels in the region are higher than the national average. Results from the application of the Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis for Resilience on Food and Nutrition Security[3], indicate that the Department of Olancho is below the average of the multidimensional poverty index (0.557 vs 0.634), thus limiting the population's ability to prepare for and respond to the impacts of climate change as well as its food security resilience.

10. Deforestation and forest degradation undermine ecosystem services, disrupt local water systems, and cause severe land degradation, threatening agricultural productivity and livelihoods, and exacerbating the country's vulnerability to climate change and food insecurity. In addition to

climate-related hazards, forests are being depleted at an alarming rate, exacerbating dramatic biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation. One of the threats to biodiversity in the project area is the loss of habitat and fragmentation of forest cover in the landscape due to subsistence farming, widespread illegal logging, extensive cattle ranching, and industrial agriculture.

11. The expanding agricultural frontier, roads construction, illegal logging, wildfires, firewood extraction[4], has led to fragmentation and loss of native forest habitat and forest degradation; it is estimated that there is an average deforestation of 23,303 hectares per year at the national level (Honduras reference level, analysis 2000-2016[5]) and 1,797.30 hectares per year in the project area. According to Land Degradation using google Earth Analysis[6], forest degradation measures more 243 000 hectares during the last 15 years. There has been an impact of forest fires in the national, municipal, and private forest areas. According to the ICF, until 2022, 29,586 hectares have been reported affected, the departments with the highest number of fires are Francisco Morazán, Olancho, and Comayagua[7], its main cause being human action.

12. The area of intervention is essential for agricultural production in Honduras. The production of basic grains such as corn and beans, as well as livestock, is the main source of food and income for the local population. The central forest corridor of Honduras is also home to many small farmers who rely on the forest for food, fuel, and other essential resources. The area is an essential agricultural and livestock production area for the country's food security and to produce commodities such as coffee. In addition, the region has a thriving cattle industry that produces both meat and milk[8]. The indigenous group in the area practices a consumptive economy that revolves around the cultivation of small-scale food productions complemented by hunting.

13. Without projects interventions, the demand for agricultural land and unsustainable practices in agriculture (for crops and livestock) and forest activities (logging, plantation development) are likely to accelerate the rate of deforestation and forest degradation in the area, critically affecting the ecological functions of carbon stocks and sequestration, biodiversity, and long-term control of hydrological and biogeochemical cycles.

14. Therefore, the project aims to reduce deforestation in the target landscape through the implementation of sustainable land use practices, afforestation, and forest restoration, including consideration of landscape-level OECMs, and strengthened natural resource management capacity. Given its critical importance for biodiversity conservation and the provision of ecosystem services, the main issue to be addressed is the threat to the remaining rainforest fragments. This proposal aims to address the challenges of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and deforestation in the Sierra de Agalta (KBA), Boquerón and La Muralla buffer zones and productive landscapes by implementing a mosaic-based approach for sustainable production and conservation.

15. The project aims to reduce the degradation and fragmentation of strategic ecosystems while improving the livelihoods of local communities living near protected areas. The aim is to reduce

pressure on protected areas and the degradation and fragmentation of forests and critical ecosystems in the area. To achieve this, the project will focus on developing the institutional, technical, and legal framework for OECMs and implementing NBS with specific criteria to measure biodiversity within productive activities and conservation efforts, including the consideration of 30 potential OECM and support to the government for the creation of the policy and regulatory framework for the recognition of these areas and the identification of NBS with a mosaic approach, to increase biodiversity conservation in the targeted area. This will be achieved by working directly with organized smallholders present in the wider target landscape of 3 protected areas.

Table 1. Protected areas in the intervention zone.

No.	Name	Category	Ha
1	Sierra de Agalta	Parque Nacional	73 724.33
2	Boquerón	Monumento Natural	5 505.34
3	La Muralla	Refugio de Vida Silvestre	26 903.98
Total			106 133.65

16. The project focuses on identifying and strengthening OECM through a methodological approach that includes an analysis of structural ecological connectivity at the landscape scale, primarily in declared micro-watersheds and areas with community forest management concessions. This analysis allows the identification of connectivity routes that maximize the movement of biodiversity, selecting those areas that facilitate this movement and, therefore, contribute effectively to biodiversity conservation. Prioritized areas close to protected areas and with high forest cover were identified as priority areas. In addition, the process included a consultation workshop in Tegucigalpa with institutional stakeholders, where proposals were developed to strengthen management, governance and conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem services in these areas. Finally, the project plans to invest in strengthening 38,059.59 hectares distributed in 23 micro-watersheds and 7 assigned areas, selecting zones that not only contribute to conservation but are also viable within the project's investment capacities.

17. At the institutional level, the project will build on the existing national framework. Honduras has created a policy framework that allows for the generation of actions aimed at the objectives of the Project. The National Program for the Recovery of Goods and Services from Degraded Ecosystems, led by SERNA; the National Program for the Conservation of Terrestrial Ecosystems, and the National Biodiversity Strategy and Plan, seek to restore the productive rural landscape, through the articulation of policies and programs that facilitate the management of resources and the implementation of mechanisms and techniques with a participatory and inclusive approach and with respect to local culture, which allow the improvement of livelihoods and socioeconomic and environmental resilience.

18. Furthermore, the National Forest Restoration Strategy (ENR) aims to restore degraded and deforested forest areas of the national territory, seeking the participation of all sectors of society, in contribution to the fulfillment of the country's commitments to the year 2030. which amounts to restoring 1.3 million hectares of forest.

19. The National Program for the Recovery of Goods and Services of Degraded Ecosystems identified an area of restoration opportunities of 2,287,512 ha at the national level, focused on the recovery of environmental goods and services such as: the protection of biodiversity and its habitats, the improvement in quality and quantity of drinking water for consumption, the reduction of natural disasters, the protection of the coast and supply (mangrove ecosystem), reducing the effects in municipalities under drought, restoring areas affected by pests and strengthening the implementation of agroforestry systems. It also conducted a multi-criteria spatial analysis using the financial, social and environmental benefits resulting from the economic analysis and obtained the map of restoration priorities, which allows the identification of the 1 million hectares to be achieved in 10 years (2018 - 2028)[9].

20. The Social Forest System[10], established by the Forest Law, incorporates communities living in or around national areas of forestry into forest protection, management, afforestation, and integral use activities. The National Forest Policy, the National Forestry Program, and the National Community Forestry Strategy recognizes the right of interested peoples to property and possession of traditionally occupied lands and access to lands for subsistence activities. The Hydrographic Basin Restoration and Protection Program will focus on forest restoration in 150 municipalities. Olancho department is one of the targeted areas in this Program[11].

21. The general objective of the National Terrestrial Ecosystem Conservation Program is to contribute to the conservation of terrestrial ecosystems inside and outside protected areas, as a tool to reduce emissions from deforestation and increase carbon sequestration capacity to mitigate climate change, ensuring the sustainability of ecosystem goods and services for the benefit of the population. In addition, it has been proposed as a goal to reach by 2030, to reduce 50% of the annual gross deforestation observed in the 8 clusters prioritized in the Program and their equivalent CO2 emissions. With this goal, Honduras by 2030 would be reducing 17,423,904.60 tons of CO2 equivalent and by that same year, could have achieved revenues from the sale of emission reductions by reducing deforestation by 50% in the eight selected clusters, estimated at more than US$ 87 million[12].

22. The National Biodiversity Strategy and Plan contains four Strategic Guidelines: a) In situ Conservation, including Protected Areas with 1 policy, 4 strategies and 20 operations; b) Ex situ Conservation, with the themes: Conservation and Sustainable Uses of Biological Diversity, with 2 policies, 2 strategies and 31 operations; c) Technology Generation and Transfer, with the themes: Environmental Education, Information Exchange, Research and Training, Environmental Licensing and Land Management, with 5 5 policies, 12 strategies and 33 operations; and d) Equitable Distribution of Conservation Benefits, with the themes: Conservation and Sustainable Uses of Biological Diversity, with 2 policies, 2 strategies and 31 operations: Environmental Education, Information Exchange, Research and Training, Environmental Licensing and Land Management, with 5 policies, 12 strategies and 33 operations; and d) Equitable Distribution of Conservation Benefits, with the themes: Incentives, Access to Genetic Resources and Biotechnology and Biosafety, with 3 policies, 6 strategies and 26 operations, making a total of 11 themes, 11 policies, 24 strategies and 110 operations[13]. This ongoing process reflects Honduras's strong commitment to sustainable land management and its dedication to coordination between government agencies, stakeholders, and communities to achieve conservation goals.

Four main barriers were identified and will be tackled by this project.

Barrier 1. Weak enabling environment, including inadequate policies and strategies, and weak institutional framework to achieve sustainable land management practices and integrated territorial planning."

23. Despite the progress in national policies mentioned above, the legal framework is limited, including for the consideration of agroforestry and biodiversity criteria. The national strategy for restoring degraded ecosystems and ensuring the sustainable provision of related goods and services is incomplete. Although there are various legal provisions that could be used for this purpose, there is no specific legal framework for OECM, and the institutional and governance structures for OECM and NBS considerations are weak. In addition, territorial governance is

limited due to a lack of coordination and cooperation mechanisms between national, local and private sector stakeholders.

24. These institutional constraints hinder the implementation of integrated territorial planning at the local level that considers environmental benefits, including reduced deforestation and sustainable production of commercial goods. Without policies that recognize and address the linkages and interdependencies between natural and productive systems, there is a fundamental lack of integrated planning efforts. In addition, coordination among the various government institutions and their investments in the area is weak, making it difficult to effectively align economic activities with biodiversity conservation goals.

Barrier 2. Limited knowledge, and a lack of landscape management tools (LMT), and financial incentives hindering the adoption of sustainable agricultural and livestock practices and the restoration of degraded lands and ecosystems.

25. This barrier refers both to the lack of proper landscape management tools at the local level and the lack of knowledge necessary for its implementation and to restore degraded lands and ecosystems including biodiversity and ecosystems considerations.

26. There is a regulatory framework at the legal level, public policies, programs and plans that guide the prioritization and implementation of actions in landscape management, the adoption of sustainable practices in the agricultural sector, as well as the restoration of degraded ecosystems. However, the response to implementation in the territory is weak from central and local government institutions, especially the environment, forestry, agriculture, and livestock sectors. There are limited financial incentives available to producers and vulnerable groups to participate in restoration efforts and there are no clear national initiatives in this area. In the case of the central forest corridor, there is a lack of region-specific restoration plans to implement restoration practices.

Barrier 3. Limited capacity and lack of incentives to promote sustainable value chains with environmental and social benefits.

27. This barrier focuses on the organizational, technical, and business management limitations that hinder the adoption of sustainable value chains with environmental and social benefits. It highlights the lack of sustainable production skills among small producers, limited engagement with the private sector to ensure a market for deforestation-free products, and the absence of support for sustainable value chains. There is also limited capacity on public and private spheres to verify deforestation-free production and to provide timely information to stakeholders. Socio-cultural barriers also contribute to this challenge.

28. The coffee value chain is more complex in terms of marketing and processing compared to other chains present in the country. The same happens with its limitations, which were identified through a dialogue with its actors. The production link is the most vulnerable due to its wide range of

limitations, from fundamental issues, such as credit, to very particular issues, in this case, the aging of the coffee-growing population.

29. Regarding the marketing link, the limitations are more concentrated on issues associated with the market, technology, infrastructure, and organization. In the case of external marketing, market, credit, and transportation aspects weigh more. For the grain processing link, technology, infrastructure and training are the critical issues. Regarding the roasting link, the most sensitive limitations are technical assistance, training, credit, and market[14].

30. The little or no access to available financial resources affects different links in the chain. Furthermore, producers do not have the guarantees demanded by financial entities and, finally, the absence of execution of a training program that incorporates research, experience, training and technical assistance linked to the realities of the territories[15].

31. Limitations in the agricultural sector, especially among small producers, show a high percentage among those that do not own their land generating legal uncertainty related to land ownership. The Government's technical assistance programs are limited to coverage in space and time, and the financial access in poor. The loss of creole genetic material, and the significant advance of loss of fertility for planting are also negative factors. In addition, the limited access to agricultural technologies adapted and accessible to family farmers, the poor condition of many of the access roads from the productive units to local markets makes marketing difficult, and the limited access to efficient and adapted irrigation systems are also elements to be considered. There are also factors linked to municipal markets with limited infrastructure and supply of services, reduced add value in the products, limited associative management with a market focus and low participation of women and rural youth[16].

Barrier 4. Lack of mechanisms for monitoring and sharing best practices and lessons learned regarding environmental-friendly production practices limits upscaling in other landscapes and other production sectors, including grievance mechanisms.

32. Producers, local communities, and vulnerable groups in the region lack the capacity to implement LMTs for restoration, including the implementation of agroforestry systems that promote production alternatives to traditional agriculture and livestock production practices, and diversification of farms.

33. Finally, there is limited management of the existing knowledge on the part of decision makers and other key stakeholders 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.

34. There is a need for mechanisms or platforms for providing reliable data that can inform decision-making and help to evaluate the effectiveness of interventions and for sharing knowledge or targeted knowledge products in the country that would document and systematize best practices and lessons learned about biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management (SLM), and gender mainstreaming in production landscapes. Such mechanisms or platforms would help to ensure that good practices and lessons learned are documented, shared, and replicated in other landscapes and production sectors.

35. The project will overcome the previously mentioned barriers by implementing a mosaic-based approach for sustainable production and conservation in the central forest corridor of Honduras, focusing on reducing the degradation and fragmentation of strategic ecosystems at the project intervention area, while improving the livelihoods of local communities. The strategy will be achieved through the implementation of OECMs and NBS, with specific criteria to measure BD within productive activities and conservation efforts. The project seeks to strengthen the enabling and territorial governance framework for the restoration of Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) and sustainable production areas, and the diversification of basic grains production with livestock, timber, and resin. Ultimately, the project aims to restore 1,000 hectares of degraded areas and strengthen the selected value chains through access to financing and sustainable markets. The project will document knowledge and lessons learned from implementation, allowing for adaptive management and replication and upscaling in other landscapes and sectors in the country.

36. The project will foster interstate/intersectoral cooperation and aligning conservation, restoration, and rural development policies at regional, subnational, municipal and community levels. This will be ensured by strengthening governance structure, promoting local communities' participation, and supporting a long-term planning vision, enabling uptake by local stakeholders (policymakers, local communities, and private sector) and ensuring scalability and long-term sustainability through tailored financial mechanisms. Coordination with other initiatives at the sub-regional level and in the Latin American and Caribbean Region will also be explored.

37. Relevant stakeholders to the project, include national and regional institutions, local actors, and private sector, which plays distinct roles in the system, critical to deliver on the GEBs, adaptation benefits, and other proposed outcomes. The project will pursue social participation seeking to guarantee the needs, challenges, knowledge, and opinion of local communities (women, men, youth, and Indigenous peoples), national and regional governments, private sector companies willing to participate in sustainable value chains, local and regional NGOs and research institutions.

38. The project will fit within the current landscape of investments; on the baseline and ongoing investments, both GEF and non-GEF, and on lessons learned from previous projects in the country and region. Honduras has begun the setting of the National Voluntary Targets for the Land Degradation Neutrality with technical support from FAO. This program aims to achieve zero net loss of natural capital by considering indicators of land degradation, forestry, environmental, agricultural and energy laws and policies. The program promotes the protection, conservation,

and restoration of landscapes and biological corridors through afforestation, reforestation, and natural regeneration, with national-regional and local coordination.

39. The project also represents an opportunity for Honduras to advance in the implementation in an integrated manner the government's international commitment under UNFCCC to fulfill its NDCs, UNCCD, and the new Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) of the CBD.

40. The AFOLU 2040 Regional Initiative aims to transition the SICA Region towards a green and resilient economy. The initiative sets a goal for 2030 that the SICA region will restore and conserve ten million hectares of degraded lands and ecosystems, with the idea of reaching carbon neutrality by 2040. FAO is contributing to the AFOLU 2040 agenda with its own initiatives, which complement efforts through capacity development and the generation and dissemination of information for decision-making in the dry corridor. These initiatives aim to support more communities, producer associations, and local governments in implementing good practices in natural resource management, increasing their resilience in the face of climatic phenomena, and strengthening national institutions' capacities to comply with international conventions and treaties on the environment ratified by the country.

41. In the absence of the project, the baseline scenario indicates that relevant forest will remain under extreme risk of deforestation, mostly caused by the expansion of agricultural frontier and by insufficient instruments and approaches to promote intersectoral coordination. Territorial planning will not match the required scale to couple with both socioeconomic and ecological systems. Environmental policies will not provide multiple benefits in the long-term. The lack of incentives to sustainable and deforestation-free production chains will persist. Traceability and certification schemes, technical support, market incentives, synergies and agreements between authorities, producers, and the private sector remain disharmonized in the business-as-usual scenario. No specific funding and technical coordination will address it. The lack of private investments and technical capacity are preventing upscaling restoration and shifting towards sustainable land management practices.

