REQUEST FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ENABLING ACTIVITY

PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF Trust Fund

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

EA Title:	Honduras Third National Communication (3NC) and First Biennial Update Report (FBUR)		
Country(ies):	Honduras	GEF Project ID:[1]	5711
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	5211
Other Executing Partner(s):	Natural Resources and Environment Secretariat (SERNA)	Submission Date:	2014-03-27
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	48 months
Check if applicable:	NCSA ☐ NAPA ☐	Agency Fee ($):	80,940

A. EA FRAMEWORK*

EA Objective: Support the Government of Honduras in the preparation of its Third National Communication and First Biennial Update Report as complementary processes.

EA Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Grant Amount ($)	Confirmed Co-financing ($)
1. Honduras` National Circumstances	TA	1.1 Update Report on Honduras` National Circumstance 1.2 Strengthening institutional framework for NC3 including information collection and processing. 1.3 Promote climate change mainstreaming into national climate sensitive sectorial programs and strategies	1.1.1. Report information on: - National development priorities, strategies and programs at national and local levels relevant to climate change - Geography, demography, climate and economic circumstances and their interactions with climate change - National climate sensitive sectors and communities - Relevant coordination actions among Rio Conventions (Biodiversity, Climate Change and Desertification). 1.2.1. Analyzed relevant institutional arrangements to improve national climate change and GHG information. 1.2.2. Capacity building workshops and training sessions for policy makers (national, regional and local	40,000	23,000

[1] Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

			authorities) 1.3.1 Elaborate National Climate Change Strategy's Action Plan 1.3.3 Develop and review guidelines for mainstreaming climate change into national climate sensitive sectorial programs and strategies.		

2. National Greenhouse Gas Inventory	TA	2.1 Institutional arrangement to conduct GHG Inventory and produce continuous updated information for BURs strengthened 2.2. GHG Inventory for base years 2005, 2012 in the TNC and 2010 in the BUR done and historic and future emission trends from 2000 – 2020 estimated. 2.3 Strengthen national institutional capacities for long term national GHG inventory and the estimation of GHG emissions.	2.1.1. Institutional capacity building on 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National GHGI. 2.2.1. Update GHG 2010 Inventory for Honduras FBUR and GHGI for base year 2005 and 2012 for TNC 2.2.2 GHG Inventory report prepared for (a) energy, (b) industrial processes and product use, (c) agriculture, forestry and other land use and (d) waste 2.2.3. Increase accuracy of GHG Inventory using Tier II methodologies, where possible 2.3.1. Report on efforts to develop local emission factors for key subcategories 2.3.2 Adopted methodological approaches for QA/QC procedures as per IPCC GPG 2.3.3 Identification of key data sources including roles considering technical and other needs to produce timely data 2.3.4. Understanding of magnitude and trends of GHG 2.3.5 Report gaps, constrains and support received to enchance GHGI processes as part of the BUR	210,000	28,000

3. Impacts and vulnerability assessment and adaptation measure	TA	3.1 Increased understanding of adaptation measures. 3.2 Assessing multilevel vulnerability country wide through impact scenarios, vulnerability assessment for key regions and mainstreamed into planning processes	3.1.1 Report on relevant national strategies and action plans for climate adaptation 3.1.2 Report on results of the implementation of adaptation measures 3.1.3 Case studies of national experiences on adaptation 3.1.4 Report on development of a national adaptation regulatory framework, including possible regulatory measures 3.1.5 Development of adaptation projects in agriculture based on national information such as desertification maps for NAPs in agriculture 3.2.1 Report information on most vulnerable regions to climate change impacts 3.2.2 Develop specific vulnerability assessments at local levels that may provide further information on priority measures to address climate change impacts in the short, medium and long term 3.2.3 Develop regional impact scenarios 3.2.4 Downscale climate change scenarios at regional level	141,000	23,000

4. Strengthening National Mitigation Actions	TA	4.1 Increased understanding of mitigation options linked to national priorities 4.2 Capacity building on NAMA, MRV and national registry system (focus on REDD+) within the context of the BUR	4.1.1 Report on national mitigation actions captured in key policies and plans (such as NAMAs) in both the BUR and the 3NC 4.1.2 Review mitigation actions and their effects as well as options including associated methodologies and assumptions 4.1.3 Development of a Low Emission developing Strategy (LEDs) based on country priorities 4.1.4 Future emission trends for sectors prioritized based on III GHGI results. 4.1.5 Report on the development of a mitigation regulatory framework 4.2.1 Technical and financial support received to address mitigation according to national priorities and national capacities 4.2.2 Report on the development and advances for the establishment and functioning of a national registry system for REDD+ implementation of an MRV system, safeguards and conflict resolution mechanism 4.2.3 Constrainsts and gaps and related financial, technical and capacity needs	203,000	43,000

5. Other information relevant for the preparation of the 3NC and FBUR	TA	5.1 Increased public awareness and undertaking of climate change 5. 2 Actions taken in pursue of Article 6 of the UNFCCC 5.3 Gaps, constrains and financial support for FBUR future BURs and NC3.	5.1.1 Establishment and strengthening of an information sharing platform for the use of multiple stakeholders 5.1.2 Strengthen activities for enhancing participation of the relevant stakeholders and capacity building activities 5.1.3 Report national efforts on addressing climate change through tecnology projects. 5.1.4. Report results of the Technology needs assesment (TNA) for Honduras. 5.2.1 Public awareness on climate change raised through workshops, seminars, training and publications in pursue of article 6 of the Convention 5.2.2 Publication of information on climate change such as manuals, information newsletters, education material 5.3.1 Financial, technical and capacity building needs to address climate change 5.3.2 Projects, programmes and initiatives identified for funding	129,600	67,500
6. Publication and dissemination of FBUR and 3NC report	TA	6.1. Increase awareness for public and private sectors, especially at the decision making level by disseminating BURs and NC3.	6.1.1 Final BUR report 6.1.2 GHG Inventory Executive summary report for decision making 6.1.3 Final NC3 report 6.1.4 National launching event of the NC3	40,545	
Monitoring and Evaluation	TA	7.1. Project evaluation and execution monitoring	7.1.1. Project physical and financial execution.	10,400	
	(select)				
	(select)				

	(select)				
Subtotal				774,545	184,500
EA Management Cost[2] (including Direct Project Services Cost[3]: USD 2,300)				77,455	10,500
Total EA Cost				852,000	195,000

[a] List the $ by EA components. Please attach a detailed project budget table that supports all the EA components in this table.

