



**FCPF Preparation Fund
Report of REDD+ Country Participants**

**Final Project Report
HONDURAS**

V. 2020

FCPF Preparation Fund: Final Progress Report of Participants from REDD + Countries

The United Nations Development Program (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 group 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 FCPC 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.

Acronym

BANHPROVI	Banco Hondureño para Producción y la Vivienda
BUR	Biennial Update Report
CONASASH	National Committee for Environmental and Social Safeguards of Honduras (for its Spanish acronym)
CONPAH	Confederation of Indigenous Peoples of Honduras (for its Spanish acronym)
CURLA	Regional University Center of the Atlantic Coast (for its Spanish acronym)
DNCC	National Directorate for Climate Change (for its Spanish acronym)
ENREDD+	National REDD + Strategy of Honduras (for its Spanish acronym)
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GIZ	German Technical Cooperation
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
GCF	Green Climate Fund
ICF	National Institute for Forest Conservation and Development, Protected Areas and Wildlife
INA	National Agrarian Institute (for its Spanish acronym).
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature (for its Spanish acronym).
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
LULUCF	Land use, land use change and forestry
MiAmbiente+	Secretaría de Recursos Naturales y Ambiente
MIACC	Platform of Indigenous and Afro-Honduran Climate Change (for its Spanish acronym)
MUPILH	Lenca Indigenous Peoples Unity Table of Honduras (for its Spanish acronym)
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NIM	National Implementation Modality
NREF	Forest Emission Reference Level (for its Spanish acronym)
NRF	Forest Reference Level (for its Spanish acronym)
OPEV	Presidential Office of Green Economy (for its Spanish acronym).
PIAHs	Indigenous and Afro-Honduran Peoples (for its Spanish acronym)
PNCET	National Program for the Conservation of Terrestrial Ecosystems (for its Spanish acronym)
PNRBSER	National Program for the Recovery of Goods and Degraded Ecosystems Services (for its Spanish acronym)
REMBLAH	Management Network of the Broadleaved Forest of Honduras (for its Spanish acronym)
RPP	Readiness Proposal Preparation
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEDINAFROH	Secretary of State in the Offices of Indigenous and Afro-Honduran Peoples (for its Spanish acronym)
SESA	Social, Environmental and Strategic Evaluation System (for its Spanish acronym)
SIS	Safeguards Information System
SIGMOF	Forest Management and Monitoring Information System (for its Spanish acronym)
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

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1. Project information

Country:	Honduras
Project's name:	Support for the preparation for the Reduction of Emissions Due to Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD +) in Honduras.
Implementing partners:	Secretaría de Recursos Naturales y Ambiente (MiAmbiente+)
Responsible parties:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confederación de Pueblos Autóctonos de Honduras (CONPAH) • Mesa de Indígenas y Afrohondureñas de Cambio Climático (MIACC) • United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Modalidad de implementación:	National Implementation Modality (NIM)

Chronogram of the project				
FCPF PC Resolution Approving R-PP:	PC/14/2013/5	Transfer of Funds to Country Office:	\$200.000 \$3.600.000	22 Oct 2013 8 July 2014
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:	No	
Duration of Project:	5 and ½ years	New End Date:	December 2019	

2. Executive summary

The Government of Honduras is currently aligning its national planning system with the 2030 agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Objective No. 3 of the 2010-2022 Nation Plan establishes that "Honduras as a productive country, generator of opportunities and decent employment, which manages its natural resources in a sustainable way and reduces environmental vulnerability". This objective is articulated with 4 SDGs: 1 (End of Poverty), 5 (Gender Equality), 13 (Climate Action) and 15 (Terrestrial Ecosystems) and provides political support at the highest level of planning for REDD + in the country.

Since mid-2016, the Government has prioritized the development of the Water-Forest-Soil Master Plan to make it a State policy that will integrate mitigation and adaptation programs to climate change, including the National ENREDD+ Strategy. These instruments will allow compliance with the National Determined Contributions (NDCs) in the framework of the Paris Agreement of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The Honduran NDCs do not include a quantitative goal of emission reduction commitments for the land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) sector, however, it included the commitment of reforestation of 1 million hectares of forest (Related to the Bonn Challenge) and the reduction of firewood consumption in a 39%.

With multiple sources of support for REDD+ and other related initiatives, the Government through ENREDD+ and its REDD+ focal point, is coordinating the implementation of REDD+ preparation funds with financing from the FCPF and UNREDD, in addition to program preparation funds of Forest Investment and the AVA-FLEGT with the European Union in its final stage of negotiation.

The initiatives mentioned above are contributing to the development of three national programs under the Water-Forest-Soil Master Plan: a) National Agroforestry Program with the focus of sustainable management of productive landscapes; b) National Restoration Program; and c) Strategy for the control of illegal logging within the framework of AVA-FLEGT. These programs are the instruments that will allow the implementation of the ENREDD+. The FCPF preparatory funds not only supported the 4 REDD+ enabling pillars, but also supported the design of the National Agroforestry Program and its corresponding implementation and financing plans.

On the four enabling pillars of REDD+, Honduras has made excellent progress at the end of the Project, the most notable contributions of the Projects in Honduras are presented below:

- Honduras is one of the most conflictive countries in LAC, for which reason it is possible to restore the dialogue between the Central Government, the indigenous peoples who so desired, and achieve the commitment of the Central Government to comply with the agreements reached, demonstrates the high level of incidence.
 - The Indigenous and Afro-descendant Cultural Safeguard understood as the respect, recognition and practice of the Collective Rights or Fundamental Rights of the PIAH which, together with the Cancun Safeguards, are the starting point so that the rights of indigenous peoples are respected at the moment of leading the process to the potential payment for results associated with REDD+. In this same context, the extensive consultation process during preparation stands out.
 - Linking to AVA - FLEGT, in the context in which Honduras is the first in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) country to sign the agreement, and is the only one that has the representation

of the PIAH that have been officially represented on the AVA negotiating committee, which has given them the opportunity to express their needs and advocate for their rights; the participation of the PIAH in this process results as a product of REDD+ preparation, capacity building and the opening of communication channels. This agreement is linked to the REDD+ process considering the support provided an incentive for the conservation, sustainable use and restoration of forests. REDD+ will also drive improved land use governance; clarification of land tenure; improving technical capacity and implementing social and environmental safeguards in the forestry sector; in addition to the availability of additional sources of financing.

- The elaboration of the REDD+ Strategy as an instrument to improve forest governance, which will allow the implementation of agroforestry systems, the recovery and conservation of forests, through two programs, the National Program for the Recovery of Goods and Degraded Ecosystems Services (PNRBSED for its Spanish acronym) and the National Program for the Conservation of Terrestrial Ecosystems (PNCET for its Spanish acronym), the project portfolio and potential portfolios will contribute to the fulfillment of the commitments acquired at the international and national levels. For its part, the Strategy is widely linked to the Nation and Country Vision Plan and the Strategic Government Plan 2018 – 2022, which forms the basis of the sectoral plans and their articulation with institutional planning.

