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# Annual Progress Report to the FCPF for Honduras

for the period 1 January –  
31 December 2018

United Nations Development  
Programme

Approved by:

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Date

16/5/2019

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Date

14/05/19

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) partners with people at all levels of society to help build nations that can withstand crisis, and drive and sustain the kind of growth that improves the quality of life for everyone. On the ground in more than 170 countries and territories, UNDP offers global perspective and local insight to help empower lives and build resilient nations.

The Participants Committee (PC) at its ninth meeting in June 2011 approved UNDP to serve as Delivery Partner under the Readiness Fund. The Transfer Agreement was signed between the World Bank, acting as the Trustee of the FCPF, and the UNDP on August 9, 2012.

To ensure a uniform set of safeguard standards, the Common Approach to Environmental and Social Safeguards for Multiple Delivery Partners was also approved at the ninth FCPF PC meeting. The Common Approach is designed to provide the World Bank and the Multiple Delivery Partners with a common platform for risk management and quality assurance in the REDD+ Readiness Preparation process which is substantially equivalent to the World Bank's applicable policies and procedures on environmental and social safeguards, disclosure of information, and grievance and accountability mechanisms.

The report has been prepared by UNDP and solely reflects the perspectives of UNDP as a Delivery Partner.

## Summary

Country:	Honduras
Project Title:	Apoyo a la preparación para la Reducción de las Emisiones Debidas a la Deforestación y la Degradación Forestal (REDD+) en Honduras
Implementing Partners:	Secretaría de Energía; Recursos Naturales; Ambiente y Minas (MiAmbiente+)
Responsible Parties:	Confederación de Pueblos Autóctonos de Honduras (CONPAH) Mesas Indígenas y Afrohondureñas de Cambio Climático (MIACC) UNDP
Implementation Modality:	National Implementation Modality (NIM)

Project Timeline			
FCPF PC Resolution Approving R-PP	PC/14/2013/5	Transfer of Funds to Country Office	\$200,000 22 Oct 2013 \$3,600,000 8 July 2014
Preparatory Grant		Inception Phase	Launch: 25 Sept 2014 PMU Staffed: 15 Nov 2014 First Board Meeting: 28 Nov 2014
Project Appraisal Committee	23 May 2014	Mid-term Review	January 2017
Project Signature	28 May 2014	No-Cost Extension:	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Duration of Project	5 1/2 years	New End Date:	December 2019

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## 2018 Results

### 1. Achievements

The implementation during 2018 is characterized by the completion of several activities under the initial FCPF project, and the kick off of activities under a third and new output as part of the additional funds that were approved in 2017. During the first quarter of 2018, the Project Document for the additional FCPF funds was signed and the REDD+ national team completed the annual work plan covering 2018 and 2019.

In terms of main achievements, the elaboration of the National REDD+ Strategy (NRS) should be highlighted, having the first consolidated draft developed at the end of 2018. In addition, the NRS includes the inputs of technical studies that were updated during this year: *'analysis of the drivers of deforestation'*; *'analysis of land tenure'*. Also, during the last quarter of the year, the country advanced in the elaboration of the SESA process and the ESMF, using as a basis of consultation the PAMs defined under the NRS.

Under the additional funds, the strengthening of full and effective stakeholders' engagement has continued, with a special focus on the strengthening of the National Safeguards Committee (CONASASH) and the Safeguards Information System (SIS). Under the CONASASH, a Cultural Safeguard has been developed at the request of the Indigenous Peoples and Afro-Hondurans (PIAHs), in addition to the seven Cancun safeguards. For the development of this new safeguard aim at reinforcing the PIAHs cosmovision, workshops have been held with representatives of the Tolupán, Maya Chortí and Garífuna peoples in the west of the country and with representatives of the Miskitu and Tawahka peoples in the north of the country. More workshops with other indigenous people will be carried on during 2019 to finalize successfully this process. In addition, during these workshops, inputs were received from the PIAHs that are meant to feed in a proposal of a FPIC protocol.

