GEF-8 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

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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	GEF Project ID
Honduras	11213
Country(ies)	Type of Project
Honduras	FSP
GEF Agency(ies):	GEF Agency ID
FAO	745092
Executing Partner	Executing Partner Type
Secretary of Energy, Natural Resources and Minning (SERNA) National Institute of Forest Conservation (ICF)	Government Government
GEF Focal Area (s)	Submission Date
Multi Focal Area	4/12/2023

Project Sector (CCM Only)

AFOLU

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Biodiversity, Mainstreaming, Forestry - Including HCVF and REDD+, Agriculture and agrobiodiversity, Biomes, Tropical Rain Forests, Protected Areas and Landscapes, Productive Landscapes, Financial and Accounting, Payment for Ecosystem Services, Land Degradation, Sustainable Land Management, Community-Based Natural Resource Management, Ecosystem Approach, Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands, Sustainable Agriculture, Sustainable Livelihoods, Sustainable Forest, Land Degradation Neutrality, Land Cover and Land cover change, Land Productivity, Carbon stocks above or below ground, Influencing models, Demonstrate innovative approache, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Stakeholders, Beneficiaries, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Communications, Awareness Raising, Type of Engagement, Consultation, Participation, Partnership, Information Dissemination, Indigenous Peoples, Private Sector, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Local Communities, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Capacity Development, Access and control over natural resources, Participation and leadership, Access to benefits and services, Gender Mainstreaming, Women groups, Gender-sensitive indicators, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Theory of change, Learning, Indicators to measure change, Adaptive management, Knowledge Exchange, South-South

Type of Trust Fund	Project Duration (Months)
GET	60
GEF Project Grant: (a)	GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)
5,329,453.00	0.00
Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)	Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant (d)
506,298.00	0.00

Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)	Total Co-financing
5,835,751.00	39,900,000.00
PPG Amount: (e)	PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)
150,000.00	14,249.00
PPG total amount: (e+f)	Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f)
164,249.00	6,000,000.00
Project Tags	
CBIT: No NGI: No SGP: No Innovation: No	

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. The explanation and justification of the project should be in section B “project description”.(max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

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. These areas have been affected by unsustainable land use practices and natural disasters. The project will adopt a mosaic-based approach for sustainable production and conservation across 122,000 hectares of land, promoting the adoption and scaling-up of nature-based solutions by smallholder farmers and the implementation of restoration activities in areas affected by agriculture and other economic sectors. The project will improve technical capacities, local and national governance, inter-agency coordination, and catalyze private sector participation. The expected outcomes include the enhanced of ecosystem services, biodiversity benefits, GHG mitigation, carbon storage and sequestration, and the restoration of critical forests and woodlands. The project will demonstrate the benefits of mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in productive landscapes, provide tools, knowledge, and lessons at a considerable scale, replicable in other parts of the country and the region.Building on the early steps the country has made to improve land and forest management, the project will contribute to biodiversity conservation, address land degradation, and mitigate climate change.

Indicative Project Overview

Project Objective

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. These areas have been affected by unsustainable land use practices and natural disasters. The project will adopt a mosaic-based approach for sustainable production and conservation across 122,000 hectares of land, promoting the adoption and scaling-up of nature-based solutions by smallholder farmers and the implementation of restoration activities in areas affected by agriculture and other economic sectors. The project will improve technical capacities, local and national governance, inter-agency coordination, and catalyze private sector participation. The expected outcomes include the enhanced of ecosystem services, biodiversity benefits, GHG mitigation, carbon storage and sequestration, and the restoration of critical forests

and woodlands. The project will demonstrate the benefits of mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in productive landscapes, provide tools, knowledge, and lessons at a considerable scale, replicable in other parts of the country and the region.Building on the early steps the country has made to improve land and forest management, the project will contribute to biodiversity conservation, address land degradation, and mitigate climate change.

Project Components

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

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
1,641,441.00	11,548,692.00

Outcome:

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

Indicators:

CORE indicator 3: 1,000 has of land restored

CORE indicator 4: 40,000 Has of landscapes under Improved practices

OECMs with bd criteria

established

(to be determined during PPG stage)

At least 30% of women, young people and indigenous people participating in OEMCs management.

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

Indicator:

At least 1 piloted PES to enhance bd mechanism developed.

Output:

1.1.1: Environmental management tools for the selection of at least 2 potential OEMCs and NBS identified and applied

1.1.2 Biodiversity criteria developed for inclusion in OMECs and NBS .

1.1.3 Institutions prepared and governance structures enhanced to identify and implement OEMCs and NBS based on a participatory and inclusive approach .

1.1.4: Identification and priorization of potential OECMs and NBS actions through participatory processes in the targeted area

1.1.5 Tools, technologies and technical support for monitoring of OEMCs and NBS in the Eastern Forest Corridor

1.1.6 Capacity building plan to promote the value of conservation and ecosystem services

1.1.7 OEMC standards/guidelines included in national or regional policy framework

1.2.1 PES mechanism to promote biodiversity and ecosystem conservation developed and technical support for compensation of ecosystem services provided**.**

2 Support for implementation of nature-based solutions (NBS) for improved management of agroecosystems and landscapes.

Component Type	Trust Fund
Investment	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
3,038,454.00	22,011,857.00

Outcome:

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

Indicators:

CORE indicator 4: 122,000 Has of landscapes under Improve practices

Nº farmers/landowners adopting climate smart/bd friendly practices (At least 30% will be women.) (to be determined during PPG stage)

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

2.2 Innovative financial and market mechanism to promote sustainable production for smallholder farmers, particularly women, through the development of gender-sensitive value chains

Indicators:

At least 30% of the beneficiaries of financial mechanism will be women

Output:

2.1.1 NBS linked with Climate-smart and bd friendly production practices implemented.

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 Farmer field school approach with a gender perspective

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

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).

2.2.2 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.

3. Knowledge Management

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
235,891.00	3,248,070.00

Outcome:

3.1 Systematization and knowledge management

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.

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

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
159,884.00	1,191,381.00

Outcome:

4.1 Monitoring and evaluation

Output:

4.1 Project gender mainstreaming plan and M&E plan implemented

4.1.2 MTR and final evaluation

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
1. Strengthening governance and design and implementation of tools to reduce the degradation and fragmentation of strategic ecosystems in the eastern forest corridor of Honduras	1,641,441.00	11,548,692.00
2 Support for implementation of nature-based solutions (NBS) for improved management of agroecosystems and landscapes.	3,038,454.00	22,011,857.00
3. Knowledge Management	235,891.00	3,248,070.00

M&E	159,884.00	1,191,381.00
Subtotal	**5,075,670.00**	**38,000,000.00**
Project Management Cost	253,783.00	1,900,000.00
Total Project Cost ($)	**5,329,453.00**	**39,900,000.00**

Please provide justification

PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Briefly 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

Global environmental significance

The central forest corridor of Honduras is a vast region located in the central part of the country, stretching from the southern coast to the northern border with Guatemala. The area is characterized by its dense forests, high mountains, and diverse ecosystems that support a wide range of flora and fauna. This region is considered as one of the most important areas of biodiversity concentration in Central America, with many rare and endangered species found only here. Honduras has at least 214 endemic plant species, around 770 bird species, of which 59 are in critical condition and 5 are on the IUCN list of endangered animals. The country also possesses one of the largest genetic reserves of tropical pines worldwide, which is essential for forestry development (SERNA - DiBio, 2017).

The area of intervention is essential for the agricultural production of Honduras. The production of basic grains such as corn and beans, as well as livestock farming, represents the main source of income for the local population. The Central Forest Corridor of Honduras is also home to many small-scale farmers who rely on the forest for the provision of food, fuel, and other essential resources. In recent years, the region has faced significant forest loss resulting from deforestation, illegal logging, and the expansion of agricultural and livestock production. These activities have had a detrimental impact on the biodiversity of the region and the livelihoods of local communities. Therefore, there is an urgent need to promote sustainable land-use practices, protect the forests, while providing sustainable economic opportunities for local communities to ensure the Central Forest Corridor continues to provide essential ecosystem services and support biodiversity conservation.

