



# REQUEST FOR BIODIVERSITY ENABLING ACTIVITY

## PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF TRUST FUND

### PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

EA Title:	<b>National Biodiversity Planning to Support the implementation of the CBD 2011-2020 Strategic Plan in Honduras</b>		
Country(ies):	<b>Honduras</b>	GEF Project ID:	<b>t.b.d.</b>
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	5009
Other Executing Partner(s):	<b>Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment (SERNA)</b>	Submission Date:	June 6, 2012
GEF Focal Area (s):	Biodiversity	Project Duration (Months)	24
Check if applicable:	NCSA <input type="checkbox"/> NAPA <input type="checkbox"/>	Agency Fee (\$):	22,000

### A. EA FRAMEWORK

**EA Objective:** To integrate Honduras's obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) into its national development and sectoral planning frameworks (Plan of Nation 2012-2038) through a renewed and participative 'biodiversity planning' and strategizing process, in a manner that is in line with the global guidance contained in the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020.

EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
1) Stocktaking and national target setting	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- By early 2013, a multi-sectoral/multi-stakeholder working group is established and it completes the stock-taking exercise.</li> <li>- By mid-2013, national targets in response to the global Aichi Targets are developed.</li> </ul>	<p>1.1 Review and stocktaking of products and results from previous biodiversity planning processes at the national level are carried out in participative and informative manner under the coordination of DiBio and with the economic support of GIZ for technical consultancy, and of other actors of interest.</p> <p>1.2 In response to the global Aichi Targets, national biodiversity targets are developed in a manner that is attuned to Honduras's reality.</p> <p>1.3 The achievement of national targets, developed in line with the global Aichi Targets, is duly monitored during the project duration and beyond, and this is reported upon to the CBD through national reports and other means.</p> <p>1.4 In an interactive manner, Honduras taps into useful information on, and participates into, global networks and initiatives on biodiversity data and indicators (such as the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership<sup>1</sup>, Global Biodiversity Information Facility<sup>2</sup> and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre<sup>3</sup>, the Global Environment Outlook portal<sup>4</sup>, among other relevant ones).</p>	36,000	20,000
2) NBSAP update	TA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- By mid-2014, the Honduras's NBSAP is fully updated, it is in line with the guidance in the CBD Strategic</li> </ul>	<p>2.1 A National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for Honduras, anchored into the Plan of Nation development framework, are developed in a manner that is participative, widely disseminated and fully integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan, such as: (i) mainstreaming; (ii) the valuing of ecosystem goods and services; and</p>	116,000	44,000

<sup>1</sup> [www.bipindicators.net](http://www.bipindicators.net)

<sup>2</sup> [www.gbif.org](http://www.gbif.org)

<sup>3</sup> [www.unep-wcmc.org](http://www.unep-wcmc.org)

<sup>4</sup> [geodata.rrcap.unep.org](http://geodata.rrcap.unep.org)

EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Co-financing (\$)
		Plan (2011-2020) and has been submitted to the CBD COP	<p>(iii) the incorporation of challenges and opportunities linked to ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience. This will be aided by the results of the following NBSAP strategic studies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Integrating the challenges to Protected Areas in the 21st Century into the NBSAP and the national implementation of the CBD's Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA) in coordination with the ICF and other relevant instances (NGOs, municipal environment units and groupings of municipalities etc.)</li> <li>▪ "Local" of the TEEB (The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity): Assessing and capturing value in ecosystems' goods and services in Honduras, giving priority to protected areas and Ramsar sites</li> <li>▪ Development of a 'biodiversity-centered' sectorial development impact analysis: assessing the stakes for biodiversity of sectorial economic development, and the opportunities for conservation and sustainable use</li> <li>▪ Exploratory analysis to rank ecosystems and sites in terms of their susceptibility to CC, and implications for conservation strategies and corresponding investment needs within the context of the ENBPA.</li> </ul> <p>2.2 The updated and fully endorsed NBSAP for Honduras is submitted to the CBD preferably within the deadline set by the COP.</p>		
3) National frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CDB reporting and exchange mechanisms		<p>- By mid-2014, complete the updating and improvement of national clearinghouse mechanisms</p> <p>- By mid-2014, complete plan for implementing the NBSAP, including capacity, technology and finance needs assessment</p>	<p>3.1 National frameworks for NBSAP implementation is in place and includes: (i) institutional leadership for implementation is established and strategic partnerships forged (nationally and internationally); (ii) a costed and prioritized Action Plan is appended to the NBS; (iii) needs assessments on capacity, technology and finance are carried out; and (iv) a strategy for resource mobilization for the implementation of the NBSAP is produced and includes a baseline assessment of existing biodiversity finance.</p> <p>3.2 An effective, user-friendly and easily updatable country-driven CHM site is developed; it is linked up to the CBD's global CHM networks and to other information and knowledge exchange network on biodiversity.</p> <p>3.3. Immediate CBD reporting obligations are met by Honduras in a timely manner, in particular the Fifth National Report to the CBD by 31 March 2014.</p>	48,000	20,000
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>200,000</b>	<b>84,000</b>
<b>EA Management Cost<sup>5</sup></b>				<b>20,000</b>	<b>19,000</b>
<b>Total EA Cost</b>				<b>220,000</b>	<b>103,000</b>

<sup>5</sup> This is the cost associated with the unit executing the project on the ground and could be financed out of trust fund or co-financing sources.

<sup>a</sup> List the \$ by EA components.

## B. CO-FINANCING FOR THE EA BY SOURCE AND BY NAME

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
National Government	Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment (SERNA), Institute of Forest Conservation, Wildlife and Protected Areas (ICF), Academy (UNAH)	In-kind	70,000
Bilateral Aid Agency(ies)	GIZ	Grant	14,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grant	19,000
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			<b>103,000</b>

## C. GRANT RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	EA Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total (c)=(a)+(b)
UNDP	GEF TF	Biodiversity Focal Area Set-Aside	Honduras	220,000	22,000	242,000
<b>Total Grant Resources</b>				<b>220,000</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>242,000</b>

## D. EA MANAGEMENT COST

Cost Items	Total Estimated Person Weeks/Months	Grant Amount (\$)	Co-financing (\$)	EA Total (\$)
Local consultants*	54	18,000	19,000	<b>37,000</b>
International consultants*	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications		0	0	<b>0</b>
Travel		0	0	<b>0</b>
Others**: External financial audit		2,000	0	<b>2,000</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>20,000</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>39,000</b>

\* Refer to Annex A for details.

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR TABLE D, IF APPLICABLE:

If costs for office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications, travels are requesting for GEF financing, please provide justification here:

n/a

## PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

### A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Honduras has a total area of 112,492 km<sup>2</sup>. The country has a very varied topography and contains a wide diversity of ecosystems, including tropical dry forest along the Pacific coast and in interior valleys; commercially important forests of *Pinus oocarpa* in the interior, cloud forest on mountain tops above 1,800m.a.s.l.; *P. caribaea* forest and savanna in the isolated Moskitia region; and tropical broadleaved forest, which is found principally along the north coast and in the east, where **the largest continuous expanse of tropical rainforest in Central America is located**. Honduras also has a marine Exclusive Economic Zone of 226,955km<sup>2</sup>. The Caribbean coast of Honduras, which forms part of the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem (CLME), is approximately 700km long and includes the southern end of the world's second longest barrier reef system – the Mesoamerican Reef –, as well as three groups of islands: the Islas de la Bahia (Bay Islands) and Cayos Cochinos archipelago; the Cayos Miskitos and banks; and the smaller Swan Islands. The lagoon system on the Moskitia coast of Honduras has an extension of 8000 km<sup>2</sup> and constitutes the largest and most important wetland area in Meso-America.

Due to its broken topography, it is estimated that 87% of the land area in Honduras is of forestry vocation, with soils suitable for forest growth but not for the maintenance of sustainable agriculture. 13% of the remaining area is of agricultural vocation, made up of extensive valleys whose productive potential is far from being fully realized. The agricultural, livestock and forestry sectors have for long been of fundamental importance for the country. Since the end of the 1990s, however, they have taken second place to the manufacturing industry.

The economically active population of Honduras is around 3.5 million, but around 39.4% of this population is without work. The level of extreme poverty has fallen from 54.2% in 1991 to 42.3% in 2006. Newborn mortality fell from 20 per 1000 live births in 1991 to 14 in 2006 and 12 in 2010. The road network has increased from 13,603 km in 2002 (of which 20% was paved) to 14,240 km at present. Linked to these improvements has been an increase in the HDI from 0.540 in 1995 to 0.625 at present, with a GDP of US\$2793/year. Honduras is in 121st place for HDI out of 187 countries and territories worldwide (UNDP, 2011).

The lack of access to land is an issue that affects around 250,000 rural households in Honduras. This, and the tenure insecurity of this resource, are considered serious limitations in generating assets and poverty reduction and constitute an important source of social instability (Government of Honduras 2001). Almost 70% of land owners possess 10% of the land while a little over 1% of farm owners have 25 percent of the land in their possession.

