



SGP The GEF
Small Grants
Programme



SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2023)

HONDURAS



COUNTRY REPORT CARD

FY 2017-2023

| PORTFOLIO PROFILE SINCE INCEPTION | | | |
|--|-------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Country Programme Name | Honduras | | |
| Year Started | 2002 | | |
| | GEF | Non-GEF | Total |
| Number of projects | 213 | 35 | 248 |
| Grant amount committed | 6,848,379 | 877,989 | 7,726,368 |
| Project level co-financing in cash | 1,111,516 | 83,802 | 1,195,318 |
| Project level co-financing in kind | 7,289,123 | 1,073,458 | 8,362,580 |
| Total co-financing * | 10,435,887 | | |
| Source: SGP database as of 2023 | | | |
| * Total co-financing = Total project level co-financing (in cash and in kind) + Non-GEF grant amount committed | | | |

| | July 2017 - June 2018 | July 2018 - June 2019 | July 2020 - June 2021 | July 2021 - June 2022 | July 2022 - June 2023 | Total Value 2016 - 2023 |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects) | | | | | | |
| Biodiversity | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 8 | 12 |
| Climate Change | 4 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 6 |
| Capacity Development | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| International Waters | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | 3 |
| Total Projects Completed | 7 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 22 |

Source: Reporting by Country Programme as part of Annual Monitoring Process (2016-2023)

| | July 2016 - June 2017 | July 2017 - June 2018 | July 2018 - June 2019 | July 2019 - June 2020 | July 2020 - June 2021 | July 2021 - June 2022 | July 2022 - June 2023 | Total Value 2016 - 2023 ** |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ** Kindly note the total values 2016-2023 have undergone comprehensive quality assurance that supports aggregation of results over time. This includes removal of duplicative data over time and/or inclusion of more results based on verification by SGP country teams. | | | | | | | | |
| PROGRESS TOWARDS FOCAL AREA OBJECTIVES | | | | | | | | |
| Biodiversity | | | | | | | | |
| Number of biodiversity projects completed | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | 1 | 8 | 12 |
| Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced | - | 3 | 1 | - | - | 2 | 3 | 9 |
| Hectares of PAs | - | 24,484 | 16,000 | - | - | 40 | 20,976 | 61,500 |
| Number of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs) positively influenced | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 2 |
| Hectares of ICCAs | - | 11,490 | - | - | - | 50 | - | 11,540 |
| Number of biodiversity-based products sustainably produced | - | 4 | 10 | - | - | - | - | 14 |
| Number of significant species conserved | - | 8 | 9 | - | - | 4 | 4 | 25 |
| Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use | - | 150,000 | 16,000 | - | - | 90 | 20,976 | 187,066 |
| Climate Change | | | | | | | | |
| Number of climate change projects completed | - | 4 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 6 |
| Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no) | - | - | Yes | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated through completed projects | - | 20 | 1,508 | - | - | 40 | - | 1,568 |

| | July 2016 - June 2017 | July 2017 - June 2018 | July 2018 - June 2019 | July 2019 - June 2020 | July 2020 - June 2021 | July 2021 - June 2022 | July 2022 - June 2023 | Total Value 2016 - 2023 ** |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others) | - | 132 | 37 | - | - | - | - | 169 |
| Breakdown of projects | | | | | | | | |
| Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects | - | 4 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| Energy efficiency solutions projects | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| International Waters | | | | | | | | |
| Number of international waters projects completed | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | 3 |
| Number of seascapes/inland freshwater landscapes | - | - | - | - | 2 | 4 | - | 6 |
| Land based pollution reduced (tons) | - | - | - | - | 296 | 50 | - | 346 |
| Hectares of marine/coastal areas of fishing grounds brought under sustainable management | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| Hectares of seascapes covered under improved community conservation and sustainable use management systems | - | - | - | - | 100 | 20 | - | 120 |
| Capacity Development | | | | | | | | |
| Number of capacity development projects completed | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Number of community-based organizations with strengthened capacities | - | 16 | - | - | 7 | - | - | 23 |
| Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level | - | 200 | - | - | 60 | - | - | 260 |