42. The selection of the project, to address the drivers of environmental degradation and/or climate vulnerabilities, responds to the recognized effectiveness of the suggested measures, including OECMs and NBS.

[1] https://serna.gob.hn/dibio/.

[2] https://serna.gob.hn/dibio/.

[3] https://www.bancomundial.org/es/country/honduras/overview#1.

[4] Nivel de Referencia de Emisiones Forestales, SERNA ICF 2018

[5] Nivel de Referencia de Emisiones Forestales, Honduras SERNA, ICF, 2018.

[6] According to the analysis conducted by FAO through Google Earth Engine for the baseline of this project.

[7] SIGMOF managed by ICF, 2024. Consulted in https://sigmof.icf.gob.hn/wp-content/.

[8] PNDESH, 2010.

[9] https://info.undp.org/docs/pdc/Documents/HND/00072955%20PN%20de%20Recuperaci%C3%B3n%20de%20Bienes%20y%20Servicios%20de%20Ecosistemas%20Degradados.pdf

[10] FOREST LAW, PROTECTED AREAS AND WILDLIFE. DECREE No.156-2007. https://fapvs.hn/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/Ley-Forestal-Areas.

[11] https://icf.gob.hn/2022/09/12/5860.

[12] https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/2021-018-Es.pdf

[13] Fuente: https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/hon157214.pdf

[14] Álvarez, M. 2018. Analysis of the Coffee Value Chain in Honduras. 1st edition. Tegucigalpa, Honduras: Heifer Internacional, 40 pages)

[15] Study and analysis of the cocoa value chain in four Central American countries" for the Project "Knowledge Management of the Cocoa Value Chain in Central America" (Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala).

[16] Honduras National Family Agriculture Strategy 2017-2030

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole. The project description is expected to cover the key elements of good project design in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

43. The overall Theory of Change (ToC) of the project asserts that if a mosaic-based approach for sustainable production and conservation in the central forest corridor of Honduras, focusing on reducing the degradation and fragmentation of strategic ecosystems is effectively implemented, that will result in enhanced biodiversity and ecosystem services protection and social and economic enhanced conditions in the intervention areas. The project is structured in four interlinked components that address the barriers previously mentioned to achieve the necessary progress in the country.

44. To address these issues, the proposed project will work at a landscape scale to generate the enabling conditions for integrated landscape management, improved management practices, and promote the restoration of degraded land and ecosystem.

45. The project aims to strengthen the regulatory framework for implementing agroforestry systems as part of the national strategy to restore degraded ecosystems and ensure the sustainable delivery of related goods and services, including enhancing territorial governance and cooperation mechanisms between national-,

local-, and private sector-level stakeholders. Policies promoted under the project will recognize and accommodate connections and dependencies between natural and productive systems.

46. The development of management tools and knowledge necessary to restore degraded lands and ecosystems, as well as the promotion of financial incentives available to producers and vulnerable groups to participate in restoration efforts are expected to resolve on benefits for biodiversity conservation and reduced land degradation, as well as the restoration of degraded lands using LMTs and sustainable agroforestry systems.

47. Enhanced organizational, technical, and business management measures and sustainable production skills will contribute to the adoption of sustainable value chains with environmental and social benefits.

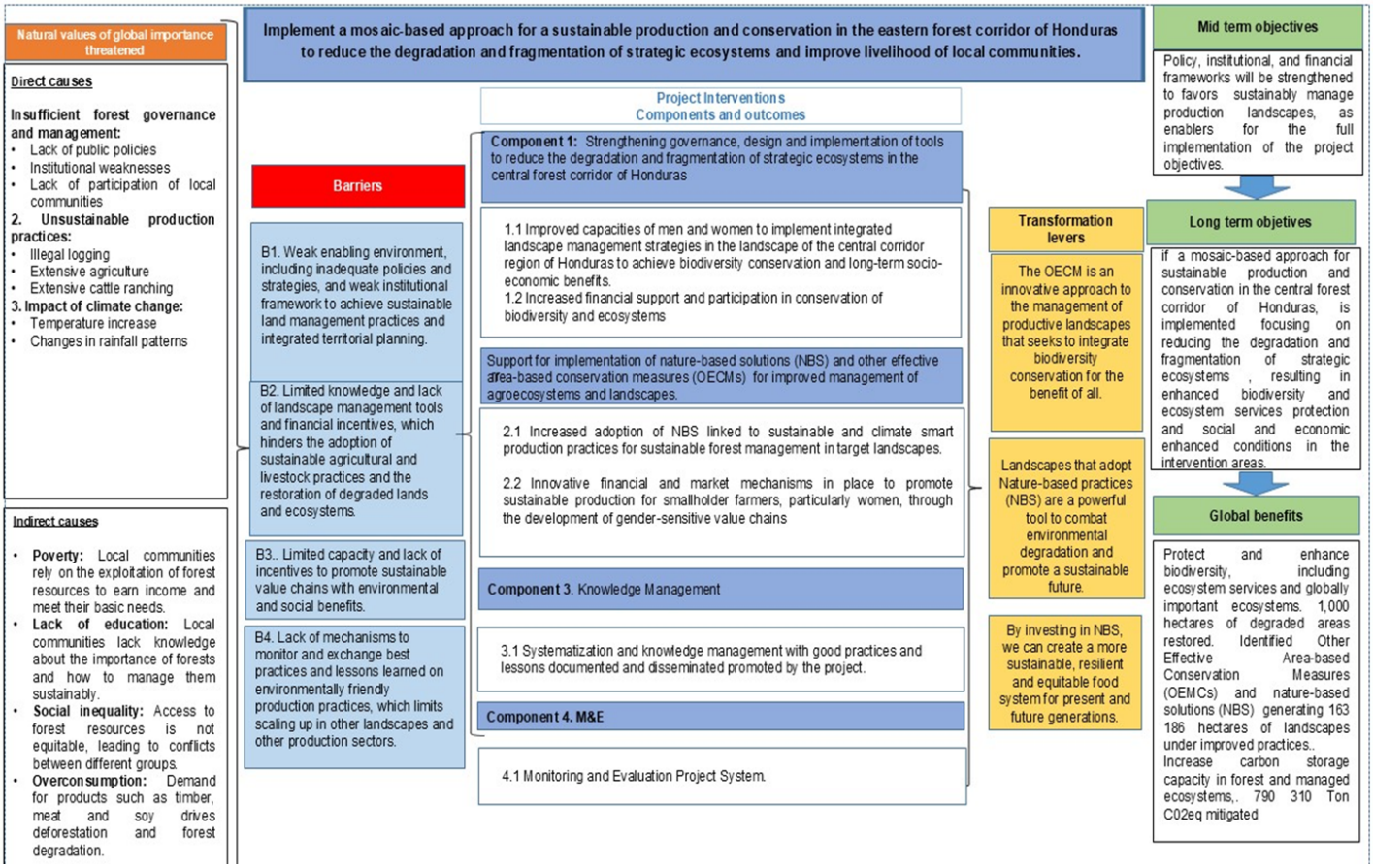
48. Systematic monitoring and increased availability of data will allow the assessment of the impact of interventions and guide future planning and investments. Relevant knowledge will be disseminated through platforms for sharing knowledge or targeted knowledge products, to document and systematize best practices and lessons learned about biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management (SLM), and gender mainstreaming in production landscapes.

49. The Project represents a key opportunity to address the challenges of biodiversity conservation, promoting the sustainable use of natural resources and to generate enabling conditions and catalyze actions to improve sustainable landscape management and restoration actions. This will be achieved through the improvement of technical capacities, local and national governance, inter-institutional coordination, and the participation of the private sector in Honduras, which is crucial for the implementation of the project and to ensure its sustainability and scalability.

50. Funding from the Global Environment Facility will enable Honduras to put into practice well-developed and globally recognized approaches, including OECMs NBS, which will incorporate specific criteria to measure the impact on biological diversity within productive activities and conservation efforts, supported by the development of incentive mechanisms and the provision of tools for knowledge management and impact monitoring.

51. In summary, the TOC recognizes the problems of insufficient forest governance and management practices, unsustainable production practices, and the impact of climate change on local communities and ecosystems. The solutions proposed involve working at a landscape scale to generate enabling conditions for integrated landscape management, improved management practices, and the promotion of degraded land and ecosystem restoration. This will be achieved by engaging the private sector to facilitate partnerships with small farmers and communities, providing technical assistance to producers to facilitate their adoption of NBS, and strengthening governance and technical capacities to manage natural resources at the landscape scale.

52. The project's success is dependent on assumptions that Institutional will to implement the new approaches is confirmed and conservation and climate change priorities maintained throughout the implementation of the project, stakeholders in the region recognize the need for improved forest governance and management practices, private sector agents are willing to participate and recognize the benefits of valorizing natural capital in their business models, and producers are interested on engaging in new models of production and to have access to credit to adopt CSA-BD enhanced practices and markets for their products. **See below a graphic representation of the Theory of change**.



53. The project will generate **global environmental benefits** related to protect and enhance biodiversity, including ecosystem services and globally important ecosystems, and Increase carbon storage capacity in forest and managed ecosystems, which would not have accrued without the GEF project (additionality). These benefits are linked to the strategic directions of the GEF-8, and to the following GEF core indicators:

- Component 2 will involve 163,185,86 hectares of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas) , with a focus on implementing sustainable production practices[1]. by implementing NBS linked with climate-smart and biodiversity-friendly production practices in landscapes and buffer

zones and using environmental management tools to select potential OECM, improving best production practices and conservation monitoring measures to promote sustainable alternatives to generate integrated benefits for biodiversity, land degradation and climate change. These outcomes will complement the target of restoring 1,000 hectares of degraded areas.

- Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (metric tons of CO2e): By promoting conservation measures in the remaining forest (152,000 hectares), promoting good practices in production systems (basic grains, coffee, and livestock) and restoring degraded areas (pine species), the potential impact of mitigation, using FAO EX ACT Carbon Balance tool, is estimated at 1,986,436 tCO2. This figure will be refined during the first year of project implementation.

- 26,400 people benefiting from GEF-financed investments disaggregated by sex (40% women, 60% men).

54. The current weak policy, institutional, and financial frameworks will be strengthened to sustainably manage production landscapes, including biological corridors. Regarding the fragmentation of natural ecosystems due to the expansion of basic grains, the project will increase the connectivity between KBAs using LMTs, including agroforestry. In addition, the productivity of agricultural products will be increased due to the use of technologies (sensors, computers, communication) and the availability of new inputs (improved seed, biofertilizers, biopesticides, agricultural machines). Finally, the project will enhance the monitoring of environmental threats in the project area.

55. The project will build on baseline projects and programs to deliver global environmental benefits. The project is structured in four interlinked components that address the barriers previously mentioned to achieve the necessary progress in the country.

56. **Component 1** Is focused on strengthening governance and design of tools to reduce the degradation and fragmentation of strategic ecosystems in the central forest corridor of Honduras, as a response to Barriers 1 and 3, by improving capacities of men and women to implement integrated landscape management strategies in the landscape of the central corridor region of Honduras to achieve biodiversity conservation and long-term socio-economic benefits (Outcome 1.1) and increasing the financial support and participation in conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems (Outcome 1.2).

57. Outcome 1.1 focuses on improving the capacities of men and women to implement integrated landscape management strategies to achieve biodiversity conservation and long-term socio-economic benefits. This outcome is directly connected to the creation and implementation of Other Effective Area-Based Conservation Measures (OECMs), as these strategies aim to safeguard biodiversity through landscape-level conservation measures that are both sustainable and inclusive.

Stakeholder participation and roles in relation to outcome 1.1:

- SERNA will play a critical role in the regulatory framework for OECMs, therefore, will lead this outcome. By leading consultations and defining national policies, SERNA ensures that OECMs

are aligned with national biodiversity goals and are integrated into local development plans. Their efforts to engage local communities ensure that the OECM framework is participatory and considers the socio-economic needs of the people living in these landscapes.

- ICF will contribute to identifying suitable areas for OECMs within the central forest corridor. Their technical expertise in forest management will help define and implement OECMs in key ecosystems that are critical for biodiversity conservation. ICF also plays a role in monitoring OECMs to ensure they remain effective and adapt to changing environmental conditions.
- Secretary of Agriculture and Livestock (SAG) will integrate sustainable agricultural practices into the OECM framework. By promoting practices such as agroforestry, climate-smart agriculture, and sustainable livestock management, SAG ensures that agricultural landscapes contribute to the conservation objectives of OECMs while also providing socio-economic benefits to local communities.
- NGO PROLANCHO, Foundation for the Integral Development of the Department of Olancho, will strengthen the local capacity for implementing OECMs at the community level. Their engagement with local communities, especially with an emphasis on gender inclusion, ensures that the OECMs reflect the knowledge, needs, and rights of those living in and around key ecosystems. They will also support the integration of local knowledge into the planning and implementation of OECMs.
- Commonwealth of Municipalities of Northern Olancho will support the coordination and integration of OECMs into municipal development plans. As local governance structures, they play a key role in ensuring that OECMs are recognized and implemented at the local level, contributing to both conservation and community development.
- NGO HEIFER, an organization specialized in strengthening the milk and meat value chain, will help to promote sustainable livestock practices that align with OECM goals. By helping livestock farmers adopt more sustainable practices, HEIFER ensures that livestock production systems do not undermine the conservation objectives of OECMs but rather support biodiversity preservation through better land and pasture management.
- College of Forestry Professionals of Honduras will help to enhance the technical capacity for OECM implementation through training and professional development. Their role is pivotal in educating forestry professionals on the design, implementation, and management of OECMs, ensuring that local stakeholders have the technical skills required for effective conservation.
- Honduran Coffee Institute (IHCAFE) will ´participate to ensure that coffee production within the OECMs is sustainable. By working with coffee farmers, IHCAFE helps integrate sustainable coffee-growing practices into the OECM framework, ensuring that coffee production does not degrade the ecosystem but contributes to biodiversity conservation.
- National University of Agriculture will contribute with research and scientific evidence to the monitoring and evaluation of OECMs. Through applied research, they will help assess the effectiveness of OECMs and recommend adjustments to improve their implementation and sustainability.
- Armed Forces protect the integrity of OECMs by providing security in conservation areas, particularly in remote regions where illegal activities could threaten biodiversity. Their role is crucial in preventing encroachment, deforestation, or poaching that could undermine OECM goals.
- Indigenous Peoples contribute traditional knowledge to the design and implementation of OECMs, ensuring that the measures respect and incorporate local customs, land-use practices, and territorial rights. Their active participation ensures that OECMs are culturally appropriate and that the rights of Indigenous communities are upheld in the conservation process.

58. Outcome 1.2 focuses on increasing financial support and participation in the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems. This outcome is directly linked to creating sustainable funding mechanisms, fostering private sector partnerships, and ensuring broad community participation in conservation activities. Each stakeholder involved will play a role in mobilizing financial resources, engaging various sectors, and ensuring that conservation efforts are adequately supported.

Stakeholder roles in relation to Outcome 1.2:

- SERNA is central to the policy framework that will facilitate increased financial support for biodiversity conservation. By leading national efforts to integrate conservation into the broader development agenda, SERNA ensures that public policies support financial mechanisms such as Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES). They also advocate for biodiversity financing at the national and international levels and will guide the development of a legal framework for the participation of local actors in funding initiatives.
- ICF will contribute to the development of forest-related financial mechanisms such as carbon credit programs. Their technical expertise in forest management allows them to identify areas where carbon sequestration can be maximized, and together with SERNA, ICF can integrate these mechanisms into national policies. By doing so, ICF helps create opportunities for financial flows from carbon markets, which will support conservation efforts in the central forest corridor.
- SAG will ensure that agriculture-based financial mechanisms are aligned with conservation goals. By promoting sustainable agricultural practices, SAG helps secure additional financial resources for land stewardship and ecosystem services. They will also play a role in identifying market-based opportunities, such as certification programs for sustainable products that can attract funding for conservation.
- National University of Agriculture will contribute to generate research and data that will help design financing mechanisms for conservation. Their research on ecosystem services will provide a basis for valuing natural resources, which is critical for attracting financial investments. Additionally, their involvement in developing new financial products for conservation will help increase support for the sector.
- Indigenous Peoples will participate by ensuring that traditional knowledge and customary rights are integrated into financial mechanisms. They will advocate for the inclusion of indigenous territories in PES programs and other financial incentives for conservation, ensuring that Indigenous communities benefit financially from the preservation of their ecosystems.