Also, it highlights the participatory process for the elaboration of the Social, Environmental and Strategic Evaluation System (SESA for its Spanish acronym); effectively, the SESA was used as the basis for the elaboration of the Honduras REDD+ Strategy.

- The construction of a solid Forest Emission Reference Level (NREF for its Spanish acronym), mainly supported by the National Institute for Forest Conservation and Development, Protected Areas and Wildlife (ICF for its Spanish acronym) and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), through the construction of mosaic of cloud-free satellite images, implementation of remote sensors, updating of maps of change dynamics of forest cover, standardization of methodology and automation of processes; all from the technical bases that the country has developed since it started with the REDD+ process. Honduras is one of the few countries in LAC that has developed two cycles of Forest Inventories and supported the execution of the third, which, under a logic of improvement, achieved modifications in historical data to have standardized values that allow monitoring. Currently, there are tools for monitoring the five REDD+ activities that Honduras has decided to report.
- Honduras decides to update its Forest Reference Level (NRF for its Spanish acronym) and decides to address the five REDD+ activities, which it must monitor and report to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and for which it can receive payments for results. For this process, the corresponding measurement protocols were created. Currently, the NRF has already been sent to the UNFCCC and is under review.
- There is a functional a joint effort between MiAmbiente+, FAO Honduras and ICF, as the official platform through which the State will disclose detailed information on everything related to the forestry sector including relevant aspects, such as monitoring the state of the country's forests, data developed from the National Inventory of Greenhouse Gases (National GHG) of Emissions from land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) based on to international commitments to the UNFCCC,

Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention to Combat Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought, RAMSAR Convention, Biosphere Reserves of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and others of interest.

- The inclusion of indigenous women in the REDD+ preparation process, actively participating in discussions and negotiations was a great success considering the restrictive context in which they live, among the most important factors the lack of land ownership, economic dependency before men, which makes them fulfill a discriminatory role relegated to the home. This achievement responds to the extensive training and awareness process that was developed during the implementation of the Projects, considering that both counted the gender variable as a transversal.

3. Background

Honduras is part of the UNFCCC and signs the Paris Agreement on April 22, 2016 and ratifies it on September 21 of the same year.

Going forward, with the aim of institutionally implementing the commitments made against climate change, the Climate Change office was created in 1997 within the structure of the then Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA for its Spanish acronym), which takes as responsibilities the preparation of National GHG, implementation of national programs aimed at reducing emissions, and others related to the dissemination, awareness and promotion of multisectoral participation.

Within this framework, the REDD+ process in the country began in 2009 with SERNA as the governing institution under the National Directorate for Climate Change (DNCC for its Spanish acronym), and the ICF, through its Department of Climate Change and Forests. The two entities led the process in the context of the Inter-institutional Committee on Climate Change (CICC for its Spanish acronym) made up of public and private actors from different sectors, and led by the President of the Republic of Honduras.

In February 2009, a project idea (R-PIN) was presented to the FCPF, which was approved in 2010. Since then, Honduras has become part of from the list of FCPF countries eligible to receive funds for REDD+ readiness. This process highlights the extensive participatory work with all key actors, particularly with PIAH and the CONPAH, with whom high-level political dialogue was promoted with four ministries. Government: MiAmbiente +, ICF, the Secretary of State in the Offices of Indigenous and Afro-Honduran Peoples (SEDINAFROH for its Spanish acronym) and the National Agrarian Institute (INA for its Spanish acronym).

In 2012, the process of preparing the Readiness Proposal Preparation (R-PP) begins, even without financial funds, and managed by the country's broad need to build dialogue between indigenous people and the Central Government, managing to agree on the land titling of Miskito communities. , the demand for 15 points that the Government agrees to fulfill, among which are issues of land titling, prior and informed consent, safeguards, participation and budget; As a result of this negotiation, an agreement is generated that becomes the foundation of the REDD + process in Honduras, and opens the window of dialogue between both parties.

In 2013, a team made up of representatives of MiAmbiente +, representatives of the PIAH and the private sector, traveled to the offices of the World Bank in the United States, to defend before the FCPF, the R-

PP that ended with the approval of financial resources to its implementation. The R-PP of Honduras was endorsed at the fourteenth meeting of the Participants Committee, in March 2013. Subsequently, the country began the management for the development and signing of the grant agreement in the context of the FCPF in May 2014 with the support from the UNDP. These funds are implemented to contribute to the preparation phase of Honduras for REDD + with the support of UNDP as an implementing partner, initiating the Project "Support for the preparation for the Reduction of Emissions Due to Deforestation and Forest Degradation - REDD+ in Honduras".

4. Review of progress

In short, what were the main REDD+ preparation activities carried out in your country in the last year?

- *For example, strategy or policy writing, stakeholder consultation events, capacity building or training, awareness raising initiatives*
- *Be as specific as possible, for example, indicating name, date and number of participants in consultation events (disaggregated by sex, if information is available), name of the policy drafted, institutions that worked on drafting the politics.*

Progress has been made in building the capacities of government institutions and relevant actors in the sectors that make up the platform for participation in the framework of climate policy in Honduras. Progress has also been made in initiatives to strengthen full and effective participation, transparency and visibility of the REDD + process. These initiatives were developed with the support of the financial resources of the FCPF and the National UN-REDD Program of Honduras.

National REDD + Strategy (ENREDD+)

The National REDD + Strategy of Honduras, was worked considering the country's legal framework, the Nation Plan (2010-2022) and the Country Vision (2010-2038; Legislative Decree 286-2009), framed in the National Climate Change Strategy and the Water, Soil and Forest Master Plan, and focused on the implementation of two central programs as execution instruments:

- **National Program for the Recovery of Degraded Ecosystem Goods and Services** (Ministerial Agreement 1030-2018), which will promote restoration and reforestation around areas of extractive industries, restoration of basins, and restoration of mangroves. It is through this program that the country unites the inter-institutional and intersectoral efforts to achieve compliance with the country's commitment established in the NDC to restore one million ha in the coming years. The Program considers the restoration of agroforestry systems and ecological restoration as the means to achieve this commitment effectively.
- **National Program of Conservation in Terrestrial Ecosystems** whose objective is to conserve the integrity of the forest ecosystems by means of the sustainable forest management offering economic alternatives to the forest dependent communities where deforestation is occurring.

In addition to two planning instruments, the National Mitigation Plan and the National Adaptation Plan as pillars of the National REDD+ Strategy. The Strategy prioritizes for intervention the regions of: Tegucigalpa, Olancho Norte, Dry Corridor, Trifinio-Celaque and Lake Yojoa.

It should be noted that, in the analysis of causes and agents of deforestation of the Strategy, at the national level, priority is given to areas that are suggested by the Central Government, defined as stages of early initiation of actions that have the possibility of making synergies with other projects that are developing. In this framework, not all areas with a high risk of deforestation are contemplated, but it is expected that from now on they will cover more and more specific areas.