The biodiversity in Honduras currently faces several threats that can be divided into the following categories:

- i) *Habitat/land use change*: Caused by a variety of activities, such as the continuous expansion of cattle ranching particularly in the eastern lowlands of the country, the conversion of lands into oil palm plantations, destructive fishing methods, and poor management practices in the forestry sector. Tourism development in coastal zones and in the Caribbean islands is resulting in the loss of wetlands and mangroves, as well as in the destruction of coral reefs. The cultivation of shrimp has caused the loss of important mangroves along the Pacific coast. Extensive forest fires are a repeated threat to biodiversity in pine forests, occurring on a yearly basis especially during the dry season.
- ii) *Overexploitation*: A problem particularly in the fisheries sector, affecting the coastal-marine resources. Harvesting of wild fauna for illegal pet trade is seriously affecting for example the populations of psittacids. Both on the Caribbean and the Pacific coast, over harvesting of turtle eggs for consumption is threatening the viability of the turtle populations
- iii) *Invasive Alien Species*: The invasion of oil palm is causing problems on the north coast of the country, in marine ecosystems the invasive lionfish has become a considerable problem, posing a growing threat to coral reefs of the region. Tilapia is already found in most of the continental waters of the country, as well as invasive species of algae.
- iv) *Pollution*: Currently caused by poor treatment and management of solid and liquid wastes in general, in the industrial, agricultural, tourism, transportation and housing sectors. The possibility of future oil exploitation presents a threat of discharging untreated toxic waste in natural systems as well as accidental spills.
- v) *Climate change*: Honduras is likely to be strongly impacted by climate change, both in terrestrial and marine environments. Developed future scenarios indicate high levels of drought in the entire country, besides which the coastal and marine areas are going to be impacted by rising sea levels and temperature, resulting for example in coral bleaching.

The Institutions responsible for managing biodiversity are the Secretariat of Natural Resources (SERNA), and especially its Directorate for Biodiversity (DiBio), and also the Institute of Forest Conservation, Wildlife and Protected Areas , ICF (equivalent of a ministry), which in 2008 replaced the AFE/COHDEFOR as State forest authority. SERNA is the national focal point for GEF and responsible of formulating and implementing environmental policy, as well as for the preparation of the national Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. The ICF is divided into directorates of forest management and forest and wildlife conservation, and is responsible for supporting and supervising forest management and the management of protected areas and the control and supervision of wildlife trade and conservation.

The National Protected Areas System of Honduras (SINAPH) covers approximately 2.3 million ha. It includes 10 categories of protected areas, namely Marine National Parks (2), Biological Reserves (5), National Parks (14), Multiple Use Areas (2), Wildlife Refuges (5), Natural Monuments (1), Botanical Gardens (1), Municipal Reserves (1), Forestry and Anthropological Reserves (1) and Biosphere Reserves (2) . Its current annual budget is approximately \$5.5 million. Management plans do not exist for most of the protected areas, and those that do exist, are rarely being implemented due to the lack of capacities from the part of the state; this is the situation despite the existence of a decentralized system that includes the participation of private sector and civil society in the management of protected areas.

Barriers to the effective implementation of the CBD Strategic Plan at the national level:

- Lack of policy coherence among different sectors of the society, particularly regarding land use planning
- Lack of national capacities to implement environmental policies and to enforce regulation in the use of natural resources
- Conservation of biodiversity not considered among the priorities in national development plans and in the assignation

- of resources of the government budget
- Unclear conditions of land tenure in areas of high biodiversity values
- Little investigation and a consequent lack of information regarding population and ecosystem status and dynamics, the impacts of management activities and global phenomena such as climate change
- Low environmental awareness among decision-makers and the general population

1) National Reporting to CBD			
Reports	Date of Submission to CBD Secretariat	Current Status*	Comments
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	02.02.2004	Submitted	Outdated
Revised NBSAP	-	Not started	Funding being applied for through this proposal
2 <sup>nd</sup> National Report	25.07.2005	Submitted	
3 <sup>rd</sup> National Report	24.04.2008	Submitted	
4 <sup>th</sup> National Report	19.01.2010	Submitted	
<b>2) Capacity Needs Assessments carried out</b> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>			
Start Date: April 2006		End Date: May 2008	
Please list all of the CBD Program of Work and cross-cutting themes that were addressed in the Biodiversity Enabling Activities Capacity Needs Assessments:			<b>Dates</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Capacity Self-Assessment</li> </ul>			April 2006-May2008
<b>3) Clearing House Mechanism (CHM) established?</b> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
CHM link(s):			
Is the CHM website maintained up to date?			YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
How many people currently operate and maintain the national CHM?			
How many people visited the national CHM website in the past 12 months?			
Note: A National CHM site remains to be properly established.			

**B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES** (The proposal should briefly justify the need for the project.)

**The Baseline Project: The Current NBSAP and the new CBD Strategic Plan**

The new CBD Strategic Plan, adopted at CoP-10 in 2010 in Nagoya, clearly addresses the need for updating NBSAPs, stating in Target 17 that “By 2015, each Party has developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and has commenced implementing an effective, participatory and updated national biodiversity strategy and action plan.” The strategic plan also covers a range of issues that will need to be incorporated into the revised NBSAPs, including guidance to countries to: a) fully realise the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services, and incorporate these values into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies (Targets 1 and 2); b) increase the global terrestrial protected area estate from 12% to 17% and the marine estate from 6% to 10% (Target 11); c) restore and safeguard key ecosystem services, especially for water, health and livelihoods (Target 14); and d) strengthen ecosystem resilience to climate change and promote ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and mitigation (Target 15).

The most recent NBSAP for Honduras was completed in **2004**. This version of the NBSAP does not include the following elements of the CBD Strategic Plan’s Aichi Targets:

- A plan for creating incentives and removing harmful subsidies (Target 3)
- A plan for developing landscapes that have sustainable production and consumption and ensure the use of natural resources falls well within safe ecological limits. (Target 4)
- A plan for strengthening ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks, including the restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems (Target 16)
- A plan for the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 from all sources (Target 20)

**Proposed Response and Rationale: The new generation of BD EA.** This project seeks to fully incorporate the above issues into the NBSAP. This ‘new generation’ of NBSAP will help set a regional standard of excellence by creating a national road map for achieving the Aichi Targets. Special emphasis will be placed on mainstreaming biodiversity into development plans, incorporating protected area networks and sustainable production systems into ecosystem-based climate adaptation and

resilience plans, and creating sustainable finance for biodiversity conservation through the full valuation of key ecosystem services.

**Alignment with Focal Area Outcome(s):**

**BD5 Objective:** Integrate CBD Obligations into National Planning Processes through Enabling Activities (herein serving as the ‘Project Development Goal’):

**Focal Area Outcome 5.1:** Development and sectoral planning frameworks at country level integrate measurable biodiversity conservation and sustainable use targets.

**The Project *Objective* is:**

To integrate Honduras’s obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) into its national development and sectoral planning frameworks through a renewed and participative ‘biodiversity planning’ and strategizing process, in a manner that is in line with the global guidance contained in the CBD’s Strategic Plan for 2011-2020.

**This will be achieved through the following *Outcomes* (corresponding to components described in detail below):**

- Outcome 1 – A participative stocktaking exercise on biodiversity planning takes place and national biodiversity targets are developed in response to the global Aichi Targets
- Outcome 2 – The NBSAP is revised/updated and it fully integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan, such as mainstreaming and anchoring the implementation of the plan into national development frameworks, valuing ecosystem services and promoting ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience
- Outcome 3 – National frameworks for resource mobilization, Convention reporting and exchange mechanisms are established and strengthened

Refer to Part I, Table A and to the next section for more details.

**How the project plans to build national capacity**

Enabling Activities are considered foundation activities within the framework of the GEF.

The ultimate goal of Biodiversity Enabling Activities is to build national capacity across the board for biodiversity management. The effective achievement of global biodiversity benefits depend on the development of national capacity for managing biodiversity. The more robust this capacity is in a given country, the more effective the national implementation of the CBD will be.

The approach to building of national capacity in this proposal follows the guidance from the GEF Strategic Approach to Enhance Capacity Building (2003) under the GEF’s cross-agency Capacity Development Initiative. Three levels of capacity were identified: individual, organizational and systemic. Quoting from a recent GEF publication on the theme of capacity (GEF 2010) :

*“At the individual level, capacity development refers to the process of changing attitudes and behaviors, most frequently through imparting knowledge and developing skills through training. However it also involves learning by doing, participation, ownership, and processes associated with increasing performance through changes in management, motivation, morale, and improving accountability and responsibility.*

*Capacity development at the organizational level focuses on overall performance and functioning capabilities, such as developing mandates, tools, guidelines and management information systems to facilitate and catalyze organizational change. At the organizational level, capacity development aims to develop a set of constituent individuals and groups, as well as to strengthen links with its environment.*

*At the systemic level, capacity development is concerned with the “enabling environment”, i.e., the overall policy, economic, regulatory, and accountability frameworks within which organizations and individuals operate. Relationships and processes between organizations, both formal and informal, as well as their mandates, are important.”*

The project will focus on all three levels. More specifically, this project will build national capacity in Honduras in the following manner:

The enabling activity will permit Honduras to develop a NBSAP that is tied to the national development strategy and is in line with the local realities and environmental and socio-economic conditions that affect the conservation of biodiversity. Honduras

is a country where the impacts of climate change will be clearly visible within the next decades, affecting both terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. Yet these impacts are not considered in the current NBSAP. As a result of this Enabling Activity, the relevant national entities will have the capacities to consider and follow more comprehensive and therefore more sustainable conservation strategies that take into account future changes.

Biodiversity conservation has traditionally not been among the priority sectors of the government, for which resource allocation for the implementation of conservation plans and strategies has been somewhat scarce. With the economic valuations of ecosystems and biodiversity undertaken as part of the enabling activity, as well as by linking the updated NBSAP into the national development plan, the national biodiversity sector will be better positioned with respect to resource allocation and in influencing other sectors.

## C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

(discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A ).