59. SERNA will lead the implementation of this Component, with the participation of UNAG ICF, indigenous organizations, community organizations (coffee, agriculture, livestock), and commonwealths and grassroots organizations such as trustees and Water Management Boards. It is important to remark that SERNA is the public body of Honduras in charge of the formulation, coordination and evaluation of policies related to the protection and use of water resources, renewable energies, the generation and transmission of hydroelectric and geothermal energy, mining activity, ecosystems, the National System of Protected Areas of Honduras (SINAPH), the protection of flora and fauna, among others. Considering these functions, and with the support of international technical cooperation (IUCN), representatives of indigenous peoples, SERNA and ICF are working together in strengthening their capacities and organizational structures, as well as in the generation of instruments and creation of enabling conditions that allow improving the governance of protected areas, biological corridors and microwatersheds, also promoting the recognition of other effective conservation measures (OECM). In this way, the project will complement these country's initiatives, at different levels, to strengthen OECM capacities, regulations and methodologies.

60. To achieve the first outcome, the project has several outputs, including the Identification and application of environmental management tools for the selection of potential OECM, ensuring positive impact and equal involvement of women and men (1.1.1), the definition of biodiversity criteria for inclusion in OECM and NBS (1.1.2), the strengthening and preparation of Institutions and governance structures to identify and implement OECM and NBS based on a participatory and gender-responsive approach. (1.1.3), potential OECMs and NBS actions identified and prioritized through participatory and gender responsive processes in the selected areas (1.1.4), the Identification of tools, technologies and technical support for OECM and NBS monitoring in the central forest corridor (multi-criteria tool), ensuring gender equity (1.1.5), a gender-responsive capacity development plan to promote the value of conservation and ecosystem services (1.1.6) and OECM standards/guidelines proposed for inclusion in national or regional policy frameworks (1.1.7).

61. Key elements for develop a national framework for OECM and NBS will be the establishment of standards and guidelines that will be included into national or regional policy frameworks that allow for improved connectivity between natural and productive systems, which will be critical to achieving the project's conservation and sustainable development objectives. The project will work closely with government institutions to ensure that policies are developed and implemented in a manner that is context-specific and tailored to local needs and priorities.

62. As a result, the institutions and the governance structures at local level will strengthen their capacities and preparation. The FINAH and the Pech population will participate in these processes. that will be carried out through a participatory mechanism including a capacity building plan, and tools, technologies, and technical support for monitoring of OECMs and NBS.

63. The second outcome of the Component related to increasing the financial support and participation in conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems (Outcome 1.2) involves the proposal of a payment mechanism for ecosystem services with a gender perspective to promote biodiversity and ecosystem conservation and technical support for the compensation of ecosystem services (1.2.1), the implementation of a pilot project in one of the potential OECM to contain carbon credit estimation (1.2.2) and the inclusion of the carbon credit initiative in the carbon markets based on current national legislation (1.2.3).

64. In this respect, it should be noted that Honduras adopted a PES Regulation [2][2], led by the ICF, but does not have an operational PES system just some pilot experiences and studies with valuations carried out. In this scenario, the Association of Municipalities of Lake Yojoa, with technical support from The Nature Conservancy, initiated efforts in 2001 to implement a system of conservation easements to meet water resource conservation needs and benefit private landowners. Other efforts have included the formation of the National Committee for Environmental Goods and Services of Honduras and the development of the National Strategy for Environmental Goods and Services of Honduras, as well as the proposal to implement a technological, economic, and institutional model for PES in coffee watersheds (2003-2004)[3][3]. Thus, under this outcome, the ICF, municipalities, SERNA, among other stakeholders will work together to increase financial resources and investments for participation in conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem.

65. **Component 2** will provide support for implementation of nature-based solutions (NBS) and OECMs for improved management of agroecosystems and landscapes, as a response to Barrier 2 and 3. By providing landscape management tools, and financial incentives hindering the adoption of sustainable agricultural and livestock practices and the restoration of degraded lands and ecosystems.

66. The Component aims to promote sustainable production practices through the implementation of NBS and OECMs that mainstream biodiversity considerations to improve local and global ecosystem services. The Component has two main outcomes. Firstly, the identification and implementation of NBS linked with climate-smart and biodiversity friendly production practices for sustainable forest management in the target landscapes (2.1), including as outputs NBS linked with climate-smart and bd friendly production practices identified and implemented (2.1.1), Strengthening local capacities of both men and women to promote NBS and OECMs linked to climate and biodiversity friendly production practices in the central corridor through a gender-sensitive farmer field school approach (2.1.2) and Increased capacity and effectiveness of extension services in promoting sustainable forest and agricultural practices among local communities (2.1.3).

67. The second Outcome relates to put in place innovative financial and market mechanisms to promote sustainable production for smallholder farmers, particularly women, through the development of gender-sensitive value chains (2.2) by establishing gender sensitive cooperation partnerships with the private sector (buyers and businesses related to agroforestry products [e.g., Corn/bean, and timber] resulting from the implementation of sustainable production practices) (2.2.1) and sustainable market relationships (sustainable credit lines, green banking, microcredits), established for the purchase and sale of products from climate and biodiversity-friendly value chains, with gender focus (2.2.2). Special consideration to target women's groups at the national and regional levels will be given, to support women land users to gain relevant knowledge and skills in NBS.

68. **Outcome 2.1** aims to increase the adoption of **nature-based solutions (NBS)** linked to sustainable and climate-smart production practices for sustainable forest management in target landscapes. This outcome involves a series of key stakeholders who will play critical roles in ensuring the successful implementation of these solutions, each contributing in different ways to the process.

Stakeholder participation and roles in relation to outcome 2.1:

- **SERNA** will lead the formulation of **policies and regulatory frameworks** to integrate NBS into sustainable forest management. SERNA also coordinates participatory consultations with local communities to ensure that the strategies are aligned with national goals and local needs.
- **ICF** will provide **technical expertise** on sustainable forest management. They will help identify the key areas in the central forest corridor where NBS can be applied to improve biodiversity conservation and ecosystem management. ICF will also assist in monitoring the effectiveness of NBS and ensuring their long-term sustainability.
- **SAG** will promote the adoption of **sustainable agricultural practices** that are linked to NBS. By supporting producers in implementing climate-smart practices, SAG ensures that agriculture and forest management are mutually reinforcing and contribute to the overall health of ecosystems.
- **PROLANCHO** will play a crucial role in **mobilizing local communities**. Through awareness campaigns and training, PROLANCHO will engage local actors, especially in rural areas, and help them adopt NBS that will contribute to ecosystem restoration and sustainable forest management.
- **Association of Municipalities of Northern Olancho** will support **local implementation** of NBS by facilitating coordination between local authorities and the communities. Their involvement ensures that NBS are adapted to the local context and that community engagement is a priority.

- **HEIFER** works with **livestock communities** to promote **sustainable livestock practices** that are aligned with conservation objectives. By helping farmers adopt climate-smart livestock management practices, HEIFER ensures that these practices support the broader goals of biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management.
- **College of Forestry Professionals of Honduras** will provide **training and capacity building** for forestry professionals. Their role is to ensure that those managing forests are well-equipped to implement NBS effectively, applying the latest knowledge and techniques in sustainable forest management.
- **IHCAFE** will promote **sustainable practices within the coffee value chain**, aligning coffee production with conservation goals. IHCAFE will help coffee farmers adopt practices that reduce deforestation and enhance the ecological benefits of coffee cultivation.
- **National University of Agriculture** conducts **research and provides evidence** to assess the impact of NBS on ecosystem health and forest management. Their research will be crucial in providing data on the effectiveness of NBS and informing the adaptation of strategies.
- **Indigenous Peoples** will participate and contribute with its **traditional knowledge** that is essential for the successful implementation of NBS. Their involvement ensures that the solutions are culturally appropriate and respect indigenous territorial rights, integrating traditional land stewardship practices with modern conservation techniques.

69. Outcome 2.2 focuses on developing innovative financial and market mechanisms to promote sustainable production for smallholder farmers, with an emphasis on women, through the creation of gender-sensitive value chains. This outcome involves a series of key stakeholders who will facilitate access to financial tools and market opportunities for smallholder farmers.

Stakeholder participation and roles in outcome 2.2:

- SERNA will lead the formulation of policies and regulatory frameworks, ensuring that financial mechanisms are inclusive and support the participation of women and indigenous groups.
- ICF will develop financial mechanisms related to sustainable forest products, linking them to smallholder farmers and promoting conservation.
- SAG will promote financial products and tools accessible to farmers, supporting the adoption of sustainable agricultural practices.
- National Bank for Agricultural Development (BANADESA), manages financial resources for the development of production and productivity in agriculture, livestock, fishing, poultry, beekeeping, forestry and other activities related to primary processing, so it will participate and will be invited to design innovative financial instruments.
- Federation of Savings and Credit Cooperatives of Honduras (FACACH) promotes development and competitiveness, through the provision of financial, technical, educational and technological services.
- PROLANCHO mobilizes and trains local communities, especially women, to access financial mechanisms and participate in markets.
- Association of Municipalities of Northern Olancho supports the local implementation of NBS, facilitating coordination between authorities and communities to integrate value chains.
- HEIFER works on developing financial mechanisms for sustainable livestock, helping smallholder farmers, especially women, adopt practices that contribute to conservation.
- College of Forestry Professionals of Honduras trains professionals and smallholder farmers in sustainable forestry practices, encouraging the adoption of sustainable value chains.
- National University of Agriculture conducts research on financial mechanisms and farmers' access to these products, providing key data to improve their effectiveness.

- Indigenous Peoples will participate and ensure that the mechanisms are culturally appropriate and respect the territorial rights of Indigenous communities.

70. **Component 3** of the project focuses on knowledge management and systematization of successful experiences within sustainable value chains and production landscapes. Its main objective is to collect, document and share lessons learned and best practices developed during the implementation of Climate Smart Agriculture and Biodiversity Conservation (CSA-BD) activities. This component seeks to ensure that the knowledge acquired can be used in other productive contexts, facilitating the replicability and scaling up of these experiences in new areas of intervention. SERNA will support the strengthening of a knowledge management tool in the project area, with the support of UNAG, which has extensive experience and knowledge on the subject. Support from SERNA and UNG will contribute to interconnectivity with existing national networks, emphasizing gender inclusion. One of the core activities of this component is the documentation of at least one document per **value chain** and **OECM** (Effective and Multi-Purpose Conservation Areas). These documents will capture successful experiences that can be replicated in other productive landscapes. The collection of these lessons and best practices is crucial to ensure that the knowledge acquired does not remain localized but is disseminated and made available to other actors involved in sustainable agriculture.

71. Additionally, the project will focus on documenting culturally appropriate productive practices that incorporate a gender perspective. At least one practice will be documented, highlighting how these practices are adapted to local cultural traditions and meet the needs and capabilities of both women and men in the communities. This approach ensures that the proposed solutions are inclusive and that women can actively participate in decision-making and benefit from the activities being implemented. The component also envisions the development of a **guideline on the application of gender strategies** in sustainable value chains implementing CSA-BD enhanced practices. This guideline will provide project implementers with direction on how to effectively integrate gender perspectives into their strategies and activities, promoting equality and the empowerment of women in productive processes. This information will support key national legislation and strategies such as “Honduras Gender Equality and Equity Plan” and “Gender equity and environment strategy 2016-2016', led by SERNA, that seeks to reduce gender inequalities related to the environment, as well as the equitable participation of men and women in the development, execution and evaluation of environmental policies and programs.

72. In terms of communication, the component aims to create and disseminate at least ten communication products, such as publications, newsletters, and videos, to share lessons learned and best practices from the project. These products will be distributed through appropriate channels, ensuring that the information reaches a broad and diverse audience, with particular attention to gender perspectives, so that all social groups, regardless of gender, can access this information. A **virtual platform** will also be implemented, serving as a resource center for **capacity building** in the different aspects of the project. This platform will provide training to the actors involved, facilitating access to educational materials and promoting the development of skills in implementing sustainable practices and applying gender strategies.

73. The component 3 will include **South-South cooperation** actions, aimed at facilitating the exchange of knowledge and experiences between countries with similar contexts. These exchanges will strengthen collaboration networks among countries in the Global South, enabling mutual learning and the expansion of best practices. In particular, exchanges with the **Critical Integrated Forest Program (IP)** will be promoted to share lessons learned on the implementation of sustainable agro-environmental approaches. Finally, the component will develop and implement a communication strategy with a gender-sensitive perspective. Through the design and implementation of a communication strategy, the project seeks to: i) raise awareness among various social and political actors about the importance of conserving the forest

landscapes and biodiversity; ii) revalue the country's cultural and natural heritage; iii.) inform about the role of forest management, NBS, agroforestry, value chains and responsible trade in the strategy for biodiversity conservation and the strengthening of sustainable livelihoods. The project will support the design, implementation and evaluation of the impact of the creative participatory communication strategy in mass media (radio and press), including audiovisuals, messages in social networks, posters, among others, to raise awareness among communities and decision makers. The strategy should include culturally tailored outreach to Indigenous Peoples and communities, with a gender focus.

74. Outcome 3.1 focuses on systematizing knowledge and managing the lessons learned from the project, ensuring that good practices are shared and scaled. Several key stakeholders will contribute to this outcome by helping to document and disseminate knowledge, creating opportunities for replication and scaling up of successful strategies.

Stakeholder participations and roles in Outcome 3.1:

- SERNA will lead the documentation and dissemination of national-level good practices, ensuring that the lessons learned are aligned with national policies and strategies.
- ICF will contribute technical knowledge to systematize successful forest management practices, helping to document and share effective conservation strategies.
- SAG will document agricultural practices that support sustainability, ensuring they are shared and promoted as good practices for scaling.
- PROLANCHO will collect community-based lessons and best practices from local projects, sharing them with broader audiences to increase local engagement.
- Commonwealth of Municipalities of Northern Olancho will help disseminate knowledge at the municipal level, ensuring local authorities are informed and can replicate successful practices.
- HEIFER will share livestock sustainability practices, ensuring that lessons learned from smallholder livestock projects are systematized and accessible to others.
- College of Forestry Professionals of Honduras will assist in documenting forestry practices, ensuring that good forest management practices are shared and promoted in the forestry sector.
- IHCAFE will document sustainable coffee production techniques, sharing these lessons with coffee farmers and related value chains.
- National University of Agriculture will conduct research and evaluations, contributing to systematizing the impact of NBS and sustainable practices.
- Indigenous Peoples will share their traditional knowledge to ensure that indigenous practices are included in the systematization process and recognized as valuable contributions.

75. **Component 4** corresponds to project monitoring and evaluation and contributes to the removal of Barrier 4 by facilitating the sharing of best practices and lessons learned regarding environmentally friendly production practices. M&E will be performed at three levels: project outcomes and impacts in relation to the logical framework; delivery of project outputs in accordance with annual work plans; and monitoring of project implementation and outcomes. This component specifies the monitoring and evaluation framework for the project, that will be monitored through regular meetings between the GEF Implementing Agency focal point (FAO Honduras), the Chief Technical Advisor (CTA) and PSC (see section 'Institutional Arrangements and Coordination' for a discussion of each of these roles). The PMU will prepare reports in accordance with GEF and FAO policies and guidelines. The M&E will present important milestones such as an initial workshop and report that will gather relevant stakeholders, annual planning, Progress reports on the Environmental and Social Management Plan, including the Gender and Indigenous Peoples Action

Plan, Project Implementation Review (PIR), Semiannual technical and financial reports, Mid-term review (MTR) and Terminal Evaluation (TE).

76. Outcome 4.1 focuses on establishing and implementing a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system that tracks project progress, integrates gender-sensitive approaches, and ensures effective management of environmental and social impacts. Several key stakeholders will contribute to the development, implementation, and oversight of the M&E system to ensure its effectiveness and sustainability.

Stakeholder Roles in Relation to Outcome 3.1:

- FAO, as an implementing agency, will lead the project cycle and reports in accordance with GEF and FAO policies and guidelines.
- PMU will coordinate day to day planning and reporting in accordance with GEF and FAO rules, and in coordination with the Project Steering Committee.
- SERNA will provide leadership in integrating environmental indicators into the M&E system, ensuring that the monitoring process aligns with national environmental goals and policies.
- ICF will contribute technical expertise to develop the M&E system for forest management, ensuring that forest-related activities and biodiversity conservation efforts are effectively monitored and evaluated.
- SAG will ensure that agriculture-related indicators are included in the M&E system, tracking the impact of sustainable agricultural practices on the environment and local communities.

77. The private sector's involvement in the Project will employ the Regional Platform for Sustainable Livestock and producers of basic grains. In addition, the forestry sector will be represented by ANASILH, FEPROAH, APROCAHO, FENAGH, and local cattle ranchers' associations. The goal of this representation is to incorporate NBS into their value chains and promote climate-smart and biodiversity-friendly sustainable production practices. To identify potential NBS and target value chains, a specific study will be conducted that will also identify each subsector's specific role within the governance of the project.