There has been remarkable progress on gender issues. Following are listed some of the main activities accomplished: a) the Stakeholders Engagement Plan was updated, emphasizing the participation of women; b) meetings and workshops were also held to inform and collect contributions from indigenous, Afro-Honduran women and local communities that served as inputs in the updating of the technical studies (land tenure and drivers of deforestation); c) support was given to the Network of Indigenous and Afro-Honduran Women of Honduras (REDMIAH) in the effective organization of the Forum 'Indigenous and Afro-Honduran Women's Public Policy' with the participation in its great majority of women representing the nine indigenous people of Honduras; d) The REDD+ process has also supported the elaboration of the MiAmbiente+ Gender Strategy, and the development of instruments that make this strategy operational.

With technical support from FAO and the UN-REDD National Program, Honduras submitted its FREL to the UNFCCC on January 2017, and during 2018 activities related to the update of the FREL started. To improve the FREL, progress has been made in discussing and constructing the definitions of the remaining four REDD+ activities (forest degradation, sustainable forest management, enhancement and conservation of forest carbon stocks).

Together with the Institute for Forest Conservation, Protected Areas and Wildlife (ICF), a proposed document was drawn up to legally establish the Management System for Forest Information and

Monitoring (SIGMOF), which defines institutional roles, adoption and the establishment of the information platform for the forestry sector. Additionally, the national REDD + team was supporting the construction of the Honduras Forest Cover Map 2018, with important approaches with the Secretary of Agriculture and Livestock (SAG) and the National Agrarian Institute (INA) to create and strengthen its sector monitoring platforms of land use, land use change and forestry.

**a. Progress on how the project activities are being coordinated with other REDD+ related initiatives, included those funded by others.**

The Government of Honduras has a climate overarching strategy defined by the Climate Change National Agenda. This agenda serves as an umbrella of all mitigation and adaptation actions in the country. The NRS falls under this Climate Change Agenda as an instrument to foster climate actions in the country. The REDD+ process in Honduras has several synergies with other plans, programs and projects taking place in the country. Below are listed some of the initiatives that have synergies with the REDD+ process:

- National Masterplan launched in April 2017 to integrate Water, Forest and Soil in an institutional framework to support the sustainable use of natural resources as part of a broader national development agenda.
- Third National Communication (TNC) and BUR (BUR): there has been a tight collaboration between the GHG inventory activities financed by the GEF, and the REDD+ team, which provided input to the LULUCF sector, ensuring consistency between the GHG inventory and the FREL and National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS). The TNC and the BUR will be submitted to the UNFCCC during 2019.
- NDC process: The NRS has embedded the country commitments under the NDC in the LULUCF sector, to support its achievement. Moreover, meetings with relevant actors on the NDC process were held throughout the year to monitor the progress on the NDC LULUCF review and to ensure the RNS will be aligned with this updated NDC.
- Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade - Voluntary Partnership Agreement (FLEGT VPA): Honduras was the first country in the Americas to enter into VPA negotiations with the EU. In June 2018, Honduras and the EU marked the end of VPA negotiations by initialing the document, ahead of signing and ratifying it. Dialogue platforms created under REDD+ for stakeholder participation, such as the Indigenous Peoples and Afro Honduran roundtable (MIACC) under the Confederation of Indigenous Peoples of Honduras (CONPAH), have also been actively involved in the FLEGT VPA process. CONPAH has received support to strengthen capacities for political advocacy from both initiatives, REDD+ and FLEGT VPA. Most of the stakeholders involved in the CONASASH are also stakeholders under the FLEGT VPA Technical Committee. Both processes have contributed to the generation and strengthening of legal, institutional and financial capacities for the effective implementation of the FLEGT VPA process and for the reduction of emissions due to deforestation. The National Programme for the Control of Illegal Logging is also part of the RNS.
- GEF 6 and 7: synergies have been ensured between the REDD+ process and the GEF initiatives in the country. Both GEF6 (under implementation) and GEF7 (under design) projects are linked to deforestation-free commodities, which in turn are related to the implementation of policies and measures under the NRS.