This proposed project focuses on the eastern part of the central forest corridor of Honduras, which is a region of high ecological importance, with a rich diversity of plant and animal species. The Eastern part of the central forest corridor is an important Conservation Area with a high concentration of biodiversity, making it a priority region 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 broadleaf 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 of which are classified as vulnerable species. Additionally, Bolitoglossa longissima and Hyalinobatrachium crybetes, both amphibians, are categorized as critically endangered species. This unique condition is due to the region's exceptional location and the presence of different micro-ecosystems. The area contains a diverse array of forest types, such as cloud forests, pine-oak forests, and tropical rainforests, each with multiple unique ecosystems and species that are also vulnerable and endangered.

The tropical humid forest is situated in the southern part of the department, specifically in the Sierra de Agalta. It's a dense forest that features a wide variety of tree and shrub species. Average temperatures fall between 18°C and 25°C, and annual rainfall ranges from 1,500 mm to 3,000 mm. The pine-oak forest, on the other hand, can be found in the high areas of both the Sierra de Agalta and the Sierra de Olancho. It's a mixed forest with diverse pine and oak species. Average temperatures in this area range from 10°C to 20°C, with annual rainfall ranging from 800 mm to 1,500 mm. Meanwhile, the savannah is primarily located in the central zone of the department, in low-altitude areas. It's an open landscape with low and sparse vegetation, composed mainly of grasses and shrubs. Average temperatures fall between 25°C to 30°C, and annual rainfall ranges from 800 mm to 1,500 mm.

In addition, the project area is important in terms of agricultural production, representing the main source of income for the local population. The area is renowned for its extensive valley lands, where crops such as corn, beans, and sugar cane are grown using advanced techniques. Coffee plantations are also widespread in the highlands and hillsides, alongside other crops. Additionally, the region has a thriving cattle industry that produces both meat and milk. (PNDESH, 2010)

Problems to be addressed and justification

Given its critical relevance for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services provision, the main problem to be addressed is the threat posed to the remaining rainforest fragments. This proposal aims to address the challenges of conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and deforestation in Sierra de Agalta (KBA), Boquerón, and La Muralla buffer zones and productive landscapes by implementing a mosaic-based approach for sustainable production and conservation (162,000hectares under management). The project seeks to reduce the degradation and fragmentation of strategic ecosystems, while improving the livelihoods of local communities in the vicinity of the protected. The aim is to reduce pressures on protected areas and the degradation and fragmentation of forests and critical ecosystems in the area. To achieve this, the project will focus on implementing OECMs and NBS, with specific criteria to measure biodiversity within productive activities and conservation efforts. This will be achieved by working directly with organized smallholders present in and the wider target landscape of 3 protected areas.

Protected areas			
N°	**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**

The central eastern 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 who rely on natural resources for their livelihoods. Poverty levels in the region are also higher than national averages. Results from the application of Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis for Resilience on Food and Nutrition Security, the Department of Olancho is above the average of the multidimensional poverty index[1]1, Thus, limiting the capacity of the population to prepare for and respond to the impacts of climate change as well as its food security resilience [2]2. Climate change projections indicate an increase in average temperature of 1 °C to 2.5 °C for 2050 and from 3 °C to 4.3 °C for 2100, and an annual decrease in rainfall of 9% to 14% for the 2050 and from 20% to 31% by 2100. The greatest reductions in precipitation are expected to occur in the months of June to August and in the southwestern regions, with longer and more intense heat waves and drought projected. By 2050, the volume of heavy rainfall is projected to increase by 13%, which will increase flood flows by 6%. In addition, the frequency of extreme weather events is expected to increase. The occurrence of extreme rainfall events threatens the food and water security and

livelihoods of people. Also, rising temperatures and reduced rainfall are predicted to reduce yields of main crops; decrease yields of maize (by 12%) and beans (by 32%) by 2050 compared to 2000,[3][3] mainly through recurrent drought.

Deforestation and forest degradation undermine ecosystem services, disturb 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 pace, exacerbating dramatic nature loss and ecosystem degradation. One of the threats to biodiversity in the project area is the loss of habitat and the fragmentation of the forest cover in the landscape due to subsistence agriculture, widespread illegal logging, extensive cattle ranching; and industrial-scale agriculture. The expanding agricultural frontier 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 national level (Honduras reference level, analysis 2000-2017) and 1,797.30 has per year in the project targeted areaIn the same way, there has been an impact of forest fires in the national, communal, and private forest areas. According to the ICF (Instituto de Conservación Forestal), by 2022, 29,586 affected hectares were reported, the departments with the highest number of fires were Francisco Morazán, Olancho, and Comayagua. Without intervention, demand for agricultural land and unsustainable practices in agriculture (for crop and livestock) and forest activity (logging, plantation development, etc.) is likely to accelerate the rate of deforestation and forest degradation in the area, critically affecting ecological functions to sequester carbon, retain carbon reserves and biodiversity, and control hydrological and biogeochemical cycles over the long-term. Project aims to reduce deforestation in the targeted landscape through the implementation of sustainable land use practices, reforestation and forest restoration, include OECM at landscape level and strengthened natural resource management capacity.

Honduras is part of the signatory countries of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), which is one of the international agreements that relate the environment and development to sustainable soil management. Land degradation in Honduras is closely related to the reduction or loss of forest cover, degradation of water sources, and soil erosion due to deforestation and unsustainable agricultural production practices and livestock (SERNA, 2021). Based on the data from the forest cover and land use map (ICF, 2019), 23.79% of the territory (which is equivalent to 26,762 square kilometers) represents pasture and crop cover. In the rural area of the country, agricultural and livestock activities are part of the livelihoods, the agricultural sector represents 13.9% of the national GDP, while the livestock sector represents 20% (SERNA, 2016). Land degradation has ecological impacts including reduced storage and carbon sequestration capacity in the soil, increased methane emission per kilogram of animal product, loss of biodiversity due to reduction of natural areas, erosion, soil compaction, among others. Land degradation and desertification in Honduras may worsen due to climate change and variability. Honduras is among the countries most affected by extreme weather events, including drought.

The area is facing significant ecosystem degradation due to several underlying causes. Unsustainable land use practices, poverty, lack of land tenure and property rights, infrastructure development, and climate change, the lack of capacities to manage natural resources and ecosystem services at the landscape scale are among the main factors driving this situation in the region. These factors contribute to deforestation, soil erosion, and degradation of forest ecosystems, which have significant impacts on the region's biodiversity and the livelihoods of local communities. Addressing these underlying causes of land degradation requires a comprehensive approach that includes promoting sustainable land use practices, securing land tenure and property rights, managing infrastructure development sustainably, and developing climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies.

Key barriers and enablers to achieving the objectives

Through consultations with key actors, several main barriers were identified and are listed below:

Challenges to achieving Sustainable Land Management practices and integrated territorial planning due to weak enabling environment, including insufficient policies and strategies, weak institutional frameworks	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 is incomplete. Furthermore, territorial governance is limited due to a lack of coordination and cooperation mechanisms between national-, local-, and private sector-level stakeholders. These institutional constraints hinder the implementation of integrated territorial planning that considers environmental benefits, including reduced deforestation and sustainable production of commercial commodities. Without policies that recognize and accommodate connections and dependencies between natural and productive systems, there is a fundamental lack of integrated planning efforts. Additionally, coordination between multiple government institutions and their investments in the area is weak, which poses a challenge to effectively align economic activities with biodiversity conservation goals. Furthermore, Honduras has yet to define LDN (Land Degradation Neutrality) goals and lacks a framework for moving forward in defining these goals.
Limited knowledge, and a lack of landscape management tools, and financial incentives hindering the adoption of sustainable agricultural and livestock practices and the restoration of degraded lands and ecosystems	This barrier refers to the lack of proper landscape management tools and knowledge necessary to restore degraded lands and ecosystems in Honduras, as well as the limited financial incentives available to producers and vulnerable groups to participate in restoration efforts. In the case of the Central Eastern Honduras Corridor, there is a lack of region-specific restoration plans to implement restoration practices defined in the National Program for the Recovery of Degraded Ecosystems' Goods and Service 2018-2028. Producers, local communities, and vulnerable groups in the region lack the training to implement LMTs for restoration, including the implementation of agroforestry systems that promote production alternatives to traditional agriculture and livestock production practices, and diversification of farms. Finally, there is limited 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.
Limited capacity and lack of incentives to promote sustainable value chains with environmental and social benefits	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 among within public and private spheres to verify deforestation-free production and provide information to stakeholders
Lack of mechanisms for monitoring and sharing best practices and lessons learned	The lack of systematic monitoring and limited available data to assess the impact of interventions and to guide future planning and investments is a challenge for Honduras. It is essential to have reliable data that can inform decision-making and help to evaluate the effectiveness of interventions. Additionally, there is a need for

regarding environmental-friendly production practices limits upscaling in other landscapes and other production sectors	mechanisms or platforms 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.