78. The project recognizes the importance of women in natural resource management and their extensive knowledge of local areas. Women will play a central role in the project as beneficiaries of incentives (40% of beneficiaries), technical support, and training for implementing improvements in production, as well as from restoration activities and production diversification, including agroforestry. The project aims to support sustainable agriculture practices and increase the income of small and medium women producers of corn and bean, ensuring food security for women and their families.

79. During the project preparation phase, consultations were held at the national level with a high participation of women. Further consultations took place during the PPG phase, including at the local level. A gender analysis has been developed during PPG phase, building on the previous analysis and consultations to better identify practical gender needs, including conditions of women in terms of access to resources, services and opportunities, and strategic gender interests in terms of decision-making. This analysis has been used to develop a Gender Action Plan with gender-based indicators, specific activities, and funds to ensure women participation and decision making and generate socioeconomic benefits for women. In this way, the project

aims to contribute to close gender gaps, and encourage and monitor women participation in all the project activities.

80. In general, the analysis of gender gaps in the intervention area does not differ from that of the rest of the country, so the incorporation of the gender perspective is a fundamental axis to guarantee the success and sustainability of women and men. Therefore, Honduras' gradual progress on gender issues is an opportunity to join efforts to reduce inequalities, considering that women constitute 53.3% of the total Honduran population, which in absolute terms represents 5,112,114 inhabitants: 56.7% are concentrated in the urban area and 43.3% in the rural area[4][4].

81. In the department of Olancho, the main productive activities are livestock and agriculture; carried out mostly by men, with the municipality of Catacamas having the highest concentration of basic production farms and the municipality of Juticalpa, the marketing sector. Women's work is concentrated on cleaning, food preparation and childcare. In the case of women who go out to work, it is mostly because they do not have the support of a housemate or to improve family income. For women who live in the rural sector and who conduct some type of agricultural work, this is considered a collaboration with their household partner, but it is an unpaid activity. Any of these activities (milking, carrying firewood, harvesting, among others) are considered a complement to household responsibilities.

82. The project encompasses eleven municipalities in the department of Olancho, where seven of the municipalities register the presence of Nahua and Pech indigenous population. The Nahua people, one of the newly organized Indigenous groups in Honduras, can be found in the municipalities of Catacamas, Gualaco, Guata, Jano, and Esquipulas del Norte. The Nahua population is dedicated to cultivating crops such as corn, cassava, beans, coffee, and small rice crops, as well as animal husbandry. As an organizational structure, this population has a representative federation, they do not have legal status, and their operations are based on ancestral principles and their own governance structure. The Pech population is particularly located in the municipality of Dulce Nombre de Culmí.

83. the Tawahka ethnic group is the only Indigenous group present in Catacamas, which is part of the project intervention area, but is outside the prioritized corridor. Like other indigenous groups, the Tawahkas practice a consumptive economy that revolves around the cultivation of crops like cassava, plantains, malanga, bananas, sweet potatoes, squash, beans, and coffee. These small-scale food productions are complemented by hunting deer, danto, jaguilla, agouti, and some birds.

84. A first approach has been made from the Project's perspective with the indigenous populations. Leaders of the Nahua Indigenous Federation of Honduras (FINAH) were convened to identify the indigenous peoples of the area and socialize the project. In the municipality of Catacamas, department of Olancho, a meeting was held with representatives of the indigenous peoples, specifically with the Nahua population. This meeting was attended by municipal representatives from four municipalities and the president of FINAH. As with the Nahua population, a first approach has been made with the Pech population, where their leader

has been informed about the project design, its objective and areas of intervention in Olancho. By mandate of FAO, every project where there is an indigenous population activates the process of free, prior and informed consultation (FPIC), whose main objective is to consult with indigenous peoples on the relevance of project actions in their territories and ensure their participation through the signing of an implementation agreement for the action, which is reviewed each year for subsequent renewal, this ensures consent for project implementation and the active participation of indigenous peoples, this process began in the PPG phase and will conclude in the implementation phase. Honduras does not have a general regulation for these consultations. For the purposes of the project, the FAO FPIC methodology was used, which covers the process of identifying communities belonging to indigenous populations, project socialization, consultations, agreements and project monitoring.

85. These organizations will benefit from training and education activities and incentives to promote sustainable production practices. Community and indigenous peoples' organizations (e.g., the Nahuals) will receive training to support the restoration of ecosystem goods and services on degraded lands, which will be part of the agreement to implement the project because of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC).

86. The proposed GEF project represents a key opportunity to implement innovative actions that (i) generate enabling conditions and (ii) catalyze actions to enhance ecosystem conservation and improve sustainable landscape management and restoration.

87. The project will be innovative in many ways, being the first time Honduras engage on the creating the framework for the development and implementation of OECMs (Component 1). Other innovative practices will be conducted when dealing with the management improvement on behalf of biodiversity and considering sustainable land management through NBS and other practices, including OECMs, (Component 2). The project will also innovate on the use of financial and market mechanisms (Component 2) in the way it uses specific criteria to measure biodiversity within both productive activities and conservation areas, such as micro-watersheds that have been declared as protection zones And by considering carbon credits as a way to access carbon markets. 1Additionally, the project will use landscape tools to identify specific contributions to biodiversity, land degradation, and climate change. By doing so, the project aims to promote sustainable production practices that benefit both the local communities and the environment, while also protecting biodiversity and contributing to the fight against climate change.

88. Besides the general approach, this innovative project is centered on an inclusive business model that prioritizes small producers, women in particular, resulting in enhanced social and environmental advantages. The best practices in the production chains of corn and bean will allow producers to better position their products in markets.

89. Further innovations are institutional sustainability will be achieved by strengthening policy, institutional, and financial frameworks to sustainably manage production landscapes. New regulations, incentives, and financial instruments to incentivize biodiversity conservation, restore degraded lands, and practice sustainable production will contribute to financial sustainability. Strengthened capacity of public, private sector, and civil society stakeholders at the national and local levels through improved tools for territorial planning.

90. Implementation of LMTs, sustainable production of corn and bean and other crops, and improved monitoring using multiple tools and training of environmental authorities will provide the conditions to reduce deforestation and ensure environmental sustainability. The project has a significant potential for replication, and it is designed to be scaled up within Honduras after the initial demonstration in the selected project area. Component 3 of the project has a built-in framework for replicability, which will serve for project monitoring and generate knowledge for continuous learning. The project will disseminate good practices and lessons learned to a broader range of stakeholders through various communication channels, including websites, information networks, forums, and publications, to support replication and scaling-up.

91. By working with the private sector to establish innovative financing schemes to invest in ecosystems services, this project is expected to leverage additional resources for the restoration of degraded land and the maintenance of key ecosystem services.

92. The project interventions and budget have been designed to maximize GEBs benefits through targeted activities with key stakeholders. Project management and monitoring costs are limited and in line with the most updated GEF policies. The project execution agency and the rest of national project stakeholders involved in the implementation of activities execution have a strong presence in the different targeted regions. This will further ensure a cost-effective approach while project staff, consultants and service providers will be contracted to benefit from the expertise already present in the country. FAO will provide targeted technical assistance related to knowledge management.

93. FAO is committed to ensuring the meaningful, effective, and informed participation of stakeholders, including the donor, government authorities, other NGOs and communities in the formulation and implementation. As such, FAO follows a consultative process to engage stakeholders at all stages of the project.

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[1] according with existent micro basins plans, communitarian forestry management plans and other landscapes management tools that can apply to promote the reduction of the degradation and fragmentation of key ecosystems in the area.

[2] https://icf.gob.hn/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/Reglamento-PSA-Version-Final-IND-8-IV-TRIM-2015.pdf.

[3] https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/ee58d8b3-e6fd-4171-a49e-b776c16bc83a/content#:~:text=El%20Pago%20por%20Servicios%20Ambientales,resguardados%20en%20las%20%C3%A1reas%20protegidas . https://asidehonduras.org/portfolio-view/esquema-de-pagos-por-servicios-ambientales/

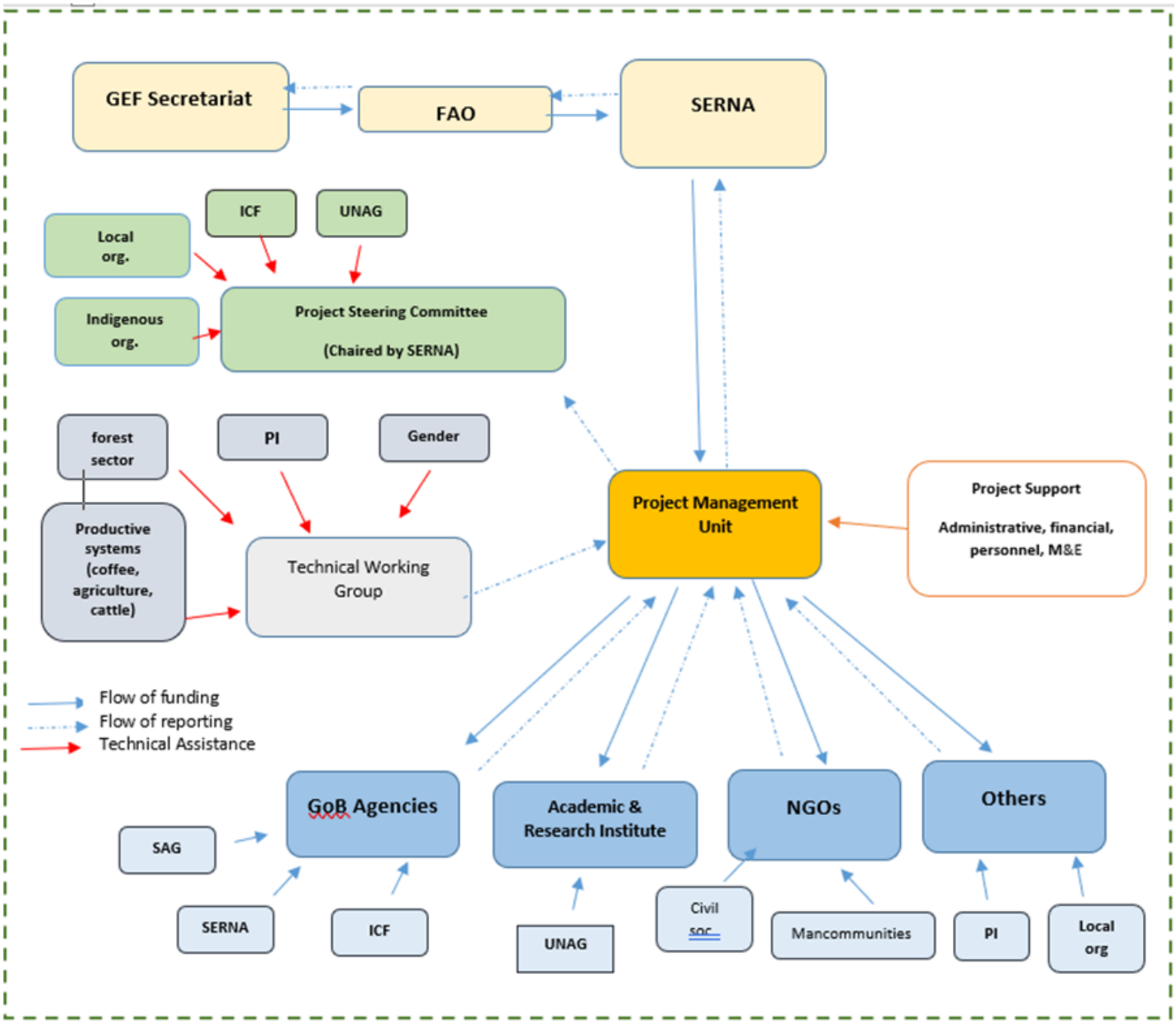
[4] INE, 201

Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Please describe the Institutional Arrangements for the execution of this project, including financial management and procurement. If possible, please summarize the flow of funds (diagram), accountabilities for project management and financial reporting (organogram), including audit, and staffing plans. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

94. SERNA will act function as leads executing agency and will be responsible for the day-to-day management of project results entrusted to it in full compliance with all terms and conditions of the Operational Partnership Agreement signed with FAO[1]. As OP of the project the referred institution is responsible and accountable to FAO for the timely implementation of the agreed project results, operational oversight of implementation activities, timely reporting, and for effective use of GEF resources for the intended purposes and in line with FAO and GEF policy requirements.

95. The project organization structure is as follows:



96. **Global Environmental Facility (GEF):** The GEF is the overall project donor, and will be responsible for dispersing funds to the IA. The IA will be accountable to the GEF for regular financial and progress reporting, including the Mid-Term Review and Terminal Evaluation.

97. **The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)** will be the GEF Implementing Agency (IA) for the Project, providing project cycle management and support services as established in the GEF Policy. As the GEF IA, FAO holds overall accountability and responsibility to the GEF for delivery of the results. In the IA role, FAO will utilize the GEF fees to deploy three different actors within the organization to support the project (see Annex J for details):

- The Budget Holder, which is usually the most decentralized FAO office, will provide oversight of day-to-day project execution.
- The Lead Technical Officer(s), drawn from across FAO will provide oversight/support to the projects technical work in coordination with government representatives participating in the Project Steering Committee.
- • The Funding Liaison Officer(s) and the GEF Technical Officers (GTO) within FAO will monitor and support the project cycle to ensure that the project is being designed and carried out in accordance with FAO and GEF minimum fiduciary and technical standards.

98. FAO responsibilities, as GEF agency, will include:

- Administrate funds from GEF in accordance with the rules and procedures of FAO;

Oversee project implementation in accordance with the project document, work plans, budgets, agreements with co-financiers, Operational Partners Agreement(s)and other rules and procedures of FAO;

- Provide technical guidance to ensure that appropriate technical quality is applied to all activities concerned.
- Conduct at least one supervision mission per year; and
- Reporting to the GEF Secretariat and Evaluation Office, through the annual Project Implementation Review, the Mid Term Review, the Terminal Evaluation and the Project Closure Report on project progress.
- Financial reporting to the GEF Trustee.

Will the GEF Implementing Agency play an execution role on this project?

Yes No x

99. **Executing Agency (EA):** The OCP-SERNA[2] will serve as the EA. The EA will be responsible for the day-to-day management of financial and human resources related to project execution. The EA will carry out this role with the overall guidance and direction from FAO.

100. OCP-SERNA will be responsible for hiring project staff and consultants, as outlined in the approved budget. This will include the Country Project Manager, along with other key staff and consultants that provide the expertise required for the project's execution.

101. As EA, the OCP SERNA will:

- be responsible for the efficient and timely preparation and execution of project activities.
- provide on-the-ground coordination to facilitate project execution carried out by designated staff, consultants, or partners.
- facilitate coordination meetings and other related dialogues with the guidance of the PSC.
- identify, develop, and foster contacts and relationships that will be beneficial for the project.
- execute the project communication strategy including information dissemination with the guidance of the PSC.
- apply the project's knowledge management approach, including by participating in programme activities to both learn from and share learnings with other country projects.
- execute a regular project monitoring and evaluation plan.
- functions as secretariat of the PSC.
- Submit annual audit reports to the IA, in line with international practices.

102. SERNA will chair the Project Steering Committee which will be the main governing body of the project. Project Steering Committee (PSC): The PSC will provide project direction and overall guidance to project implementation. The PSC will approve Annual Work Plans and Budgets on a yearly basis and will provide strategic guidance to the Project Management Team and to all executing partners.

103. The PSC will be comprised of representatives from SERNA, ICF, UNAG, Indigenous Peoples (Pech population and FINAH) representatives of agroforestry cooperatives, MAMNO, MAMSA and representatives of farmers and cattle ranchers.

104. The PSC will be responsible for taking any corrective actions that are necessary to ensure that the project achieves the desired results. PSC decisions must be made according to standards that ensure management for development results, better value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition.

105. The specific responsibilities of the PSC include, among others:

- Provide overall guidance and direction of the project, ensuring it remains within specified constraints.
- Address project issues raised by the Project Manager.

- Provide advice on new project risks and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks.
- Agree tolerances with the Project Manager as required, within the parameters established by FAO-GEF, and provide guidance and advice for exceptional situations where the Project Manager's tolerances are exceeded.
- Advise on large and small modifications to the project, within the parameters established by the FAO-GEF.
- Guarantee coordination between different donors and projects and programs financed by the Government.
- Ensure coordination with different government entities and their participation in project activities.
- Monitor and control the co-financing of this project.
- Review project progress, evaluate performance and evaluate the Annual Work Plan for the following year.
- Evaluate the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report.
- Ensure the participation of human resources in support of the execution of the project; arbitrate problems that arise within the project.
- Review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the Implementing Partner.
- Provide advice and recommendations to ensure agreed outcomes are successfully produced as planned.
- Address complaints at the project level.
- Approve the project introduction report, the mid-term review and terminal evaluation reports, as well as the corresponding management responses.
- Review the final project report package during a project closure review meeting to discuss lessons learned and opportunities for expansion.
- Ensure the highest levels of transparency and take all measures to avoid any real or perceived conflict of interest.