Additionally, there is a document supporting the “Economic analysis of actions for the restoration of productive landscapes in Honduras”. It covers 14 financial indicators, four environmental indicators and two social indicators that are used to compare restoration techniques through a multi-criteria analysis. In the financial analysis, the important benefits especially obtained by the basic grain cultivation systems in alleys, the reforestation of mangroves and silvopastoral systems mainly stand out, and that the agroforestry systems of cocoa are the only case in which a decrease in costs (19%) in relation to the costs of current use due to the lower handling costs associated with cocoa. This document provides a broad overview to understand the dynamics of GHG emission reduction and economic benefits, as a result of the implementation of restoration actions, allowing better planning of the priority areas of intervention and actions with the greatest economic impact in the country.

For its part, the National Program for the Recovery of Degraded Ecosystem Goods and Services (2018-2028) already has a planning document that identifies, for the 11 prioritized restoration actions that were subjected to economic analysis, the techniques restoration, opportunities and limitations. The Program is still very general, and the scope of the Program is seen to a distant horizon, so it is recommended to establish intermediate goals that allow monitoring its implementation in the short and medium term.

Stakeholder engagement

In terms of stakeholder involvement during the time of Project implementation, broad public and private sector involvement was achieved. The main achievements are described below:

- In 2019, events of the Gender Empowerment School were held at the facilities of the Management Network of the Broadleaved Forest of Honduras (REMBLAH for its Spanish acronym) in order to carry out the official launch of the gender instruments that were elaborated through the project. REDD+, this action was the culmination of the “Entrepreneurial Capacity Building workshop for women entrepreneurs” aimed at the group of women linked to the Gender School, it should be noted that the launch of the instruments included the participation of authorities from the institutions present in the area as ICF, MiAmbiente+, Regional University Center of the Atlantic Coast (CURLA for its Spanish acronym), the municipal government of Jutiapa, INAM, REMBLAH and others.
- During the first semester of 2019, meetings were held with key actors linked to the country's NDC review, to ensure synergies between the REDD+ process and the NDC review. There have also been synergies with other processes at the national level, such as, for example, AVA FLEGT, where support has been provided for activities aimed at carrying out the sixth and final round of negotiations of the agreement between Honduras and the European Union, which culminated with the rubric, ending a long process of revision of the document of this agreement and its annexes. It is worth mentioning that Honduras has been the first country to sign this agreement in Latin America and the national REDD + team was accompanying and providing specific technical assistance throughout the process.

- In 2018, to guarantee full and effective participation with an equitable gender focus, diagnoses, consultations and guidelines for gender mainstreaming were carried out in the different elements of the REDD+ pillars.
- Between 2017 and 2018 the perceptions, positions and agenda of the forestry sector on the causes of deforestation were systematized with the support of the partner International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). This socially based input was also discussed, socialized and validated with representatives of the interested sectors. Diagnoses, consultations and guidelines for gender mainstreaming were carried out in the different elements of the REDD+ pillars. The national technical team with the support of advisers from agencies that support the process on participation and gender issues, followed up on the updated stakeholder engagement plan, and held meetings and workshops to inform and collect contributions from indigenous women, Afro-Honduran and local communities around the causes of deforestation, land tenure, which has allowed a level of strengthening and reaffirm positions on their conditions to guarantee full and effective participation. The REDD+ process has also supported the development of the MiAmbiente+ Institutional Gender Strategy.
- In 2016, after the first national dialogue in which 125 people (41 of them women) from all the sectors involved have participated, the Government of Honduras began the process of socializing the idea of the National Agroforestry Program for Sustainable Productive Landscapes as the contribution of the REDD + mechanism in the country. Meanwhile, the national population demonstrated a greater understanding of issues such as climate change and the possible solutions proposed. In this sense, the implementation of the three agreements with REDD+ implementing partners, including REMBLAH, the Honduran Forest Agenda and the Vida Foundation, managed to involve 191 people (53 of them women) representing the academy, sector private, PIAHs and civil society. The alliance with these partners is strategic allowing to reach in the areas of possible implementation of REDD + projects. For its part, the Government that year directly involved 220 people (68 of them women), representatives of the Environmental Units and Municipal Women's Offices. In total, 100 municipalities (out of a total of 298) of 14 departments (out of a total of 18) that were part of the process. With the strategic support of the Project, the draft of the CPLI law was discussed for the first time among members of the 21 State institutions that make up the Inter-institutional Table and then agreed with the CONPAH. That year, extensive work was done on socializing with the 9 PIAHs in alliance with UNDP and the revision of the Climate Change Law that will lead to the institutionalized definition of participation spaces.
- Finally, it should be noted that the work in 2015 management focused on coordination with different identified actors and the last adjustments to the Project design.

Safeguards Information System (SIS)

Through the National Committee for Environmental and Social Safeguards of Honduras (CONASAH for its Spanish acronym), the National Approach to Safeguards, the proposal for a Safeguards Information System and a Mechanism for Complaints, Claims and Conflict Management, framed in the Cancun Safeguards, were constructed, validated and socialized as the starting point for that the rights of indigenous peoples are respected when leading the process to the potential payment for results associated with REDD+. In this same context, the extensive consultation process during preparation stands out (https://sigmof.icf.gob.hn/?page_id=4902).

This system is the platform that allows the information management of the forestry sector in a complete, precise, transparent, operational and efficient way, it contains a link that allows to know the National Approach of Safeguards and Safeguards Information System of Honduras within the framework of the ENREDD+, and a monitoring system that will be implemented from now on. The Platform is publicly accessible and will show progress in this regard.

Additionally, mention that there are signed minutes from each of the CONASAH meetings, the document "Process of Environmental and Social Safeguards in Honduras" as well as the validation act with the PIAH's; and the document "Indigenous and Afro-Honduran Cultural Safeguard in the REDD+ Framework" as well as the validation act with the PIAH's.

On the other hand, the process of preparing the SESA was positive from the perspective of social participation, especially reflected in the work with CONPAH on behalf of indigenous organizations. The process was comprehensive and contributed not only to the construction of the SESA, but also to the organizational component, since, in the framework of the 9 workshops, training and awareness processes for this specific activity, work was done on the resolution of doubts about the REDD + process in Honduras and therefore the acceptance of the sectors for the implementation of the Projects.

For the elaboration of the SESA, the potential benefits for REDD + were evaluated and among the most important are: The promotion of the articulation of policies, laws or regulations related to REDD + in Honduras; the inter-institutional coordination that will be able to contribute to face personnel and budget limitations and therefore make the governance structures more efficient; strengthening participation schemes; capacity building and transfer on sustainable forest management; the increase in environmental services; forest conservation, protection and restoration; strengthening forest research and monitoring activities; as well as health and economic benefits such as job creation. It should be noted that the SESA was rightly used as the basis for the elaboration of the REDD + Strategy of Honduras.