[1] Measurement and analysis of resilience in food and nutrition security (2019). Technical group for analysis of resilience in food and nutritional security in Honduras. Available at https://www.sica.int/san/rima/honduras

[2] According to the same study, rural households have 20% less resilience of their food and nutrition security. Despite the fact that the department of Olancho is in the medium index, the lag is much greater in the population with these characteristics, rural areas, small producers with agricultural heads, who do not speak Spanish as their mother tongue, and female heads of household.

[3] UNEP-GRID. Interactive country fiches. https://dicf.unepgrid.ch/honduras/climate-change

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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 PIF guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

The project will overcome the previously mentioned barriers by implementing a mosaic-based approach for sustainable production and conservation in the eastern forest corridor of Honduras, focusing on reducing the degradation and fragmentation of strategic ecosystems 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.

The theory of change for the project begins with the assumption that stakeholders in the region recognize the need for improved forest governance and management practices, which is a key causal pathway underlying the TOC for this project.

The current forest governance and management practices in the region are insufficient to address the challenges of deforestation, forest degradation, and biodiversity loss. This is Problem 1 and a significant barrier to the successful implementation of the project. Climate change exacerbates these challenges and can be another major barrier to successful implementation (Barrier 1).

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 the promotion of degraded land and ecosystem restoration which is Solution 1. The success of this solution depends on Assumption 2, which is that private sector agents are willing to participate and recognize the benefits of valorizing natural capital in their business models. High vulnerability to climate change and extreme weather events (Problem 2) drives producers to deforest new land, creating a barrier to successful implementation (Barrier 2).

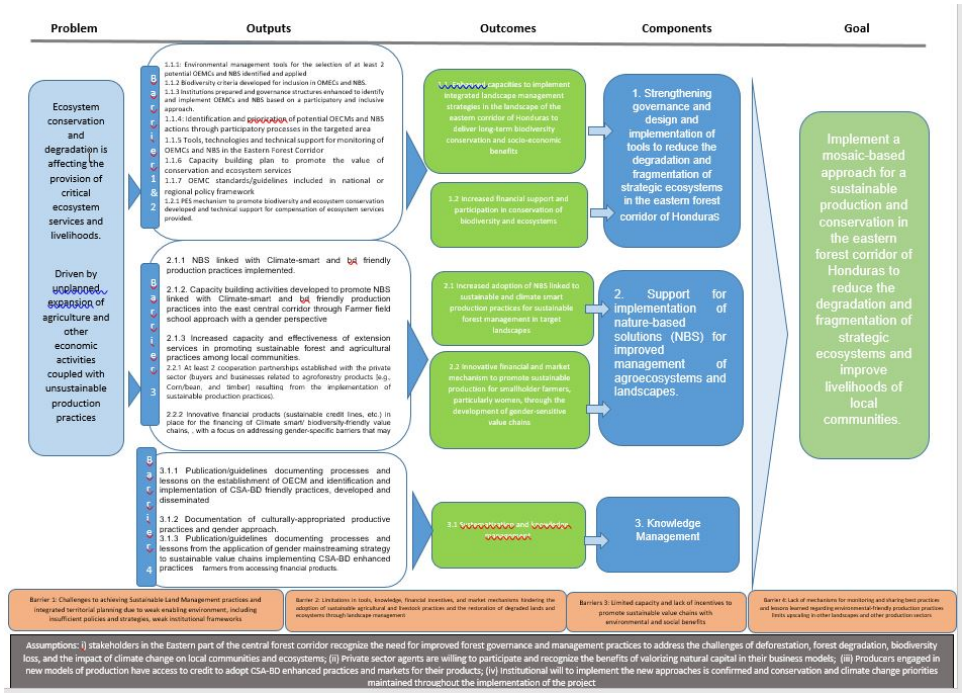
To address this, the project proposes engaging the private sector to facilitate partnerships with small farmers and communities through the development of market mechanisms for sustainably produced products, which is Solution 2. This will incentivize conservation and restoration of ecosystems. Assumption 3 is that producers engaged in new models of production have access to credit to adopt CSA-BD enhanced practices and markets for their products.

Unsustainable production practices (Problem 3) are degrading land and ecosystems across the landscape, including woodlands and forests, and are also degrading biodiversity and soil within farms, reducing their productivity and sustainability. This creates a barrier to successful implementation (Barrier 3).

To address this, Solution 3 proposes providing technical assistance to producers to facilitate their adoption of NBS that mainstream biodiversity conservation and SLM criteria, improving ecosystems' connectivity and reducing land degradation at the farm level. This will lay the foundation for innovative multi-stakeholder structures for integrated landscape management, which is a concept with currently little application in the country with a potential to be upscaled in other Conservation Areas.

The combined actions are expected to create knowledge and awareness on the value of ecosystem services and generate the necessary technical, financial, and institutional conditions to ensure the sustainability of restoration and conservation efforts over time while providing economic opportunities for communities. The lessons learned from implementing this project will be used to progressively replicate the experience in the other conservation areas. This will contribute to reinforcing the conservation of critical biodiversity and ecosystems, improving the provision of ecosystem services across the landscape, and strengthening the resilience of local communities to climate change.

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. The project's success is dependent on assumptions that 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 engaged in new models of production have access to credit to adopt CSA-BD enhanced practices and markets for their products.



Description of expected outcomes and components of the project

Component 1 aims to provide enabling conditions to mainstream biodiversity conservation and address ecosystem degradation. This will be achieved by strengthening governance structure and developing tools and incentive mechanisms to reduce degradation and fragmentation of strategic ecosystems in the eastern forest corridor. The component has two primary outcomes. Firstly, the identification and implementation of Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OECMs) and the identification of Nature based solutions with a mosaic approach, to increase biodiversity conservation in the targeted area. Secondly, the use of payment for ecosystem services (PES) as a tool to incentivize sustainable conservation and improve the quality of the ecosystem services (such as forest –water nexus).

To achieve the first outcome, the project has several outputs, including the analysis of environmental management tools to identify potential OECMs, the development of biodiversity criteria to be included in OECMs, and the improvement of management governance of identified OECMs. Participatory mapping will also be used to identify potential OECMs in the targeted area, the project will ensure that women are actively engaged in the identification process and governance of OECMs. Additionally, the use of innovative technologies for landscape management tools such as sensors, and computers will be incorporated to monitor biodiversity criteria into OECMs and NBS with focus on climate smart- biodiversity practices into the landscape. To address the regulatory framework and coordination challenges described in Barrier 1, Component 1 will work closely with national and local government institutions to develop and promote policy solutions that recognize the importance of connections between natural and productive

systems, including the establishment of integrated territorial planning mechanisms and the alignment of economic activities with biodiversity conservation goals. Through targeted capacity building, policy dialogue, and knowledge exchange initiatives, the project will support the development and adoption of policies that enable integrated planning efforts at the national and local levels. More specifically, it will work with government institutions to identify potential national policies that can incorporate the creation of OMECs, study the potential of incorporating the declaration of micro-watersheds as OMECs, and explore the possibility of incorporating OMECs into the national reforestation program.

Key elements for develop an OEMCs as indicated in component 1, will establish 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.