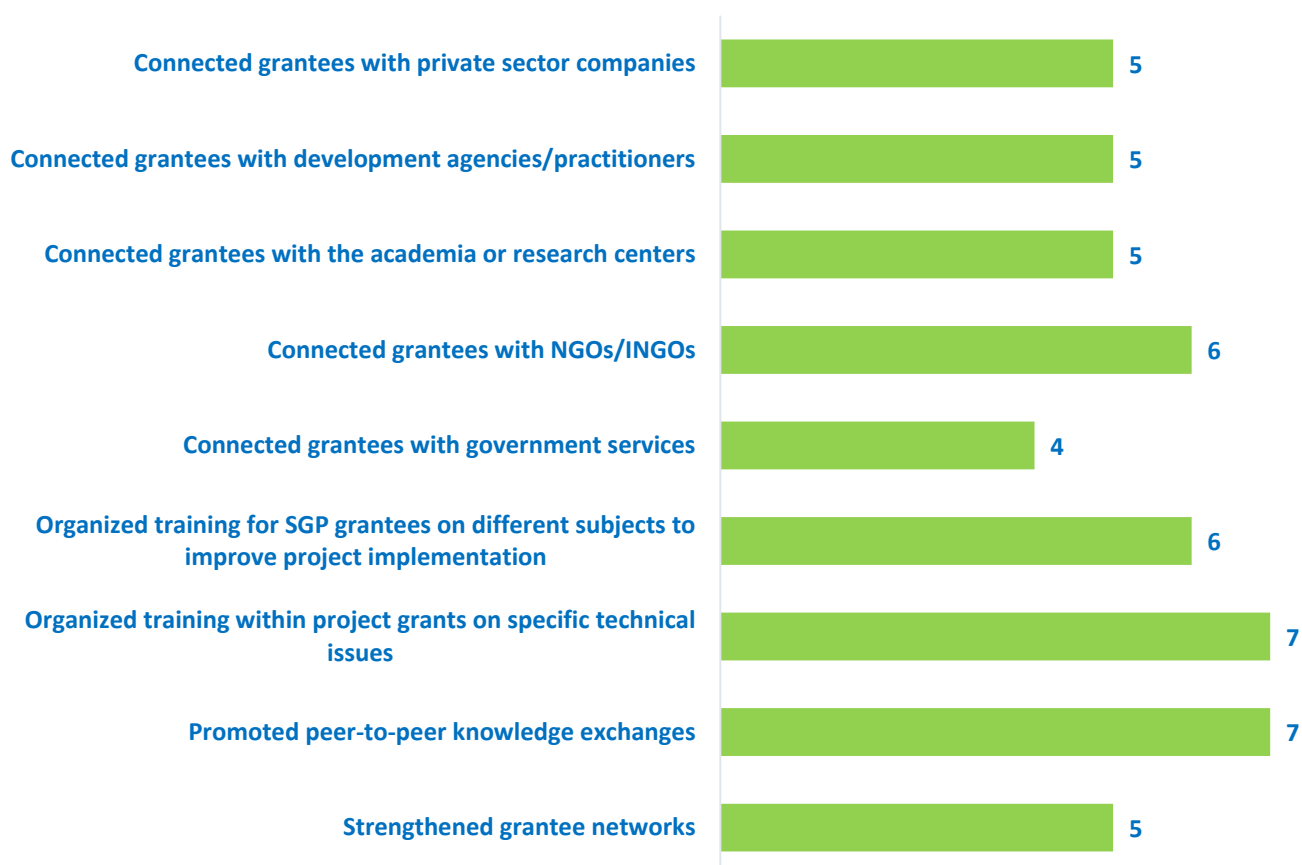
| | July 2016 - June 2017 | July 2017 - June 2018 | July 2018 - June 2019 | July 2019 - June 2020 | July 2020 - June 2021 | July 2021 - June 2022 | July 2022 - June 2023 | Total Value 2016 - 2023 ** |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| GRANTMAKER PLUS | | | | | | | | |
| CSO-Government Dialogue | | | | | | | | |
| Number of CSO-government dialogues supported | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 12 |
| Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues | 8 | 16 | 3 | 63 | 8 | 18 | 25 | 141 |
| South-South Exchange | | | | | | | | |
| Number of South-South exchanges supported | 1 | 1 | 3 | - | 4 | - | - | 9 |
| Gender | | | | | | | | |
| Number of gender responsive completed projects | - | 7 | 2 | - | 2 | 3 | 8 | 22 |
| Number of completed projects led by women | - | 5 | 2 | - | 2 | 1 | - | 10 |
| Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no) | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 7 |
| Indigenous Peoples | | | | | | | | |
| Number of completed projects that included indigenous peoples | - | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | - | 3 |
| Number of indigenous leaders with improved capacities | - | 8 | - | - | - | 7 | - | 15 |
| Programme Management: NSC IP focal point (yes/no) | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 7 |
| Ways to encourage IP projects | | | | | | | | |
| Proposals accepted using participatory video (yes/no) | - | - | - | Yes | - | - | - | 1 |
| Involved indigenous peoples in NSC and/or TAG (yes/no) | - | Yes | - | Yes | - | Yes | - | 3 |
| Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no) | - | Yes | - | Yes | - | Yes | - | 3 |
| Youth | | | | | | | | |
| Number of completed projects that included youth | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 2 |