### Detailed Description of Activities per Project Component / Outcome

The description that follows has been organized in five modules (I -V), following the GEF's guidance, but which for the sake of simplicity were grouped within the three already mentioned Components / Outcomes. The following are modules:

Component	Outline of modules for NBSAP Revision and Related Activities	Indicative percentage of total GEF funding in the proposal
1	I. Preparation	9%
	II. Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy	9%
2	III. Strategy and action plan development	58%
3	IV. Development of Implementation plans and related activities	14%
	V. Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	10%

### Component 1. Stocktaking and national target setting

#### Key Outputs expected under this component includes the following:

- 1.1 Review and stocktaking of products and results from previous biodiversity planning processes at the national level are carried out in participative and informative manner under the coordination of DiBio and with the economic support of GIZ and of other actors of interest.
- 1.2 In response to the global Aichi Targets, national biodiversity targets are developed in a manner that is attuned to Honduras's reality.
- 1.3 The achievement of national targets, developed in line with the global Aichi Targets, is duly monitored during the project duration and beyond, and this is reported upon to the CBD through the 5<sup>th</sup> national report, and through other means.
- 1.4 In an iterative manner, Honduras taps into useful information on, and participates into, global networks and initiatives on biodiversity data and indicators (such as the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership , Global Biodiversity Information Facility and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre, the Global Environment Outlook portal , among other relevant ones).

#### Key Outcomes:

- By early 2013, a multi-sectoral/multi-stakeholder working group is established and it completes the stock-taking exercise.
- By mid-2013, national targets in response to the global Aichi Targets are developed.

#### Key Products or publications resulting from activities:

- Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Honduras
- Biodiversity Targets for Honduras: As part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020

#### Key Activities (I-II):

##### I. Preparing for the NBSAP revision

- Taking stock of the NBSAP and identifying barriers to its implementation: This activity will focus on rapidly but

accurately taking stock of existing plans, policies and practices, and of the root causes of biodiversity loss. Within country-specific contexts, the aim is not only to identify key threats, but to understand the drivers behind these threats, as well as the key aspects of the policy environment that are barriers and challenges to effective conservation/sustainable use. Based on existing studies and analyses, the emphasis of this activity will be on identifying key gaps in the existing NBSAP, understanding the primary drivers and root causes, and identifying the means of overcoming existing barriers and challenges.

- **Stakeholder consultation and participation:** This activity will focus on ensuring a robust consultative process that engages representatives from key sectors, administrative leaders, and traditionally under-represented groups. The aim is to develop and sustain a participatory process in order to increase the likelihood of successful implementation of the NBSAP. This is especially important relative to the goals of mainstreaming biodiversity into national development plans, and promoting resilient landscapes that include production sectors. To the extent possible, the National Commission on Biodiversity of Honduras (CONABIOH), which was active during the preparation of the Fourth National Report, will be revived, with wide participation of stakeholders ensured.

## II. *Setting targets*

- **Setting targets and priorities:** This activity focuses on setting specific, measurable, achievable and time-bound targets for the NBSAPs based on the global Aichi Targets, including targets on restoration of ecosystems, protected area coverage, overall biodiversity loss, and other aspects of the Strategic Plan. This activity, which is linked to priority setting among different aspects within the NBSAP, will be completed by CoP-11.

## **Component 2. NBSAP Update**

### **Key Outputs expected under this component includes the following:**

- 2.1 A National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for Honduras, anchored into the Plan of Nation development framework, are developed in a manner that is participative, widely disseminated and fully integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan, such as: (i) mainstreaming; (ii) the valuing of ecosystem goods and services; and (iii) the incorporation of challenges and opportunities linked to ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience.
- 2.2 The updated and fully endorsed NBSAPs for Honduras is submitted to the CBD preferably within the deadline set by the COP.<sup>6</sup>

### **Key Outcomes:**

- By mid-2014, Honduras's NBSAP is fully updated, it is in line with the guidance in the CBD Strategic Plan (2011-2020) and has been submitted to the CBD COP

### **Key Products or Publications resulting from activities**

- Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Honduras
- Sub-product 1: Challenges to Honduras' Protected Areas in the 21st Century
- Sub-product 2: Study on Ecosystem Valuation in Honduras
- Sub-product 3: Study on Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in Honduras
- Sub-product 4: Exploratory Analysis to Rank Ecosystems and Sites in Terms of their Susceptibility to CC

### **Key Outcomes:**

- By mid-2014, Honduras's NBSAP is fully updated, it is in line with the guidance in the CBD Strategic Plan (2011-2020) and has been submitted to the CBD COP.

### **Key Activity (III)**

#### **III. *Developing the NBSAP***

This step will seek to achieve the following: (i) Developing the strategy and actions to implement the agreed targets through national consultations; (ii) Application of the NBSAP to sub-national entities through sub-national and local consultations; and (iii) Sectoral integration including mainstreaming into development, poverty reduction and climate change plans through sectoral consultations.

While the project will focus on updating all aspects of NBSAPs, it will place particular emphasis on those aspects that are

<sup>6</sup> The actual submission of the NBSAP to the CBD Secretariat is the responsibility of the government of the Republic of Honduras, not UNDP.



both highlighted in the 2011-2020 CBD Strategic Plan, and that are absent from its existing NBSAP. These include the following:

- Assessing and integrating ecosystem services through economic valuation: The study on the Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) has drawn attention to the global economic benefits of biodiversity and ecosystem services and to the growing costs of biodiversity loss and degradation. However, Honduras has not yet linked the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services to our own national development goals, including poverty eradication and sustainable livelihoods. Through this activity, Honduras will be able to demonstrate the benefits and values of ecosystems and biodiversity at a national level, and better link ecosystems and priority sectors in national development plans, in order to guide allocation of resources. The aim is to strengthen the point that biodiversity not only underpins human well-being, but that biodiversity and associated ecosystem services can make a significant contribution to poverty reduction and economic development. By engaging national specialists and providing support from global specialists, hard economic data will be collected and processed at the country level to demonstrate the costs and benefits of investing in biodiversity management. Capacity to carry out the assessments and make important links to priority economic sectors will be simultaneously built within the country. The availability of essential data and the analysis will allow Honduras to “make the case” for biodiversity and will facilitate the process of mainstreaming biodiversity into sectoral planning through concrete biodiversity valuation examples.
  - ✓ Specific steps in this process include:
    - a. Identify and assess the full range of values of key ecosystem services within the country, based on existing local, national, regional and global studies on the value of ecosystems and biodiversity, including: the national TEEB valuation results, the valuation of protected areas, any other national ecosystem services studies that have been conducted (e.g., water, carbon), and existing global and regional maps and overlays of key ecosystem services
    - b. Identify the implications of these services for different stakeholder groups within the country, including those who benefit from, and pay for, the maintenance of these ecosystem services, and those that degrade ecosystems through unsustainable use.
    - c. Estimate and demonstrate the value of key ecosystem services (using methods appropriate to each service), including the value of the ecosystem service in contributing to climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation; reducing poverty, and sustaining livelihoods.
    - d. Where appropriate, this activity will also identify potential means of capturing the value of targeted ecosystem services including through policies such as payments for ecosystem services and other positive incentives.
- Mainstreaming biodiversity into development policies, plans and practices and into sectoral plans and strategies: Mainstreaming has been defined as the internalization of biodiversity conservation goals into economic and development sectors, policies and programs, such that they become an integral part of their functioning of these sectors.<sup>7</sup>
  - ✓ As part of this process, the project will focus on the following sectors:
    - Agriculture
    - Forestry
    - Livestock
    - Tourism, Trade, Travel and Transport
    - Energy
    - Fishery
    - Mining
    - Development Planning & Finance
    - Water
  - ✓ The Project will also focus on the following development areas / topics:
    - Land-use management, including spatial and infrastructural development planning
    - Development finance
    - Poverty alleviation
    - Rural development and livelihoods
    - Food security

<sup>7</sup> Petersen, C and B. Huntley. 2005. Mainstreaming Biodiversity in Productive Landscapes. Working Paper 20. Washington DC: GEF.

Local development and decentralization  
Rights of indigenous groups  
Gender  
Climate change mainstreaming  
Population & urban planning  
Health provision, including traditional medicine

- ✓ Specific steps in this process will include:
  - Forming partnerships between relevant stakeholders interested in biodiversity conservation issues and in development issues
  - Explicitly identifying key stakeholders' interests, and desired outcomes
  - Identifying potential conflicts and trade-offs, and work towards mutually acceptable solutions, including strategies that serve mutually beneficial interests and achieve mutually beneficial outcomes
  - Embedding and institutionalizing these strategies in the institutions, policies, agreements, programs and mechanisms of each sector
- Incorporating climate change issues into NBSAPs: The previous NBSAP did not adequately address aspects of climate change. This activity will involve incorporating aspects of climate change into NBSAPs, including, for example:
  - a) identifying, protecting and appropriately managing areas important for carbon sequestration;
  - b) updating the country's ecological gap assessment to include predicted future distribution of biodiversity under climate change scenarios;
  - c) assessing the impact of climate change on the functioning of ecosystem services, such as water;
  - d) identifying areas important for improving nature's ability to adapt to climate change, such as altitudinal gradients and conservation corridors
  - e) identifying areas of particular importance for restoration in order to improve climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation.