106. The Project Board must include the following functions:

- Project executive: is a person who represents the project and chairs the Board. The Project Executive is the Secretary of State of the Secretary of Natural Resources or the person to whom he delegates.
- Beneficiary representatives: people or groups who represent the interests of those who will benefit from the project. His primary function on the Board is to ensure the achievement of project results from the perspective of the project beneficiaries. Often, representatives of civil society can fulfill this function. The representatives of the beneficiaries would be high-level executives appointed by the

organizations, or leaders or leaders or to whom the organizations or institutions delegate, these are: co-managing NGOs, mayors, agroforestry cooperatives, grassroots community organizations and Indigenous organizations. The representation of the beneficiaries before the Project Board may be rotating, for a period of up to two years.

- Development partners: individuals or groups representing the interests of stakeholders who provide funding or technical advice to the project. The Development Associates will be FAO, Secretary of General Government Coordination, Secretary of International Cooperation and Promotion, Secretary of Economic Development, which will be represented by the corresponding Secretary of State, or by whomever he delegates.

- Project assurance: FAO performs the project quality assurance function and supports the Board and the Management Unit, through the execution of objective and independent project supervision and monitoring activities. This function ensures the proper management and completion of the project management stages. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the project manager. FAO provides three-tier surveillance services involving FAO Country Offices and FAO Regional and Headquarters levels. Project assurance is completely independent of the project management function.

107. The members of the PSC will each assure the role of a Focal Point for the project in their respective agencies. Hence, the project will have a Focal Point in each concerned institution. As Focal Points in their agency, the concerned PSC members will: (i) technically oversee activities in their sector; (ii) ensure a fluid two-way exchange of information and knowledge between their agency and the project; (iii) facilitate coordination and links between the project activities and the work plan of their agency; and (iv) facilitate the provision of co-financing to the project.

108. Additional actors may be invited to join the PSC throughout the implementation of the project at the request of the PSC and based on their potential benefit from the project, and/or value-add to the project's activities and overall success.

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[1] It should be noted that the identified Operational Partner(s) may change due to FAO internal due diligence and agreement procedures if not yet been concluded at the time of submission of the CEO Endorsement Request

[2] Created by ministerial agreement 1189-2015, the Project Coordinating Office (OCP) is a body attached to SERNA, as responsible for the administration of operations financed with resources from agreements signed with international organizations as well as the administration of other programs and projects. in the area of its competence.

Will the GEF Agency play an execution role on this project?

If so, please describe that role here and the justification.

Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

109. The project will build on and complement ongoing initiatives in Honduras. The project has identified several opportunities for collaborating with various stakeholders involved in other ongoing initiatives and projects throughout its six-year implementation period. The project has designated different actors to lead the activities planned for the project based on their own existing activities in the sector. This provides a crucial opportunity for sharing resources and maximizing the impact of project interventions.

110. FAO, through the CONECTA+ Project (GEF 6) and in coordination with ICF, worked on the creation of an innovative technological tool for planning protection works in areas historically affected by forest fires. Thus, was born SMART-FIRE, a system that allows field operators to perform analyses in a practical, agile and accurate way through a user-friendly interface. ICF personnel count the fires in the actual area affected. Previously they worked based on reported forest fires, but now with the new tool they have real and accurate information that is useful for future planning and decision making, also during the forest fire season. This data and the experience with this tool will be taken by the project to apply it in the area and improve the management and prevention of forest fires.

111. FAO's EX ACT tool for estimating the mitigation baseline and impacts in the project design, implementation and evaluation phases has provided numerical information on GHGs associated with activities such as reforestation, deforestation, agricultural practices, livestock and the purchase of inputs. The tool is being used in the RECOVER project (GEF 7) and has facilitated the estimation of GHG emissions in these areas. The project will take these experiences and link them to the GHG core indicator activities.

112. The lessons learned from these projects (Conecta +/GEF 6 and RECOVER/GEF 7) have been of learning for the inclusion of good practices to the project, considering the use of tools for decision making such as Smart Fire and the quantification of GHG by practices that the project implements, which have been considered in the project planning.

113. Relevant to this Project, is the GEF-8 Integrated Program on Critical Forest Biomes in Mesoamerica[1], which targets landscapes that are in the vicinity of the targeted areas of this proposed project and shared similar challenges and solutions. Also relevant is the engagement of Honduras in the Global Soil Partnership.

1114. Component 1 is closely linked to the 'Ecosystem-based Adaptation' initiative funded by the Green Climate Fund and led at regional level by the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI), CCAD and implemented by FAO, which also aims to contribute to the conservation and restoration of degraded and climate vulnerable landscapes through improved agricultural and agroforestry practices, as well as reforestation and improved forest management practices. The use of OECM, PES and NBS in the proposed project can complement the approach of the initiative and contribute to enhance biodiversity conservation in the selected area.

1115. In addition, Component 2 of the proposed project is aligned with the objectives of the 'Regional Ecosystem-based Adaptation Programme in the Central American Dry Corridor and Arid Zones of the Dominican Republic', as it aims to increase the resilience of rural populations to climate change impacts. The initiative focuses on promoting sustainable land use practices to reduce the impact of climate change on agriculture, while the proposed project focuses on promoting sustainable production practices, including agroforestry, silvopastoral and agroecological practices. The initiatives can be complementary and their efforts can be integrated to increase their significant impact on ecosystem adaptation.

1116. Finally, Component 3 of the proposed project can be linked to the AFOLU Program of the FAO Multi-Donor Flexible Fund, which aims to enhance food security and improve livelihoods in rural areas through sustainable agriculture, forestry, and fisheries. The project focuses on knowledge management, monitoring, and evaluation and can contribute by providing data, knowledge and practices related to sustainable agriculture and forestry, which is also the focus of the AFOLU program.

117. Since 2012, FAO established and Honduras in engaged in the World Soil Partnership (GSP to improve the governance of this limited resource and promote its sustainable management to contribute to food security and the provision of ecosystem services.

118. The Project builds on and generates progress from actions in projects such as the Soil Mapping for Resilient Agri-Food Systems in Central America and Sub-Saharan Africa (SoilFER) project funded by the United States government through the Department of Agriculture (USDA) which is held in Honduras, Guatemala and Zambia and implemented in Honduras by SAG with FAO to address the challenges of low soil fertility and productivity and improve the full cycle of soil management decision making at different scales. The project will complement actions with information generated by SoilFER. This will help increase yields and improve food security, particularly in rural areas where poverty and food insecurity are most prevalent.

119. The Project is also aligned with the objectives of the “Ecosystem-based Adaptation to Increase Climate Resilience in the Central American Dry Corridor and Arid Zones of the Dominican Republic” project, financed by the Green Climate Fund and implemented in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras (SERNA and FAO), Nicaragua, Panama and the Dominican Republic.

120. In summary, the proposed project can complement and enhance ongoing initiatives in Honduras by contributing to increasing biodiversity conservation, promoting sustainable land use practices, and improving local and global ecosystem services using OECMs, PES, NBS, and sustainable production practices. Additionally, the project's focus on knowledge management, monitoring, and evaluation can contribute to systematizing knowledge and practices related to sustainable agriculture and forestry, which is also the focus of other ongoing initiatives in the country.

[1] Mesoamerica Critical Forest Biome Integrated Program | GEF (thegef.org). In Mesoamerica, the Critical Forest Biome Integrated Program aims to protect the region’s primary forests through enhanced governance, safeguarding efforts, restoration, regional collaboration, and the mobilization of stable, long-term funding. This initiative ensures a sustainable flow of ecosystem services for both people and the planet. The program focuses on five significant forest areas in Mesoamerica. Together, these forests occupy more than 120,000 square kilometers and play a crucial role in maintaining biodiversity, supporting local communities, and mitigating climate change. The main involvement of Honduras is through the Moskitia area encompassing parts of Nicaragua and Honduras.

Core Indicators

Indicate expected results in each relevant indicator using methodologies indicated in the GEF-8 Results Measurement Framework Guidelines. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

Indicator 3 Area of land and ecosystems under restoration

Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
1000	1000	0	0

Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration

Disaggregation Type	Ha (Expected at PIF)	Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Ha (Achieved at TE)
Rangeland and pasture	500.00	500.00		

Indicator 3.2 Area of forest and forest land under restoration

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

Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and woodland under restoration

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

Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) under restoration

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)
162000	163200	0	0

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)
162,000.00	38,100.00		

Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations

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

Type/Name of Third Party Certification

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)
	125,100.00		

Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value or other forest loss avoided

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

Indicator 4.5 Terrestrial OECMs supported

Name of the OECMs	WDPA-ID	Total Ha (Expected at PIF)	Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Total Ha (Achieved at MTR)	Total Ha (Achieved at TE)
			38,059.00		

Documents (Document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

Title

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)	956114	1986436	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)	0	0	0	0

Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)	956,114	1,986,436		
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting	2024	2025		
Duration of accounting	20	20		

Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
Target Energy Saved (MJ)				

Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)

Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	10,560	10,560		
Male	15,840	15,840		
Total	**26,400**	**26,400**	0	**0**

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

• Core indicator 3: The project will support the integration of the multiple use management of the project area. Considering an investment of $500 per hectare, the project will target 1 000 hectares of direct intervention (500 has of degraded agricultural land -sub indicator 3.1-, and 500 has of forest and forest land restoration-sub indicator 3.2) Double counting is avoided, through sharing geocoded information. Activities will include ecosystem restoration to reduces the causes of decline and improves basic functions; and ecological restoration to enhances native habitats, sustains ecosystem resilience, and conserves biodiversity.

• Core indicator 4: Based on the experience with SLM/SFM GEF projects under implementation, the project will support the development of integrated land use plans covering an area of roughly 163 thousand hectares of grasslands and agricultural lands under improve management to benefit biodiversity. including 38,059.59 to be linked with potential OECMs (prioritized micro-basins and prioritized assigned areas) with the objective of promoting conservation outside protected areas and 125,126.27 has linked with Nature Based Solutions through best productive practices associated to sustainable and climate smart production practices for sustainable forest management. Details of management practices are provided in the project, as well as GIS files showing the extent of the land under sustainable land management.

• Core indicator 6: The above-mentioned activities will result in the capture and avoided emissions of 1,986,436 Ton C02eq. This calculation was developed with EXACT tool for a period of 20 years.

• Core indicator 11: The figure of direct beneficiaries, most of them farmers, is estimates in 15,840 men and 10,560 women.

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Moderate	Periods of drought can have significant impacts on agriculture, water availability, and overall ecosystem health, while flooding can cause severe

		damage to infrastructure and agriculture, as well as increase the risk of water-borne diseases. The steep topography of the region, combined with heavy rainfall, makes it vulnerable to landslides, which can be hazardous to communities and infrastructure. Furthermore, Honduras is frequently impacted by tropical storms and hurricanes, which can cause extensive damage to the region's infrastructure, agriculture, and communities. It is important to address these risks to build resilience in the face of future climate change impacts. Expected changes in temperature and precipitation, and associated risks, will have impacts in key economic sectors in the area such as agriculture, and tourism, and natural ecosystems. These changes will impact the suitability areas where crops and livestock are able to be produced and produce loss of ecosystems and biodiversity, affecting the livelihoods of people in these areas. The project interventions are robust enough in terms of capacity building, greenhouse gas mitigation and adaptation necessary to modulate observed and projected climate risks and to lower down the climate risk within the project area from high to moderate risk. At the same time, the project activities could be further strengthened and, consequently, diminish the risk further by integrating risk management into policy and planning, improving climate data collection, and performing climate-sensitive analyses with gender-sensitive biodiversity and land monitoring interventions. The project approach includes the promotion of sustainable land management practices, such as soil conservation and reforestation, to improve the region's resilience to drought and landslides. The climate risk assessment is attached to the Project.
Environmental and Social	Moderate	The project region is not characterized by striking socio environmental conflicts. Nonetheless, the project developed stakeholder and gender action plans to minimize social issues
Political and Governance	Moderate	The central forest corridor of Honduras faces several political and governance risks, which can have significant impacts on the region's environment and communities. One major risk is the lack of effective land management policies and enforcement, which has contributed to deforestation and land degradation. Additionally, corruption and weak institutions have led to illegal logging, land grabbing, and other activities that harm the environment and local communities. The region is also characterized by significant social inequality, with marginalized communities often lacking access to basic services, such as education and healthcare. To address the political and governance risks associated with the project, we will work closely with local and national authorities to support the development and enforcement of effective land management policies that promote sustainable land use practices and reduce deforestation and land degradation
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy	Low	There is a risk that changes in government policies or institutional structures could affect the implementation of the project. This could include modifications to laws, regulations, or institutional priorities that influence the planned activities. To mitigate this risk, strong partnerships will be established with key institutions, and constant communication will be maintained with

		relevant authorities to adapt promptly to any regulatory or institutional changes.
Technological	Low	There is a potential risk to the main governmental partner SERNA to push project objectives toward productivity goals that are not fully compatible with the environmental cut of the project design. FAO will be part of the Project Steering Committee to ensure that the GEF conditions of the grant are met. The steering committee will approve annual work plans. SERNA has a suitable profile to afford the leadership of the governance and coalesce the range of public and private stakeholders that the project is aimed to join.
Financial and Business Model	Low	One major risk is the dependence on primary commodities, particularly agricultural products such as coffee and bananas, which are subject to price volatility and external market shocks. This can have negative impacts on the region's economy, particularly in terms of employment and income generation. Another risk is the lack of economic diversification, which limits opportunities for small and medium sized enterprises and makes the region vulnerable to external economic shocks. To mitigate the macro-economic risks associated with dependence on primary commodities and lack of economic diversification in the area, we will work with local communities and stakeholders to promote economic diversification, particularly through the development of sustainable agroforestry systems and the promotion of non-timber forest products. This will create new economic opportunities for small and medium-sized enterprises, reducing the region's dependence on primary commodities and increasing its resilience to external economic shocks. Our proposal will also include measures to improve value chain development and access to markets for local products that can generate employment and income
EXECUTION		
Capacity	Low	SERNA has a suitable profile to afford the leadership of the governance and coalesce the range of public and private stakeholders that the project is aimed to join.
Fiduciary	Low	SERNA has a strong capacity of financial and procurement record
Stakeholder	Low	Interaction with a diverse group of stakeholders involved in the project area, with diverse responsibilities, including national and local actors, government, diverse organizations and the private sector, always entails a risk, which is considered low for the project, since all Their preparatory activities have indicated that they have demonstrated a good disposition for coordinated work. However, different actions for stakeholder engagement are presented here, which will be refined as the project progresses.
Other	Moderate	Indigenous people: Some prior consultations have been carried out, in the first phase of Project implementation a consultation process and Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) will be concluded, including possible Nature-Based solutions (NBS) for their crops and productive activities, and integration into OECMs, along with mechanisms for management and monitoring. To assess

		potential impacts on Indigenous peoples and develop an engagement plan with them throughout the Project that includes the following steps: • Identify and engage with relevant stakeholders: We will work with Indigenous organizations, and other stakeholders to identify and engage with indigenous communities in the project area. • Develop an engagement plan that outlines the mechanisms for consultation and engagement with Indigenous communities. • Develop a grievance redress mechanism: We will develop a grievance redress mechanism that provides a transparent and accessible process for indigenous communities to raise concerns and resolve disputes related to the project. By following this plan, we will ensure that the project implementation is respectful of indigenous peoples' rights and traditional knowledge, and that they benefit from the project's outcomes while minimizing potential negative impacts.

Overall Risk Rating	Moderate	

C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Explain how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies and country and regional priorities, including how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements.

For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), please identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how.

Confirm if any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified, and how the project will address this. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

124. environmental issues and promote sustainable development. The country has regulated micro-watersheds to address land degradation and improve soil conservation, promoted sustainable land use and forest conservation.

125. The NBSAP[1][5] proposes sustainable agricultural and livestock practices, while the NAP-CD aims to improve sustainable agriculture and livestock systems. ICF leads in coordination with SERNA recovery activities for degraded areas and has established the National Reforestation Program[2][6]. The Forest Law endorses this program and provides a legal framework for the protection of micro-watersheds. The project also aligns with the NDCs by promoting sustainable land use practices, reducing pressure on natural resources, and contributing to climate change mitigation efforts[3][7].