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

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount ($)
National Government	Natural Resources and Environment Secretariat (SERNA)	In-kind	195,000
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
Total Co-financing			195,000

[2] 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.

[3] DPCs relate to operational and administrative support activities carried out by UNDP office on behalf of DIM (Direct Implementation) or to NIM (National Implementation) projects, such as: (a) Identification and/or recruitment of project and programme personnel; (b) Identification and facilitation of training activities; (c) Procurement of goods and services; (d) Financial support services

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)[2]	Total (c)=(a)+(b)
UNDP	GEF TF	Climate Change	Honduras	852,000	80,940	932,940
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
Total Grant Resources				852,000	80,940	932,940

D. EA MANAGEMENT COST

Cost Items	Total Estimated Person Weeks/Months	Grant Amount ($)	Co-financing ($)	EA Total ($)
Local consultants*	**160.00**	**61,010**		**61,010**
International consultants*				**0**
Office facilities, equipment, vehicles and communications*		**7,200**	**5,000**	**12,200**
Travel*		**3,245**	**3,500**	**6,745**
Others**	Miscellaneous	**3,700**	**2,000**	**5,700**
	DPC for hiring PM, PA and various consultants	**2,300**		**2,300**
	Specify "Others" (3)			**0**
Total		**77,455**	**10,500**	**87,955**

* Details to be provided in Annex A. **For Others, to be clearly specified by overwriting fields (1)-(3)

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:

USD7,200 from the GEF grant have been set aside in order to cover the cost of office facilities such as computers, telephone services, internet and data show. This amount will also cover sporadic car rentals in the case that it is not possible to make use of a car designated by the government.

Travel expenses are needed to cover project unit (project manager) expenses to attend dissemination, consultation and validation workshops and meetings to be undertaken within the context of the TNC and FBUR project.

USD3,700 are set aside for miscellaneous costs.

DPCs are being foreseen for the support services provided by UNDP in the hiring process of the PM, PA and other project consultants.

PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT (Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved):	Honduras, as a member state of the UNFCCC since 1995 and of the Kyoto Protocol since 2000, has been working to provide more accurate and timely country information in order to fulfill country commitments made to the international community. Since then, Honduras has submitted its First and Second National Communication to the Convention on November 15, 2000 and April 5, 2012, respectively. Both have been financed by GEF and the United Nation Developing Program (UNDP) has served as GEF Implementing Agency. The Natural Resources and Environment Secretariat (SERNA) serving as the national focal point to the UNFCCC, has been in charge through its climate change specialized unit to guide both National Communication processes. For the first and second communications development, the unit`s operations had been funded through external funds; but since 2010 country's commitment to face climate change has been institutionalized through the establishment of the National Climate Change Office by Executive Decree No. PCM-022-2010 in SERNA. For its performance national budgets and permanent staff members have been assigned. Honduras Initial National Communication reported information regarding National GHG inventory, National Mitigation Plan to Reduce GHG Emissions and Climate Change Adaptation Plan. The base year used for the First GHGI was 1995. The main objective of the Second National Communication (SNC) project was to support the institutional strengthening of the Government of Honduras through SERNA to prepare its Second National Communication according to the guidelines adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its eighth session (Decision 17/CP.8), through which Honduras reported advances in fulfilling the commitments under the UNFCCC. One of the SNC main achievements was the elaboration of the National Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy for priority sectors identified, such as water resources, biodiversity and forest, risk management, human health, agriculture, energy and infrastructure, and marine – coastal ecosystems, for which adaptation and mitigation measures were proposed as well as project ideas developed. The Strategy serves as a national instrument to guide policies and programs aimed to reduce the country`s climate vulnerability. To give continuity to the capacity building process both institutionally and nationally, **two key programs have been developed (a) to address greenhouse gases mitigation and (b) identification of adaptation measures to be included in national and local development plans**. Findings and recommendations of the 2005 National Capacity Self-Assessment and climate change self-assessment exercises were incorporated, as well as recommendations from consultation workshops. Main components of the project were: (a) the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory for the year 2000; (b) the National Climate Change Strategy which includes vulnerability assessments on climate change impacts and mitigation and adaptation measures identified for prioritized sectors; and c) capacity building assessment. Results from the GHGI of the year 2000 show that CO_2 emission contributions are produced mainly by the energy sector (60%), while methane is produced mainly by agricultural activities (43%). The national balance between emissions and removals, that is the result from subtracting the total CO_2 removals from land use change and forestry to the sum of the emissions of all the GHG emitted by the other sectors, shows a negative balance of 13,828.94 Gg of CO_2e for the period 1995 to 2000 which means that in 2000 emissions exceeded removals supposedly due to an increase in the country´s deforestation rate.

	During the project`s implementation, efforts were made to improve the public's access to climate change information. Cross-cutting issues were addressed such as synergies between the UNFCCC, the UN Conventions to Combat Desertification and on Biological Diversity. Nowadays, Honduras is implementing its first project financed by the Adaptation Fund which has enabled the country to address water resources and risk management issues in four different regions through the inclusion of adaptation measures in local planning and construction of rain water harvesting and constructions against landslides in most vulnerable areas. Another national process that has been undertaken during the last years is REDD+, which has engaged into other crosscutting issues such as the participation of indigenous people. REDD+ has enabled these latter to organize themselves by the establishment of the Indigenous and Afro Honduran Committee on Climate Change (MIACC, by its initials in Spanish). Through the MIACC they will not only be capable of participating in REDD+ issues but also in other climate change related issues. Even though the MIACC has been established and has worked in the context of REDD+ with the Government, there are still some issues that need to be addressed one of which the way to guarantee the involvement of other Indigenous Peoples that are not within the MIACC, but that need to be considered in the adaptation and mitigation measures identification processes.
B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES (The proposal should briefly justify and describe the project framework. Identify also key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable. Describe also how the gender dimensions are considered in project design and implementation) :	The main goal of this project proposal is to enable the Government of Honduras to meet its reporting requirements to fulfill the obligations under the UNFCCC by enhancing and strengthening the national capacity to prepare and submit the Third National Communication (3NC) and First Biennial Update Report (FBUR). The project objective will be achieved with the fulfillment of the outcomes listed earlier in this document, which are in accordance with national communication guidelines for Non Annex I Parties under the UNFCCC. The project will respond specifically to country obligations under Article 12 of the UNFCCC and adopted guidelines for the preparation of biennial update reports from non-Annex I Parties contained in annex III of decision 2/CP.17. Furthermore, the project is fully in line with the GEF`s climate change mitigation strategic objective (OS-6) under GEF-5: *"Enabling activities: Support enabling activities and capacity building under the Convention.* The outcome is: *Completed climate change activities under the UNFCCC"*. The specific objectives are the following: 1. Assist Honduras in meeting reporting requirement under Article 12 of the UNFCCC and at the same time strengthen the country capacities for the implementation of the climate change reporting activities in a continuous manner. 2. Enhance reporting activities through coordination and capacity building among relevant government and non-government stakeholders through training and dissemination of information on good practices and lessons learnt from country experiences on adaptation and mitigation to climate change. 3. Assist the Government in integrating and assessing the impacts of including climate change considerations into sectorial and national priorities in a more efficient way. Increase efforts to incorporate climate change criteria into national development policies and plans. 4. Submit the country's First Biennial Update Report.