**Table 1. Summary of progress in FCPF funded activities**

<b>Output 1: Honduras has a National REDD+ Strategy agreed upon with relevant stakeholders</b>			
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Responsible institution (Main/involved)</b>
1.1 Establish an effective coordination and participation structure	Completed	12-2017	MiAmbiente/ CONPAH/MIACC, RedMIAH (Indigenous and Afro Honduran Women's Network), UNDP
1.2 Create a mechanism to coordinate the different stakeholders involved in financing REDD+ readiness in Honduras	Completed	12-2017	MiAmbiente/Interinstitutional Committee for Climate Change
1.3 Implement a strategy to position the forestry sector at a high-political level	Ongoing	12-2019	MiAmbiente/Climate Change Presidential Office, Forest Conservation Institute (ICF), Government Coordination Secretariat
1.4 Establish a dissemination platform regarding the national REDD+ process	Completed	12-2017	MiAmbiente/ CONPAH, MIACC, UNDP
1.5 Establish a robust grievance and redress mechanism	Ongoing	7-2019	MiAmbiente/ CONPAH, MIACC, UNDP
1.6 Develop participation and consultation mechanism with indigenous peoples and Afro Hondurans considering their rights	Ongoing	12-2018?	MiAmbiente/ CONPAH, MIACC, UNDP
1.7 Carry out a driver of deforestation analysis	Completed	12-2018	MiAmbiente/UNDP
1.8 Develop inputs to identify REDD+ strategic options (policies and measures)	Completed	08-2018	MiAmbiente/UNDP
1.9 Develop the NRS	Ongoing	7-2019	MiAmbiente/UNDP
<b>Output 2: Enabling framework following international standards to implement the National REDD+ Strategy developed</b>			
2.1 Identifying and establishing a financial mechanism for REDD+	Ongoing	12-2019	MiAmbiente/UNDP/ UN Environment / Finance Secretariat / Climate Change Presidential Office
2.2 Implementing a National Forestry Registry	Completed	12-2017	MiAmbiente/ICF
2.3 Support the development of the forest reference level of deforestation and forest degradation	Completed for deforestation, ongoing for improvements	12-2019	MiAmbiente/ICF, FAO
2.4 Establish the National Forest Monitoring System	Ongoing	12-2019	MiAmbiente/ICF, FAO
2.5 Strengthen capacities of the forest monitoring group and CONPAH/MIAC	Completed	12-2018	MiAmbiente/ICF, CONPAH, MIAC, ESNACIFOR

2.6 Support the development of the National Safeguards System	Ongoing	07-2019	MiAmbiente/UNDP
2.7 Develop the SESA	Ongoing	07-2019	MiAmbiente/UNDP
<b>Output 3: Honduras prepared for the effective implementation of REDD + at the national and subnational levels through institutional arrangements and platforms that consolidate the effective participation and coordination among the PIAHs and with mechanisms for access to climate finance</b>			
3.1 Strengthening mechanisms for full and effective participation in consultations with the PIAHs and other relevant actors	Ongoing	12-2019	MiAmbiente/ CONPAH, MIACC, UNDP
3.2 Socialization of the ENREDD + among relevant government institutions and civil society, especially PIAHs, and agroforestry organizations with a gender focus, to finalize the instruments and tools necessary to consolidate their implementation framework at the national and subnational levels	Ongoing	7-2019	MiAmbiente/UNDP
3.3 Update of the FREL, considering the recommendations of the technical assessment of the UNFCCC	Ongoing	12-2019	MiAmbiente/ICF, FAO
3.4 Capacity building, validation, and testing of the National Forest Monitoring System at the national and subnational levels	Ongoing	12-2019	MiAmbiente/ICF, FAO
3.5 Completion of the development and testing of the SIS at the national and subnational level with a gender approach and in consensus with the PIAHs	Ongoing	12-2019	MiAmbiente, CONPAH, MIACC, PNUD

**b. Important changes in the technical design or approach related to the project activities**

Considering that additional FCPF funds were approved in 2017 for Honduras to finalize the REDD+ readiness process, a substantive project revision was undertaken and submitted to the project board in December 2017 to incorporate the additional five activities under the new project output: *Honduras prepared for the effective implementation of REDD + at the national and subnational levels through institutional arrangements and platforms that consolidate the effective participation and coordination among the PIAHs and with mechanisms for access to climate finance*. The project revision was officially signed by MiAmbiente and UNDP on the 26th March 2018, and the 2018 AWP was approved by the Steering Committee in August 2018.