126. The project aligns with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) goals in several key areas. It contributes to **target 2** (restoration of degraded areas) through activities aimed at **restoring**

degraded ecosystems in the Central Forest Corridor region of Honduras, specifically by restoring 1,000 hectares of land affected by unsustainable practices. It also supports **target 3** (conservation of 30% of lands, waters, and oceans) by working on the **conservation of natural habitats** and promoting ecological connectivity in key biodiversity areas, contributing to the conservation of at least 30% of terrestrial ecosystems in the intervention zones. The project also addresses **target 6** (prevention of the introduction and establishment of invasive alien species) through the implementation of sustainable management practices that prevent and control invasive species, minimizing their impact on local ecosystems. Additionally, it contributes to **target 7** (reduction of nutrient pollution) by promoting sustainable agricultural practices and adopting nature-based solutions that reduce pollution and improve ecosystem quality. Regarding **target 9** (sustainable biodiversity management in productive sectors), the project promotes **climate-smart and biodiversity-friendly agriculture** practices that integrate biodiversity conservation into agricultural production, ensuring the sustainability of productive landscapes. It also supports **target 10** (improving biodiversity in agriculture) by promoting the **adoption of agroforestry systems and other sustainable agricultural practices** that enhance biodiversity in agricultural landscapes. The project also contributes to **target 14** (integration of biodiversity into decision-making) by strengthening **local governance and community participation** in the sustainable management of natural resources and decision-making related to biodiversity conservation and use. Furthermore, it promotes **target 23** (gender equality), ensuring that the project activities are **inclusive and equitable**, with active participation from women and local communities in all phases of the project. In summary, the project not only addresses the immediate challenges of ecosystem degradation and fragmentation, but also promotes a comprehensive approach that includes ecosystem restoration, biodiversity conservation, capacity building, and the integration of gender considerations, aligning with the GBF's targets to ensure a sustainable and resilient future for communities and biodiversity. Honduras has a Climate Change Law that establishes principles and regulations for planning, preventing, and responding to climate change impacts. The law creates the Inter-Institutional Committee on Climate Change, responsible for implementing mitigation and adaptation measures.

127. The project aligns with the GEF-8 priority areas of biodiversity, land degradation, and climate change by promoting the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. Biodiversity focal area is aligned with objective BD 1, to improve conservation, sustainable use, and restoration of natural ecosystems, sub-objectives BD-1.3 Ecosystem restoration and BD 1.4 Biodiversity mainstreaming in priority sectors, through biodiversity mainstreaming strategies that can be implemented in an integrated landscape/seascape intervention. These strategies include spatial and land/sea-use planning to optimize production without harming biodiversity and developing policies that remove harmful subsidies and incentivize resource use. The project will also support Land Degradation Focal Area LD- 1 (avoid and reduce land degradation through sustainable land management (SLM) and LD-2 (reverse land degradation through landscape restoration).

128. The project promotes wider application and scaling of SLM interventions that improve productivity and maintain or improve the flow of agro-ecosystem services that underpin food production and livelihoods. It is aligned with Climate Change Focal Area CCM 1-4 (Promote Nature-based Solutions with high mitigation potential) which emphasize innovation, technology development, and policies that enable Nature-based Solutions with high mitigation potential, in accordance with Honduras' Climate Change Law and commitment to restoring 1.2 million hectares of forests by 2030.

129. Overall, the proposed project aligns with the objectives of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework by promoting the conservation and restoration of biodiversity and the sustainable use of natural resources, as well as by addressing the drivers of biodiversity loss, such as habitat degradation and fragmentation, and the unsustainable use of natural resources. The proposed project contributes to several targets of the Framework, specifically:

- Target 1: Through Component 1, which aims to provide enabling conditions to mainstream biodiversity conservation and address ecosystem degradation. The identification of OECMs and NBS with a mosaic approach, as well as the use of PES as a tool to incentivize sustainable conservation, are strategies that can contribute to the conservation and restoration of species populations.

- Target 2: Through Component 1, which aims to strengthen governance structures and develop tools and incentive mechanisms to reduce degradation and fragmentation of strategic ecosystems in the central forest corridor, where key biodiversity areas are located. The use of participatory mapping to identify potential OECMs, the improvement of management governance of identified OECMs, and the development of PES criteria to promote sustainable conservation can all contribute to the improved management of key biodiversity areas.

- Target 3: Indirectly through Component 2, which aims to promote sustainable production practices that mainstream biodiversity considerations to improve local and global ecosystem services. The implementation of climate-smart and biodiversity-friendly production practices in the target landscapes, such as agroecology, silvopastoral and agroforestry practices, and water harvesting, can contribute to reducing pollution from excess nutrients and to preventing the introduction and establishment of invasive alien species.

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[1] National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2018-2022. https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/hon176426.pd

[2] Resolution MP-069-2010 and Executive Decree PCM-02-2006

[3] Update of National Contribution of Climate Change. May 2021. https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/NDC%20de%20Honduras_%20Primera%20Actualizaci%C3%B3n.pdf

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed during Project Preparation as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B).

Yes

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

Yes

If the project expects to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment, please indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

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

Yes

Improving women's participation and decision-making; and/or

Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

Yes

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

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during Project Preparation as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes has been clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B) and that a Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed before CEO endorsement**.**

Yes

Select what role civil society will play in the Project

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

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

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in section B project description?

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguards

We confirm that we have provided information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed project or program, including risk screenings/ assessments and, if applicable, management plans or other measures to address identified risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex E).

Yes

Please provide overall Project/Program Risk Classification

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Medium/Moderate	Medium/Moderate		

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described during Project Preparation in the Project Description and that these activities have been budgeted and an anticipated timeline for delivery of relevant outputs has been provided.

Yes

Socio-economic Benefits

We confirm that the project design has considered socio-economic benefits to be delivered by the project and these have been clearly described in the Project Description and will be monitored and reported on during project implementation (at MTR and TER).

128. The project will produce socioeconomic benefits through enhanced ecosystem services, biodiversity benefits, greenhouse gas mitigation, carbon storage and sequestration, and restoration of critical forests and woodlands and the improved access to Innovative financial and market mechanism, including an increase on purchase and sale of products from climate and biodiversity-friendly value chains, with a focus on addressing gender-specific barriers that may prevent women farmers from accessing financial products. Removal of barriers that hinder the adoption of sustainable value chains with environmental and social benefits with an improvement of the organizational, technical, and business management will be critical on generating these benefits.

129. .Biodiversity conservation, integrated landscape management and ecosystem connectivity will be reinforced through the creation of socio-economic incentives at local and national levels. As such, the project will promote Pillars 1 and 4 of Decent Work in rural areas: (under Pillar 1) Women and men small-scale producers will be supported in accessing markets and modern value chains, while (under Pillar 4) the project will also support the participation of rural poor in local decision-making and governance mechanisms, especially empowering rural women, and youth groups to be involved in these processes.

130. The project will pursue social participation seeking to guarantee the needs, challenges, knowledge, and opinion of local communities (women, men, youth, and indigenous peoples), national and regional governments, private sector companies willing to participate in sustainable value chains, local and regional NGOs, and research institutions. With the adoption of sustainable production practices, local producers will be strengthened in the management of ecosystems and ecosystem services as livelihoods.

131. The implementation of sustainable practices based on nature and the traditional knowledge of Indigenous communities, as well as the environmental benefits of conservation and reduction of deforestation will benefit the indigenous communities represented by their organizations. Municipalities and local communities will also benefit by supporting issues of decent rural employment, food security, employment and incomes opportunities and governance and conflict resolution linked to the management of biodiversity, ecosystems, and ecosystem services.

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	GEF Project Grant($)	Agency Fee($)	Total GEF Financing ($)
FAO	GET	Honduras	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	Grant	4,441,210.00	421,915.00	4,863,125.00
FAO	GET	Honduras	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	Grant	26,648.00	2,531.00	29,179.00
FAO	GET	Honduras	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	Grant	775,435.00	73,667.00	849,102.00
FAO	GET	Honduras	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-2	Grant	86,160.00	8,185.00	94,345.00
Total GEF Resources ($)						**5,329,453.00**	**506,298.00**	**5,835,751.00**

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Was a Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount ($)

150000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

14249

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	PPG($)	Agency Fee($)	Total PPG Funding($)
FAO	GET	Honduras	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation: BD-1	125,000.00	11,875.00	136,875.00
FAO	GET	Honduras	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation: CCM-1-4	750.00	71.00	821.00
FAO	GET	Honduras	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-1	21,825.00	2,073.00	23,898.00

FAO	GET	Honduras	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-2	2,425.00	230.00	2,655.00
Total PPG Amount ($)					**150,000.00**	**14,249.00**	**164,249.00**

Please provide Justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total($)
FAO	GET	Honduras	Biodiversity	BD STAR Allocation	4,863,125.00
FAO	GET	Honduras	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	29,179.00
FAO	GET	Honduras	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	943,447.00
Total GEF Resources					**5,835,751.00**

Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Co-financing($)
BD-1-4	GET	4,441,210.00	20660881
CCM-1-4	GET	26,648.00	6339451
LD-1	GET	775,435.00	14414275
LD-2	GET	86,160.00	798000
Total Project Cost		**5,329,453.00**	**42,212,607.00**

Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type

Please include evidence for each co-financing source for this project in the tab of the portal

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Recipient Country Government	Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment - SERNA	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	18000000

Recipient Country Government	National Forestry Conservation Institute - ICF	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	10000000
GEF Agency	FAO	In-kind	Investment mobilized	14212607
Total Co-financing				**42,212,607.00**

Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

FAO Investment mobilized has being identified through the following initiatives:

1) The project ¨ Strengthening the National School Feeding Program through the design and implementation of educational school gardens in Honduras¨. At the request of the Government of Honduras, represented by the National Programme for Sustainable Rural and Urban Development (PRONADERS), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) will provide technical assistance.

2) The project ¨ Women Resilient to Climate Change: Forest Areas for Climate Security and Peacebuilding in Honduras – MUCAMPAZ¨ project funded by the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund in partnership with UN Women and ActionAid, with a duration of 24 months (May 2024-May 2026).

3) The project ¨ EU Programme on Forest Governance and Value Chains (FGVP)¨ Funded by the European Union on a global level, it has operations in Honduras for a duration of 60 months.

4) The project ¨ Soil mapping for resilient agri-food systems in Central America and sub-Saharan Africa (SoilFER)¨ Funded by the US Government, it aims to improve agricultural livelihoods and increase the resilience of agri-food systems, based on soil data and knowledge over a period of years (2023 to 2023).

5) The project “Ecosystem-based adaptation to increase climate resilience in the Central American Dry Corridor and the Arid Zones of the Dominican Republic" project funded by Green Climate Fund with a duration of 72 months (July 2024- July 2029).

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
Project Coordinator	6/27/2024	Kattia Escudero		maria.escuderorodriguez@fao.org
Project Coordinator	10/17/2024	Hernán Gonzalez		hernan.gonzalez@fao.org

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template.

Name of GEF OFP	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Mr. Malcolm Stufkens	State sub-secretary	Secretaría de Energía, Recursos Naturales, Ambiente y Minas	5/10/2023

ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Please indicate the page number in the Project Document where the project results and M&E frameworks can be found. Please also paste below the Project Results Framework from the Agency document.

Results chain	Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target	Final target	Means of verification	Assumptions	Responsible for data collection
Project Objective and indicators targets:							
Component 1: Strengthening governance and design and implementation of tools to reduce the degradation and fragmentation of strategic ecosystems in the central forest corridor of Honduras (TA)							
Outcome 1.1 Improved capacities of men and women to implement integrated landscape management strategies in the landscape of the central corridor region of Honduras to achieve biodiversity conservation and long-term socio-	***Project Indicators*** *No. of potential OECMs identified with bd criteria* *Gender-responsive capacity development plan implemented.* *OECMs standards/guidelines developed*	0 0	Guidelines adopted and institutional framework ready for OECMs considerations. Gender-responsive capacity developed and 50% implemented OECMs standards/ guidelines proposed	30 potential OECMs identified with bd criteria Gender-responsive capacity development plan 100% implemented OECMs standards/ guidelines 100% developed	Institutional reports National statistics, Project Reports project evaluations. Operating rules or guidelines, Midterm Review (MTR) and Terminal Evaluation (TE) Reports	Public policies are oriented to biodiversity conservation and support the project. Institutional and local actors are willing to engage on activities directed toward Implementing integrated landscape	SERNA/ICF

economic benefits.		0				management strategies in the landscape of the central corridor of Honduras to deliver long-term biodiversity conservation and socio-economic benefits	
Output.1.1.1 Identification and application of environmental management tools for the selection of potential OECMs, ensuring positive impact and equal involvement of women and men.	Project Indicator No. of tool identified and applied.	0	1 tool identified and applied	1 tool identified and applied	Project Reports Project evaluations Midterm Review (MTR) and Terminal Evaluation (TE) Reports	Willingness to work with OECM and NBS tools, and assuming biodiversity criteria	SERNA/SERNA

Output.1.1.2 Biodiversity criteria for inclusion in OECM and NBS defined	Project Indicator No. of biodiversity criteria defined	4 A-D UICN criteria	50% biodiversity criteria defined.	100% biodiversity criteria defined.	Project Reports Project evaluations Midterm Review (MTR) and Terminal Evaluation (TE) Reports		SERNA/SERNA
Output.1.1.3 Institutions and governance structures strengthened and prepared to identify and implement OECMs and NBS based on a participatory and gender-responsive approach.	Project Indicator. No. of Institution and governance structures strengthened and prepared to identify and implement OECMs and NBS based on a participatory and inclusive approach.	0 (UNAG/Agroforestry Cooperatives/Mancommunities/Water Administration Boards/Livestock Associations/Farmers Associations	50% Institution and governance structures strengthened and prepared	75% Institution and governance structures strengthened and prepared	Project Reports Project evaluations Midterm Review (MTR) and Terminal Evaluation (TE) Reports	Institutions and governance structures are ready to engage on OECM, NBS activities	SERNA/ICF
Output 1.1.4 Potential OECMs and NBS actions identified and prioritized through	Project Indicator No. of potential OECM and NBS actions identified and	0	5 potential OECM and NBS actions identified and prioritized.	10 potential OECM and NBS actions identified and prioritized.	Project Reports Project evaluations Midterm Review (MTR)		SERNA/ICF

participatory and gender-responsive processes in targeted areas.	prioritized.				and Terminal Evaluation (TE) Reports		
Output 1.1.5 Identification of tools, technologies and technical support for OECM and NBS monitoring in the central forest corridor (multi-criteria tool), ensuring gender equity.	Project Indicator No. of tools, technology and technical support for monitoring of OECMs and NBS in the central forest corridor identified (multicriteria tool).	0	1 tool technology and technical support identified (multicriteria tool).	1 tool technology and technical support identified (multicriteria tool).	Project Reports Project evaluations Midterm Review (MTR) and Terminal Evaluation (TE) Reports		SERNA/ICF
Output 1.1.6 Gender-responsive capacity building plan to promote the value of conservation and ecosystem services	Project Indicator Elaboration and implementation of a gender-responsive capacity building plan.	0	100% Capacity building plan developed and 50% implemented	100 % CB plan implemented	CB Plan and Reports on the Plan Implementation	Positive perception of capacity building activities related to bd and ecosystem services.	SERNA/ICF

Output 1.1.7 OECM standards/ guidelines proposed for inclusion in national or regional policy frameworks.	Project Indicator No. of OECM standards/ guidelines proposed for inclusion in national or regional policy frameworks.	0	50 % OECM standards/ guidelines proposed for inclusion in national or regional policy frameworks.	100 % OECM standards/ guidelines proposed for inclusion in national or regional policy frameworks.	Project Reports Project evaluations Midterm Review (MTR) and Terminal Evaluation (TE) Reports		SERNA/ICF
Outcome 1.2 Increased financial support and participation in conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems.	*Project indicator* *Financial support provided through a PES mechanism.* *Increase in the participation in conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem*	0	PES mechanism Strengthened for increased financial support. Increase in the participation in conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem	Increase in the financial resources/investment for the participation in conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem.	Institutional reports National statistics, Project Reports Project evaluations Midterm Review (MTR) and Terminal Evaluation (TE) Reports	The need for increased financial support is fully recognized, and therefore actions to increase such support are welcomed and supported.	SERNA/ICF
Output.1.2.1 Proposal for a payment mechanism for ecosystem	*Project Indicator* *Financial support provided through a strengthened PES*	There is a special regulation for the implementation of compensation mechanisms for ecosystem goods and services)-ICF	50% PES proposal design	100 % PES proposal design	Project Reports Project evaluations Midterm Review		SERNA/ICF

services with a gender perspective to promote biodiversity and ecosystem conservation and technical support for the compensation of ecosystem services provided.	*mechanism.*				(MTR) and Terminal Evaluation (TE) Reports		
Output 1.2.2 implemented a pilot project in one of the potential OECMs to contain carbon credit estimation.	*A pilot project for the estimation of carbon credits for inclusion in carbon markets in accordance with current national regulations* -	0	50% pilot project	100 % pilot project	Project Reports Project evaluations Midterm Review (MTR) and Terminal Evaluation (TE) Reports		SERNA/ICF
Output 1.2.3 Inclusions of the carbon credit initiative in the carbon markets based on current national legislation	-	0	50 % of the process of inclusion of carbon credits in national legislation	100 % of the process of inclusion of carbon credits in national legislation	Project Reports Project evaluations Midterm Review (MTR) and Terminal Evaluati		SERNA/ICF

					on (TE) Reports		
Component 2. Support for implementation of nature-based solutions (NBS) and OECMs for improved management of agroecosystems and landscapes. (INV)							
Outcome 2.1 Increased adoption of NBS linked to sustainable and climate smart production practices for sustainable . forest management in target landscapes.	*Core Indicator 3:* *1000 hectare of land and ecosystems under restoration* *CORE indicator 4: 163,185.86 Has of landscapes under Improve practices.* *Core Indicator 6:* *1.205,944* *metric ton of CO2e* *GHG Potentially mitigated emissions* .	0 0	500 ha. of land restored 85 000 Has of landscapes under Improve practices. 400,000 *metric ton of CO2e* *GHG potentially mitigated emissions* . *13,200 people benefiting from GEF-financed investments disaggreg*	1000 ha. of land restored 163,185.86 Has of landscapes under Improve practices. *1.205,944* *metric ton of CO2e* *GHG Potentially mitigated emissions* *26,400 people benefiting from GEF-financed*	Institutional reports National statistics, Project Reports project evaluations. Operating rules or guidelines, Midterm Review (MTR) and Terminal Evaluation (TE) Reports	There is a recognition of the value of NBS linked to sustainable and climate smart production practices for sustainable forest management in target landscapes.	SERNA/ICF/SAG