	During the development of the SNC breakthroughs were achieved. An example of a breakthrough is the creation of a political high level and technical platform on climate change that allows the involvement of several actors in the processes of consultation and climate decision-making. This platform works through an inter-institutional coordination mechanism to build technical capacity and actively involves national stakeholders. However, more intense work is required to empower all stakeholders in becoming more active project proponents and implementers through the integration of climate change consideration into sectorial development strategies and be later assessed in terms of their economic, environment and social impacts, especially since there is a genuine interest in addressing work lines to reduce climate change. The proposed Third National Communication (TNC) will support this process serving as a means to promote the integration of climate change considerations into strategic sector policies and programs, as well as building on and linking to the already ongoing initiatives. The TNC will require the use of updated information, specific information based on region priorities, disaggregate data which will allow to measure gender-differentiated impacts of climate change and also indigenous people-differentiated impacts, the use of new scientific tools and the inclusion of new spatial scales, considering the contribution of new topics such as National Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), National Adaptation plans (NAPs), international finance, Low Emission Developing Strategies (LEDs) and Reduction of Emission from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+). Many climate change related initiatives are being carried out by local and international NGOs in the country, these initiatives need to be further systematized, assessed and reported on as they contribute significantly to reducing GHG emissions and climate change adaptation, mainly supporting low income families. Additional to previously mentioned efforts, it is necessary to assess the implementation of the 2010 National Climate Change Strategy (ENCC) for Honduras in order to evaluate its effectiveness and level of implementation providing that at the end it may provide important elements that may help determining how to improve future Climate Change Strategies; work must be done in order to update ENCC`s Action Plan since it is outdated. The TNC will support the assessment and update process of the Action Plan by undertaking consultancy and validating workshops with stakeholders which will be useful to initiate disseminating the Action Plan information as a national document for every stakeholder to take in their planning actions, especially government agencies. The results of these updates and assessments as well as the active involvement of various institutions (public, scientific, educational and civil society) right from the beginning are expected to deepen the understanding of the needs and consequences of the implementation of mitigation and adaptation policies and measures as well as of their potential contribution to the sustainable development of the different economic sectors in Honduras. A crucial stage during the process will be the development of the country's capacities to assess country specific needs that may provide further understanding on the importance to link all activities to processes under the Climate Change Convention that may enable the country to access technical and financial assistance through direct access. In an effort to complement ongoing initiatives and allowing the country to move forward, information generated by previous NCs will be considered and analyzed to provide updated and further information on environmental, social and economic impacts resulting from the implementation of climate change measures from National Strategies, programs and projects, as well as of synergies created between climate change efforts and current policies, taking into account the outcomes of international climate negotiations.

	Following the approval of this PIF, stakeholder consultations with representatives from the Technical Climate Change Inter-institutional Committees, which involves government and non-government sectors, will take place in order to capture the needs identified by these sectors to address climate change and achieve a more coherent and integrated proposal. The TNC will allow a further inclusion of vulnerable groups such as women, children, people with disabilities, and indigenous people, in the discussion and proposal of measures on how to deal with adapting to climate change impacts according to their circumstances and needs. During this process the involvement of e.g. the National Women Institute (INAM), Secretary of Indigenous and Afro-Honduran (SEDINAFROH), Secretary of Education and the Indigenous and Afro-Honduran Bureau of Climate Change (MIACC) will be highly valued, allowing for more integrated and comprehensive reports to be produced. This project aims at providing a platform for vulnerable groups to sensibly and constructively contribute to mitigation and adaptation studies, and their resulting recommendations and strategies. Also, the role and gendered impact of climate change has also been too often overlooked in previous NC and national climate related work which are to be address in TNC.

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).	The objectives of the Project will be achieved with the use of the GEF grant and in – kind support of the Government, i.e. use National Climate Change Office`s technical and financial resources such as office facilities, basic services (electricity, water, internet and phone) and man-hours to assist project implementation, in particular for capacity building, consultation and validation workshops. The executing agency at the Government level will be the National Climate Change Office of the Natural Resources and Environment Secretariat (SERNA) of Honduras and UNDP - Honduras will act as GEF Implementing Agency for the development of the Third National Communication project. As requested by the Honduran Government, UNDP will partner with FAO and establish clear complementary roles. FAO`s support will be provided on sector specific activities related to agriculture and forest. This implies that: • UNDP will assist the Government of Honduras for the entire project length to implement the activities set forth and will monitor and supervise the project on behalf of the GEF. Institutional arrangement between SERNA, FAO-HN and UNDP-HN for FBUR and TNC execution will be agreed during the Document Project drafting considering the best possible coordination mechanism among stakeholders. • On behalf of the Government of Honduras, the Natural Resources and Environment Secretariat (SERNA) through the National Climate Change Office (NCCO), serving as UNFCCC National Focal Point will act as the Executing Agency to coordinate and implement project activities. • The TNC and FBUR will be executed through the Climate Change Office from the Environment Ministry, which will hire a Project Manager (PM) supported by a Project Assistant (PA) that will function within the Climate Change Office. • The UNDP Country Office will monitor and support implementation of the project in line with standard procedures of the United Nations. UNDP will monitor the project's progress towards intended outputs; monitor that resources entrusted to UNDP are utilized appropriately; ensure national ownership, ongoing stakeholder engagement and sustainability; ensure that the project's outputs contribute to intended country programme outcomes; participate in the project management board; when UNDP is identified as a responsible party, perform duties as associated with this role including, when requested and agreed to, provide implementation support services; report on progress to donors and to UNDP through corporate reporting mechanisms. **Component 1: Honduras` National Circumstances**: The objective of this component is to report on the current status of national circumstances related to current climate change efforts undertaken by Honduras since the last national communication linked to geographical, demographic, economic and other relevant aspects as well as to inform on relevant institutional arrangement advances. The section will also report on relevant national priorities, objectives and policies related to climate change. The TNC and the FBUR shall support and strengthen existing institutional arrangements through the use of the Climate Change Committee and its subcommittees, which will serve for consultation, validation and information facilitators during the project execution. The Climate Change Committee will continue utilizing multi-stakeholders task force sub –committees established for implementation of the Second National Communication, specifically for the analysis and formulation of those outcomes searching for the inclusion of climate change issues