The second outcome of the project involves the development of PES criteria to promote at least one PES mechanism in the targeted zone. The project recognizes that financial incentives can encourage communities and landowners to engage in conservation practices, such as water-producing micro-basins for human consumption while improving water-forest nexus. PES mechanism can be an effective compensation tool with specific benefits for communities that promote conservation and sustainable use of natural resources in productive activities. Overall, the component aims to enhance biodiversity conservation and promote sustainable land use practices in the eastern forest corridor of Honduras through the use of OECMs, PES and NBS as main strategy with a mosaic approach.

To strengthen the stakeholder's involvement in the project, the project will gather input from stakeholders at every stage of the project to ensure that the work aligns with their priorities. This will be done through regular stakeholder meetings, surveys, and other feedback mechanisms.

To assess how the project will contribute to enhance national capacities to effectively implement sustainable production and diversification, the baseline and targets for the participating stakeholder (communities, and environmental authorities) will be determined during the PPG phase of the project.

Component 2 aims to promote sustainable production practices through the implementation of NBS that mainstream biodiversity considerations to improve local and global ecosystem services. The component has two main outcomes. Firstly, an increased

adoption of sustainable and climate-smart production practices for sustainable forest management in the target landscapes. Secondly, the establishment of a financial mechanism to promote sustainable production.

To achieve the first outcome, the project has several outputs, including the implementation of climate-smart and biodiversity-friendly production practices in two value chains in the east-central corridor (the actions prioritized in output 1.1.4). These practices include agroecology, silvopastoral and agroforestry practices, and water harvesting. These practices will be complemented with gender sensitive criteria. Consequently, a gender analysis developed during PPG, will identify specific activities, to strength women capacities into productive activities, commercialization to promote their empowerment and improve their incomes. Additionally, the project will develop capacity-building activities to promote these practices through a farmer field school approach.

To achieve the second outcome, the project will establish at least two cooperation partnerships with the private sector, such as buyers and businesses related to agroforestry products, resulting from the implementation of sustainable production practices. Women farmers will be included in decision-making processes related to the establishment of cooperation partnerships, and their participation and leadership in value chain governance and management will be promoted to ensure their representation. Also, the project will also work to strengthen the linkage between extension services and other stakeholders, including government agencies, civil society organizations, and private sector actors, to ensure the effective delivery of extension services to local communities. The project will create opportunities for stakeholders to participate in project activities and decision-making processes, such as through focus groups, workshops, and advisory committees. The project will also establish financial products such as sustainable credit lines, among others, to finance climate-smart and biodiversity-friendly value chains. The inclusion of a gender target for financing benefits of at least 30% could contribute to improve NBS lead by rural women. The overall aim of this component is to promote sustainable production practices to ensure the improvement of local and global ecosystem services.

Component 3 is focused on knowledge management, monitoring, and evaluation (M&E). The primary outcome of this component is to ensure that project efforts are well-documented, sustainable, and effective in achieving the project's goals.

To meet this outcome, the component will include the following elements:

i. An overview of existing lessons and best practices that will inform the project design and implementation.

ii. Processes to capture, assess, and document information, lessons, best practices, and expertise generated during implementation will be established. This will include the

development of an M&E plan spelling out the activities to track progress towards the project's outcomes and outputs, as well as documentation of project activities and results.

iii. Tools and methods for knowledge exchange, learning, and collaboration, including knowledge platforms and website, will be developed. These will allow stakeholders to access project information, exchange knowledge, and collaborate on project activities.

iv. Knowledge outputs to be produced and shared with stakeholders at the community, national, and international levels, as appropriate, will be identified. This will include project reports, case studies, and other knowledge products.

v. A plan on how knowledge and learning will contribute to overall project impact and sustainability will be included in the project document. This will highlight the role of knowledge management and learning in achieving project outcomes, as well as how knowledge management will contribute to the sustainability of project results.

vi. Plans for strategic communications and outreach will be developed to ensure that project results and lessons learned are disseminated effectively to stakeholders and the wider community. This will include developing a communication strategy that outlines the key messages, target audiences, and communication channels to be used throughout the project.

Overall, this component is critical for ensuring that the project's efforts are well-documented, sustainable, and effective in achieving the project's goals, and that project information and knowledge are shared effectively with stakeholders and the wider community.Include gender-disaggregated indicators showing who is involved and whose views are represented before and during implementation. In short, gender considerations will be crosscutting in this project in terms of both its products and its processes. The project will contribute to women's engagement by supporting NBS and gender sensitive value chains, with specific capacity building that improving women participation and decision making and generate socioeconomic benefits for women. To ensure this, specific indicators and activities are already included in the project. A specific gender analysis and action plan will be developed during PPG stage.

The project will generate global environmental benefits 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:

- **Area of land restored (Hectares): Outcomes and activities of Component 1, which include using environmental management tools to select at least two potential Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OEMCs) and implementing nature-based solutions (NBS), will complement the initiative's**

target of restoring 1,000 hectares of degraded areas. This will contribute to increasing the total area of land that is restored

- **Area of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (Hectares): The project's focus on implementing sustainable production practices will contribute to improving the practices in the target landscape, which includes areas outside of the protected areas, and buffer zones[114] with a total estimated at 162,000 hectares. Components 1 and 2 will involve implementing NBS linked with climate-smart and biodiversity-friendly production practices in landscapes and buffer zones, improving best production practices and conservation monitoring measures to promote sustainable alternatives to generate integrated benefits for biodiversity, land degradation and climate change.**
- **Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated (metric tons of CO2e): The project's focus on reducing deforestation and improving land use practices will contribute to mitigating -956,114 Ton C02eq.**

The 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.

Incremental cost reasoning

The proposed project will build on baseline projects and programs to deliver global environmental benefits. The following will explain how the project will use GEF resources to strengthen ongoing efforts and coordinate activities on the ground.

Under Component 1, GEF project activities will support the strengthening of the Institutional Coordination and implementation of tools to reduce the degradation and fragmentation of strategic ecosystems. Specifically, the project funds will be used to support analysis of environmental management tools, the development of biodiversity

criteria, the improvement of management governance, and the incorporation of landscape management tools. GEF resources will be used to strengthen the governance mechanism.

Component 2 aims to promote models of sustainable production as NBS alternative to ensure the improvement of local and global ecosystem services. GEF resources will build on efforts of other complementary projects in the country (see section C). Specifically, GEF resources will be used to implement climate-smart and biodiversity-friendly production practices, the development of capacity-building activities, and the establishment of cooperation partnerships with the private sector.

Finally, under component 3, the GEF funds will be used for the systematization of knowledge and practices related to the project's other components. The outputs for this component include the development of M&E systems, the establishment of a knowledge management platform, and the dissemination of project results.

Gender and Socioeconomic considerations.

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, 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.

During the project preparation phase, consultations were held at the national level with a high participation of women. Further consultations will take place during the PPG phase, including at the local level. A gender analysis will be developed during PPG phase. This diagnosis will build 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 will then be 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. The project aims to contribute to close gender gaps, and it will encourage and monitor women participation of women in all the project activities.

According to the 2001 Population Census, the only indigenous group present in Catacamas is the Tawahka ethnic group. Similar to 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 mainly for consumption and are complemented by hunting deer, danto, jaguilla, agouti, and some birds. 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. In the PPG phase, a consultation process and Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) will be developed to identify the work to be carried out within the framework of the project, possible Nature-Based solutions (NBS) for their crops and productive activities, and integration into OECMs, along with mechanisms for management and monitoring.

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.

The innovation of the project consists of the linkage of two important concepts in conservation: NBS (Nature-Based Solutions) and OECMs (Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures). NBS refers to actions that use nature and natural processes to address societal challenges such as climate change, while OECMs are defined as "a geographically defined area other than a Protected Area, which is governed and managed in ways that achieve positive and sustained long-term outcomes for the in-situ conservation of biodiversity, with associated ecosystem functions and services and where applicable, cultural, spiritual, socio-economic, and other locally relevant values". The project also represents an opportunity for Honduras to advance in the implementation in an integrated manner the government's international commitments under UNFCCC to fullfil its NDCs, UNCCD, and new Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) of the CBD.