The Steering Committee also reaffirmed the mandate of developing a UN to UN agreement between UNDP and FAO that first was agreed in December 2017 board. The UN to UN agreement states that FAO will undertake some of the activities under the additional funds, in particular the activities related to 3.3 'Update of the FREL, considering the recommendations of the technical assessment of the UNFCCC'; and 3.4 'Capacity building, validation, and testing of the National Forest Monitoring System at the national

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*and subnational levels*’. The objective was to foster a continuation of all the knowledge and experience acquired from the national REDD + team that worked under FAO in the UN-REDD National Program.

## **2. In Focus**

During 2018, the country has made some important progress against the Warsaw Framework. Below are described the achievements for each of the elements of the framework:

- **National REDD+ Strategy (NRS)**

Several technical meetings were held with the consulting firm ESA-AAE to ensure progress in delivering the products under their contract, especially the advance in the NRS. These meetings were led by UNDP, and given the close synergies with the UN-REDD process, the regional and national team of FAO and UN Environment were invited on several occasions to participate in these meetings. Thanks to the strengthening of the interaction between the consulting firm and the national team, the following results were achieved:

- Finalize the update of studies of drivers of deforestation and land tenure
- Define the Policies and Measures
- Develop a consolidated draft of the NRS

The NRS is underpinned by two programs: (i) The National Program for the Recovery of Degraded Ecosystem Goods and Services, approved in 2018 by a Ministerial Agreement (1030-2018) becoming a key milestone in the REDD+ process; and (ii) National Program of Conservation and Sustainable Forest Management of Landscapes currently under design. The National Programme for the Control of Illegal Logging is also part of the RSN.

- **Forest Reference Emission Level/Forest Reference Level**

With technical support from FAO and the UN-REDD National Programme, Honduras submitted its FREL to the UNFCCC in January 2017 including the deforestation information for the period 2000-2016 and a forest definition following the UNFCCC technical guidelines. The Technical Assessment (TA) of the FREL proposal was undertaken from March 13-17, 2017 in Bonn, Germany following the 12/CP.17 and 13/CP.19 UNFCCC decisions. The final version of the Honduras FREL is available at: <http://redd.unfccc.int/submissions.html?country=hnd>.

That was an important milestone in the REDD+ readiness process that enables Honduras to start the transition from a readiness for implementation. Moreover, with the additional funds the country is working on updating the FREL to include the rest of the REDD+ activities. To improve the FREL, progress has been made in discussing and constructing the definitions of the remaining four REDD+ activities (forest degradation, sustainable forest management, enhancement and conservation of forest carbon stocks) in coordination with the ICF technical team. These are part of the activities that FAO carries out under the UN to UN agreement.

- **National Forest Monitoring System**

Regarding the National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS), together with the ICF, a proposed document was drawn up to legally establish the Management System for Forest Information and Monitoring (SIGMOF), which defines institutional roles, adoption and the establishment of the information platform for the forestry sector. There is a roadmap established in coordination with the ICF and other relevant actors for the strengthening of capacities at the level of the regions and management units for the operation of the SIGMOF.

Additionally, the national REDD + team was supporting the construction of the Honduras Forest Cover Map 2018, with important approaches with the Secretary of Agriculture and Livestock (SAG) and the National Agrarian Institute (INA) to create and strengthen its sector monitoring platforms of land use, land use change and forestry. Training was given to the SAG on Google Earth Engine applied to the agricultural sector, to improve the information of this sector and in turn strengthen the information of the LULUCF sector (18 people from the institution participated in the workshop).

- **Safeguards and Safeguards Information System**

Regarding REDD+ safeguards, during 2018 a capacity building plan has been implemented for the CONASASH. In this regard, three meetings were held under CONASASH to monitor and update the progress of the NRS and associated processes. In addition, a consolidated draft of the 'First Summary of Information on how safeguards for REDD+ are being addressed and respected' was developed. This summary will be finalized and submitted to the UNFCCC in 2019.

Three workshops were held for the interpretation of the additional 'Cultural Safeguard' as a request from the PIAHs. The workshops were held in Yoro, Yoro, with representatives of the Tolupan, Maya Chortí and Garifuna peoples from June 25 to 27, with 66 participants (men 74%, women 26%); in Gracias, Lempira, with representatives of the Lenca people from October 16 to 19, with 48 participants (men 58%, women 42%) and in Puerto Lempira, Gracias a Dios, with the participation of representatives of the Miskitu and Tawahka people, from November 12 to 16, with 35 participants (men 69%, women 31%).