### **Component 3. National frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CDB reporting and exchange mechanisms**

#### **Key outputs expected under this component includes the following:**

- 3.1 National frameworks for NBSAP implementation is in place and includes: (i) institutional leadership for implementation is established and strategic partnerships forged (nationally and internationally); (ii) a costed and prioritized Action Plan is appended to the NBS; (iii) needs assessments on capacity, technology and finance are carried out; and (iv) a strategy for resource mobilization for the implementation of the NBSAP is produced and includes a baseline assessment of existing biodiversity finance.
- 3.2 An effective, user-friendly and easily updatable country-driven CHM site is developed; it is linked up to the CBD's global CHM networks and to other information and knowledge exchange network on biodiversity.
- 3.3. Immediate CBD reporting obligations are met by Honduras in a timely manner, in particular the Fifth National Report to the CBD by 31 March 2014.

#### **Key Products or publications:**

- Set of 'straight-forward' and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP
- Fully functional CHM for Honduras, based on best international practice on the matter
- Fifth National Report to the CDB

#### **Key Outcomes:**

- By mid-2014, complete the updating and improvement of national clearinghouse mechanisms
- By mid-2014, complete plan for implementing the NBSAP, including capacity, technology and finance needs assessment

#### **IV. Developing implementation plans**

This activity will focus on developing an overall plan for implementing the NBSAP. This implementation plan will include the following components:

- a) Developing an overall implementation plan: The primary output of this activity is an overall implementation plan that delineates major steps, responsible parties, costs for main activities, expected outcomes and a timeline

- b) Integrating the NBSAP implementation plan with the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas implementation plan: Honduras is in the process of finalizing its PoWPA implementation plan, and this step will ensure that the country's work on protected areas, including goals, objectives and next steps, are fully integrated into the NBSAP. <sup>8</sup>Particular emphasis will be placed on those aspects of Target 11 from the CBD Strategic Plan, including plans for expanding protected areas, improving management effectiveness, sustainably financing protected areas, improving connectivity, and integrating protected areas into the wider landscape and seascape.
- c) Securing sustainable finance for NBSAP implementation: Article 20 of the Convention mentions the need for Parties "to provide, in accordance with its capabilities, financial support and incentives in respect of those national activities which are intended to achieve the objectives of this Convention." In the past few years, there has been a wide proliferation of innovative biodiversity finance mechanisms, such as payments for ecosystem services, conservation trust funds, biodiversity offsets and bio-carbon funding, among many others. Honduras is still in the early stages of exploring these mechanisms. This activity will therefore focus on the following:
- Identifying the existing financial gap for implementing the NBSAP
  - Identifying potential sources of revenue for filling these gaps
  - Assessing the feasibility for these revenue sources
  - Developing a detailed plan for operationalizing these revenue sources
- d) Assessing and strengthening capacity needs: One of the primary areas of enabling activities is the assessment of capacity needs. The decisions at CoP-10 place new and ambitious demands on countries, including requirements to protect and sustainably manage their lands and water, to develop comprehensive plans that integrate climate change into their land use, development and sectoral plans and strategies, and to develop appropriate biodiversity and climate policies, laws and incentives. This activity will ensure that Honduras develops a road map for strengthening these specific capacities. Building on existing capacity needs assessment, and using existing guidance, Honduras will identify the following gaps, along with capacity-building strategies to fill those gaps:
- The development of policies and strategies
  - Awareness raising and education
  - The generation and interchange of information
  - The development of programmes and projects for the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources and the environment

#### V. ***Institutionalizing, monitoring and reporting***

- Monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity under climate change scenarios: Monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity is a key aspect of several Programmes of Work within the CBD. To date, efforts to monitor and report on the status of biodiversity have been sporadic and have typically not taken into full account the status and trends of biodiversity, the status of effective conservation, the contribution of ecosystem services (such as water and carbon), and the likely impacts of climate change on biodiversity and ecosystem services. Through this project, Honduras will ensure that future monitoring and reporting on the status of biodiversity and ecosystem services is comprehensive, and fully incorporates climate change issues.
- Developing clearinghouse mechanisms (CHM): Of the 90 countries that accessed funding under the Fourth National Report joint global project (UNDP-UNEP/GEF), only 44 had national CHM sites, and of those, 25 were kept up-to-date (data from 2010). At the same time that CHMs are largely out of date, reliance on digital information has increased exponentially. Honduras is no exception. While scientific investigation related to ecosystems and natural populations in the country has been relatively scarce, several studies, analyses and diagnostics have been produced over the past years as a result of different conservation projects. However, the gathered information is largely unorganized and dispersed, some of it even completely forgotten or ignored. This aspect of the project will help us develop an effective, user-friendly and easily-updatable CHM that will enable us to effectively share information nationally, regionally and globally. The project will also work in collaboration with the CHM of the Secretariat of the CBD, to ensure that lessons and information are disseminated globally.
- Developing a permanent framework for reporting to the CBD: Parties to the CBD committed to submitting a fifth national report by 2014. In this project, Honduras will submit a 5<sup>th</sup> National Report that fully covers the NBSAPs, key

<sup>8</sup> This is actually a CBD COP requirement. See e.g. paragraph 1(b) of decision X/31 of the Conference of the Parties. In paragraph 1(b) of the same decision the Conference of the Parties also requested the Executive Secretary to submit a report on the preparation of such plans to the Conference of the Parties at its eleventh meeting.

changes in the status and trends in biodiversity status, threats and conservation, and will develop a long-term reporting framework that will enable us to better track changes over time.

### **Project consistency with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments relevant for the CBD, as well as other cross-cutting assessments and priority setting exercises**

Through the ratification of the Convention on Biological Diversity in 1995, Honduras manifested to the international community its resolution to enforce achievement of the objectives: conservation of biological diversity, sustainable use of its components and fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from utilization of natural resources. The country has made important efforts to fulfill its obligations under the CBD, as well as to implement the Convention at the national level, including several of its Programs of Work. Yet, there are gaps linked to national capacity and for which Honduras needs external assistance to address.

Part II, Section A of this proposal contains a matrix listing different reports and assessments relevant for the CBD, as well as other cross-cutting assessments and priority setting exercises.

This proposal fits well with the progress presented in the mentioned matrix, including the several gaps that need to be fulfilled in connection with this progress so far.

Else, this proposal is consistent with the following national plans and strategies:

- National Development Plan 2010-2038
- Strategic Plan of the Forest Conservation Institute (Plan Estrategico del Instituto de Conservacion Forestal)

### **Collaboration and synergies with related initiatives**

UNDP has a large and active GEF biodiversity portfolio in Honduras. The project manager, the host institutions and the UNDP Country Office will ensure that this project can benefit from technical synergies. These synergies will be created primarily with the following projects:

- UNDP-GEF project *Conservation of Biodiversity in the Indigenous Productive Landscapes of the Honduran Moskitia*
- UNDP-GEF project *Promoting Integrated Ecosystem and Watershed Management*
- UNDP-GEF project *Incorporating Biodiversity Conservation in the Management of Pine-Oak Forests* (recently started)
- UNDP-GEF project *Central-American Markets for Biodiversity*
- UNDP-GEF project *Delivering multiple global environmental benefits through sustainable management of production landscapes* (in preparation)
- UNDP-GEF project *Strengthening the sub-system of coastal and marine protected areas* (in preparation)

Representatives and experts from the on-going relevant biodiversity projects will be invited to NBSAP workshops and to participate, where relevant, in specific working groups. The aim is to ensure that the knowledge on biodiversity that these projects have collected and are producing can be incorporated into the NBSAP.

The most relevant projects programmes, projects or initiatives may be featured through case studies. A number of other relevant initiatives could be mentioned, but are not for the sake of brevity.

### **Project implementation arrangement:**

The project will be implemented over a period of 2 years. The Ministry of Natural Resources (SERNA) is the government institution responsible for the implementation of the project and will act as the Implementing Partner UNDP is the *GEF Agency* for the project and accountable to the GEF for the use of funds.

The project is nationally implemented (NIM), in line with the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) signed on January 17, 1995. between the UNDP and the Government of Honduras, and the Country Programme Document (CPD) and Action Plan for 2012-2016.

The overall responsibility for the project implementation by SERNA implies the timely and verifiable attainment of project objectives and outcomes. SERNA will provide support to, and inputs for, the implementation of all project activities.

The SERNA will nominate a high level official who will serve as the National Project Director (NPD) for the project implementation. The NPD will chair the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and be responsible for providing government

oversight and guidance to the project implementation. The NPD will not be paid from the project funds, but will represent a Government in kind contribution to the Project. The NPD will be technically supported by a national project technical team as well as UNDP's technical backstopping provided by the UNDP/GEF Regional Technical Advisor responsible for the project and the UNDP Environment Focal Point at the Country Office.

Working closely with the SERNA, the UNDP Country Office (UNDP-CO) will be responsible for: (i) providing project assurance services to government (ii) recruitment of project staff and contracting of consultants and service providers; (iii) overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets approved by PSC; (iv) appointment of independent financial auditors; and (iv) ensuring that all activities including procurement and financial services are carried out in strict compliance with UNDP/GEF procedures. A UNDP staff member will be assigned with the responsibility for the day-to-day management and control over project finance.

A *National Project Steering Committee (PSC)* will be convened by the SERNA, and will serve as the project's coordination and decision-making body (Project Board). The PSC will include representation of all the key project stakeholders. The PSC meetings will be chaired by the NPD. It will meet according to the necessity, but not less than once in 6 months, to review project progress, approve project work plans and approve major project deliverables. The PSC is responsible for ensuring that the project remains on course to deliver products of the required quality to meet the outcomes defined in the project document.