	Core Indicator 11: *26,400 people benefiting from GEF-financed investments disaggregated by sex (40% women, 60% men)* *Project Indicator* *Nº farmers/landowners adopting climate smart/bd friendly practices (At least 30% will be women.)* *No. of agricultural products in the targeted zones with sustainable CSA/BD practices implemented.*	0 0 0	*ated by sex (40% women, 60% men)* *1000 farmers/landowners adopting climate smart/bd friendly practices (At least 30% will be women.)* *1 agricultural product in the targeted zones with sustainable CSA/BD practices implemented.*	*investments disaggregated by sex (40% women, 60% men)* *1000 farmers/landowners adopting climate smart/bd friendly practices (At least 30% will be women.)* *2 agricultural products in the targeted zones with sustainable CSA/BD practices implemented.*			

Output 2.1.1 NBS linked with climate-smart and bd friendly production practices identified and implemented.	Project Indicator No. of NBS practices linked with climate-smart and bd friendly production identified and implemented	0	10 NBS practices linked with climate-smart and bd friendly production identified and implemented	28 NBS practices linked with climate-smart and bd friendly production identified and implemented	Project Reports Project evaluations Midterm Review (MTR) and Terminal Evaluation (TE) Reports	There is a recognition of the value of NBS linked to sustainable and climate smart production practices for sustainable forest management in target landscapes.	SERNA/ICF/SAG
Output 2.1.2. Strengthening local capacities of both men and women to promote BNS and OECMs linked to climate and biodiversity friendly production practices in the central corridor through a gender-	Project Indicator No of capacity building activities developed	0	7 capacity building activities developed	10 capacity building activities developed	Project Reports Project evaluations Midterm Review (MTR) and Terminal Evaluation (TE) Reports	There is a recognition at local level of the value of NBS linked to sustainable and climate smart production practices for sustain	SERNA/ICF/SAG

sensitive farmer field school approach.						able forest management in target landscapes.	
Output 2.1.3 Increased capacity and effectiveness of extension services in promoting sustainable forest and agricultural practices among local communities.	No. of persons trained on sustainable agriculture practices and forest management. Adoption of sustainable forest and agriculture practices	0 0	700 persons trained on sustainable agriculture practices and forest management. 16 sustainable forest and agriculture practices adopted	1 000 persons trained on sustainable agriculture practices and forest management. 28 sustainable forest and agriculture practices adopted	Project Reports Project evaluations Midterm Review (MTR) and Terminal Evaluation (TE) Reports	The value of extension services is recognized, and there is willingness to promote sustainable forest and agricultural practices.	SERNA/ICF/SAG
Outcome 2.2 Innovative financial and market mechanism to promote sustainable production for smallholder farmers, particularly women, through the development of	*Project Indicator: No. of market linkages that promote sustainable production of smallholder families Chains: (coffee, wood, livestock and*	0	*2 market linkages that promote sustainable production of smallholder families (at least 30% of the beneficiaries of the financial mechanis*	*6 market linkages that promote sustainable production of smallholder families (at least 30% of the beneficiaries of the financial mechanis*	Institutional reports National statistics, Project Reports project evaluations. Operating rules or	There is a recognition of the need to diversify the existing financial and markets mechanism to promote sustain	SERNA/ICF/UNAG/SAG

gender-sensitive value chains	*agriculture) (at least 30% of the beneficiaries of the financial mechanisms will be women).* *PI. No. of business relationships established.*	0	*ms will be women).* *5 business relationships established.*	*ms will be women).* *15 business relationships established*	guidelines, Midterm Review (MTR) and Terminal Evaluation (TE) Reports	able productions	
<u>Output 2.2.1</u> Cooperation partnerships established (gender sensitive), with the private sector, (buyers and businesses related to agroforestry products [e.g., Corn/bean, and	PI. No. of cooperation partnerships established	0	1 cooperation partnership established	2 cooperation partnership established	Project Reports Project evaluations Midterm Review (MTR) and Terminal Evaluation (TE) Reports	Project partners from the private sector and other key actors remain committed to the project outcomes.	SERNA/ICF/UNAG/SAG

timber] resulting from the implementation of sustainable production practices).							
Output 2.2.2 Sustainable market relationships (sustainable credit lines, green banking, microcredits), established for the purchase and sale of products from climate and biodiversity-friendly value chains, with gender focus.	Project Indicator No. of Sustainable market relationships established	0	5 Sustainable market relationships established	10 Sustainable market relationships established	Project Reports Project evaluations Midterm Review (MTR) and Terminal Evaluation (TE) Reports		SERNA/ICF / UNAG/SAG
Component 3. Knowledge Management (TA)							
Outcome 3.1 Systematization and knowledg	Indicators: At least one (1) document per value chain and	0	2 documents elaborated one for value chain and	6 documents elaborated one for value chain and	Institutional reports National statisti	There is and understanding on key actors	SERNA

e management with good practices and lessons.	OECM for the replication and scaling up of successful experiences in other productive landscapes. At least one (1) productive practice documented, including a description of how they are culturally appropriate and gender responsive. At least one (1) guideline developed on the application of gender mainstreaming strategy to sustainable value chains implementing CSA-BD enhanced practices. At least ten (10)		OECM for the replication and scaling up of successful experiences in other production landscapes. 50% documentation of a productive practice including a description of how is culturally appropriate and gender responsive. 50% development of a guideline on the application of gender mainstreaming strategy to sustainable value chains implementing CSA-BD enhanced practices.	OECM for the replication and scaling up of successful experiences in other production landscapes. One (1) productive practice documented, including a description of how is culturally appropriate and gender responsive. One (1) guideline developed on the application of gender mainstreaming strategy to sustainable value chains implementing CSA-BD enhanced practices. 10 communication products	cs, Project Reports project evaluations Operating rules or guidelines, Midterm Review (MTR) and Terminal Evaluation (TE) Reports	that systemization and knowledge management contribute to the effective implementation of good practices and lesson from the project, during and beyond its implementation period.	

	communication products developed and disseminated through the communication channels		five communication products developed and disseminated through the communication channels	developed and disseminated through the communication channels			
Output 3.1.1 Publication/guidelines documenting processes and lessons on the establishment of OECM and identification and implementation of CSA-BD friendly practices, developed and disseminated.	Project Indicators No. of publications developed and disseminated. Guidelines developed and disseminated	0	5 publications developed and disseminated. 50% Guidelines developed and disseminated	10 publications developed and disseminated. 100% Guidelines developed and disseminated (1 document)	Project Reports Project evaluations Midterm Review (MTR) and Terminal Evaluation (TE) Reports Publications. Documentaries. Websites. Press clippings.		SERNA
Output 3.1.2 Documentation of culturally appropri	No. of culturally appropriated productive practices	0	5 culturally appropriated productive practices and	10 culturally appropriated productive practices	Project Reports Project evaluations		SERNA

ated productive practices and gender approach developed and disseminated	and gender approach documented		gender approach documented	and gender approach documented (1 document)	Midterm Review (MTR) and Terminal Evaluation (TE) Reports		
Output 3.1.3 Publication/guidelines documenting processes and lessons from the application of gender mainstreaming strategy to sustainable value chains implementing CSA-BD enhanced practices	PI: No. of publications/guidelines developed and disseminated	0	5 publications/guidelines developed and disseminated.	10 publications/guidelines developed and disseminated.	Project Reports Project evaluations Midterm Review (MTR) and Terminal Evaluation (TE) Reports		SERNA
Output 3.1.4 Communication strategy developed and implemented with a gender-	PI. Communication strategy developed	0	100 developed 50% implemented	100% implemented	Project Reports Project evaluations Midterm Review (MTR) and		SERNA

sensitive perspecti ve.					Termin al Evaluati on (TE) Reports		
3.1.5 Virtual platform with different capacity-building processes oriented to the objectives of the project.	PI. Virtual platform developed	0	Virtual platform designed	Virtual platform operative			SERNA
3.1.6 South-South cooperati on actions and exchange s with the Critical Forest Integrate d Program (IP), carried out.	Plan for cooperatio n action	No current cooperation	50% cooperatio n plan implement ed	100% cooperatio n plan implement ed	Cooper ation Plan Report	South South cooper ation is seen as useful and product ive.	FAO Honduras.
Component 4. M&E							
Outcome 4.1 Monitori ng and evaluatio n Project System	Monitori ng and Evaluatio n Project System. *Project Indicators* *PI. Project M&E Plan develope*				Institut ional reports Nation al statistic s, Project Reports project evaluati ons.	The need to strengt hen monito ring and Evaluati on with regards to	FAO Honduras

	d and implemented including gender plan, Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) and Framework for Environmental and Social Management (FESM). *1 Mid-Term Review and 1 Terminal Evaluation*				Operating rules or guidelines, Midterm Review (MTR) and Terminal Evaluation (TE) Reports	conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems is recognized and actions in such direction are supported.	
Output 4.1.1 Project M&E mainstreaming plan implemented.	Project M&E mainstreaming plan developed and stablished.	0	50% implemented	100% implemented	Gender plan and M&E plan and their implementation reports		
Output 4.1.2 MTR and final evaluation	1 Mid-Term Review and 1 Terminal Evaluation	No Mid Term Review and Terminal Evaluation have been undertaken yet.	1 Mid Term Review Report	1 Terminal Evaluation Report	MTR and TE reports	MTR and TE results used to review project progress as seen as tools to define correcti	FAO Honduras

						ve actions to achieve the project objective and outcomes	

ANNEX D: STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

Project Preparation Activities Implemented	GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount ($)		
	Budgeted Amount	Amount Spent To date	Amount Committed
1. Elaborate the carbon baseline for the intervention area, measuring carbon levels in vegetation and Biomass for ExACT analysis.	11,500.00	16,621.73	0.00
2. Elaborate the baseline of the micro-watersheds identified in the intervention zone, documenting land use, biodiversity as possible areas to implement OMEC.	11,500.00	19,108.36	5,630.51
3. Elaborate the baseline on agricultural and forestry production systems (AFPS) in the project intervention zone specifically in areas assigned to agroforestry cooperatives and outside them (excluding protected areas), evaluating practices, productivity, environmental sustainability, threats to determine implementation actions.	36,000.00	34,889.08	16.28
4. elaborate a baseline on forest fires, to determine their incidence, causes and effects in the project intervention area.	10,000.00	1,619.95	3.16
5. Elaborate a baseline on gender in the project intervention area, identifying roles, responsibilities, access to resources and opportunities.	1,000.00	2,503.83	0.00
6. Free, Prior and Informed Consultation (FPIC) with indigenous peoples	2,000.00	2,783.43	0.00
7. Project start-up workshop with key actors in the territory	5,000.00	6,769.65	0.00
8. Identify and characterize environmental and global values and threats, agricultural and subsistence systems, and natural resource management practices.	14,000.00	10,142.27	0.00
9. Participatory information-gathering workshops with communities and relevant stakeholders	7,000.00	11,973.12	0.00
10. Draft document for discussion with stakeholders (PRODOC).	30,000.00	26,069.11	0.00

11. Manage and coordinate project operations	7,000.00	0.00	0.00
12. Capacity assessments for project executors in OPIM modality.	15,000.00	0.00	10,485.27
13. Presentation of results workshop	0.00	0.00	1,384.25
Total	**150,000.00**	**132,480.53**	**17,519.47**

ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES

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

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Central Forest Corridor	14.940197	-86.078392	

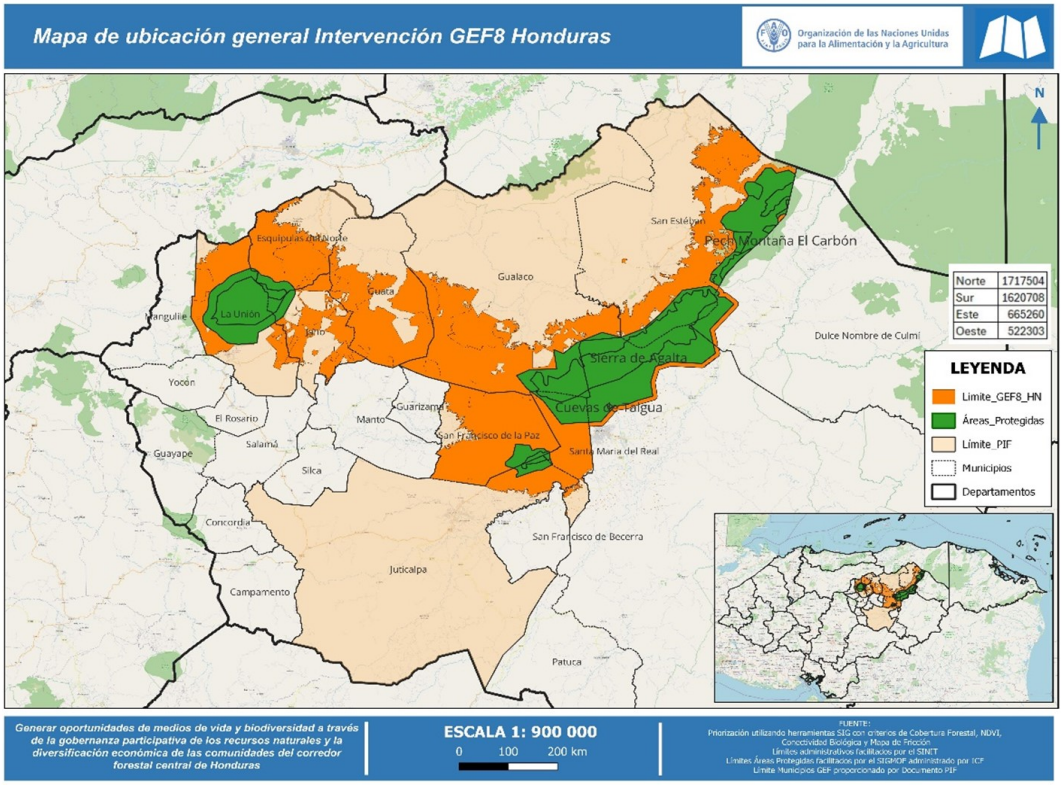
Location Description:

Municipalities of Catacamas, Dulce Nombre Culmí, Gualaco, San Esteban, Santa María de Real, San Francisco de la Paz, Guata, Jano, Esquipulas del Norte, La Unión, JUticalpa

Activity Description:

OMECs, SBN, Restauration

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where project interventions are taking place as appropriate.



ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

Attach agency safeguard datasheet/assessment report(s), including ratings of risk types and overall project/program risk classification as well as any management plans or measures to address identified risks and impacts (as applicable).

Title
ANNEX J ANNEX I _ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS Full ES Risk Screening checklist for project entity 745092

ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please upload the budget table here.