### 3. Risks, issues and responses

**Table 2: Key Risks and Issues during 2018**

Issues/risks	How to resolve it	Proposed date of action	Responsibility
Political instability during the first quarter of the year following a disputed elections	Continuous contact with the national REDD + team to monitor the status of activities, and	First quarter of 2018	UNDP CO PMU

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(December 2017)	reprogramming them when necessary		
Several changes in key technical project staff and key counterpart institutions. During 2018 the REDD+ project coordinator has been replaced three times.	Continue training on REDD+ issues with technical staff of key institutions (MiAmbiente, ICF, Clima+, etc.). Recruitment of an international technical advisor to strengthen the technical capacities of the project team and the new people to be hired	Throughout 2018	UNDP CO
The opposition to, and misunderstanding of, the concept of REDD+ held by some indigenous organizations. Specifically, with regard to the linkage of the proposed law of Free, Prior Informed Consultation (CLPI)	Maintain UNDP support to the consultation and participation processes in a broader context that goes beyond REDD+ as it has been to date. Design and implement a more effective <u>communication strategy on the scope of REDD +</u> and related national programs to reduce REDD + concerns by some indigenous organizations. Continue inviting them to all activities so as not to slow down the consultation process with other organizations. Because of these actions that have been taken, conflict has been reduced and there were no incidences to report in 2018.	Throughout 2018	UNDP CO PMU MiAmbiente
The products delivered by the consulting firm ESA-AAE may not have been approved or validated at the national level due to a lack of interaction between the consultant team and the national team.	Periodic meetings between the consultant team and the national team that includes key actors to obtain feedback from them initially and subsequent validation. Facilitation of these meetings at the regional UNDP level.	Throughout 2018	UNDP CO PMU MiAmbiente

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**4. Progress in addressing key capacity issues of the Programme Management unit (implementation, technical, financial management, procurement) related to this project.**

Following the political instability period at the beginning of 2018, the project coordinator was replaced three times in one year. Also, several members of the PMU (at a technical and administrative level) changed during 2018. Despite these staff changes, the project has managed to maintain a continuity in its activities and retain a historical memory, since some of these staff changes were made within the Project Coordination Office (OCP, for its acronym in Spanish) itself. That is, some of the REDD+ project technical staff moved to other positions (sometimes of greater responsibility and as a decision maker) in the OCP senior management and / or other staff positions under other projects implemented by the OCP (i.e the REDD+ project coordinator went on to coordinate the GEF6 project). Therefore, the capacity building, in some cases, could be maintained within the institution and the project was not affected thanks to the programmatic vision of the OCP that made the interaction between staff from different projects possible. In those cases where it was not possible to retain the technical staff within the institution, training was offered by the climate and forest regional team to the new staff (i.e. in the case of the safeguard processes and the gender process both specialists resigned at the end of the year, and to fulfil this gap a specific support from an international consulting expert in both subjects was ensured by the UNDP regional climate and forest team).

During 2018, the Ministry of Environment continued to receive quarterly disbursements from UNDP for the implementation of the project activities. This measure, following other capacity building of the MiAmbiente OCP, has improved procedures and increased project delivery. The elaboration of manuals and administrative and financial procedures have also allowed to accelerate the implementation of the resources. UNDP CO staff conducts regular visits to PMU to verify procedures and conduct hands-on training courses on procurement, administrative and financial management issues.

**5. Progress in addressing social and environmental issues (including safeguards) related to the project. Is the SESA conducted in accordance with the Common Approach? Is the ESMF prepared in accordance with the Common Approach?**

In line with the Common Approach, UNDP, as delivery partner, complies with its Social and Environmental Standards (SES) throughout project implementation. These standards provide detailed guidance on social and environmental assessment and project management, as well as the evaluation of project-specific types and impacts. In addition, UNDP guides the actions of REDD+ readiness in Honduras, so they may comply with UNDP's institutional implementation standards; through specific review meetings and close joint work.