The day-to-day administration of the project will be carried out by a *Project Coordinating Unit (PCU)*, comprising a Project Manager (PM)<sup>9</sup> and Project Assistant, who will be located within SERNA offices. The project staff will be recruited using standard UNDP recruitment procedures. The PM will, with the support of the Project Assistant, manage the implementation of all project activities. The Project Manager will liaise and work closely with all partner institutions to link the project with complementary national programs and initiatives. The PM is accountable to the SERNA and the PSC for the quality, timeliness and effectiveness of the activities carried out, as well as for the use of funds. The PM will also be technically supported by contracted national consultants and service providers. Recruitment of specialist services for the project will be done by the PM, in consultation with the UNDP and the SERNA.

#### **Comparative advantage of UNDP in Honduras with respect to this project:**

UNDP has historically been the largest GEF implementing agency in terms of assisting countries in undertaking biodiversity enabling activities, having assisted more than 100 countries with it through several projects. The GEF2 global project 'Biodiversity Support Programme' was jointly implemented with UNEP and has set the stage at the global level in the field of biodiversity planning among GEF eligible countries. Furthermore, UNDP assisted Honduras in the preparation of its existing NBSAP and National Reports to the CBD.

The Government of Honduras has requested UNDP assistance in designing and implementing this project, due to UNDP's track record in assisting governments with the management of biodiversity. UNDP currently supports the development and implementation of GEF projects in production landscapes of the eastern part of Honduras, including both terrestrial and aquatic environments, working in close collaboration with various government entities as well as with local communities and organizations.

The CO of Honduras has also been chosen by the government to implement the funds assigned to the country during the latest funding round (STAR). UNDP has an established national office in Tegucigalpa with well-developed working relationships with the key stakeholders of the project. At least 5 professional staff are directly in charge of the Environment & Energy portfolio in the UNDP Country Office. The Office also counts on support, operational and senior level staff, who ensure programmes are well run. Moreover, the project will benefit from the presence of a UNDP/GEF Regional Technical Advisor dedicated to Biodiversity in the Panama Regional Service Centre. UNDP also has extensive experience in integrated policy development, human resources development, institutional strengthening, and non-governmental and community participation.

#### **Project's alignment with UNDP's programme for Honduras**

The United National Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and UNDP's Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) provide the chapeau for UNDP's programming in Honduras. These cover the period 2012-2016.

The enabling activity is in line with the UNDAF outcome 3.2: The government of Honduras, private sector and the communities in areas of intervention, adopt best practices in the management of ecosystems, the management of solid wastes, and in the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change, that allow the preservation of natural capital, the reduction of economic loss and

<sup>9</sup> The project manager will be the Enabling Activity Technical Manager, whose tasks will be 30% managerial and 70% technical.

the generation of opportunities of income for the sectors in situation of vulnerability.

The EA is also in line with the CPAP product 3.2.4: Information generated and national capacities developed for the realization of periodic technical reports for the fulfillment of international conventions and treaties in the area of environment.

### **Stakeholder involvement in the implementation of the project**

The stakeholder involvement element is embedded in the description of several activities within this proposal which will have a consultative and participatory character. A full stakeholder involvement plan will be developed in connection with the preparation of the UNDP Project Document that will operationalise this proposal at the level of UNDP, allowing Honduras to access the funding. This plan will be based on the following indicative and non-exhaustive list:

- The Presidency
- Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment: *Secretaría de Recursos Naturales y Ambiente* (SERNA)
- Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock: *Secretaría de Agricultura y Ganadería* (SAG)
- Ministry of Finance: *Secretaría de Finanzas*
- Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation: *Secretaría de Planificación y Cooperación Externa* (SEPLAN)
- Ministry of Tourism: *Secretaría de Turismo*
- State Secretariat of Indigenous Peoples and Afro-Hondurans
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs: *Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores*
- Ministry of Industry and Trade: *Secretaría de Industria y Comercio*
- Ministry of Health: *Secretaría de Salud*
- Ministry of Labour and Social Security: *Secretaría de Trabajo y Seguridad Social*
- Ministry of Education: *Secretaría de Educación*
- Ministry of Culture, Arts and Sports: *Secretaría de Cultura, Artes y Deportes*
- Ministry of Government and Justice: *Secretaría de Gobernación y Justicia*
- Ministry of Defense: *Secretaría de Defensa*
- Ministry of Security: *Secretaría de Seguridad*
- Ministry of Public Works, Transportation and Housing: *Secretaría de Obras Públicas, Transporte y Vivienda* (SOPTRAVI)
- National Biodiversity Commission: *Comisión Nacional de Biodiversidad de Honduras* (CONABIOH)
- National Autonomous University of Honduras: *Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras* (UNAH)
- National Agricultural University: *Universidad Nacional de Agricultura* (UNA)
- Regional University Centre of the Atlantic Coast: *Centro Universitario Regional del Litoral Atlántico* (CURLA)
- Panamerican Agricultural School: *Escuela Agrícola Panamericana El Zamorano* (EAP-EZ)
- National School of Forest Sciences: *Escuela Nacional de Ciencias Forestales* (ESNACIFOR)
- Honduran Foundation for Agricultural Research: *Fundación Hondureña de Investigación Agrícola* (FHIA)
- Export Investment Fund: *Fundación de Inversión para las Exportaciones* (FIDE)
- Honduran Institute of Tourism
- National Institute for Forestry Conservation and Development: *Instituto Nacional de Conservación y Desarrollo Forestal, Áreas Protegidas y Vida Silvestre* (ICF)
- Association of Municipalities of Honduras: *Asociación de Municipios de Honduras* (AMHON)
- Healthy Reef Initiative (HRI)
- ProParque Project
- Gulf of Fonseca Project: *Proyecto Golfo de Fonseca* (PROGOLFO)
- Central American Commission for Environment and Development: *Comisión Centroamericana de Ambiente y Desarrollo* (CCAD)
- Regional Biodiversity Institute: *Instituto Regional de Biodiversidad* (IRBIO)
- The Nature Conservancy/Meso American Countries (TNC/MAC)
- IUCN International Union for Nature Conservation
- Local producer associations with an interest in conservation and sustainable use

More specifically, the participation of NGOs and CSOs stakeholders in the implementation of this project will be ensured in every stage of it. A number of NGOs and CSOs in Honduras are active in the environment arena, for example The Nature Conservancy, Fundación Vida, the Committee for the Defence and Development of the Gulf of Fonseca (CODDEGOLFF), The Pico Bonito Foundation, Centre for Marine Ecology, Green Timber Foundation (*Fundación Madera Verde*). They play an important advocacy and 'watchdog' role with respect to biodiversity. Many of them count on extensive networks of stakeholders and have produced research data that can help enrich the products that this project will be concerned with. These advantages will be explored in full during project implementation.

**The participation of indigenous and traditional groups** in the project will be ensured through locally based CSOs. It is estimated that the nine indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples living in Honduras number 1.27 million inhabitants, divided

between the following groups: Lenca, 720,000; Garífuna, 380,000; Miskito, 87,000; Tolupan, 47,500; Nahua, 20,000; Chortí, 10,500; Pech, 3,800 and Tawahka, 1,500.<sup>10</sup> Many of these groups live traditional lifestyles deeply linked to the use biodiversity as an intrinsic part of it.

The project coordination will ensure that the voice of indigenous and traditional groups will be duly heard and taken into consideration in the preparation of the new NBSAP. Specific COP guidance on the matter, linked to implementation of the Convention's Article 8(j), will be followed.<sup>11</sup>

### **Gender marking**

Most of the rural population in Honduras is directly dependent on natural resources for their livelihoods. In many communities people are engaged in productive activities that have to do with the extraction and use of natural resources, such as forestry, fishing, agriculture and the use of non-timber forest products. In many cases women play a prominent role in the development of these activities, and are also in charge of daily household tasks such as feeding the family and collecting firewood for cooking. While the active participation of women has already been shown to benefit many small-scale conservation initiatives, lack of land titles remains a problem for many households, limiting the sustainable use of natural resources and biodiversity.

During the project inception the mandatory UNDP gender marker will be applied. This requires that each project in UNDP's ATLAS system be rated for gender relevance. This will for example include a brief analysis of how the project plans to achieve its environmental objective by addressing the differences in the roles and needs of women and men.

Furthermore, gender marking implies the production of the following data by its end:

- Total number of full-time project staff that are women
- Total number of full-time project staff that are men
- Total number of Project Board members that are women
- Total number of project Board members that are men
- The number of jobs created by the project that are held by women
- The number of jobs created by the project that are held by men

### **D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT:**

The proposed GEF project will ensure that a national strategy and action plan guide all stakeholders and partners in the conservation of these precious resources. This is one way of making optimal use of biodiversity planning resources.

The project combines GEF funding with UNDP co-financing and a government investment in order to achieve the project objective without duplication to ensure the application of resources in the most critical areas. The government contribution to the project includes the time of the National Project Director, support staff in SERNA, a number of project activities, organization of and participation in Project Board meetings, plus other work related to reporting, workplan approvals, signing off on CDR reports, RDPs, and reviewing APRs/PIRs. In addition, information and data will be collected and provided by the SERNA and other state agencies regularly over the 2 years of project duration.

The cost-effectiveness of the proposed activities will further be ensured by combining government internal, national and international expertise in implementing similar projects.

The government of Honduras wishes the work on the new NBSAP to be transformational from a biodiversity planning point of view, in particular with respect to the mainstreaming and ecosystem valuation aspects. GEF financing of specialised consultants and knowledge/capacity building within the framework of this project is essential to its success, to the extent that it finances the costs of going beyond what government would be able to do on its own. GEF funding to the project will focus in overcoming this specific barrier. UNDP is well positioned to assist Honduras source the necessary expertise for this EA project in a cost-effective manner.