FAO Cost Categories	Component 1: Strengthening governance and design and implementation of tools to reduce the degradation	Component 2. Support for implementation of nature-based solutions (NBS) for improved management of agroecosystems	M&E	PMC	Operational Partner Budget (OCP SERNA)	FAO Support Services	Total GEF

	and fragmentation of strategic ecosystems in the central forest corridor of Honduras (TA)	and landscapes. (INV)					
	Total	Total	Total				
5011 Salaries professionals							
Specialist in OECM	64,800.00	-			64,800.00	-	64,800.00
Carbon Monitoring Specialist with ExAct	32,400.00	32,400.00			64,800.00	-	64,800.00
Chief Technical Advisor	32,000.00	27,000.00	-	65,000.00	132,000.00		132,000.00
Monitoring and Evaluation specialist	-	-	92,400.00		92,400.00		92,400.00
Administrative and financial specialist	-	-	-	105,600.00	105,600.00		105,600.00
Landcape and Biodiversity Management Specialist	43,200.00	43,200.00	-		108,000.00		108,000.00
Indigenous Peoples, Safeguard and Gender Specialist	38,400.00	38,400.00	-		96,000.00		96,000.00
Project Communicator	33,600.00	33,600.00			84,000.00		84,000.00
Forestry Technicians	33,600.00	33,600.00	-		84,000.00		84,000.00
Sustainable Agriculture Technician	33,600.00	33,600.00	-		84,000.00		84,000.00
5011 Sub-total salaries professionals	311,600.00	241,800.00	92,400.00	170,600.00	915,600.00	-	915,600.00
5013 Consultants							
Development of environmental management tool	17,600.00	-	-		17,600.00		17,600.00
Development of OECM and NbS monitoring tool.	17,600.00	-	-		17,600.00		17,600.00
Capacity building plan to promote the value of conservation and ecosystem services.	17,600.00	-	-		17,600.00		17,600.00
Legal diagnosis and technical analysis of OECMs	17,600.00	-	-		17,600.00		17,600.00
Legal diagnosis and technical analysis of PES	17,600.00	-	-		17,600.00		17,600.00
Elaboration of forestry operational plans for agroforestry cooperatives and the use of liquidambar balsam.	-	35,200.00	-		35,200.00		35,200.00
Market study and commercial relations of products of deforestation-free value chains.	-	8,800.00	-		8,800.00		8,800.00
Establishment of sustainable commercial relations	-	8,800.00	-		8,800.00		8,800.00
Sub-total international Consultants	88,000.00	52,800.00	-	-	140,800.00	-	140,800.00
Institutional arrangements for the implementation of the OECM mechanism in Honduras	45,000.00	-	-		45,000.00		45,000.00
Guideline for the construction of OECM implementation mechanism	18,000.00	-	-		18,000.00		18,000.00
Sub-total national Consultants	63,000.00	-	-	-	63,000.00	-	63,000.00
5013 Sub-total consultants	151,000.00	52,800.00	-	-	203,800.00	-	203,800.00
5650 Contracts							

Spotchecks(OPIM)	-	-	43,000.00		43,000.00	-	43,000.00
Audits (OPIM)	-	-	-	37,500.00	-	37,500.00	37,500.00
Mid-term Review			35,000.00		35,000.00		35,000.00
Terminal Evaluation			40,000.00		40,000.00		40,000.00
Terminal Report			6,500.00		6,500.00	-	6,500.00
5650 Sub-total Contracts	-	-	124,500.00	37,500.00	124,500.00	37,500.00	162,000.00
5021 Travel							
Field operation field tours	23,760.00	23,760.00	-		59,400.00		59,400.00
Exchanges of experience	16,000.00	16,000.00	-		40,000.00		40,000.00
5021 Sub-total travel	39,760.00	39,760.00	-	-	99,400.00	-	99,400.00
5023 Training							
Workshops for the dissemination of the environmental management tool.	20,000.00	-	-		20,000.00		20,000.00
Inter-institutional workshops and meetings for discussion and validation. Biodiversity criteria for OECM and NbS	20,000.00	-	-		20,000.00		20,000.00
Workshops and inter-institutional meetings and governance structures to identify OECM and NbS	20,000.00	-	-		20,000.00		20,000.00
Workshops and inter-institutional meetings and governance structures to identify and prioritise 5 possible actions in OECM and 5 in NbS	7,000.00	-	-		7,000.00		7,000.00
Workshops to socialise and validate the OECM and NbS monitoring and evaluation tool.	20,000.00	-	-		20,000.00		20,000.00
Training workshop for trainees on agroforestry products (e.g. maize/beans, livestock, coffee and timber) resulting from the application of sustainable production practices.)	5,000.00	-	-		5,000.00		5,000.00
Local workshops (replications, field days) on agroforestry products [e.g. maize/beans, livestock, coffee and timber] resulting from the application of sustainable production practices)	35,000.00	-	-		35,000.00		35,000.00
National workshops for technical, legal and technical analysis of OECM	40,000.00	-	-		40,000.00		40,000.00
Workshop for capacity building and updating of management and action plans	-	15,000.00	-		15,000.00		15,000.00
Workshop on good agricultural practices for 2000 producers	-	60,000.00	-		60,000.00		60,000.00
Field days	-	10,000.00	-		10,000.00		10,000.00
Workshops to establish trade relations for agricultural products in deforestation-free chains	-	15,000.00	-		15,000.00		15,000.00
Negotiation meetings	-	50,000.00	-		50,000.00		50,000.00
Inception workshop	5,000.00	5,000.00	-		10,000.00		10,000.00
Planning workshops	10,000.00	10,000.00	-		25,000.00		25,000.00
Terminal workshop	6,000.00	6,000.00	-		15,000.00		15,000.00

Implementation of gender plan	60,000.00	60,000.00	-		150,000.00		150,000.00
Exchanges of experience	15,000.00	15,000.00	-		30,000.00		30,000.00
Steering committee meetings	-	-	7,500.00		7,500.00		7,500.00
5023 Sub-total training	263,000.00	246,000.00	7,500.00	-	554,500.00	-	554,500.00
5024 Expendable procurement							
Inputs, tools and seeds for sustainable livestock husbandry practices (Silvopastoral systems)	-	559,400.00	-		559,400.00		559,400.00
Inputs, tools and seeds for sustainable livestock husbandry practices (climate adapted agriculture)	-	519,800.00	-		519,800.00		519,800.00
Inputs, tools and seeds for sustainable livestock practices (Coffee)	-	459,250.00	-		459,250.00		459,250.00
Inputs, tools and seeds for sustainable livestock practices (Forestry)	-	459,250.00	-		459,250.00		459,250.00
Field School Dissemination Materials	-	10,000.00	-		10,000.00		10,000.00
Inputs for the implementation of 100 Field Schools	-	40,000.00	-		40,000.00		40,000.00
Publications on OECM and NbS	-	-	-		41,000.00		41,000.00
Publication on culturally appropriate production practices and gender approach	-	-	-		41,000.00		41,000.00
Publication/guidelines documenting the processes and lessons learned from the application of the gender mainstreaming strategy to sustainable value chains applying improved practices	-	-	-		41,000.00		41,000.00
5024 Sub-total expendable procurement	-	2,047,700.00	-	-	2,170,700.00	-	2,170,700.00
6100 Non-expendable procurement							
Inputs, tools and seeds for sustainable livestock husbandry practices (Silvopastoral systems)	-	50,000.00	-		50,000.00		50,000.00
Inputs, tools and seeds for sustainable livestock husbandry practices (climate adapted agriculture)	-	608,000.00	-		608,000.00		608,000.00
Inputs, tools and seeds for sustainable livestock practices (Coffee)	-	-	-		-		-
Inputs, tools and seeds for sustainable livestock practices (Forestry)	-	364,925.50	-		364,925.50		364,925.50
Computer equipment (laptops, dock stations, screens)	-	-	-	11,000.00	18,400.00		18,400.00
Office equipment (desks, work tables, blackboards)	-	-	-	2,800.00	6,800.00		6,800.00
Secretarial chairs	-	-	-	4,800.00	4,800.00		4,800.00
	-	-	-		-		-
6100 Sub-total non-expendable procurement	-	1,022,925.50	-	18,600.00	1,052,925.50	-	1,052,925.50
5028 GOE budget							
Office running (Internet, cleaning materials, other)	-	-		39,600.00	39,600.00		39,600.00

Recuurent mobility expenditures for outcomes 1.1, 1.2, 2.1 , 2.2 and 3.1 such as vehicle rental and fuel	52,371.00	52,371.00	-		130,927.50		130,927.50
6300 Sub-total GOE budget	52,371.00	52,371.00	-	39,600.00	170,527.50		170,527.50
TOTAL	817,731.00	3,703,356.50	224,400.00	266,300.00	5,291,953.00	37,500.00	5,329,453.00

Please explain any aspects of the budget as needed here

ANNEX I: 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.

ANNEX M: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS AND SUMMARY OF CHANGES FROM PIF.

STAP COMMENTS

1. The use of the acronym for Other Effective area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs) should be revised and corrected to ensure it is spelled correctly throughout the proposal and that either the Spanish or English version are used consistently throught the document. **Solved.**

2. The use of font and formatting should be revised and corrected to ensure it is aligned with general standards for GEF proposals and is consistent throughout the proposal. **Dully noted and solved**.

3. The ToC diagram should be reformatted to ensure it is legible, ideally the design and structure fo the ToC diagram should be improved and augmented to ensure that the (inter)connections between all the various elements are highlighted clearly and as effectively as in the narrative section. **Solved**.

4. The reference to OECMs should indicate whether the activities involve new approaches linked to the mosaic landscape approach of the project. If the OECMs are testing novel approaches, then it will be important to ensure that further project design includes elements aimed at rigorously testing the approach and identifying factors that contribute to its success. **Solved. The baseline scenario was revised and now includes information about the implementation of OECM in the country.**

5. The description of how NBS and PES will be applied should be clarified to explain whether this involves employing a novel approach or the implementation of models that have been successfully applied elsewhere. **Dully Noted. The baseline and the description of the components now clarifies how the project will implement PES and NBS.**

6. The section on innovation should be revised to ensure that the proposed solutions and approaches are actually innovative. **Solved.**

7. The description of proposed mitigating actions in the risk section should be revised to ensure that the measures proposed are specifically designed to address the risks identified, as opposed to be a simple rephrasing and adaptation of project activities. **The section was revied and complemented with more information.**

8. The proposed socio-economic assessment on pg. 33 (Risk section) should be changed to a conflict and fragility or socio-political assessment, which are much more relevant to the nature of the corresponding risk category. **Revised and modified.**

CHANGES IN PROJECT DESIGN AND COMMENTS		
EXPECTED OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS		
PIF	**CHANGE PROPOSAL (PPG)**	**SUPPORTING ARGUMENTS**
Component 1. Strengthening governance, design and implementation of tools to reduce the degradation and fragmentation of strategic ecosystems in the central forest corridor of Honduras.		
1.1. Enhanced capacities to implement integrated landscape management strategies in the landscape of the eastern corridor of Honduras to deliver long-term biodiversity conservation and socio-economic benefits	1.1. Improved capacities of men and women to implement integrated landscape management strategies in the landscape of the central corridor region of Honduras to achieve biodiversity conservation and long-term socio-economic benefits.	Gender responsive Outcomes
1.1.1: Environmental management tools for the selection of at least 2 potential OEMCs and NBS identified and applied	1.1.1: Identification and application of environmental management tools for the selection of potential OECMs, ensuring positive impact and equal involvement of women and men.	The number of OECMs becomes a Project indicator for this output (30 potential OECMs identified with bd criteria) Other clarifications are made to the indicator
1.1.3 Institutions prepared and governance structures enhanced to identify and implement OEMCs and NBS based on a participatory and inclusive approach	1.1.3 Institutions and governance structures strengthened and prepared to identify and implement OECMs and NBS based on a participatory and gender-responsive approach.	Gender responsive Output
1.1.4: Identification and priorization of potential OECMs and NBS actions through participatory processes in the targeted area	1.1.4: Potential OECM and NBS actions identified and prioritized through participatory and gender-responsive processes in targeted areas.	Gender responsive Output

1.1.5 Tools, technologies and technical support for monitoring of OEMCs and NBS in the Eastern Forest Corridor	1.1.5 Identification of tools, technologies and technical support for OECM and NBS monitoring in the central forest corridor (multi-criteria tool), ensuring gender equity.	Gender responsive Outputs
1.1.6 Capacity building plan to promote the value of conservation and ecosystem services	1.1.6 Gender-responsive capacity development plan to promote the value of conservation and ecosystem services.	Gender responsive Output
1.1.7 OEMC standards/guidelines included in national or regional policy framework.	1.1.7 OECM standards/guidelines proposed for inclusion in national or regional policy frameworks.	The project will propose standards and guidelines, but their inclusion in the policy frameworks is an institutional decision, beyond the project.
CORE indicator 3: 1,000 has of land restored *CORE indicator 4: 40,000 Has of landscapes under Improved practices*		All the Core indicators related to implementing on the ground, are now integrated under Component 2, following observations of GEF Review.
Indicator. Number of OECMs with bd criteria established	*30 potential OECMs identified with bd criteria*	The number of potential OECMs was specified during the preparation of the Project. Also clarifying that the project will identify potential areas to be declared as OECM, but the declaration and legal establishment process will occur later.
At least 30% of women, young people and indigenous people participating in OEMCs management.		The project will identify potential areas to be declared as OECM, but the declaration and legal establishment process will occur later, so this indicator is no longer considered.
	Gender-responsive capacity development plan implemented. *OECM standards/guidelines developed*	New project indicators introduced related to Outputs 1.1.6 and 1.1.7
1.2.1 PES mechanism to promote biodiversity and	1.2.1 Proposal for a payment mechanism for ecosystem services with a gender	Gender considerations included.

ecosystem conservation developed and technical support for compensation of ecosystem services provided	perspective to promote biodiversity and ecosystem conservation and technical support for the compensation of ecosystem services provided.	
At least 1 piloted PES to enhance bd mechanism developed	*Financial support provided through a strengthened PES mechanism.* *Increased (financial resources, investment), for participation in conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem*	In response to changes in the Output
	1.2.2 implemented a pilot project in one of the potential OECMs to contain carbon credit estimation. 1.2. 3 inclusions of the carbon credit initiative in the carbon markets based on current national legislation	New outputs included following GEF review comments.
	A pilot project for the estimation of carbon credits for inclusion in carbon markets in accordance with current national regulations	New Project indicator in response to new outputs 1.2.2 and 1.2.3
Component 2. Support for implementation of nature-based solutions (NBS) for improved management of agroecosystems and landscapes.	**2. Support for implementation of nature-based solutions (NBS) and other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs) for improved management of agroecosystems and landscapes.**	
2.1.1 NBS linked with Climate-smart and bd friendly production practices implemented	2.1.1 NBS linked with climate-smart and bd friendly production practices for sustainable forest management in the target landscapes identified and implemented.	Same indicator, more elaborated.
2.1.2. Capacity building activities developed to promote NBS linked with Climate-smart and bd friendly production practices into the east central corridor through	2.1.2. Strengthening local capacities of both men and women to promote BNS and OECMs linked to climate and biodiversity friendly production practices in the central corridor through	Gender responsive output. Inclusion of reference to OECM

Farmer field school approach with a gender perspective	a gender-sensitive farmer field school approach.	
Core indicator 4: 163,185.86 Has of landscapes under Improve practices	*Core Indicator 3: 1000 hectare of land and ecosystems under restoration* *Core indicator 4: 163,185.86 Has of landscapes under Improved practices* *Core Indicator 6: 1.205,944 metric ton of CO2e GHG potentially mitigated emissions* .	As commented above, all the core indicators related to implementing on the ground, are now integrated under Component 2, following observations of GEF Review.
2.2.1 At least 2 cooperation partnerships established with the private sector (buyers and businesses related to agroforestry products [e.g., Corn/bean, and timber] resulting from the implementation of sustainable production practices).	2.2.1 Cooperation partnerships established (gender sensitive) with the private sector (buyers and businesses related to agroforestry products [e.g., Corn/bean, and timber] resulting from the implementation of sustainable production practices).	The number of partnerships is now and indicator. Gender considerations.
2.2.2 Innovative financial products (sustainable credit lines, etc.) in place for the financing of Climate smart/ biodiversity-friendly value chains, with a focus on addressing gender-specific barriers that may prevent women farmers from accessing financial products.	2.2.2 Sustainable market relationships (sustainable credit lines, green banking, microcredits), established for the purchase and sale of products from climate and biodiversity-friendly value chains, with gender focus"	The idea is to make the outcome more flexible, which is now based more on strengthening existing frameworks than on new mechanisms
3.1.4 Communication strategy developed	3.1.4 Communication strategy developed and implemented with a gender-sensitive perspective.	Highlighting gender and the implementation of the Strategy
	3.1.5 Virtual platform with different capacity-building processes oriented to the objectives of the project	New Output based on government recommendation
	4.1.3 South-South cooperation actions and exchanges with the Critical Forest Integrated Program (IP)	New Output based on government recommendation
Core Indicators		

GEF Core Indicator 4 Area **of landscapes under improved practices** (hectare) 162 000	163,185.86	Updated based on the information on the areas where the implementation of OECM would be evaluated. As requested during PIF review, Sub Indicators 4.1 and 4.3 are identified.
GEF Core Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (metric ton of CO2e) 956,114	1,205,944	Updated. In the PIF it was specified that it would be updated during the project phase.
Cofinancing		
39,900,000.00	42,212,607	The government of Honduras and the FAO have increased their co-financing.