During 2018 Honduras moved forward with finalizing the national clarification of safeguards, consolidating the legal framework and with stakeholder engagement via the CONASASH. The country made significant progress as the national clarification of safeguards was presented and validated under this multi stakeholder engagement platform. Moreover, workshops with indigenous peoples were carried out resulting in the agreement of an additional safeguard (cultural safeguard) for Indigenous peoples. The latter represents a milestone in terms of generating conditions to address and respect IPs rights.

Honduras participated in a capacity building workshop in August 2018 aimed to understand multiple safeguards requirements (UNFCCC, FCPF, UNDP SES, GCF and IFC) and articulate them into a single unified

roadmap. As a result, a roadmap was produced leading to the review of the Summary of information on safeguards incorporating relevant to meet GCF requirements in such case the country decides to present a Results Based Payments proposal to the GCF. With this information, the first summary of information on safeguards was drafted for the period 2012-2018 aiming to present how the country has addressed and respected REDD+ safeguards. The document is will be sent to the UNFCCC once final information National REDD+ Strategy, the SESA and ESMF are incorporated.

In addition, the SESA process was conducted in accordance with the Common Approach, using UNDPs SES and the Cancún Safeguards as the main starting points. In parallel to the definition of the national REDD+ Strategy a series of workshops with relevant stakeholders to identify possible benefits and risks from the implementation PAMs were held, information generated in the process provided feedback in the adjustment of PAMs under the national REDD+ Strategy. The country now has a SESA document that is under review by the Ministry of the Environment (MIAmbiente+). The SESA process was the starting point of the ESMF document that will be finalized during the first semester of 2019.

Additionally, in compliance with the Common Approach, all BTORs (Back to Office Reports) related to technical support missions are regularly uploaded to the UNDP Honduras Country Office website.

**6. Progress in stakeholder consultation, participation, and disclosure of information and the FGRM, related to this project**

Under the additional funds, the strengthening of full and effective stakeholders' engagement has continued, with a special focus on the strengthening of the National Safeguards Committee (CONASASH), the Safeguards Information System (SIS) and the continues process with the PIAHs. In addition, the Stakeholders Engagement Plan was updated, emphasizing the participation of women. During 2018 some workshops were still held under the REDD+ Academy.

On September 2018, the II National Congress on Climate Change in Honduras was held. It was a multi-actor meeting in the country that offered a platform to show the progress, achievements and commitments of Honduras in the area of climate change. That was an opportunity for the project to broadly present the results and lessons learned in topics such as the FREL, the SIGMOF, the Cultural Safeguard, the CONASASH, the National Program for the Recovery of Degraded Ecosystem Goods and Services, etc.

Regarding the grievance redress mechanism, a consultant was hired to move forward with the considering existing grievance mechanisms and previous work.

Communication has continued to be a priority since inception, including videos, brochures, press releases, web page and other visual communication instruments such as videos that were instrumental to raise awareness and disseminate the REDD+ concepts and its enabling actions (<http://www.ocphn.org/v1/reddhonduras/>). Particularly regarding the communication with indigenous and Afro Honduran groups, the PMU has keep supporting differentiated communication channels to overcome barriers regarding access to internet, mobile network and data necessary to access online videos and social networks.

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	Year 1 (2014)	Year 2 (2015)	Year 3 (2016)	Year 4 (2017)	Year 5 (2018)
Number of institutions represented in steering committee	4	7 <sup>1</sup>	7	7	7
Number of women represented in steering committee	1	3	3	3	1
Number of civil society organizations engaged in different aspects of the project (please indicate when possible Men/women ratio)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 engaged in implementation</li> <li>• 8 engaged on capacity development</li> </ul>	4	Safeguards: 26; implementation of institutional agreements:4	Safeguards: 28; implementation of institutional agreements:4	CONASASH: 50
Number of people trained on REDD+, climate change, and related topics (please indicate when possible Men/women ratio)	170 (60% men / 40% women approx.)	458 (60% men / 40% women approx.)	921 (45% women)	2,513 (43% women)	896 (47% women)
Number of people trained on the four WF elements (please indicate when possible men/women ratio)	59 + PMU	379 (30% women / 70% men approx.) <sup>2</sup>	2,406	2596, 66 workshops (44% women)	255 related to FREL and NFMS (49% women)
Number of national consultation workshops held	None	3	Previous, Free and Informed Consultation (PFIC) of Indigenous People: 19; red de Mujeres Indigenas y Afrohondureñas: 3; Mesa Sectorial del Pueblo Lenca:4; Safeguards:7	Total: 67, including 10 workshops to raise gender awareness including the participation of 560 peoples (67% women)	Total: 29 events with 896 people (47% women)
Number of CSOs trained on REDD+ and climate change	6	11	26		
Number of information notes produced	4	4	7	23	15
Number of people actively engaged in advising on the development of the national strategy	None (not formally started)	None (not formally started)	None (not formally started)	27	35