Regarding the "Mechanism for Attention to Consultations and Dispute Resolution", the document worked since 2018 considers the participation of multi-actors, with the purpose of promoting governance, involving and respecting instances of conciliation and arbitration at the community level, and the involvement of the REDD + Subcommittee, MiAmbiente + and other instances such as the complaints and transparency service units, and as the final instance the DNCC, which today is part of the Presidential Office of Green Economy (OPEV for its Spanish acronym).

The Mechanism considers the reality of the actors and therefore proposes to use the forms of physical forms, cell phone applications, text messages and the creation of an online Platform, as a means of attending to inquiries and disputes, which was only designed conceptual but was not scheduled. The analysis prior to this document involved the analysis of the types of recurring complaints in the forestry sector, concluding that the main ones are framed in land ownership, corruption, drug trafficking, among others.

Capacity building

In relation to capacity building:

- Between 2018 and 2019 the Project continued with the CONASASH strengthening process. In this sense, three meetings were held to monitor and update the progress of the ENREDD+ and associated processes. Another important advance was the holding of three workshops for the Interpretation of the Cultural Safeguard with the PIAHs of Honduras. The workshops held were: in Yoro, Yoro, with

representatives of the Tolupan, Maya Chortí and Garífuna peoples, with 66 participants (74% men and 26% women); in Gracias, Lempira, with representatives of the Lenca people, with 48 participants (58% men and 42% women) and in Puerto Lempira, Gracias a Dios, with the participation of representatives of the Miskitu and Tawahka people, with 35 participants (men 69% , women 31%). During the first quarter of 2019, the workshop was held for the English-speaking Pech, Nahua and Negro peoples, which included the participation of 39 people, 16 women (41%) and 23 men (59%); this workshop closes the cycle of input collection for these purposes. Additionally, in 2018 a Project delegation participated in a workshop held in Panama that aimed to integrate the multiple safeguards requirements (UNFCCC, FCPF, FVC, among others) into a unified roadmap for the Country. As a result of this space, work was done on mapping the state of the art of the work on safeguards in Honduras to date and a document that outlines the activities to be carried out and the expected times to comply with the multiple requirements.

- In 2018, three workshops were held to monitor and update the progress of the ENREDD + and associated processes.
- With respect to REDD + safeguards, during 2018 a capacity development plan was implemented for CONASASH. In this sense, three meetings were held under CONASASH to monitor and update the progress of the ENREDD + and the associated processes. In addition, a consolidated draft of the "First Summary of Information on How Safeguards for REDD + are Addressed and Respected" was developed.
- This same year, three workshops were held for the interpretation of the Cultural Safeguard with the PIAH, with 149 participants (67% men and 33% women).
- In 2016, a workshop was held with representatives of 16 Lenca federations on REDD+ safeguards and pillars. That year, the National Safeguards Committee was also formed, made up of representatives of civil society, private owners, representatives of the Central Government, agroforestry communities, the academic sector, professional unions, PIAHs; as the instance of participation that would accompany the process of construction of the National Safeguards Approach and design of the SIS. That year, Guatemala was supported in the methodological development of the National Approach to Safeguards, the design of the Safeguards Information System and the complaints response mechanism; this proposal will be submitted for approval by Project Boards. That year, REDD + safeguards socialization days were held within the framework of the National Convention on Climate Change, with government actors in different regions of the country and the Lenca indigenous people in the western part of the country.

Forest Emission Reference Level (NREF)

Within the framework of the Projects, the first NREF was developed considering the periods: 2000-2006, 2006-2012, and 2012-2016 and Emission Factors as a result of cycles I and II of the National Assessment Forest. The NREF was prepared considering the IPCC guidelines. For its part, the second NRF has already been presented to the UNFCCC and is in the review phase.

The Project allowed the forest cover map to be updated, applying a standardized methodology, contributing to the fulfillment of the commitments assumed by the country in the NDCs. The applied methodology has been standardized, automating the processes and, most importantly, the capacity in the country remains installed.

For its part, Honduras in the new update of the NRF decides to address the five REDD+ activities, which it must monitor and report to the UNFCCC and on which it can receive payments for results:

1. Reduction of emissions due to deforestation;
2. Reduction of emissions from forest degradation;
3. Conservation of forest carbon stocks;
4. Sustainable forest management;
5. Increase in carbon stocks.

Currently, the NRF has already been sent to the UNFCCC and is under review.

The construction of a solid NREF, mainly supported by the ICF and FAO, through the elaboration of images, implementation of remote sensors, updating of maps of dynamics of forest cover change (for the 2018 management), standardization of the methodology and process automation; all from the technical bases that the country has developed since it started with the REDD+ process. Thus, Honduras became one of the few countries in Latin America and the Caribbean that has developed three Forest Inventories, which, under a logic of improvement, achieved historical data modifications to have standardized values that allow monitoring, from now on. Currently, there are tools for the implementation of the five REDD + activities that Honduras has decided to report.

Based on ICF intervention with FAO support, a series of protocols were developed to help strengthen the transparency of the NREF updating process. Currently the country has the following protocols:

- Protocol 1. Definition of Forest.
- Protocol 2. RapidEye Classification Forest Map and Land Cover of Honduras.
- Protocol 3. Methodology Preparation Map Forest cover 2012 Landsat.
- Protocol 4. Typology of Honduran Forests.
- Protocol 5. Loss Generation Forest Cover.
- Protocol 6. Methodology Preparation Map Changes by Deforestation.
- Protocol 7. Segmentation of Monteverdi Satellite Images.
- Protocol 8. Validation and Accuracy Map of Changes Deforestation Temporalities 2000-2006 -2012-2016.
- Protocol 9. Survey Manual Field National Forest Assessment Honduras 2005-2006.
- Protocol 10. Field Manual for the Establishment of the UMs and Plots 2014-2015.
- Protocol 11. Calculation Procedure in the Honduran INF Database.
- Protocol 12. Framework Quality Control Methodology of the II Forest Assessment in Honduras.
- Protocol 13. Homologation of Activity Data and Emission Factors.

These protocols establish the considerations that define the scope of measurement and reporting of REDD+ activities in Honduras.

In 2014, following the plague of the weevil *Dendroctonus frontalis sp.*, which was affected between 2013 and 2016, 508.750 ha of coniferous forests, in the country the changes were very important, it is clear that the significant forest loss was central to both the government Regarding decision-making and investment priorities, as for the general population that visualized the true value of the forest, as a precursor to water sources, the abode of biodiversity and, therefore, a direct effect on their lives. This promoted the demand to promote actions of efficient forest management and conservation.