The project is innovative 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. Additionally, the project uses 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.

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.

Further innovations are institutional sustainability that 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, implementation of LMTs, sustainable production of corn and bean and other crops, and improved monitoring through the use of 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 4 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.

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. The private sector's involvement in the adoption of Natural-based Solutions (NBS) in the eastern corridor of Honduras will be through the Regional Table for Sustainable Livestock and producers of basic grains. In addition, the forestry sector will be represented by the National Association of Foresters of Honduras (ANASILH), the Federation of Agroforestry Producers of Honduras (FEPROAH), the Association of Cocoa Producers of Honduras (APROCAHO), the National Federation of Ranchers and Farmers of Honduras (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. This consultancy will also identify each subsector's specific role within the governance of the project.

Stakeholders

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.

The proposed project seeks to foster a transformation in the central forest corridor landscape by bringing together producers, communities, businesses, and government institutions to participate in a governance platform at the level of the conservation area. The project will benefit the co-managers of protected areas (local governments, ICF, community organizations, non-governmental organizations) by strengthening their capacities for biodiversity conservation from the perspective of connectivity with productive landscapes and connectivity areas.

This proposal also seeks to improve women's access to and management of natural resources through the adoption of innovative climate-smart agroforestry techniques. Therefore, the project will be developed in two parallel ways: the first is related to generation of productive agroforestry activities, based on rural and indigenous women and youth, improving entrepreneurial skills and increased leadership; and the second focuses on the activities that lead to the strengthening of local governance.

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 will also benefit by supporting issues of governance and conflict resolution linked to the management of biodiversity, ecosystems, and ecosystem services.

With the actions for the adoption of sustainable production practices, local producers will be strengthened in the management of ecosystems and ecosystem services as livelihoods.

Other entities actively involved and as stakeholders will include other government agencies, organizations, universities, the private sector, and civil society. The participation of local authorities and civil society organizations (farmer organizations, companies, and others) is expected.

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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.**

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[1] **Enabling Elements for Good Project Design: A synthesis of STAP guidance for GEF project investment:** https://stapgef.org/resources/advisory-documents/enabling-elements-good-project-design-synthesis-stap-guidance-gef

Coordination and Cooperation with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Does the GEF Agency expect to play an execution role on this project?

If so, please describe that role here. 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

For this proposal, FAO will respond to co-financing through the following projects:

1. **Project:** "Ecosystem-based adaptation to increase climate resilience in the Central American Dry Corridor and the Arid Zones of the Dominican Republic."

   Objective: Strengthen the adaptive capacity of vulnerable people, including small farmers and commercial farmers, as well as entrepreneurs in the rural communities of the Dry Corridor and Arid Zones. They will also contribute to the conservation and restoration of degraded and climate-vulnerable landscapes by improving agricultural and agroforestry practices, as well as reforestation and improving forest management practices.

   Budget: $ 12,000,000 for Honduras.

2. **Project:** Climate Resilient Corridor Initiative (I-CRC)

   The objective is to "Increase the resilience to the effects of climate change of the rural population of the Dry Corridor of Honduras, whose livelihoods depend mainly on agriculture and who are highly vulnerable due to their level of exposure and reduced adaptive capacity.

   Budget: $ 26.7 Million

3. **Project:** AFOLU Program of the FAO Multi-Donor Flexible Fund

Objective: Strengthen capacities in Monitoring, Reporting and Verification of the AFOLU SECTOR, through the generation of a harmonized protocol for the preparation and integration of a harmonized subregional report, with pilots in the countries, which allows generating lessons learned and good practices at scale at the subregional level.

Budget: $ 100,000

4. **Project "Flagship":** flagship project for the restoration of productive ecosystems in the Dry Corridor of Central America"

Objective: Improve restoration models to accelerate their implementation and scaling in prioritized areas within the Central American Integration System (SICA) region. At the same time, generate evidence on the benefits of restoration by contributing to the regional effort for a green recovery.

Budget: $ 1.000,000

5. **Project:** "Contribute to the actions of the national sustainable livestock platform for the recovery of degraded ecosystems in the Atlántida region in Honduras"

Objective: Strengthen climate change mitigation and adaptation actions that contribute to improving food and nutrition security with transformed and resilient agri-food systems.

Budget: $ 100,000

6. **Project:** The "Mesoamerican Forest Integrated Program"

Objective: Conservation of the last and globally important primary tropical forests.

Budget: Biggest global IP of GEF-8 with $357 M (incl. $44 M for regional platforms)

The proposed project will build on and complement ongoing initiatives in Honduras. More specifically, the GEF-8 Integrated Program on Critical Forest Biomes in Mesoamerica, which targets landscapes that are in the vicinity of the targeted areas of this proposed project with shared similar challenges and solutions.

Component 1 is closely related to the "Ecosystem-based adaptation" initiative, which also aims to contribute to the conservation and restoration of degraded and climate-vulnerable landscapes by improving agricultural and agroforestry practices, as well as reforestation and improving forest management practices. The proposed project's use of OECMs, PES, and NBS can complement the initiative's approach and contribute to increasing biodiversity conservation in the targeted area.

Furthermore, the proposed project's Component 2 is aligned with the objectives of the "Climate Resilient Corridor Initiative (I-CRC)" as it aims to increase the resilience of rural populations to the impacts of climate change. 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 agroecology practices. The initiatives can be complementary, and their efforts can be integrated to increase their impact on the ground.

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.

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 through the use of 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. During PPG stage, specific consultation with this project will be develop to raise awareness and build synergies.

Core Indicators

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	0	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			

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			

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	0	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			

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)

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)

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	0	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			
Expected metric tons of CO_2e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting	2024			

Duration of accounting	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			
Male	15,840			
Total	**26,400**	**0**	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: SERNA is committed to the sustainable development of the region. 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)

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 162 thousand hectares of grasslands and agricultural lands under improve management to benefit biodiversity (Components 1 and 2).

Core indicator 6: The above-mentioned activities will result in the capture and avoided emissions of nearly

-956,114 Ton C02eq. This preliminary calculation was developed with EXACT tool for a period of 20 year. Calculation will be refined during PPG stage.

Core indicator 11: The figure of direct beneficiaries, most of them farmers, will be refined at PPG stage during the participative elaboration of the full project. It is estimates that 15,840 men and 10,560 women.

Risks to Project Preparation and Implementation

Summarize risks that might affect the project preparation and implementation phases and what are the mitigation strategies the project preparation process will undertake to address these (e.g. what alternatives may be considered during project preparation-such as in terms of consultations, role and choice of counterparts, delivery mechanisms, locations in country, flexible design elements, etc.). Identify any of the risks listed below that would call in question the viability of the project during its implementation. Please describe any possible mitigation measures needed. (The risks associated with project design and Theory of Change should be described in the "Project description" section above). The risk rating should reflect the overall risk to project outcomes considering the country setting and ambition of the project. The rating scale is: High, Substantial, Moderate, Low.

Risk Categories	Rating	Comments
Climate	Moderate	Periods of drought can have significant impacts on agriculture, water availability, and overall ecosystem health, while flooding can cause significant 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. To mitigate the climate risks associated with periods of drought, flooding, landslides, and tropical storms/hurricanes, our project proposal includes a comprehensive approach. This 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.
Environment and Social	Low	The project region is not characterized by striking socio-environmental conflicts. Nonetheless, the project will carry out a socio-economic assessment as well as 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.
Macro-economic	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.
Strategies and Policies		
Technical design of project or program	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's Project Steering Committee in order to ensure that the GEF conditions of the grant are met. Annual work plans will be approved by the steering committee. 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.