<sup>1</sup> FAO and UNEP are non-voting members

<sup>2</sup> This figure includes people trained specifically in one of the four pillars such as FREL or safeguards.

## 8. Financial Delivery

IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS				
OUTPUTS	Total Budget (A)	Cumulative Expenditures up to 31 December 2018		
		Commitments (B)	Disbursements (C)	Total Expenditures
				(D) = B + C
Formulación de Proyecto	183,350.00	0.00	162,508.62	162,508.62
<b>Output 1</b> Estrategia Nacional REDD+, consensuada con los actores claves	2,425,000.00	0.00	2492,371.18	2492,371.18
<b>Output 2</b> Marco Habilitador para implementar la Estrategia Nacional REDD+	1,191,650.00	0.00	1055,332.18	1055,332.18
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,800,000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>3,710,211.98</b>	<b>3,710,211.98</b>

IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS (Additional Funding)				
OUTPUTS	Total Budget (A)	Cumulative Expenditures up to 31 December 2018		
		Commitments (B)	Disbursements (C)	Total Expenditures
				(D) = B + C
<b>Output 3</b>  Honduras preparada para la efectiva implementación de REDD+ a nivel nacional y subnacional por medio de arreglos institucionales y plataformas que consolidan la efectiva participación y coordinación entre las PIAHs y con mecanismos para acceso al financiamiento climático	2,265,250.00	0.00	500,319.54	500,319.54
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,265,250.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>500,319.54</b>	<b>500,319.54</b>

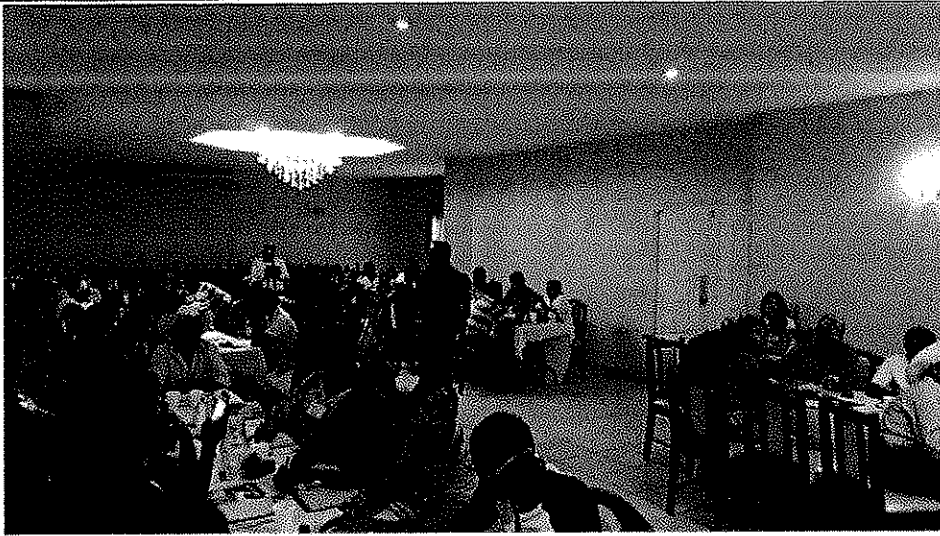
9. Picture and caption



Safeguards workshop, gathering of information for the FPIC protocol and the SESA and ESMF RM with the Maya chortí, Tolupan and Garifuna indigenous people



Safeguards workshop, gathering of information for the FPIC protocol and the SESA and ESMF RM with the Tawaka and Miskitu indigenous people.



Safeguards workshop, gathering of information for the FPIC protocol and the SESA and ESMF RM with the Lenca indigenous people



Socialization of the NRS with PIAHs



Inputs for the NRS