Capacity building

The detail of the capacity building developed is detailed below:

- In the first semester of 2019, a workshop was held with key stakeholders to identify and classify the information available in the framework of the process of updating the Reference Level, taking into account the IPCC recommendations on the eve of the inclusion of the category regarding Degradation Forest. A workshop was held with the objective of completing the activity data on changes in forest cover for the period 2016-2018, always within the framework of updating the level, obtaining basic elements for calculating the gross deforestation rate for the period mentioned above.
- Between 2017 and 2018, with the technical support of FAO and the UN-REDD National Program, Honduras developed and finally presented its FREL to the UNFCCC in January 2017, including deforestation information for the period 2000-2016 and a definition of forest following the technical guidelines of the UNFCCC. The technical evaluation of the FREL proposal was carried out from March 13 to 17. 2017 in Bonn, Germany, following decisions 12 / CP.17 and 13 / CP.19 UNFCCC. The final version of the FREL from Honduras is available at: <https://redd.unfccc.int/submissions.html?country=hnd>
- In 2016, technical workshops were held to establish the guidelines to carry out the methodological protocols for the maps of change, coverage and emission factors. The use categories (broadleaf, conifer, mangrove and dry forest) were homologated for the Landsat, high-resolution maps and the National Forest Inventory. Which was socialized with the entire technical monitoring team and with the heads of the ICF department. A base forest cover 2012 map was constructed with Landsat images (from the official map of the country). In reference to the National Forest Assessment, quality control was carried out to ensure the quality and reliability of the data collected and to verify in the field the conformity of the methodology used with what was stipulated in the field manual.

Preparation progress

Next, the detail of the components and the expected products, described in the PRODOCs, is presented and an evaluation is made of the level of compliance with the goals and products.

The level of compliance is evaluated by colors considering¹

	Considerable advance
	Good progress, development needs to be continued
	Development needs to be continued
	Still shows no progress

¹ The scoring methodology responds to the four assessment categories proposed in "The Guide to Readiness Assessment Framework of the FCPF" (FCPF, 2013).

Figure 1. Summary of progress of funded FCPF activities.

Sub result	Goals	Level of compliance
Result 1 FCPF: Honduras has a Strategy to Reduce Deforestation, in the context of REDD +, agreed with the key actors.		
1a: Honduras has the spaces for coordination, dialogue and consultation of the National Strategy to Reduce Deforestation in the context of REDD +, with the key actors.	1.1 At least three strategic options to reduce deforestation in the context of REDD have been validated and made viable, the same designed with a gender focus and participation of women from PIAH and agroforestry.	
	1.2 Two legal or policy instruments adopted by an ENREDD + and its operational framework.	
	Number of legal or policy instruments that adopt an ENREDD + and its operational framework.	
	1.3 The nine indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples through their representative organizations with gender equality.	The Project worked as much as possible, but there are substantive issues that must continue to be worked on to achieve the final objective of gender equality.
	1.4 Three coordination platforms (REDD + Sub Committee, CONASASH and the Climate Finance Committee) functioning and contributing to ENREDD + integrated with the participation of women from the PIAHs and agroforestry.	It should be noted that the Climate Finance Committee has not been operational since 2017.
	1.5 100% of the financing needs defined in the financial sustainability strategy have identified a source of financing and possible alliances.	Financial needs were defined but require greater precision.
Outcome 2 FCPF: Created the enabling framework under relevant international parameters, to implement the National Strategy to Reduce Deforestation in the context of REDD + (including the definition of a national reference level for forest emissions and / or a national reference level forest and a SIS).		
2a. Created the national enabling framework to implement the National Strategy to Reduce Deforestation in the context of REDD+.	2.1 100% of the strategic options to reduce deforestation in the context of REDD + have identified the elements of the enabling framework for their implementation	ENREDD does not prioritize all areas where deforestation is a central factor.
	2.2 Honduras has a financial mechanism that enables the possibility of using economic resources related to emissions reduction in the context of REDD +.	
	2.3 Honduras has a computer module (National Forest Registry) that enables the registration of actions related to the implementation of the ENREDD+.	
	2.4 Honduras has a Forest Emission Reference Level presented to the UNFCCC for a specific reference period and its updates.	
	2.5 Honduras has a Forest Monitoring System that allows measuring GHG emissions from deforestation and pilot sites to measure its operation.	
	2.6 Honduras has a Safeguards Information System built in a participatory manner among all the actors that allows evaluating the way in which Honduras respects and promotes REDD+ safeguards.	
Result 3² FCPF: Honduras prepared for the effective implementation of REDD + at the national and sub-national level through institutional arrangements and platforms that consolidate effective participation and coordination among the PIAH and with mechanisms for access to climate finance.		

² Result 3 of the FCPF Project was executed with additional funds, arranged in the final phase of the Project to complement the scope of the other two results initially proposed in the PRODOC.

Sub result	Goals	Level of compliance
	3.1 At least one agreed protocol, in a participatory manner, for the implementation of consultations on REDD + to the PIAH.	
	3.2 At least three Action plans (1 national and 2 sub-national) for the implementation of the ENREDD +.	
	3.3 At least 20 relevant institutions / organizations that have participated in the validation and socialization of the ENREDD+.	
	3.4 A developed financing strategy.	The Financial Strategy was developed but requires greater specificity.
	3.5 At least one proposal for resource mobilizations prepared.	
	3.6 A reference level of emissions from deforestation and degradation with improved information based on the comments of the UNFCCC technical evaluation.	
	3.7 At least 50 ICF technicians and other relevant actors with the capacities to improve the forest reference level.	
	3.8 At least 40 technicians from relevant institutions with the capacities to maintain the SNMB.	
	3.9 A summary of information on Honduras' approach to REDD + social and environmental safeguards presented to the UNFCCC.	
	3.10 At least 80 people (at least 30% women) have participated in the validation of the SIS and the complaints and claims mechanism.	
	3.11 At least 30% of inputs taken into account and incorporated into the SIS and complaints and claims mechanism.	
	3.12 At least 10 technicians from relevant entities with the capacities to maintain the Honduran SIS (data disaggregated by sex)	
	3.13 A REDD+ complaints and reporting mechanism developed and operational.	No dissemination and training processes were carried out on the Mechanism.
	3.14 At least 500 people informed and 30 trained (at least 40% women) in the use of the complaints and claims mechanism.	There is no comprehensive process of dissemination of the Mechanism
	3.15 At least three measures from the MGAS resulting from the SESA integrated into the ENREDD + and / or SIS of Honduras.	

Source: (FCPF, 2014)

What were the main achievements of REDD + readiness in your country in the last year?

- For example, x number of people attended REDD + consultations (disaggregated by sex, if information exists), the national REDD + strategy was finalized, the government formally adopted national REDD + policies, NFMS were established, an association agreement with private sector entities.

The FCPF Project in Honduras adopted an approach aligned to the Country Vision, nation plans and government plans, consistent with each other and consistent with the aspirations of Honduran society. A National REDD+ Strategy was developed, supported by a broad process of consultation and communication with different actors. Policies, Actions and Measures were socialized with the actors of the different sectors related to the country preparation process and who are directly and indirectly related to climate change and land use.