Institutional capacity for implementation and sustainability	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: Financial Management and Procurement	Low	SERNA has a strong capacity of financial and procurement record.
Stakeholder Engagement	Moderate	A detailed mapping and stakeholder engagement plan will be developed during project preparation.
Other	Moderate	Indigenous people: In the PPG phase, a consultation process and Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) will be developed to identify the work to be carried out within the framework of the project, 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 during the design stage, our proposal 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. • Conduct a baseline assessment: We will conduct a baseline assessment to identify the potential impacts of the project on indigenous peoples, including their traditional livelihoods, cultural heritage, and land tenure. • Develop an engagement plan: Based on the findings of the baseline assessment, we will develop an engagement plan that outlines the mechanisms for consultation and engagement with indigenous communities throughout the project design and

		implementation stages. This will include the development of a Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) process, which will be integrated into the project design and implementation phases. • Incorporate indigenous peoples' perspectives into project design: We will work with indigenous communities to identify their needs, aspirations, and priorities, and incorporate their perspectives into the project design, including the identification of Nature-Based Solutions (NBS) for their crops and productive activities, and the integration into OECMs. • 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 design and implementation are respectful of indigenous peoples' rights and traditional knowledge, and that they benefit from the project's outcomes while minimizing potential negative impacts.
Financial Risks for NGI projects		
Overall Risk Rating	Moderate	

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

Describe 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.

Confirm if any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified, and how the project will address this.

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. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

Honduras has implemented several policies and regulations to tackle 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 through the NDCs, and recognized the importance of local communities and indigenous peoples in biodiversity conservation through the Global

Biodiversity Framework[1][5]. The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan proposes sustainable agricultural and livestock practices[2][6], while the National Action Plan to Combat Desertification aims to improve sustainable agriculture and livestock systems. The Institute for Forest Conservation, Protected Areas, and Wildlife leads recovery activities for degraded areas and has established the National Reforestation Program[3][7]. Also, the Forest Law endorses this program and provides a legal framework for the protection of micro-watersheds.

The project aligns with these national policies and international commitments, promoting the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the central eastern forest corridor of Honduras. Local communities are involved in the governance of natural resources, and economic diversification is promoted. 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.[4][8] Additionally, the project aligns with the Global Biodiversity Framework by promoting the participation of local communities and indigenous peoples in biodiversity conservation and restoration.

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. The Social Forest System[5][9], established by Title VII of the Forest Law, incorporates communities living in or around national areas of forestry into forest protection, management, afforestation, and integral use activities. Community Forestry is defined as a sustainable relationship between communities or agroforestry groups residing in national forest areas, based on the multiple use of the forest that benefits them economically, environmentally, and socially.

Honduras has policies supporting management of national forests with rural communities, including the National Forest Policy, the National Forestry Program, and the National Community Forestry Strategy. Convention 169 recognizes the right of interested peoples to property and possession of traditionally occupied lands and access to lands for subsistence activities. Also, the project is aligned with Hydrographic Basin Restoration and Protection Program, which will be focused on forest restoration in 150 municipalities. Olancho department is one of the targeted areas.[6][10]

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, supporting efforts to tackle land degradation, and contributing to climate change mitigation efforts in Honduras. 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 positive land and 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). 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. Finally, its is aligned with Climate Change Focal Area CCM 1-4 (Promote Nature-based Solutions with high mitigation potential) which promote 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.

By addressing key environmental issues and aligning with national policies and international commitments, the project has the potential to contribute significantly to sustainable development in Honduras while promoting the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the central forest corridor.

The proposed project contributes to several targets of the **Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework**, specifically:

Target 1: By 2030, the trends of species population decline are halted and at least 30% of species populations are restored, through the conservation and restoration, and the sustainable use of biodiversity.

The project contributes to this target through Component 1, which aims to provide enabling conditions to mainstream biodiversity conservation and address ecosystem degradation. The identification and implementation of OECMs and the identification of Nature-based solutions with a mosaic approach, as well as the use of payment for ecosystem services (PES) as a tool to incentivize sustainable conservation, are strategies that can contribute to the conservation and restoration of species populations.

Target 2: By 2030, at least 30% of key biodiversity areas are conserved through improved management.

The project contributes to this target 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 eastern 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: By 2030, pollution, including from excess nutrients, has been reduced by at least 50%, and pathways for the introduction of invasive alien species are identified and prioritized, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.

The project contributes to this target 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.

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.

[1] Project is aligned mainly to the targets 1,2,10,11,12 of the GBF.

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

[3] Resolution of MP-069-2010 and protection in Executive Decree PCM-02-2006

[4] 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

[5] FOREST LAW, PROTECTED AREAS AND WILDLIFE. DECREE No.156-2007. https://fapvs.hn/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/Ley-Forestal-Areas-Protegidas-y-Vida-Silvestre-1.pdf

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

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

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

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

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

Yes

Were the following stakeholders consulted during project identification phase:

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities: Yes

Civil Society Organizations: Yes

Private Sector: Yes

Provide a brief summary and list of names and dates of consultations

Consultations have been conducted at the national level with the Secretary of Environment and the Forest Conservation Institute. Additionally, meetings have been held with representatives from SERNA and ICF who have been involved in the process of selecting target sites and project strategies. The technical team of FAO actively participates in the meetings of the Sustainable Livestock Platform, where they have been informed about the design and strategic aspects of the proposal from the Secretary of Agriculture (SAG) and other entities such as Civil Society Organizations, private sector, and academia participating in that instance. A virtual meeting was held to discuss environmental sustainability issues related to livestock and potential working strategies to be applied by the project.

These consultations will continue during the PPG phase, including at the local level, and an expert will be hired to consult with government actors, local actors related to the value chain associated with this project, private

sector actors who are part of the National Livestock Platform, and basic grain producers. During the PPG phase, consultations will be held to design financial mechanisms in conjunction with the financial sector and engage private sector meat/dairy/timber companies and basic grain producers to invest in sustainable production and implement restoration and diversification actions. The institutions that make up the Sustainable Livestock Platform will be key actors in this instance.

The main stakeholders are the following:

- Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (SAG).
- Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA).
- Institute of Forest Conservation Wildlife (ICF).
- Agricultural and Livestock Producers.
- Civil Society/Non-Governmental Organizations/Co-managers.
- Rural Development Projects adhered to the Government (PRONADERS).
- MAMSA (Mancomunidad Mártires de la Sierra de Agalta).
- Association of Wood Producers of Honduras (AMADHO) and National Association of Silviculturists of Honduras (ANASILH).
- Association of Municipalities of Honduras (AMHON) and Municipalities.
- Academic and Research Institutions.
- Local communities, indigenous peoples, and community organizations.

Institutions consulted at the PIF Stage:

Name	Methodology of consultation	Query activity
Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock.	It was carried out through the national Livestock Platform, chaired by the SAG.	Identification of municipalities and activities to prioritize the proposal area.
Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment.	Working sessions with the External Cooperation Office and the Deputy Secretary of Environment.	Presentation of advantages, identification of threats to the area, sustainability of the proposal, role as strategic actors of the project.
Forest Conservation Institute.	Virtual meetings.	Prioritization of protected areas, spatial analysis of the area, identification of key actors in the forestry sector, criteria for selecting micro-watersheds and areas assigned under management.

Municipalities (Catacama, Dulce nombre de Cumi, San Francisco de la Paz, Gualaco, San Esteban, Santa Maria del Real)	Virtual meetings.	Socialization of the scope of the proposal.
Intergovernmental Associations (Mancomunidades of Sierra de Agalta).	Virtual meetings.	Socialization of actions and articulation with interventions in the prioritized territories.