	in the formulation of national policies and strategies. These actors also report annually their advances and achievements of institutions within these subcommittees in terms of capacity building activities, and projects, programs or policy formulation/implementation. The frequent reports and lessons learnt of other institutions and sectors on climate change activities can be promptly shared and can facilitate the process of reporting to the UNFCCC. Additional efforts will be made to build national institutional capacities to address gaps in sectorial policies with regard to integrating climate data and information into sectorial programs and strategies based on the results of the supported studies, especially in Government institutions linked to the sectors defined in the National Climate Change Strategy. The component will also support the involvement of relevant stakeholders from private sector, non – government and academy, paying special attention to vulnerable groups such as indigenous people and women. Workshops involving the participation of governmental, scientific and technological institutions and civil society will be held, material for dissemination will be developed, and communication systems such as updated information on the institution's web site will be set up. There will be coordination through the Secretary of Planning and External Cooperation (SEPLAN) to use the Regional Development Councils to assist provincial and municipal governments in integrating climate change issues into their development planning and programming using Adaptation and risk Management Tool Kit. By the end of the project, public institutions will be providing adequate information on climate change and climate change concerns will be integrated into sectorial programs. In addition to previous efforts to coordinate climate change actions at multi- sectorial and inter-institutional levels, the CICC and its subcommittees need to be strengthened through the support of the TNC, not only as stakeholders involved in consultation and validation processes but also as part of the capacity building processes of the subcommittees. It is necessary to enable the CICC and subcommittees to be part of the negotiation processes under the UNFCCC for country proposals, monitoring of activities of REDD+, GHGI compilation and data processing, formulation of Operation Plans for each subcommittee, establishment of internal manuals for each subcommittee, and others, with the intent to effectively coordinate and execute climate change actions within the operational framework of each institution. **Component 2**: **Inventory of GHG and the development of tools to manage GHG emissions database:** The objective of this component is to prepare the GHG emission inventory for Honduras based on the latest available data and guidelines and to strengthen the required technical capacities for modeling, analyzing and projecting GHG emissions for key source emission sectors. Building on the Second National Communication, work on energy, forest and agriculture sector will be enhanced since in recent years there have been various developments and achievements accomplished with the support of international cooperation such as the forest map upgrade and technical assistance provided in the areas of NAMAs development for agriculture and transportation. However also great efforts will be undertaken to improve the quantity and quality of information provided for the industrial processes and waste sectors, as very recently the first Waste Unit was established within SERNA which will allow the collection of additional information for a more complete sector inventory. The emission inventory will be updated to include the most recent data from the different GHG-emitting sectors with base year 2010 in the FBUR and 2005 and 2012 in the TNC.

	For Honduras' first and second GHGI revised 1996 IPCC guidelines, GPG 2000 and LULUCF 2003 GPG were used, which makes it necessary to undergo an assessment analysis before initiating the elaboration of the FBUR and TNC GHGIs in order to determine the feasibility to use 2006 IPCC Guidelines, since Honduras would like to move forward and enhance its inventories by implementing the newest GHGI methodologies available by the IPCC, but guideline applicability will be determine by the level of disaggregated data available in the country for the reporting sectors. If 2006 guidelines are not applicable, guidelines applied in previous inventories will be used. The TNC project will support the following activities in order to improve data collection and processing as well as public access to information; (i) Compile, standardize and archive sectoral GHG emission data and other relevant information using available tools of the IPCC; (ii) Update GHG 2010 Inventory for Honduras First BUR ,(iii) update GHG Inventory for the years 2005 and 2012 in the TNC, (iv) GHG Inventory report for sectors included in IPCC guidelines (v) increase accuracy of GHG Inventory using possibly Tier II methodologies for the energy sector, and AFOLU; (vi) report on efforts to establish investigation programs with academic institutions to develop local emission factors for key sectors and /or economic activities under a medium and long term agreed process; (vii) adopted methodological approaches for QA/QC procedures as per IPCC GPG and (vii) identification of key data sources including roles considering technical and other needs to produce timely data. By the end of the project, an updated emission inventory will be available, providing on a continuous basis GHG emission data by sectors as well as trends for energy and AFOLU sectors for region 1 and 4[4] established in the Nation Plan and Country Vision. Inventory managing tools will be in place such as trained staff to develop and manage databases. Recently a Climate Change Law has been approved from Congress, which mandates all climate change related government and non-government institutions to provide the data and information needed for the elaboration of GHGI. The project will ensure the new climate change law is disseminated among the institutions involved in the GHGI and will carry out awareness activities to highlight the relevance of the law to support GHGIs on a continuous basis. The law also strengthens institutional coordination and collaboration on this issue through ratifying the establishment of the Inter Institutional Climate Change Committee that will serve as the base for the establishment of the GHG task force. To date all GHGI were elaborated through consultancies but during the TNC and FBUR the project will seek to involve the academy and will regulate and establish the GHG task force as a permanent body through the most adequate legal institutional arrangement. Moreover, the project will work with the institutions that provide activity data to ensure that inventory methodologies and considerations are included in their institutional work. Agreements between the Environment Secretariat and these identified crucial institutions for the inventories are considered to be necessary, as well as capacity building of the members that will be part of the task force. Even though the subcommittees has basically been involved on the development of adaptation and mitigation policies for specific sectors, during the TNC and FBUR processes this new task force will be established to develop the GHGI, at an aggregate and disaggregate level. The information and data coming from this GHGI subcommittee will contribute to mainstreamed climate change considerations within national planning processes. Members of the GHGI task force will include relevant ministries and agencies which are directly related to the production and submission of GHG data at the national and sub-national levels. The project will ensure transparency, comparability, accuracy and consistency in the GHGIs; the application of TIER I and where possible TIER II method will be proposed. The level and trend of the sources will be identified and country-specific actions based on data availability and