The ENREDD+ broadly guides the Central Government, which has shown wide interest in the Program during its execution, based on two specific Programs. Additionally, a financing strategy was prepared that defines the governance body, executing unit, the structure of a capitalizable financing fund, and the bankable financial structure. The ENREDD+ was prepared within the framework of joint work with MiAmbiente + and was arranged with senior government officials.

The Project contributed by preparing a spatial analysis of additional social and environmental benefits to the carbon benefits, which will allow the identification of areas for subsequent actions related to strengthening the conservation and sustainable management of forest resources, established in the National Conservation Program of Forest Ecosystems, which provide a greater number of benefits and possible synergies and interconnections with other national policies.

The products of the SIS, National Safeguards Approach, Methodology for the Construction of a Consultation Protocol within the framework of REDD +, the ENREDD + Complaints, Complaints and Conflict Management Mechanism were socialized and validated and the Cultural Safeguard, with the organizations that make up the Lenca Indigenous Peoples Unity Table of Honduras (MUIPLH), CONPAH, the group of women who make up the School for the Equality and Empowerment of Rural Women, as well as in the CONASASH framework.

The SIGMOF was legalized, built and operationalized for the construction of a National Forest Monitoring System for periodic monitoring and the dissemination of official information from the forestry sector. Additionally, a proposed document for Community Forest Monitoring in Honduras and its articulation with the SIGMOF was built in a participatory manner. With these bases, CO₂ emissions derived from deforestation were estimated, which were presented in the Forest Emissions Reference Level (NREF / NRF) sent to the UNFCCC in 2017 and approved in 2018.

As for the involvement of actors, institutional alliances were established with MiAmbiente+, the National Institute for Women, "Ciudad Mujer", and the School for the Equality and Empowerment of Rural Women was developed.

Regarding the technical part, a workshop was held with government personnel to establish a work route on the subject of country degradation, in terms of its definition, determination of methodologies and its quantification. A prediction model for areas affected by bark beetle plague was also developed, based on biophysical and climatic variables; The risks of attacks by the plague were zoned, to have a scientific basis that allows strategic planning in actions related to changes in land use in the implementation phase of the ENREDD+, complemented by a model of potential deforestation scenarios in Honduras. , to later estimate the CO_{2e} emissions associated with future deforestation and in the face of forest restoration actions.

Regarding the ENREDD+ financial mechanism, a training program on Environmental and Social Risk Analysis was developed for the management and technical staff of the Honduran Bank for Production and Housing (BANHPROVI), the state financial institution that is expected to be the implementer of the mechanism financial. The BANHPROVI Environmental and Social Situation Diagnosis was also prepared, building the roadmap and structure of its Social and Environmental Policy, which will allow it to comply with the requirements to access international funds.

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

The REDD+ Process in Honduras managed to strengthen synergies with many actors, plans, programs and projects in the country. As a result of this process, the following was achieved:

- Creation of the OPEV, a structure that defined as part of its actions the operationalization of the Strategy Programs, and the creation of a bankable financing fund for the implementation of the ENREDD+.

- Honduras has a first NREF / NRF on deforestation, presented in accordance with the guidelines established by the UNFCCC. There is a methodology to determine forest losses, offering an operational tool to the institutions in charge to carry out actions aimed at the recovery of forest areas.
- A technical-legal document has been prepared that protects the SNMB that allows the compilation, systematization, analysis and reporting of information regarding forest monitoring of forests.
- Capacities have been strengthened for the National Government in the construction of REDD + pillars so that the country is ready for a mechanism that improves the quantity and quality of existing forests with established methodologies to measure, monitor and report.

On the other hand, during its implementation, the Project made synergies with the following initiatives: REDD / CCAD-GIZ Project, AVA-FLEG Voluntary Association Agreement with the European Union, with the OCP projects, Sustainable Productive Landscapes and the Coastal Marine project (GEF 5), Agroforestry Landscapes (GEF 6), with the GIZ / EU CLIFOR project, EU Forest Sector Modernization project, USAID Regional Climate Change Program (IUCN, CATIE, CARE, TERRA, DAI, Global), with the IDB Sustainable Forest Management project and the UNEP LULUCF NDC Project. Coordination spaces were held with all these projects and results were shared during various stages of the project.

b. Major changes in technical design or approach related to project activities.

Considering that in 2017 additional FCPF funds were approved for Honduras to complete the REDD + readiness process, in December 2017 a substantial review of the project was carried out, which was submitted to the project board to report the five activities additional under the new product: "Honduras prepared for the effective implementation of REDD + at the national and sub-national level through institutional arrangements and platforms that consolidate effective participation and coordination among the PIAH and with mechanisms for access to climate finance. MiAmbiente + and UNDP officially signed the project review on March 26, 2018, and the Steering Committee approved AWP 2018 in August 2018.

The Steering Committee also reaffirmed the mandate to develop a UN agreement with the United Nations between UNDP and FAO that was first agreed at the December 2017 meeting. The UN agreement with the United Nations states that the FAO will carry out the activities of the additional funds, in particular the activities related to update 3.3 "On FREL, considering the recommendations of the technical evaluation of the UNFCCC; and 3.4" Capacity building, validation, and testing of the National Monitoring System Forestry at the national and sub-national level. "The objective was to obtain a continuation of all the knowledge and experience acquired by the national REDD + team that worked with FAO in the UN-REDD National Program.

Does your National REDD + Strategy or Plan of Action include activities that directly aim to conserve and improve livelihoods (for example, one of your program's objectives is explicitly geared towards livelihoods; your approach to non-benefits? carbon explicitly incorporates livelihoods)?

- *(Indicator 3.2.b: number of Participants from REDD + RF Countries whose REDD + Strategies include activities that directly aim to conserve and improve livelihoods)*

YES	X	NO	
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If yes, please provide more details along with attachments or references to documentation that describes your approach:

The ENREDD+ of Honduras establishes a total of 6 Policies, Actions and Measures, each with a strategic guideline and in turn with strategic actions that guarantee the implementation of actions aimed at reducing emissions from deforestation that are intended to provide a response to climate change and ensure the Transition to a less vulnerable society and a low carbon economy needs to address policies and measures aimed at reducing poverty, promoting social inclusion and creating sources of employment.

Does your National REDD+ Strategy or Action Plan include activities that directly aim to conserve biodiversity (for example, one of the objectives of your program is explicitly geared towards conserving biodiversity; your non-carbon benefits approach explicitly incorporates conservation of biodiversity)?

- (Indicator 3.3.b: number of Participants of REDD+ RF Countries whose REDD+ Strategies include activities that directly aim to conserve biodiversity)

YES	X	NO	
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If yes, please provide more details along with attachments or references to documentation that describes your approach.

The elaboration of an Ecosystem Conservation Program that guarantees forest cover and its biodiversity in the different protected areas of the country is contemplated. It is also recognized that the ENREDD+ is consistent with other environmental policies aimed at carrying out adequate management of the country's biodiversity and natural resources.