Institution	Acronym	Position	Focal Point	Date
Secretary of Natural Resources and Environment	SERNA	Vice Minister of Environment	Malcom Stufkens	January-March, 2023
Secretary of Natural Resources and Environment – External cooperation	SERNA	Director	Fausto Mejia	January-March, 2023
Secretary of Agriculture	SAG	Director of Climate Change Division	Tirza Espinoza	January-March, 2023
Institute of Forest Conservation and Wildlife	ICF	MInisttry Adviser	Susana Ferreira	March 29 and 30, 2023
Forest Restoration Program	ICF	Chief of Department	Javier Gutierrez	March 29 and 30, 2023
Association of municipalities of Honduras	AMHON	Vocal	Julio Ándrade	March 29 and 30, 2023
HEIFER international	HEIFER	Climate change	Carlos Oswaldo Tabora C.	February, 2023
Zamorano University	Zamorano	Researcher	Andrea Masiel López	March 24, 2023
National university of agriculture	UNAG	Academia/ Researcher	Santos Marcelino Espinal	March 24, 2023
National university of agriculture	UNAG	Academia/ Researcher	Kenny Nájera Aparicio	March 24, 2023
Tropical Agronomic Center for Research and Education	CATIE	Academia/ Researcher	Edwin García	March 24, 2023
National Agrifood Health and Safety Service	SENASA	Technical Officer	Angel Emilio Aguilar Mejía	March 24, 2023

National Agrifood Health and Safety Service	SENASA	Technical Officer	Daniel José Flores Zelaya	March 24, 2023
Directorate of Agricultural Science and Technology	DICTA	Technical Officer	Luis Alberto Fonseca	March 24, 2023
Honduras Chamber of Milk	CAHLE	Technical Officer	Carmen García	March 24, 2023
Secretary of Agriculture	SAG	Technical Officer	Tatiana Guevara	March 24, 2023
Zamorano University	ZAMORANO	Researcher	Celia Trejo	March 24, 2023

(Please upload to the portal documents tab any stakeholder engagement plan or assessments that have been done during the PIF development phase.)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

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

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

We confirm that we have provided indicative information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed project or program and any measures to address such risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex D).

Yes

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 in the Project Description (Section B)

Yes

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

Indicative 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)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount ($)

150000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

14249

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

FAO	GET	Honduras	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation: LD-2	Grant	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	5,000,000.00
FAO	GET	Honduras	Climate Change	CC STAR Allocation	30,000.00
FAO	GET	Honduras	Land Degradation	LD STAR Allocation	970,000.00
Total GEF Resources					**6,000,000.00**

Indicative Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Co-financing($)
BD-1-4	GET	4,441,210.00	26600002
CCM-1-4	GET	26,648.00	5320001
LD-1	GET	775,435.00	7181997
LD-2	GET	86,160.00	798000
Total Project Cost		**5,329,453.00**	**39,900,000.00**

Indicative Co-financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Recipient Country Government	Green Climate Fund- GCF: Ecosystem-based adaptation to increase climate resilience in the Central American Dry Corridor and the Arid Zones of the Dominican Republic."	Grant	Investment mobilized	12000000

Recipient Country Government	Green Climate Fund- GCF- Climate Resilient Corridor Initiative (I-CRC)	Grant	Investment mobilized	26700000
GEF Agency	AFOLU Multi-Trust Fund	Grant	Investment mobilized	100000
GEF Agency	AFOLU Program of the FAO Multi-Donor Flexible Fund	Grant	Investment mobilized	1000000
GEF Agency	FAO /TCP: Contribute to the actions of the national sustainable livestock platform for the recovery of degraded ecosystems in the Atlántida region in Honduras	Grant	Investment mobilized	100000
Total Co-financing				**39,900,000.00**

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

FAO and Honduras government identified project implemented on the area of intervention or with related scope were used as a co- financing sources. It is expected to develop articulation with those initiatives in order to increase project impacts.

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Name	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	Jeffrey Griffin		Hernan Gonzalez		hernan.gonzalez@fao.org
GEF Agency Coordinator	Jeffrey Griffin		Nadia Mujica		nadia.mujica@fao.org

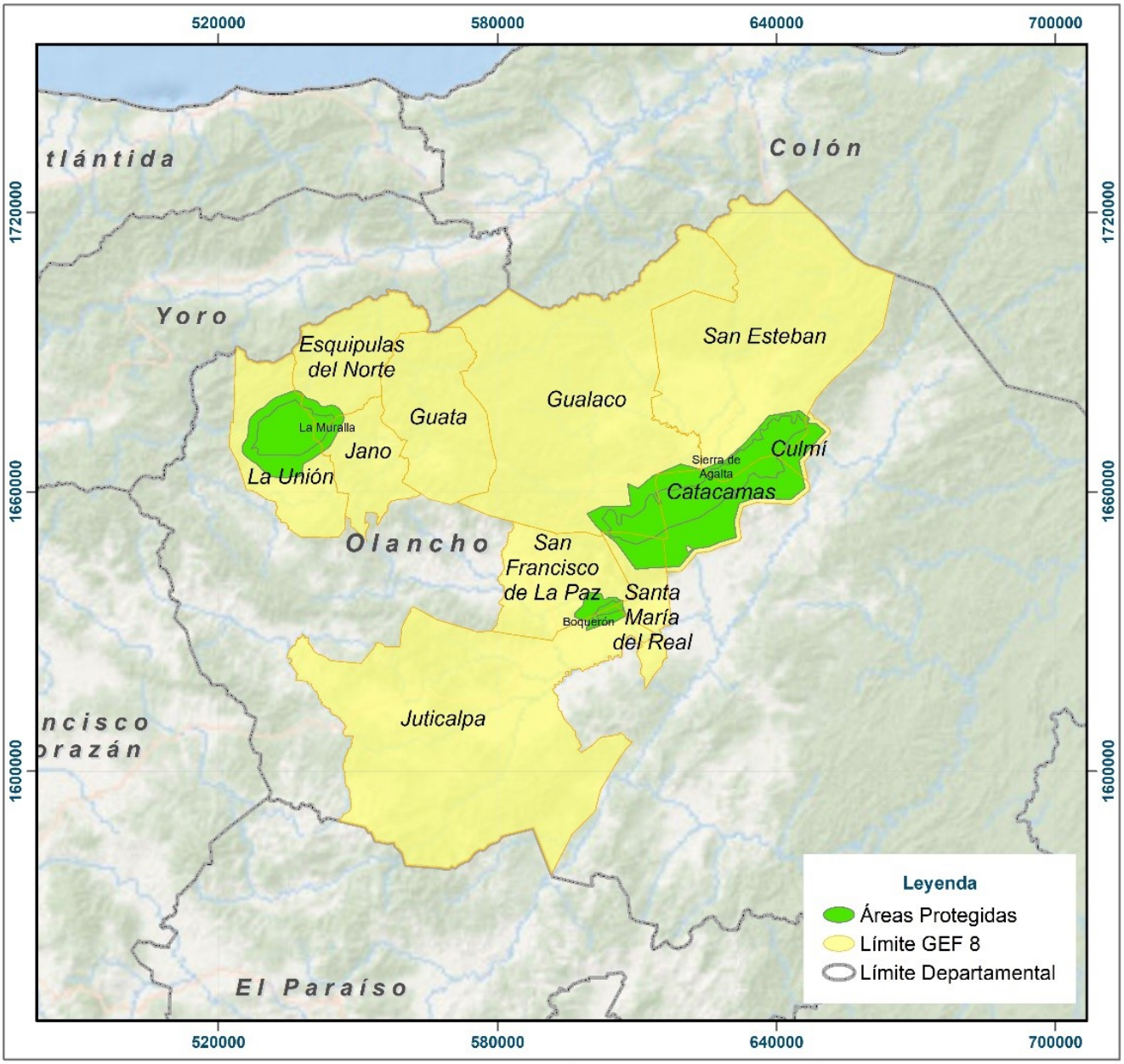
Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Malcolm Stufkens	Undersecretary of Environment	Secretary of Energy, Natural Resources and Minning (SERNA)	4/11/2023

ANNEX C: PROJECT LOCATION

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

Mapa de Ubicación Nacional
Proyecto GEF8



NOTA:
Los límites políticos-administrativos de Honduras y límites fronterizos utilizados en este mapa, fueron tomados del Sistema Nacional de Información Territorial (SINIT) y la Plataforma Aguas de Honduras de CIAT; la inclusión de los mismos se ha realizado exclusivamente para relacionarlos con los elementos cartográficos representados en este mapa.
El presente mapa contiene una escala gráfica con fines ilustrativos para ser impreso en diferentes tamaños, cuyo fin principal es para ser utilizado informes
Todos los derechos de reproducción del presente mapa corresponden a su financiante: FAO-Honduras