The project adopts the least-cost means of achieving the project's objectives and follows the activity norms and cost benchmarks defined by GEF guidelines. It will be built upon the strong foundation of the previous developed NBSAP, Capacity Assessments and National Reports.

<sup>10</sup> See e.g. <http://www.iwgia.org/regions/latin-america/honduras>.

<sup>11</sup> See e.g. [www.cbd.int/traditional](http://www.cbd.int/traditional).

**E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:**

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$ <i>Excluding project team staff time</i>	Time frame
Inception Meeting	Project Coordinator UNDP CO UNDP GEF	\$5,000	Within first two months of project start up
Inception Report	Project Team UNDP CO	None	Immediately following IW
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Purpose Indicators, Project Progress and Performance (measured on an annual basis)	Oversight by Project Manager Project team	To be finalized during the inception phase and determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation.	Annually prior to ARR/PIR and to the definition of annual work plans
Simplified Biodiversity Enabling Activities Annual Project Review / Project Implementation Report (APR/PIR)	Project Team UNDP-CO UNDP-GEF	None	Annually
Quarterly progress reports	Project team	None	Quarterly
CDRs	Project Manager	None	Quarterly
Lessons Learned Log	Project Manager UNDP CO Programme Staff	None	Quarterly
Terminal Report	Project team UNDP-CO local consultant	Printing costs only, if any	At least one month before the end of the project
Lessons learned	Project team UNDP-GEF Regional Coordinating Unit (suggested formats for documenting best practices, etc.)	To be determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation.	Yearly
Audit	UNDP-CO Project team	\$2,000 in total To be included in the CO audit plan.	Yearly
TOTAL indicative COST <i>Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses</i>		US\$ 7,000	

**F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):**

n/a

**PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)****A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):**  
(Please attach the [country endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month, day, year)
Irina Pineda Aguilar	GEF Operational Focal Point	National Resources and Environment Secretariat (SERNA)	May 15, 2012

**B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION\***


CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT
UNCBD	07/31/1995	S.E. Doctor Rigoberto Cuellar Cruz

\*To be filled for NCSA proposals only



**B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION**

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for Biodiversity Enabling Activity approval.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Yannick Glemarec, UNDP/GEF Executive Coordinator		June 6, 2012	Santiago Carrizosa, Regional Technical Advisor, EBD	+507 302- 4510	santiago.carrizosa@undp.org

## ANNEX A. CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
<b>For EA Management</b>			
<i>Local</i>			
National Enabling Activity Technical Manager (managerial input corresponding to 30% of the incumbent's time; the rest will be technical inputs)	400	30	<p><i>Objective (managerial):</i> To undertake the general administrative requirements of the project, including those related to project management and funding.</p> <p><i>Key tasks are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure that project Objective, Outcomes, Outputs and Activities are executed in a timely and appropriate manner.</li> <li>- Develop annual work plans and budgets, and submit these to the Steering Committee and to the UNDP Country Office for approval.</li> <li>- Develop TORs for Consultants for technical services, consultants, experts, and specifications of materials as required by the project, in consultation with the Project Director/UNDP.</li> <li>- Facilitate, guide and monitor the work of consultants, and approve their deliverables in association with the Project Committee.</li> <li>- Organize and assist in project related activities, where required. These may include planning for meetings, local and national workshops, consultations, trips, and other project related activities.</li> <li>- Establish and maintain linkages with national and international organizations and persons which/who can be of assistance to the objectives of the Project.</li> <li>- Provide timely reporting of project status as required by the Project Committee and the UNDP.</li> <li>- Maintain records of Project Committee meetings, decisions, actions etc.</li> <li>- Coordinate with other initiatives and programs whose outcomes and outputs are relevant to this project's objectives.</li> <li>- Any other duties assigned by the Project Committee that have direct relevance to the project.</li> </ul>
Administrator/Project Assistant (co-financing by GEF with 24 weeks and by UNDP with 76 weeks; at \$250/week)	250	24	<p><i>Objective</i> Provide general support to the Enabling Activities Technical Manager with respect to all administrative, financial and logistical requirements of the project.</p> <p><i>Key tasks are:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assist in project related activities, in particular the planning and budgeting processes and logistics;</li> <li>- Prepare the project's financial reports on a quarterly basis, maintaining detailed records of expenditure and budget balance;</li> <li>- Provide input into finalization of the project's consolidated Annual Workplan and Budget (which also includes activity descriptions and a chronogram) in a timely manner, reviewing and analysing data with respect to the finalization of cost estimates and budget proposals;</li> <li>- Updating and maintaining comprehensive inventories of the project resources.</li> <li>- Ensuring proper procurement procedures are followed by the Project Team according to the UNDP rules and regulations.</li> <li>- Take a proactive role in the organization of logistics for meetings, workshops and in connection with the contractual engagement of national and international consultants, consultancy firms etc. with respect to all project activities.</li> <li>- Maintain a contact database with national and international organizations and persons which/who can be of assistance to achieving the objective and outcomes of the project.</li> <li>- Assists the Enabling Activities Technical Manager in maintaining records of Project Committee meetings, decisions, actions etc.</li> <li>- Any other duties assigned by the Enabling Activities Technical Coordinator that have direct relevance to the project.</li> </ul> <p><i>Selection Criteria:</i> University degree in Business/Public Administration, Finance, and other relevant fields, with 3 years of progressively responsible professional experience in the administrative and financial management of development projects. Proven skills and knowledge in administrative and financial management of the development projects. Proven capacity to work independently and meet deadlines, and to effectively manage and work in a multicultural team and a stressful environment. Knowledge of the UN system &amp; UN code of conduct, and familiarity with UNDP policies, processes and procedures is an asset. Proficiency in UNDP's ATLAS management software is an asset. Fluency in Spanish is a requirement. Good writing English skills is an asset. Computer literacy, in particular</p>

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			experience with Microsoft Office products is a requirement.
<b>For Technical Assistance</b>			
<i>Local</i>			
National Enabling Activity Technical Manager (technical input corresponding to 70% of the incumbent's time; the rest will be managerial inputs)	400	70	<p><i>Objective (technical):</i> To lead the overall process of the stocktaking, stakeholder consultation, national target setting and the development of the NBSAP and be responsible for the timely drafting and finalization of the NBSAP. The key tasks are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Serve as team leader for other consultants involved in the NBSAP and be overall responsible for the timely drafting of the document for submission to the CBD Secretariat; strictly adhering to the deadlines agreed to; and ensuring quality control.</li> <li>▪ Ensure that the inception meeting results in a clear roadmap on the scope of services and project tasks to be accomplished with the support of key national implementing partners and the UNDP technical staff.</li> <li>▪ Submit draft and revised versions of all studies and reports of the NBSAP activities to Project Committee, key national implementing partners and UNDP technical staff, per reporting timelines agreed on or before the inception meeting.</li> <li>▪ Play a pivotal role in developing a work plan and coordinating the input and outputs of all consultants, as well as overseeing the technical quality of deliverables.</li> <li>▪ Ensure that all Climate Change-related issues highlighted in the second National Communication to the UNFCCC that affect Biodiversity (Adaptation) or affected by Biodiversity (Mitigation) are integrated and addressed in the final NBSAP.</li> <li>▪ Ensure that all lessons learnt in the mainstreaming of biodiversity into the production sectors are incorporated into the NBSAP.</li> <li>▪ Identify implementation partners for the undertaking of the various activities and develop an overall implementation plan.</li> <li>▪ Submit a final draft to the Project Committee, incorporating stakeholder inputs and guidance provided.</li> </ul> <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Honduras</li> <li>➤ Biodiversity Targets for Honduras: As part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020</li> <li>➤ Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Honduras</li> <li>➤ Sub-product 1: Challenges to Honduras' Protected Areas in the 21st Century</li> <li>➤ Sub-product 2: Study on Ecosystem Valuation in Honduras</li> <li>➤ Sub-product 3: Study on Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in Honduras</li> <li>➤ Sub-product 4: Exploratory Analysis to Rank Ecosystems and Sites in Terms of their Susceptibility to CC</li> <li>➤ Set of 'straight-forward' and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP</li> <li>➤ Fully functional CHM for Honduras, based on best international practice on the matter</li> <li>➤ Fifth National Report to the CDB</li> </ul> <p><i>Qualificaitons and experience:</i> Should have an advanced degree in economics (given that the Technical Manager will lead the technical studies involving valuation and mainstreaming) with professional exposure to biodiversity conservation issues. Proven track record of drafting relevant materials in the biodiversity/ecosystem based adaptation areas (publications, reports and related documentation). Proven ability to collect, verify and analyze information, and to finish and present work with a high degree of accuracy and technical quality. Ability to communicate effectively orally and in writing, in order to communicate complex, technical information to both technical and general audiences. Knowledge and understanding of the relevant UN Convention and previous experience in the development of NBSAPs are assets.</p>
Policy specialist	500	31	<p><i>Key Tasks:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Inventory and review of current policy context</li> <li>▪ Development of proposals for inter-sector integration</li> <li>▪ Definition of needs for policy development or modification within the context of the NBSAP</li> <li>▪ Development of proposals for indicators related to the policy framework</li> </ul> <p>The consultant will make a significant contribution to all of the project's outputs, with stress on the following:</p> <p>1.1 Review and stocktaking of products and results from previous biodiversity planning processes at the national level are carried out in participative and informative manner under the coordination of DiBio and with the economic support of GIZ and of other</p>