	importance will be recommended. However, the government has not been successful in addressing the finalized figures for the local emission factors due to the lack of understanding of acceptable methodologies need to produce this type of information and also due to the lack of research programs to produce national emission factors. This gap will be addressed by the academic sector prompting research by students on activity emission factors specifically. Capacity building training workshops for national institutions will be held and consultants for the use of new IPCC guidelines hired. Other necessary activities considered are those that may allow a further commitment on behalf of other relevant institutions to work on collecting and providing timely and adequate information for inventories. The project will perform an analysis of all the different existing platforms that could host the GHGI and will build upon on of them to establish the GHGI. Finally, the updated GHG inventories will help identify detailed emission patterns per emitting sector as well as the absolute emissions and emission intensity. It is also necessary to inform on gaps and constrains identified during the process that may be needed to address the next GHGI processes and to present information on financial or technical support received in order to enhance GHGI information and methods. **Component 3: Vulnerability and Adaptation impacts and measures**: The objective of this component is to report on measures carried out and assess the positive or negative impacts from implementing adaptation actions implemented by the Adaptation Fund Project "Addressing Climatic Risks in water resources in Honduras: Increasing resilience and reducing vulnerabilities in poor urban areas" and initiatives implemented by other stakeholder in the country that may serve as successful experiences and lessons learnt to increase country resilience towards climate change. The assessment will determine the contribution and effectiveness of the implemented measures to address national priorities determined in each Regional Development Plan agreed by the Thematic Tables of a particular region, by reducing climate vulnerability and contribution to the implementation of the National Climate Change Strategy. This component will further assess the impact and quality of studies considering region specific vulnerability analysis, which without a doubt will be used to develop national criteria and indicators that can be used to measure the level of achievement of each sectorial program, project or strategy implemented at a local or national level. Local vulnerability analysis will strengthen the preparedness to climate change impacts of local communities and the actions in areas identified as most vulnerable. The supported studies will provide relevant information at regional level using existing information. In addition, this component will include specific studies on the following: (i) Biodiversity (ii) Technologies been applied for adaptation in the agricultural sector; (iii) Synergies between forest and agriculture systems; (iv) Land use planning; (v) Health prevention systems; (vi) Tourism. The activities supported under this component are expected to result in the identification of priority adaptation actions including their expected impacts, and their costs and benefits. Outputs from this components will include: Technical reports with socio-economic baseline and updated scenarios; Specific studies on climate change vulnerability and downscaling climate change scenarios at a regional level; Availability of technical reports including proposals of potential adaptation actions in the sectors mentioned; Availability of policy options (including possible regulatory measures); and Identification of the necessary adaptation technologies to be adopted. Since the submission of its SNC, the understanding of adaptation measures has strengthened and adaptation has been included in planning processes, for which punctual initiatives must be

[4] In December 2009, the National Congress approved the "Act for the Establishment of a Country Vision and the Adoption of a Plan for Honduras Nation" which country divided into 16 regions in development. The region 1 is the Sula Valley and 4 is the Lean Valley.

	developed. National Adaptation plans must be developed considering country needs and priority sectors. Considering climate change impacts consequences on the population`s wellbeing, NAPs for agriculture in identified locations are a necessity that will be addressed on this component by using relevant new data such as the desertification maps that will allow the development of actions in specific locations identified as most vulnerable. The process of providing inputs and analyzing the data requires inter-sectoral participation including the local universities. **Component 4: Mitigation impacts and actions**: The objective of this component is to report updated information on national mitigation actions and their results, particularly focusing on initiatives under NAMAs, CDM and REDD+. On NAMA, it will allow the country to report on achievements accomplished through the implementation of technical support programs that may allow the country to identify, prioritize and develop NAMAs, considering results from keys category analysis, to obtain the following results: (i) collect data of present project activities held in the country that may serve as NAMA references, (ii) capacity building activities which can result in technology transfer for SERNA and the CICC so that other potential NAMA sectors get involved in the development, design and implementation NAMAs, and (iii) advice for the design and formulation of NAMA. Every mitigation initiative must aim at tackling sectors that have a greater contribution to GHG emissions at national level and that may align with other national initiatives. Relevant information on CDM projects contribution to national emission reductions will be shared. Considering previous NC findings, the energy sector has a great potential for GHG emission reduction. Information will be included on efforts to build national capacities to reduce emissions and on policies, regulations, standards, or programs adopted to contribute voluntarily to the reduction of GHG according to national circumstances. This component is also intended to support the enabling framework for the identification of other mitigation options considering national circumstances and capabilities to mainstream climate change into development strategies and sector programs, for which Low Emission Developing Strategies may serve as options, providing guidelines to policy decision making processes. Considering the importance of addressing energy emissions, trends will be developed for policy-making instruments based on updated national information. Information will be reported on the development of a national registry system for REDD+, while assessing and identifying new and ongoing mitigation actions while providing a general vision on constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs. In pursue of decision 12/CP17 information on advance`s for the development of a Safeguards Information System (SIS) will be reported on in the TNC; the system will be able to collect and share information of how safeguards are addressed and respected, according to UNFCCC decisions and national circumstances. Stakeholders will be able to understand what is working and what is not working under the national circumstances and also will be able to identify early problems, before create a failure of financing and conflicts. The SIS will be built under the national preparation proposal (R-PP).