ELABORADO POR:
FAO/RECOVER

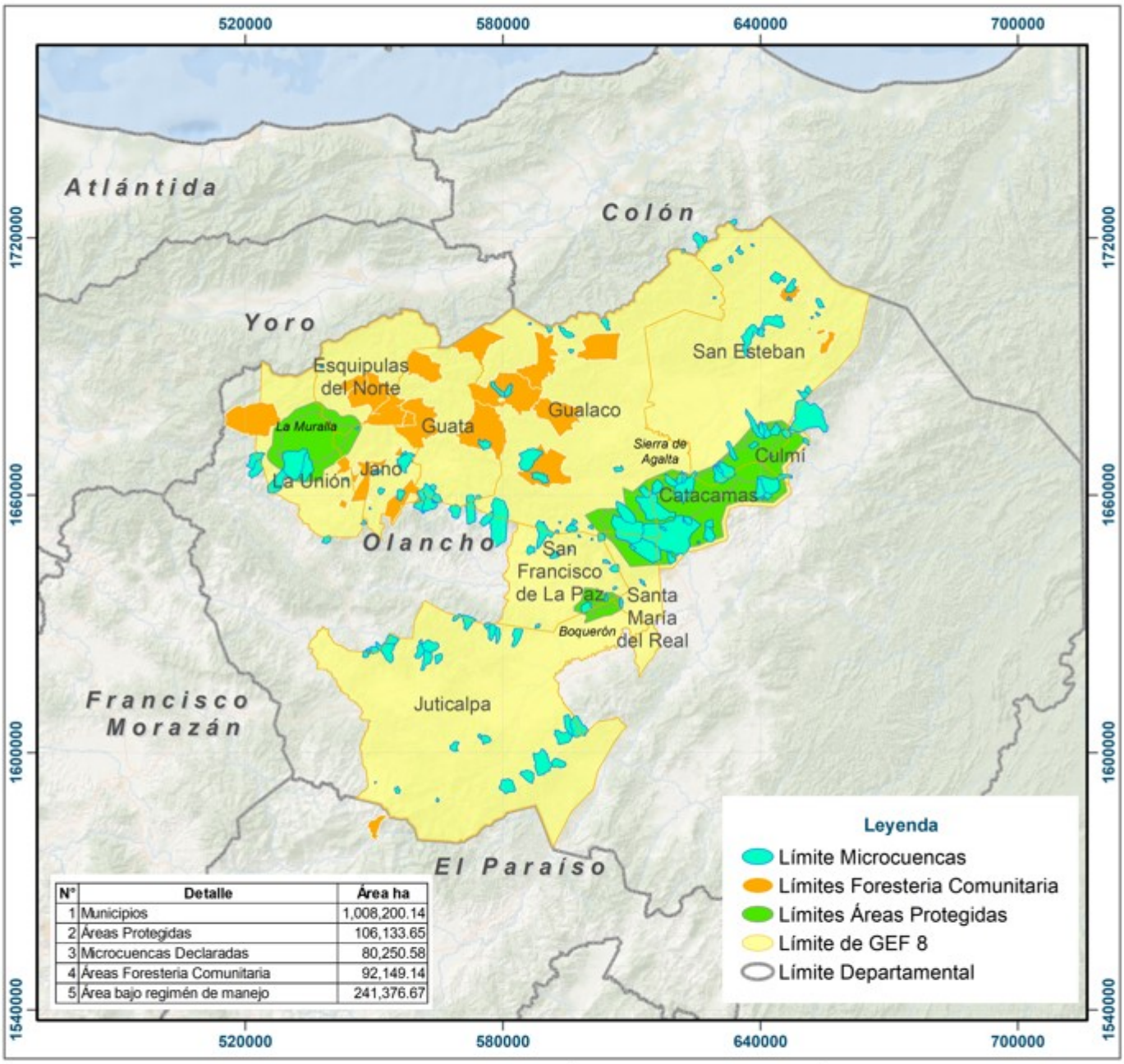
Escala
1:1,200,000

0 5 10 20 30 40
Kilómetros

DESCRIPCIÓN CARTOGRÁFICA

PROYECCIÓN ___Universal Transversal Mercator
DATUM _____WGS84
ZONA _____16N
UNIDAD DE MEDICIÓN _____Metros
FORMATO _____Raster y Shapefile
TOPOLOGÍA _____ Puntos, Polígonos, Líneas

Mapa de Ubicación General
Proyecto GEF8



N°	Detalle	Área ha
1	Municipios	1,008,200.14
2	Áreas Protegidas	106,133.65
3	Microcuencas Declaradas	80,250.58
4	Áreas Foresteria Comunitaria	92,149.14
5	Área bajo regimén de manejo	241,376.67

NOTA:

Los límites políticos-administrativos de Honduras y límites fronterizos utilizados en este mapa, fueron tomados del Sistema Nacional de Información Territorial (SINIT) y la Plataforma Aguas de Honduras de CIAT; la inclusión de los mismos se ha realizado exclusivamente para relacionarlos con los elementos cartográficos representados en este mapa.

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ELABORADO POR:

FAO/RECOVER

Escala

1:1,300,000

0 5 10 20 30 40

Kilómetros

DESCRIPCIÓN CARTOGRÁFICA

PROYECCIÓN ___Universal Transversal Mercator

DATUM _____WGS84

ZONA _____ 16N

UNIDAD DE MEDICIÓN _____Metros

FORMATO _____Raster y Shapefile

TOPOLOGÍA _____ Puntos, Polígonos, Líneas

ANNEX D: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

(PIF level) Attach agency safeguard screen form including rating of risk types and overall risk rating.

Title

Honduras -Climate Risk Screening

ESM Checklist-Honduras

ANNEX E: RIO MARKERS

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

ANNEX F: TAXONOMY WORKSHEET

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Influencing models			
	X Transform policy and regulatory environments		
	X Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making		
	X Convene multi-stakeholder alliances		
	X Demonstrate innovative approaches		
	Deploy innovative financial instruments		
Stakeholders			
	X Indigenous Peoples		
	X Beneficiaries		
	X Local Communities		
	X Civil Society		
		X Community Based Organization	
		X Non-Governmental Organization	
		X Academia	
	X Type of Engagement		
		XInformation Dissemination	
		XPartnership	
		XConsultation	
		X Participation	
	X Communications		
		X Awareness Raising	
		Behavior Change	
	Private Sector		
		X Individual entreprenours	
Capacity, Knowledge and Research			
	X Capacity Development		
	Knowledge Generation and Exchange		
	X Learning		
		X Theory of Change	
		X Adaptive Management	
		X Indicators to Measure Change	
	X Innovation		
	X Knowledge and Learning		
		X Knowledge Management	

		X Capacity Development	
		Learning	
	Stakeholder Engagement Plan		
Gender Equality			
	X Gender Mainstreaming		
		X Beneficiaries	
		X Women groups	
		X Sex-disaggregated indicators	
		X Gender-sensitive indicators	
	X Gender results areas		
		X Access and control over natural resources	
		X Participation and leadership	
		X Access to benefits and services	
		X Capacity development	
		X Awareness raising	
		Knowledge generation	
Focal Areas/Theme			
	Integrated Programs		
	X Biodiversity		
		X Mainstreaming	
			X Agriculture & agrobiodiversity
		Protected Areas and Landscapes	
			Productive landscapes
		Biomes	Tropical Rain Forest
		X Financial and Accounting	
			X Payment for Ecosystem Services
			Conservation Finance
	X Land Degradation		
		X Sustainable Land Management	
			X Restoration and Rehabilitation of Degraded Lands
			XEcosystem Approach
			XCommunity-Based NRM
			X Sustainable Livelihoods
			Income Generating Activities
			X Sustainable Agriculture
			X Sustainable Forest/Woodland Management
	X Climate Change		
		X Climate Change Adaptation	
			X Ecosystem-based Adaptation
			Mainstreaming Adaptation
			Innovation
			X Community-based Adaptation
			X Livelihoods
		X Climate Change Mitigation	
			X Agriculture, Forestry, and other Land Use
		Climate Finance (Rio Markers)	Climate Change Mitigation 1 Climate Change Adaptation 1 Biodiversity - 2 Land degradation 1