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			<p>actors of interest.</p> <p>1.2 In response to the global Aichi Targets, national biodiversity targets are developed in a manner that is attuned to Honduras's reality.</p> <p>1.3 The achievement of national targets, developed in line with the global Aichi Targets, is duly monitored during the project duration and beyond, and this is reported upon to the CBD through national reports and other means.</p> <p>1.4 In an interactive manner, Honduras taps into useful information on, and participates into, global networks and initiatives on biodiversity data and indicators (such as the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership, Global Biodiversity Information Facility and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre, the Global Environment Outlook portal, among other relevant ones).</p> <p>2.1 A National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for Honduras, anchored into the Plan of Nation development framework, are developed in a manner that is participative, widely disseminated and fully integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan, such as: (i) mainstreaming; (ii) the valuing of ecosystem goods and services; and (iii) the incorporation of challenges and opportunities linked to ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience.</p> <p>2.2 The updated and fully endorsed NBSAP for Honduras is submitted to the CBD preferably within the deadline set by the COP.</p> <p>3.1 National frameworks for NBSAP implementation is in place and includes: (i) institutional leadership for implementation is established and strategic partnerships forged (nationally and internationally); (ii) a costed and prioritized Action Plan is appended to the NBS; (iii) needs assessments on capacity, technology and finance are carried out; and (iv) a strategy for resource mobilization for the implementation of the NBSAP is produced and includes a baseline assessment of existing biodiversity finance.</p> <p>3.2 An effective, user-friendly and easily updatable country-driven CHM site is developed; it is linked up to the CBD's global CHM networks and to other information and knowledge exchange network on biodiversity.</p> <p>3.3. Immediate CBD reporting obligations are met by Honduras in a timely manner, in particular the Fifth National Report to the CBD by 31 March 2014.</p> <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Honduras</li> <li>➤ Biodiversity Targets for Honduras: As part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020</li> <li>➤ Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Honduras</li> <li>➤ Sub-product 1: Challenges to Honduras' Protected Areas in the 21st Century</li> <li>➤ Sub-product 2: Study on Ecosystem Valuation in Honduras</li> <li>➤ Sub-product 3: Study on Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in Honduras</li> <li>➤ Sub-product 4: Exploratory Analysis to Rank Ecosystems and Sites in Terms of their Susceptibility to CC Set of 'straight-forward' and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP</li> <li>➤ Fully functional CHM for Honduras, based on best international practice on the matter</li> <li>➤ Fifth National Report to the CDB</li> </ul>
Biodiversity specialist	500	31	<p><i>Key Tasks:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Review of causes and consequences of threats to biodiversity</li> <li>▪ Review of biodiversity and ecosystem services</li> <li>▪ Development of specific proposals for addressing biodiversity issues within the NBSAP</li> <li>▪ Development of proposals for indicators related to biodiversity</li> </ul> <p>The consultant will make a significant contribution to all of the project's outputs, with stress on the following:</p> <p>1.1 Review and stocktaking of products and results from previous biodiversity planning processes at the national level are carried out in participative and informative manner under the coordination of DiBio and with the economic support of GIZ and of other actors of interest.</p> <p>1.2 In response to the global Aichi Targets, national biodiversity targets are developed in a manner that is attuned to Honduras's reality.</p>

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			<p>1.3 The achievement of national targets, developed in line with the global Aichi Targets, is duly monitored during the project duration and beyond, and this is reported upon to the CBD through national reports and other means.</p> <p>1.4 In an interactive manner, Honduras taps into useful information on, and participates into, global networks and initiatives on biodiversity data and indicators (such as the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership , Global Biodiversity Information Facility and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre , the Global Environment Outlook portal , among other relevant ones).</p> <p>2.1 A National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for Honduras, anchored into the Plan of Nation development framework, are developed in a manner that is participative, widely disseminated and fully integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan, such as: (i) mainstreaming; (ii) the valuing of ecosystem goods and services; and (iii) the incorporation of challenges and opportunities linked to ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience.</p> <p>2.2 The updated and fully endorsed NBSAP for Honduras is submitted to the CBD preferably within the deadline set by the COP.</p> <p>3.1 National frameworks for NBSAP implementation is in place and includes: (i) institutional leadership for implementation is established and strategic partnerships forged (nationally and internationally); (ii) a costed and prioritized Action Plan is appended to the NBS; (iii) needs assessments on capacity, technology and finance are carried out; and (iv) a strategy for resource mobilization for the implementation of the NBSAP is produced and includes a baseline assessment of existing biodiversity finance.</p> <p>3.2 An effective, user-friendly and easily updatable country-driven CHM site is developed; it is linked up to the CBD's global CHM networks and to other information and knowledge exchange network on biodiversity.</p> <p>3.3. Immediate CBD reporting obligations are met by Honduras in a timely manner, in particular the Fifth National Report to the CBD by 31 March 2014.</p> <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Honduras</li> <li>➤ Biodiversity Targets for Honduras: As part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020</li> <li>➤ Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Honduras</li> <li>➤ Sub-product 1: Challenges to Honduras' Protected Areas in the 21st Century</li> <li>➤ Sub-product 2: Study on Ecosystem Valuation in Honduras</li> <li>➤ Sub-product 3: Study on Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in Honduras</li> <li>➤ Sub-product 4: Exploratory Analysis to Rank Ecosystems and Sites in Terms of their Susceptibility to CC</li> <li>➤ Set of 'straight-forward' and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP</li> <li>➤ Fully functional CHM for Honduras, based on best international practice on the matter</li> <li>➤ Fifth National Report to the CDB</li> </ul>
Participation and communication specialist	500	31	<p><i>Key Tasks:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Stakeholder analysis</li> <li>▪ Proposals for stakeholder participation mechanisms for the development and implementation of the NBSAP</li> <li>▪ Development of a strategy for communication and dissemination in relation to the NBSAP</li> </ul> <p>The consultant will make a significant contribution to all of the project's outputs, with stress on the following:</p> <p>1.1 Review and stocktaking of products and results from previous biodiversity planning processes at the national level are carried out in participative and informative manner under the coordination of DiBio and with the economic support of GIZ and of other actors of interest.</p> <p>1.2 In response to the global Aichi Targets, national biodiversity targets are developed in a manner that is attuned to Honduras's reality.</p> <p>1.4 In an interactive manner, Honduras taps into useful information on, and participates into, global networks and initiatives on biodiversity data and indicators (such as the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership , Global Biodiversity Information Facility and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre , the Global Environment Outlook portal , among other relevant ones).</p> <p>2.1 A National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for Honduras, anchored into the Plan of Nation development</p>

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			<p>framework, are developed in a manner that is participative, widely disseminated and fully integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan, such as: (i) mainstreaming; (ii) the valuing of ecosystem goods and services; and (iii) the incorporation of challenges and opportunities linked to ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience.</p> <p>3.1 National frameworks for NBSAP implementation is in place and includes: (i) institutional leadership for implementation is established and strategic partnerships forged (nationally and internationally); (ii) a costed and prioritized Action Plan is appended to the NBS; (iii) needs assessments on capacity, technology and finance are carried out; and (iv) a strategy for resource mobilization for the implementation of the NBSAP is produced and includes a baseline assessment of existing biodiversity finance.</p> <p>3.2 An effective, user-friendly and easily updatable country-driven CHM site is developed; it is linked up to the CBD's global CHM networks and to other information and knowledge exchange network on biodiversity.</p> <p>3.3. Immediate CBD reporting obligations are met by Honduras in a timely manner, in particular the Fifth National Report to the CBD by 31 March 2014.</p> <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Honduras</li> <li>➤ Biodiversity Targets for Honduras: As part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020</li> <li>➤ Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Honduras</li> <li>➤ Set of 'straight-forward' and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP</li> <li>➤ Fully functional CHM for Honduras, based on best international practice on the matter</li> <li>➤ Fifth National Report to the CDB</li> </ul>
Institutional strengthening specialist	500	31	<p><i>Key Tasks:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Review of institutional context and identification of institutional stakeholders</li> <li>▪ Development of plan for institutional strengthening</li> <li>▪ Development of proposals for national coordination structures and CHM</li> <li>▪ Development of proposals for indicators related to institutional capacities</li> </ul> <p>The consultant will make a significant contribution to all of the project's outputs, with stress on the following:</p> <p>1.1 Review and stocktaking of products and results from previous biodiversity planning processes at the national level are carried out in participative and informative manner under the coordination of DiBio and with the economic support of GIZ and of other actors of interest.</p> <p>1.2 In response to the global Aichi Targets, national biodiversity targets are developed in a manner that is attuned to Honduras's reality.</p> <p>1.3 The achievement of national targets, developed in line with the global Aichi Targets, is duly monitored during the project duration and beyond, and this is reported upon to the CBD through national reports and other means.</p> <p>1.4 In an interactive manner, Honduras taps into useful information on, and participates into, global networks and initiatives on biodiversity data and indicators (such as the Biodiversity Indicators Partnership , Global Biodiversity Information Facility and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre , the Global Environment Outlook portal , among other relevant ones).</p> <p>2.1 A National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for Honduras, anchored into the Plan of Nation development framework, are developed in a manner that is participative, widely disseminated and fully integrates new aspects of the CBD strategic plan, such as: (i) mainstreaming; (ii) the valuing of ecosystem goods and services; and (iii) the incorporation of challenges and opportunities linked to ecosystem-based adaptation and resilience.</p> <p>3.1 National frameworks for NBSAP implementation is in place and includes: (i) institutional leadership for implementation is established and strategic partnerships forged (nationally and internationally); (ii) a costed and prioritized Action Plan is appended to the NBS; (iii) needs assessments on capacity, technology and finance are carried out; and (iv) a strategy for resource mobilization for the implementation of the NBSAP is produced and includes a baseline assessment of existing biodiversity finance.</p>