	Socio-economic, financial and institutional environment (stakeholders) needed to enhance the contribution of Honduras to GHG mitigation, will be identified and proposed taking into consideration sector contribution to GHG emission, carbon footprint and expanding the industries trend. As a result, the development of mitigation measures with the highest or most feasible reduction potential is expected, including the identification of the costs and benefits per measure. It will deliver a set of policies and measures to address mitigation actions in different economic sectors and help in establishing the national NAMA registry. As a result of this component and building on SNC outcomes, the design of an agreement to support integrated policies is expected, facilitating the implementation of priority mitigation measures and strengthen their sustainability. In addition, expected outputs are: Availability of policy options (including regulatory protocols) and other necessary measures; identification of the necessary technology to be adopted and finally development of national NAMA registry. The development of a LED strategy will promote institutional coordination and capacity building processes with the aim to facilitate financial support for implementation of mitigation measures proposed under the LEDS. A LEDS may attract direct public and private investment aimed at contributing to economic growth and social development of the country or specific sectors. The CICC will serve as a platform to undergo a participatory LEDS formulation process. The FBUR will report information on technical and financial support received for the development of NAMA and MRV system (for forest under REDD+ initiative); identification of gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs for climate mitigation and description of support needed and received; information related to support received in preparation of BUR. The FBUR will be expected to be submitted to the UNFCCC in December 2014, as per UNFCCC recommendations. **Component 5 and 6: Other relevant information to the Convention, Identification of gaps and constrains. Development, publication and dissemination of the TNC and the BUR reports:** Component 5 has the objective to report to the Convention achievements under Article 6, referring to education on climate change. Information on dissemination, education and public awareness actions will be provided. The TNC will support activities that may publish climate change material to be used in public awareness activities. Among other relevant actions undertaken by Honduras to the Convention, the TNC will report results and advances in the implementation of projects related to the use of technology for adaptation and mitigation to climate change. Honduras is part of the global project held by UNEP that has the objective of facilitating its Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) and technology action plan that will set country-driven activities to identify and determine technology priorities while involving different stakeholders in a consultative process and identification of barriers to technology transfer and measures to address these barriers through sectoral analyses. The TNC will build on the results of the TNA project to identify a portfolio of projects in the areas of mitigation and adaptation. It will also develop or use synthesis reports from the TNA projects to assist in the dissemination of technology needs and opportunities. The TNC and TNA projects will coordinate from the very beginning, as one of the strongest components of both projects is the capacity building of national stakeholders related to climate change in order to develop their understanding on how technology transfer and regional cooperation with centers may facilitate adaptation and mitigation to climate change. Being the NCCO focal point to the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), this coordination will seek to involve other sectors

	especially those that carry out research tasks and coordinate with other research centers at a national and regional level. This coordination will also identify opportunities for collaboration that may provide assistance to other sectors in the identification and development of project proposals. In this context, the TNC will report on main findings and results obtained from the UNEP-led GEF-funded TNA project and how the project has benefit stakeholders. Furthermore the TNC will report on national efforts of current proposed projects under assistance received from CTCN through UNEP. The current proposal for CTCN aims to tackle climate change impacts on marine ecosystems through the use of monitoring and observation technology in the upper river basin while strengthening governance on a tri-national area. A process of identifying gaps and constrains will be carried out during each project activity which will result in the disseminated of the results as chapters of each report, which will then be systematized to be included as summary within the TNC. Gaps and constraints analyses will focus on technical, financial, legal and institutional aspects that need to be addressed. It will support Honduras in identifying, designing and implementing financing mechanisms that can support and catalyze investments for climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation projects. In pursue of Article 6 of the UNFCCC for the Government of Honduras it is necessary to continue promoting platforms of information that may allow dissemination. Currently, the NCCO has a website (www.cambioclimaticohn.org) that is used as an electronic platform to upload information, documents, news and other relevant information related to climate change that may be of importance and interest for stakeholders and the population in general, that can be strengthened through the FBUR and the TNC. Component 6 is to disseminate all the results of the studies of the project through publication and launch events at various project stages, such as the BUR report launch in 2014 and the publication of the TNC report in 2016. This component also includes a public awareness raising campaign through efforts that seek to disseminate the generated data and the preliminary and final results throughout the project duration to all relevant stakeholders. Partial results will be discussed during the development of the project through different mechanisms such as workshops, to name one. As a result of this activity the development of the TNC and BUR documents are expected to be launched during national events and disseminated in seminars and workshops.

D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT:	This enabling activity contributes indirectly to Honduras' achievements in the fight against climate change (reductions of CO2 emission, enhancement of GHG emission sinks, energy savings and reduction of vulnerability to climate change). By increasing the country's ability to measure and forecast its GHG emissions and an evaluation of the most vulnerable sectors the requested funding will thus be applied in a cost-effective way. The NC3 project will ensure synergies with the following projects: **1. Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation plus (REDD+)** a project to formulating REDD+ National Strategies and increase readiness phase for Honduras financed through the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCFP) to be held developed from 2013 -2017. It will also look into federal-state government's relationship, benefit distribution system, carbon value and free prior informed consent with forest dwellers. The project will also recommend possible domestic or supported NAMAs (and its associated MRVs) for REDD+ and support in the determination of reference-level scenario. **2. NAMA developing**, the IADB through its climate change program is currently negotiating to provide a possible technical support to identify and prioritize mitigation sectors that could be potential NAMAs, this taking into consideration current initiatives that are being promoted in transportation and energy (domestic use of improved stoves). Also through SREP an energy project has been approved for energy sector using improved stoves and national policy review. **3. Adaptation Fund Project,** has enable the country to address adaptation measures under the National Climate Change Strategy that has allowed country to develop a tool kit to asses developing plans and prioritized adaptation measures according to local circumstances and needs. It has also provided information on construction design for water harvesting and landslide mitigation. The fund particularly provides a source of finance for adaptation projects identified during the NC3. **4. The Mainstreaming climate risk into climate-sensitive sector policies in Honduras** is a project implemented and executed by UNDP that is intended to support the Government of Honduras to address climate risks management in their existing policies in climate sensitive sectors. The project aims to achieve two main outputs: Convergence and mainstreaming of climate risk management (CRM) promoted, and evidence-base for climate risk management at national and sub-national levels strengthened and expanded. The project will focus its activities at national level to formulate a national DRR-CCA and at least two others national climate-sensitive sector policy framework (agriculture, public investment, planning and/or social development policies). At the same time, the Project will develop pilot actions to aid with the understanding and training of the key stakeholders involved in the sectors, and in what ways the lessons learned can be incorporated into the public politics by the technical, fiscal and financial initiatives. It will also maintain the existing partnership between line ministries generated in the Inter-institutional Committee of Climate Change created by SERNA.