To help understand the FCPF's strengths, weaknesses, and contributions to REDD +, please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following statements:

- (Indicator 4.B: evaluation of the Participating Countries on the role of the FCPF in national REDD + processes and their contribution to them).

	Strongly disagree	In disagreement	Neutral	Agree	Completely agree
FCPF support has had a central influence on the development of our national REDD + systems and processes					X
FCPF support has improved the quality of our national REDD + systems and processes					X
FCPF support has improved national capacities to develop and execute REDD + projects					X
The support of the FCPF has helped to ensure the substantial participation of multiple actors (namely IP women, CSOs and local communities) in our national REDD+ systems and processes.					X

Comments / clarifications, if applicable:

The Project was very important to rehabilitate the conversation between the Central Government and the indigenous and Afro-Honduran communities, it served as an intermediary in a moment of break that prevented the advancement of both parties. On the other hand, important skills, tools and instruments

were generated, leaving the technical and institutional capacities installed for the implementation of the ENREDD+.

The country has reinforced and created spaces and procedures to facilitate the effective participation of relevant actors at national and sub-national levels, including measures for the effective participation of women during REDD + preparation.

The creation of the REDD + Academy, which generated a training process at the national level, training the technical staff of the Municipal Environmental Units, Municipal Women's Units, in the 298 municipalities of the country and the staff of the ICF and MiAmbiente+ Regional Offices.

During the implementation of the Project, MiAmbiente+ managed to institutionalize the REDD+ process, actions that finally materialize with the creation of the OPEV ensures the streamlining and implementation of the ENREDD+ implementation process.

To help evaluate the usefulness and application of the FCPF knowledge products (publications, seminars, learning events, Web resources), please indicate the extent to which you agree with the following statements:

- *(Indicator 4.3.a: degree to which learning, evidence and knowledge products of the FCPF are used by the Participating Countries)*

	Strongly disagree	In disagreement	Neutral	Agree	Completely agree
We frequently access FCPF knowledge products for information related to REDD+.				X	
The FCPF knowledge products are relevant to our information requirements related to REDD+.					X
The FCPF knowledge products are sufficient to address all of our REDD+ related information requirements.				X	
The FCPF website is a useful resource for accessing FCPF and REDD + related information.				X	

Comments / clarifications, if applicable:

All the information is available at: <https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/country/honduras>

5. Project risks and problems

What were the main REDD + preparation challenges or problems in the last year?

- *For example, lack of commitment from key actors, political barriers, insufficient financing.*

The Project was very important to rehabilitate the conversation between the Central Government and the indigenous and Afro-Honduran communities, it served as an intermediary in a moment of break that prevented the advancement of both parties. On the other hand, important skills, tools and instruments were generated, leaving the technical and institutional capacities installed for the implementation of the ENREDD+.

The country has reinforced and created spaces and procedures to facilitate the effective participation of relevant actors at national and sub-national levels, including measures for the effective participation of women during REDD+ preparation.

The creation of the REDD+ Academy, which generated a training process at the national level, training the technical staff of the Municipal Environmental Units, Municipal Women's Units, in the 298 municipalities of the country and the staff of the Regional Offices of the ICF and MiAmbiente+ .

During the implementation of the Project, MiAmbiente+ managed to institutionalize the REDD + process, actions that finally materialize with the creation of the OPEV ensures the streamlining and implementation of the ENREDD + implementation process.

Internal risks

The change of technical and administrative staff in government counterparts, especially within the project, specifically in the coordination and administration of the project and its work dynamics, caused delays in the development of the planning of activities of the technical team, This generated information transfer gaps between one technical staff and the other, as well as the administrative dynamics between UNDP and project staff, at the time of the presentation of disbursements for the execution of technical activities as planned in the Annual planification; It should be noted that this situation also happened at the level of the technical team in charge of the REDD + pillars, as well as technical staff from ICF, MiAmbiente+ and the Civil Society institutions with which actions were carried out.

Institutional changes due to the emergence of new government structures generated confusion among the actors most closely linked to the REDD + process. Given these types of changes in existing structures and those created with the aim of supporting the implementation and compliance processes of the NDCs in the LULUCF sector. This situation is an opportunity to achieve validation of the Warsaw framework from other perspectives.

External risks

Changes in government structures and / or political actors, causing changes in the priorities and in the work dynamics of the technical team. As the case of the new country structure in charge of carrying out this REDD+ theme, such as the OPEV, which comes to take over the functions that were previously in the MiAmbiente +. This situation slows down the processes already underway, taking into account the involvement of other actors in the framework of the OPEV's operationalization.

The Climate Change Management and Monitoring Unit, within the DNCC, must be operationalized as the body in charge of periodically monitoring climate indicators in terms of mitigation and adaptation, all in order to comply with international commitments, generating information in accordance with the provisions of the country's Climate Agenda. This issue, as well as the determination of roles and functions of government agencies are in the process of being defined.

Currently, the commitment of the different institutions linked to the land use sector cannot be obtained, since only the ICF SIGMOF platform is operational, pending the same process for the SAG, INA and the Property Institute, who must create their platform according to competencies and feed the UGMCC.

6. Learned lessons

The main lessons learned are presented below:

An important success was the organization of CONASASH and the preparation of the “Indigenous and Afro-descendant Cultural Safeguard within the framework of REDD+”, developed on the basis of a request

from indigenous and Afro-Honduran communities, as their opinion and needs were not reflected in the Cancun Safeguards, a process that was very novel in the region and that managed to promote the appropriation of this sector. The document is an extension of the precepts established by the Cancun Safeguards C³ and D⁴, and includes topics such as education (traditional medicine, food sovereignty, new forms of safeguarding, food and education), as well as customary law (revision of laws secondary schools in the country, application of indigenous justice in the territories, criminalization, hoarding, strict compliance with acquired rights, self-determination of indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants).

The value of the United Nations Inter-agency in the National process. The role of United Nations Agencies were essential for the technical orientations of the Program, and contributions to the countries REDD + process. This supported the incorporation of international standards, social and environmental issues of the United Nations that enriched the actions and measures adopted throughout the preparation process.

The hiring of teams for the execution of consultancies that require technical specialties, but also strategic, should consider the formation of multidisciplinary teams that include local personnel who have worked in REDD + and know not only the objectives and progress of the Projects, but also the context social, economic, environmental and above all political in the country, so as not to duplicate efforts and to work within a framework of broad vision. The option of including among the activities of the executing team, the preparation of especially strategic documents, which in practice proved to be more efficient than the foreign contracted foreign companies, should also be analyzed.

Political will is a preponderant factor, statistics indicate that there is less change in land use, but that activities in areas subject to land use change such as palm, cocoa and coffee crops have intensified, so it is urgent work with these areas and focus on productive efficiency.