<i>Position Titles</i>	<i>\$ / Person Week</i>	<i>Estimated Person Weeks</i>	<i>Tasks to be Performed</i>
			<p>3.2 An effective, user-friendly and easily updatable country-driven CHM site is developed; it is linked up to the CBD's global CHM networks and to other information and knowledge exchange network on biodiversity.</p> <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Honduras</li> <li>➤ Biodiversity Targets for Honduras: As part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020</li> <li>➤ Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Honduras</li> <li>➤ Sub-product 1: Challenges to Honduras' Protected Areas in the 21st Century</li> <li>➤ Set of 'straight-forward' and feasible NBSAP implementation plans, which ensure the effective implementation of the Action Plan contained in the NBSAP</li> <li>➤ Fully functional CHM for Honduras, based on best international practice on the matter</li> </ul>
Strategic consultant	1000	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Definition of needs and strategies for incorporating considerations of indigenous peoples and biological connectivity (Mesoamerican Biological Corridor) into the ENBPA</li> </ul> <p><i>Contribution to the following deliverables:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Brief Review of the Biodiversity Planning Process in Honduras</li> <li>➤ Biodiversity Targets for Honduras: As part of national efforts to implement the CBD's Strategic Plan for 2011-2020</li> <li>➤ Second National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Honduras</li> <li>➤ Sub-product 1: Challenges to Honduras' Protected Areas in the 21st Century</li> <li>➤ Sub-product 2: Study on Ecosystem Valuation in Honduras</li> <li>➤ Sub-product 3: Study on Advances in Sectoral Mainstreaming of Biodiversity in Honduras</li> <li>➤ Sub-product 4: Exploratory Analysis to Rank Ecosystems and Sites in Terms of their Susceptibility to CC</li> </ul>

**ANNEX B. CHRONOGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES**

Comp	Modules	Guiding activities under each module	2012				2013				2014				2015				
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
1	I. Preparation	1. Rapid stocktaking and review of relevant plans, policies and reports			X	X													
		2. Identification of stakeholders; consultations and awareness			X	X													
		3. Rapid assessment of the causes and consequences of biodiversity loss highlighting the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services and their contribution to human well-being			X	X													
	II Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy	4. Setting national targets, principles, & main priorities of the strategy through national consultations					X	X											
2	III. Strategy and action plan development	5. Developing the strategy and actions to implement the agreed targets through national consultations						X	X	X	X								
		6. Application of the NBSAP to sub-national entities through sub-national and local consultations						X	X	X	X								
		7. Sectoral integration including mainstreaming into development, poverty reduction and climate change plans through sectoral consultations						X	X	X	X								
3	IV. Development of Implementation plans and related activities	8. Development of a plan for capacity development for NBSAP implementation.							X	X									
		9. Technology needs assessment							X	X									
		10. Development of a communication and outreach strategy for the NBSAP.							X	X									
		11. Development of a plan for resource mobilization for NBSAP implementation							X	X									
	V. Institutional, monitoring, reporting and exchange	12. Establishment/ strengthening of national coordination structures									X	X							
		13. CHM development.									X	X							
		14. Development of indicators and monitoring approach									X	X							
15. Fifth national reports										X	X								



**ANNEX C. UNDP TOTAL BUDGET AND WORKPLAN**

<b>GEF Component (Outcome) /Atlas Activity</b>	<b>Implem. Agent</b>	<b>Fund ID</b>	<b>Donor Name</b>	<b>ERP / ATLAS Budget Code</b>	<b>Atlas Budget Description</b>	<b>TOTAL Amount (USD)</b>	<b>Amount Year 1 (USD)</b>	<b>Amount Year 2 (USD)</b>	<b>Amount Year 3 (USD)</b>	<b>Budget Notes</b>
Comp 1. Stocktaking and national target setting	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	7,000	3,500	3,500		a
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	3,875	1,937	1,938		b
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	3,875	1,937	1,938		c
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	3,875	1,937	1,938		d
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	3,875	1,937	1,938		e
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	7,500	3,750	3,750		f
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	5,000	5,000			g
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	1,000	500	500		h
<b>GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 1 (Comp 1)</b>						<b>36,000</b>	<b>20,498</b>	<b>15,502</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITY 1 (Comp 1)</b>						<b>36,000</b>	<b>20,498</b>	<b>15,502</b>	<b>0</b>	
Comp 2. NBSAP update	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	14,000		7,000	7,000	a
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	7,750		3,875	3,875	b
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	7,750		3,875	3,875	c
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	7,750		3,875	3,875	d
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	7,750		3,875	3,875	e
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	15,000	7,500	7,500		i
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	18,000	0	18,000		j
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	72200	Equipment and Furniture	10,000	10,000	0		k
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	72400	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	10,000	10,000	0		l
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	72800	Information Technology Equipmt	7,000	7,000	0		m
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	74200	Audio Visual&Print Prod Costs	10,000	0	10,000		n
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	1,000		500	500	h
<b>GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 2 (Comp 2)</b>						<b>116,000</b>	<b>34,500</b>	<b>58,500</b>	<b>23,000</b>	
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITY 2 (Comp 2)</b>						<b>116,000</b>	<b>34,500</b>	<b>58,500</b>	<b>23,000</b>	
Comp 3. National frameworks for NBSAP implementation, CDB reporting and exchange mechanisms	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	71300	Local Consultants	5,000	5,000	0		o
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	7,000		3,500	3,500	a
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	3,875		1,937	1,938	b
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	3,875		1,937	1,938	c
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	3,875		1,937	1,938	d
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	3,875		1,937	1,938	e
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	71600	Travel	7,500		3,750	3,750	p
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	12,000		2,000	10,000	q
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	74500	Miscellaneous Expenses	1,000		500	500	h
<b>GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 3 (Comp 3)</b>						<b>48,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>17,498</b>	<b>25,502</b>	
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITY 3 (Comp 3)</b>						<b>48,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>17,498</b>	<b>25,502</b>	
Project Mgt	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	12,000	3,000	6,000	3,000	r
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	6,000	1,500	3,000	1,500	s
	NIM	62000	GEF-10003	72100	Contractual Services-Companies	2,000	500	1,000	500	t

GEF Component (Outcome) /Atlas Activity	Implem. Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	ERP / ATLAS Budget Code	Atlas Budget Description	TOTAL Amount (USD)	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Budget Notes
<b>GEF Subtotal Atlas Activity 4 (Proj Mgt)</b>						20,000	5,000	10,000	5,000	
	NIM	04000	UNDP TRAC - 00012	71400	Contractual Services - Individ	19,000	4,750	9,500	4,750	s
<b>TRAC Subtotal Atlas Activity 4 (Proj Mgt)</b>						19,000	4,750	9,500	4,750	
<b>TOTAL ACTIVITY 4 (Project Management)</b>						<b>39,000</b>	<b>9,750</b>	<b>19,500</b>	<b>9,750</b>	
<b>SUB-TOTAL GEF</b>						<b>220,000</b>	<b>64,998</b>	<b>101,500</b>	<b>53,502</b>	
<b>SUB-TOTAL UNDP TRAC</b>						<b>19,000</b>	<b>4,750</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>4,750</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL (in cash)</b>						<b>239,000</b>	<b>69,748</b>	<b>111,000</b>	<b>58,252</b>	

<b>Budget Notes</b>	
a	Nat. Cons. (medium and long term): National Enabling Activity Technical Manager (technical inputs, corresponding to 70% of the incumbent's time). Remuneration (\$28K) distributed on a pro rata basis among components 1, 2 and 3.
b	Nat. Cons. (medium and long term): Policy specialist. Remuneration (\$15.5K) distributed on a pro rata basis among components 1, 2 and 3.
c	Nat. Cons. (medium and long term): Biodiversity specialist. Remuneration (\$15.5K) distributed on a pro rata basis among components 1, 2 and 3.
d	Nat. Cons. (medium and long term): Participation and communication specialist. Remuneration (\$15.5K) distributed on a pro rata basis among components 1, 2 and 3.
e	Nat. Cons. (medium and long term): Institutional strengthening specialist. Remuneration (\$15.5K) distributed on a pro rata basis among components 1, 2 and 3.
f	Pro rata national travel costs of National Enabling Activity Technical Manager and policy, stakeholder and biodiversity specialists (for Component 1)
g	Budget reserve for the Inception Workshop.
h	Bank charges, insurance and miscellaneous charges.
i	Pro rata national travel costs of National Enabling Activity Technical Manager and policy, stakeholder and biodiversity specialists (for Component 2)
j	Communication and feedback meetings with Government, NGOs, civil society and international cooperation
k	Equipment and furniture for NBSAP team
l	Communication and audiovisual equipment for NBSAP updating and dissemination
m	Information technology equipment for NBSAP team
n	Printing of final version of ENBPA
o	National consultant to define needs and strategies for incorporating considerations of indigenous peoples and biological connectivity (Mesoamerican Biological Corridor) into the ENBPA
p	Pro rata national travel costs of National Enabling Activity Technical Manager and policy, stakeholder and biodiversity specialists (for Component 3)
q	Communication and feedback meetings with Government, NGOs, civil society and international cooperation
r	Nat. Cons. (medium and long term): National Enabling Activity Technical Manager (managerial inputs, corresponding to \$12K or 30% of the incumbent's time).
s	Administrator/Project Assistant (co-financing by GEF with 24 weeks and by UNDP with 76 weeks; at \$250/week)