	5. **Energy Efficiency** is an approved GEF project under SERNA and implemented by UNDP. The project will promote the removal of barriers to the increased commercial use of energy efficiency technologies in the Honduran hotel sector, focusing on the following components: Sustainable Tourism Low Emission Policies, Sustainable Tourism Low Emission Funding and Sustainable Tourism Low Emission Knowledge. 6. **Strengthening national capacities and civil society actors for disaster risk management and its articulation to climate variability and climate change.** This is a project funded by COSUDE and executed by UNDP. The project aims to strengthen the capacity of national institutions and civil society and key stakeholders of civil society and government to assume their roles for managing disaster risks arising including climate (variability and climate change). This process will be done through improved capacities for climate finance and improved capabilities, tools and processes at the national level for risk reduction and adaptation to climate change.
E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:	The project will be monitored through the following M& E activities. **Project start**: A Project Inception Workshop will be held within the first 2 months of project start with those with assigned roles in the project organization structure, UNDP country office and where appropriate/feasible regional technical policy and programme advisors as well as other stakeholders. The Inception Workshop is crucial to building ownership for the project results and to plan the first year annual work plan. An Inception Workshop report is a key reference document and must be prepared and shared with participants to formalize various agreements and plans decided during the meeting. **Quarterly:** ➢ Progress made shall be monitored in the UNDP Enhanced Results Based Managment Platform. ➢ Based on the initial risk analysis submitted, the risk log shall be regularly updated in ATLAS. Risks become critical when the impact and probability are high. Note that for UNDP GEF projects, all financial risks associated with financial instruments such as revolving funds, microfinance schemes, or capitalization of ESCOs are automatically classified as critical on the basis of their innovative nature (high impact and uncertainty due to no previous experience justifies classification as critical). ➢ Based on the information recorded in Atlas, a Project Progress Reports (PPR) can be generated in the Executive Snapshot. ➢ Other ATLAS logs can be used to monitor issues, lessons learned etc... The use of these functions is a key indicator in the UNDP Executive Balanced Scorecard. **Bi-annual progress:** ➢ Status Survey Questionnaires to indicate progress and identify bottlences as well as technical support needs will be carried out twice a year. **Periodic Monitoring:** A detailed schedule of project reviews meetings will be developed by the project management, in consultation with project implementation partners and stakeholder representatives and incorporated in the Project Inception Report. Such a schedule will include: (i) tentative time

	frames for Steering Committee Meetings, (or relevant advisory and/or coordination mechanisms) and (ii) project related Monitoring and Evaluation activities. *Day to day monitoring of implementation progress* will be the responsibility of the Project Coordinator, Director or CTA (depending on the established project structure) based on the project's Annual Work plan and its indicators. The Project Team will inform the UNDP-CO of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely and remedial fashion. *Periodic monitoring of implementation progress* will be undertaken by the UNDP-CO through quarterly meetings with the project proponent, or more frequently as deemed necessary. This will allow parties to take stock and to troubleshoot any problems pertaining to the project in a timely fashion to ensure smooth implementation of project activities. **End of Project:** During the last three months, the project team will prepare the Project Terminal Report. This comprehensive report will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project's results.
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)*
Graciela Arias Zelaya	Interim Director of External Cooperation	SECRETARY OF NATURAL RESOURCES	**12/01/2013**

B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yyyy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT
UNCBD		
UNFCCC	**10/19/1995**	**JOSE ANTONIO GALDAMEZ**
UNCCD		
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION		

	DATE SIGNED (MM/DD/YYYY)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	DATE OF NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 7 TO THE MINAMATA CONVENTION SECRETARIAT
MINAMATA CONVENTION			

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 Climate Change Enabling Activity approval.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date *(Month, day, year)*	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Adriana Dinu, Executive Coordinator and Director a.i. UNDP-GEF		February, 26, 2014	Yamil Bonduki, Sr. Programme Manager, UNDP (Green-LECRDs)	+1 212 906 6659	yamil.bonduki@undp.org

CONSULTANTS TO BE HIRED FOR THE ENABLING ACTIVITY

Position Titles	*$/ Person Week*	*Estimated Person Weeks*	*Tasks to be Performed*
For EA Management			
Local			
Project Manager	573	80	- The coordination and overseeing of the preparation of the outputs of the national communication process - Ensuring effective communication and adequate information flow between the relevant authorities, institutions and government departments in close collaboration with the National Climate Change Country Team (NCCCT) -Ensuring appropriate stakeholder participation in the project implementation and coordination of the work of all stakeholders under the guidance of the IA and NCCCT -The maintenance and establishment of additional links with other related national and international programs and other enabling activities, such as national adaptation programmes of action, national capacity self-assessment and other national projects - The preparation of terms of reference for consultants and experts and ensure their timely hiring - Guiding the work of consultants and experts and overseeing compliance with the agreed work plan and timely completion of tasks -Coordinating, managing and monitoring the implementation of the project activities and tasks undertaken by the various thematic working groups (TWGs), local experts; consultants, subcontractors and co-operating partners -Reviewing the vulnerability assessments of the different sectors in the CC strategy -Preparation of a national CC action plan -Revision of the GHG input data -Assessing technology options for the different mitigation options in various sectors -Promotion of the inclusion of national CC concerns and issues into various TWG reports -Preparation of the final draft of the TNC and BURs and distribution of the document

Project Assistant	190	80	- Maintain project accounting update -Support the proper handling of logistics related to all project workshops and events - Develop the annual budget of the project in relation to the technical and administrative activities - Maintain the necessary budget revisions to UNDP and SERNA - Develop quarterly , semi-annual and annual financial reports - Develop, update and monitor compliance with the Administrative Procedures Manual Project - Support the PM on monitoring the financial execution and work plans - Maintain close relationship with the government units responsible for the financial activities of the project - Monthly update on the inventory system of property acquired for the project - Maintain an organized and understandable way the documentation supporting project management processes -Participate in the development of selection criteria for the acquisition of goods and services -Conduct procurement process for goods and services of project within UNDP policies and/or SERNA policies
International			
For Technical Assistance			
Local			
Consultancy Team for the Elaboration of the Third GHGI	2,000	16	- Asses the feasibility to apply IPCC 2006 guidelines for the sector. - Collect, validate, and prepare data recorded through the use of standardized electronic tables by the IPCC for GHGI energy, waste, AFOLU and industrial proccesses and prodcut use sectors. - Review and use IPCC guidelines. - Analyze the results of the sector in reference to those obtained in previous GHGI. - Elaborate and submit the report corresponding to the sector on greenhouse gases emitted and provide all database information used. - Gather information for GHGI base year 2010 and 2012.