7. Conclusion

The situation that the world is going through in the face of the covid-19 (coronavirus) pandemic generates great uncertainty in all areas, on the one hand, it is very likely that the activities planned for the implementation of the ENREDD+ will be suspended for several months, considering that the priorities of all institutions and relevant actors have changed.

However, before this health crisis, as a society we were already facing enormous challenges that, logically, have been relegated by the pressing current health emergency. But issues such as climate change, deforestation and loss of biodiversity are still present and connected to the situation we are living in and in fact make us realize the need to act in coordination and together, and to visualize this situation as an opportunity to promote the REDD+ process in Honduras as a priority.

The Project managed to meet its objectives, focused on supporting and collaborating in the preparation of REDD+ in Honduras; generating a solid strategic knowledge base, tools, mechanisms and instruments that will serve for the implementation of the ENREDD+. Strategically, it was possible to revive the conversation between the Central Government, the PIAH and part of the private sector, highlighting the participation of agroforestry groups; becoming the intermediary in a moment of break that prevented the

³ Safeguard C: Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities, taking into account relevant international obligations and national circumstances and legislation, and bearing in mind that the United Nations General Assembly has approved the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

⁴ Safeguard D: The full and effective participation of stakeholders, particularly indigenous peoples and local communities.

progress of the process. The country managed to create spaces and procedures to facilitate the participation of relevant actors at the national and sub-national levels.

One aspect that determined the success of the Project was the important political support received throughout its implementation. The Central Government appropriated the REDD + Process and became an important strategic support that was consolidated in the institutionalization through the creation of the OPEV as an operational arm of the ENREDD+.

The PIAH were widely benefited by this process, the indigenous leaders highlight that the Projects supported through capacity development and empowerment, which had an impact on the adequate participation of the REDD+ preparation process, the preparation of the preliminary draft of the Prior Consultation Law, Free and Informed, which is currently under evaluation, and in its participation in the negotiation of the AVA-FLEGT agreement, a highly relevant aspect considering that forest production in the country is 567,000 m³ annually, representing a value of approximately USD 14 million in 2016 (USD 25 / m³ as weighted average); the primary forest industry transforms this value into approximately USD 97 million per year in primary products. For their part, product exports amount to 176,000 m³ with an approximate value of USD 57 million per year, although exports to the EU are not currently relevant specifically, from the point of view of indigenous peoples and peasant organizations, mainly agroforestry cooperatives, AVA-FLEGT and REDD+ actions represent multi-level coordination opportunities for political advocacy.

Despite the progress, several challenges that go beyond the Project remain to be faced, which will need to be considered, in addition to the situation, for the implementation of the ENREDD+, such as:

- The possible benefit distribution schemes for REDD+ for the different relevant actors, particularly for indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples, require further study in order to be implemented, structural issues such as land tenure, flight rights and funds should be reviewed, it is required to develop a transparent and participatory discussion and definition process.
- Achieve greater involvement of the agricultural and livestock sector, two very important sectors due to their LULUCUF relationship and land tenure, which are factors that determine the creation of a benefit distribution system in the ENREDD+.
- Pilot projects or schemes can be used to test different distribution schemes while defining them.
- The REDD + strategy must be clearly aligned with the country's development strategy, especially in conflictive sectors such as mining and the construction of hydroelectric plants, since a midpoint must be found between activities that want to reduce emissions with processes that run counter to and that generate noise in the key actors.

The implementation of the ENREDD+ will only be possible within the framework of the transparency promoted by the Honduran Central Government and respect for the protocols, the Life Plans and the Territorial Plans for Integral Development, held by the PIAH; if this important part is breached, it is very possible that protests will arise among the communities and they will refuse to be part of the implementation of the Strategy. On the other hand, point out the importance of Local Governments that must be empowered and maintain close coordination.

8. Financial state

Detail the amount of all the financing received in support of the development and realization of your national REDD + preparation process from the date your R-PP was signed. Figures should only include funding obtained (i.e. fully committed). Ex ante (unconfirmed) financing or contributions in kind should not be included:

- (Indicator 1.B: amount of financing mobilized to support the REDD + preparation process; disaggregated by public, private, grants, loans).

Figure 2. Financing sources.

Monto (USD)	Source	Public or private financing?	Grant, loan or other?
3.800.000	Preparation Funds FCPF	Public	Grant
3.609.645	ONU-REDD	Public	Grant
2.265.250	Additional Preparation Funds FCPF	Public	Grant

Figure 3. Financial evaluation of the FCPF Project.

(USD)	Planned	Executed	% of execution	Expenses PNUD - TRACK	TOTAL Executed
Initiation Plan	183.350	163.803	89%	52.760	216.563
Preparation Funds	3.616.650	3.883.633	107%	13.745,11	3.897.378
Additional Preparation Funds	2.265.250	2.257.053	99,6%	0	2.257.053
FCPF Total	6.065.250	6.304.489		66.505	6.370.994

The FCPF Project was well executed and additional funds were needed to complete the preparation.

Figure 4. Financial evaluation of the FCPF project by component

(USD)	Initiation Plan	Preparation Funds	Additional Preparation Funds
Component 1: Participation mechanisms	163.803,31	2.762.237,68	392.719,47
Component 2: ENREDD + Socialization		1.121.395,69	441.988,36
Component 3: NREF update			111.219,38
Component 4: SNMF testing			745.562,55
Component 5: REDD Safeguards			251.545,78
Project Management and Monitoring			314.017,25
PNUD - Track	52.760	13.745,11	
TOTAL	216.563,04	3.897.378,48	2.257.052,79

The execution details are described below by component, year and stage of the Project:

Figure 5. Financial evaluation by component and by year of execution "Initiation Plan".

COMPONENT	2013	2014	TOTAL
C1	81.114,71	135.448,33	216,563.04
TOTAL	81.114,71	135.448,33	216,563.04

Figure 6. Financial evaluation by component and by year of execution "Preparation funds".

COMPONENTE	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	TOTAL
C1	236.801,56	750.074,19	856.728,28	610.615,28	181.495,56	140.267,92	2.775.982,79
C2	35.252,68	146.466,02	262.210,27	532.141,37	145.325,35		1.121.395,69
TOTAL	272.054,24	896.540,21	1.118.938,55	1.142.756,65	326.820,91	140.267,92	3.897.378,48

Figure 7. Financial evaluation by component and by year of execution "Additional preparation funds".

COMPONENT	2018	2019	2020	TOTAL
C1	110.473,74	255.091,09	27.154,64	392.719,47
C2	65.531,70	342.222,06	34.234,60	441.988,36
C3	33.432,30	76.862,05	925,03	111.219,38
C4	125.887,89	605.708,77	13.965,89	745.562,55
C5	105.016,20	141.519,62	5.009,96	251.545,78
C6	99.982,90	212.045,41	1.988,94	314.017,25
TOTAL	540,324.73	1.633.449,00	83.279,06	2.257.052,79