Consultancy: Climate Change Strategy Action Plan Assesment	450	8	-Serve a facilitator during the stakeholder process for the assesment and Update of the Action Plan. -Present comments and recommendations on how to operationalize the Action Plan and a monitoring strategy of its implementation. -Prepare a final document to be published.
Consultancy: Vulnerability assesment at ocal level	450	12	- Asses a vulnerability assesment methodology at local level according to national circumstances. -Recomend actions to improve methodology if neccessary in order to adapt to national circumstances. -Undertake a priorization assesment process to identifiy to vulnerable municipalities. -Undertake a vulnerability assesment in 2 municipalities and recommend prompt actions to be addressed while coordinating with NCCO and SEPLAN.
Consultancy: Summary for Policy Makers of GHGI 2005 and 2012	450	6	- Review and compile information resulting form GHGI process for 2005 and 2012. - Prepare an executive summary for decision making process on results from the GHGI
Consultancy: Analysis of the Legal framework for adaptation and mitigation in Honduras.	450	8	- Legal framework analysis for the implementation of adaptation and mitigation in the country. - Formulate a proposal of legal framework necessary to have a proper framework that may enhance adaptation and mitigation actions.
Consultancy: Elaborate project proposals on agriculture related to food security and desertification as a NAP proposal.	450	12	- Gather information on lessons learned and good practice experiences on adaptation to climate change in agriculture. - Elaborate a project idea proposals in areas prioritized using the desertification map. - Propose a methodology on how to formulate NAPs using as base information the experience acquired in the previous process with agriculture.
International			
Consultancy: Strengthening National Capacities in the use of 2006 IPCC Guidelines for GHGI	3,000	2	- Held capacity building workshops and hands on training in the use of 2006 IPCC guidelines. - Workshops for NCCO staff, sector consultants and technical institutional contact for each sector under the CICC.
Consultancy: GHG emission trends 2000 - 2020	3,000	12	- Review national information on GHG emission for each sector. - Elaborate on emission trends for each sector and for 3 priority sectors that may help in the decision making process.

Consultancy: Elaboration of a Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS) Plan for Honduras.	4,500	20	- Institutional capacity building workshops on LEDs with CICC. - Develop a methodology for the preparation of the emissions reduction strategy containing appropriate a mitigation measures to climate change. - Analyze the policies and programs related to mitigation actions of the various state agencies including sustainable development and poverty reduction. - Identify practical and realistic measures to be implemented in each sector at a short, medium and long-term period. - Assess the need for institutional strengthening to implement mitigation measures proposed in the plan. - Prepare synthesis report to be incorporated into the TNC.
Consultancy: Elaborate NAMA proposal for AFOLU sector.	3,000	12	-Development of NAMAs as a tool for national mitigation planning and climate smart agriculture. - Capacity building workshops to identify research and capacity development needs for agriculture planning. - Identify mitigation option on agriculture and forestry.

Annex B

OPERATIONAL GUIDANCE TO FOCAL AREA ENABLING ACTIVITIES

Biodiversity

- GEF/C.7/Inf.11, June 30, 1997, *Revised Operational Criteria for Enabling Activities*
- GEF/C.14/11, December 1999, An *Interim Assessment of Biodiversity Enabling Activities*
- October 2000, *Revised Guidelines for Additional Funding of Biodiversity Enabling Activities (Expedited Procedures)*

Climate Change

- GEF/C.9/Inf.5, February 1997, *Operational Guidelines for Expedited Financing of Initial Communications from Non-Annex 1 Parties*
- October 1999, *Guidelines for Expedited Financing of Climate Change Enabling Activities – Part II, Expedited Financing for (Interim) Measures for Capacity Building in Priority Areas*
- GEF/C.15/Inf.12, April 7, 2000, *Information Note on the Financing of Second National Communications to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change*
- GEF/C.22/Inf.15/Rev.1, November 30, 2007, *Updated Operational Procedures for the Expedited Financing of National Communications from Non-Annex 1 Parties*

Persistent Organic Pollutants

- GEF/C.17/4, April 6, 2001, *Initial Guidelines for Enabling Activities for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants*
- GEF/C.39/Inf.5, October 19, 2010, *Guidelines for Reviewing and Updating the NIP under the Stockholm Convention on POPs*

Land Degradation

- (ICCD/CRIC(5)/Inf.3, December 23, 2005, *National Reporting Process of Affected Country Parties: Explanatory Note and Help Guide*

National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)

- Operational Guidelines for Expedited Funding of National Self Assessments of Capacity Building Needs, September 2001

- A Guide for Self-Assessment of Country Capacity Needs for Global Environmental Management, September 2001

National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA)

- GEF/C.19/Inf.7, May 8, 2002, Notes on GEF Support for National Adaptation Plan of Action,

Annex C

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SCREENING SUMMARY

Name of Proposed Project: Honduras Third National Communication and First Biennial Update Report

A. Environmental and Social Screening Outcome

☒Category 1. No further action is needed

☐Category 2. Further review and management is needed. There are possible environmental and social benefits, impacts, and/or risks associated with the project (or specific project component), but these are predominantly indirect or very long-term and so extremely difficult or impossible to directly identify and assess.

☐Category 3. Further review and management is needed, and it is possible to identify these with a reasonable degree of certainty. If Category 3, select one or more of the following sub-categories:

> ☐Category 3a: Impacts and risks are limited in scale and can be identified with a reasonable degree of certainty and can often be handled through application of standard best practice, but require some minimal or targeted further review and assessment to identify and evaluate whether there is a need for a full environmental and social assessment (in which case the project would move to Category 3b). See Section 3 of the Review and Management Guidance.
>
> ☐Category 3b: Impacts and risks may well be significant, and so full environmental and social assessment is required. In these cases, a scoping exercise will need to be conducted to identify the level and approach of assessment that is most appropriate. See Section 3 of Review and Management Guidance.

B. Environmental and Social Issues (for projects requiring further environmental and social review and management)

NOT REQUIRED

C. Next Steps (for projects requiring further environmental and social review and management):

NOT REQUIRED

D. Sign Off

Project Manager: maude.veyret-picot - Signed Date: 2014-02- 21

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SCREENING CHECKLIST

Name of Proposed Project: Honduras Third National Communication and First Biennial Update Report

QUESTION 1

Has a combined environmental and social assessment/review that covers the proposed project already been completed by implementing partners or donor(s)?

Answer to Question 1:. . . . . .No

QUESTION 2

Do ALL outputs and activities described ONLY fall in the Project Document fall within the following categories?

1. Procurement (in which case UNDP's Procurement Ethics and Environmental Procurement Guide need to be complied with)

2. Report preparation

3. Training

4. Event/workshop/meeting/conference (refer to Green Meeting Guide)

5. Communication and dissemination of results

Answer to Question 2:. . . . . .Yes