| | July 2016 - June 2017 | July 2017 - June 2018 | July 2018 - June 2019 | July 2019 - June 2020 | July 2020 - June 2021 | July 2021 - June 2022 | July 2022 - June 2023 | Total Value 2016 - 2023 ** |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| Number of youth organizations | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no) | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 7 |
| BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods) | | | | | | | | |
| Projects replicated or scaled up | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Projects with policy influence | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | 2 |
| Projects improving livelihoods of communities | - | 9 | 2 | - | 2 | 3 | - | 16 |
| PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS | | | | | | | | |
| Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted | 1 | 7 | 4 | 1 | - | 6 | 4 | 23 |
| Community-level trainings conducted | 4 | 7 | 5 | 15 | - | 14 | 24 | 69 |
| Number of projects monitored through field visits | 15 | 20 | 22 | 12 | 10 | 8 | 18 | 105 |
| PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT | | | | | | | | |
| National Steering Committee | | | | | | | | |
| Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 18 |
| Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting | 5 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 5 |

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall aggregated SGP portfolio.

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Capacity Development Strategies (Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)



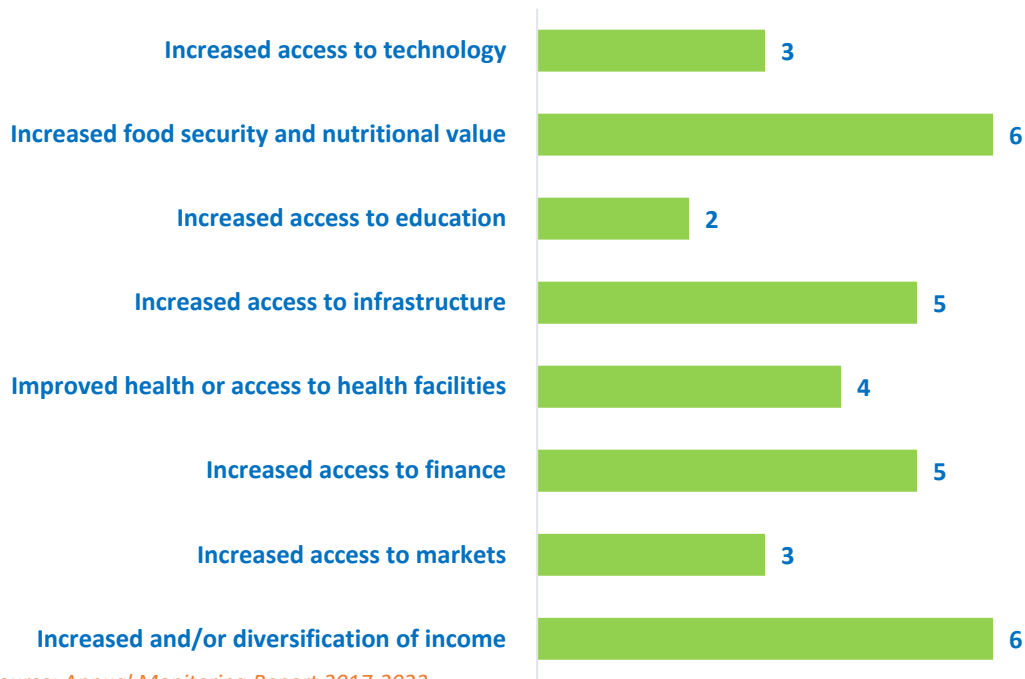
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Gender Mainsreaming Strategies
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



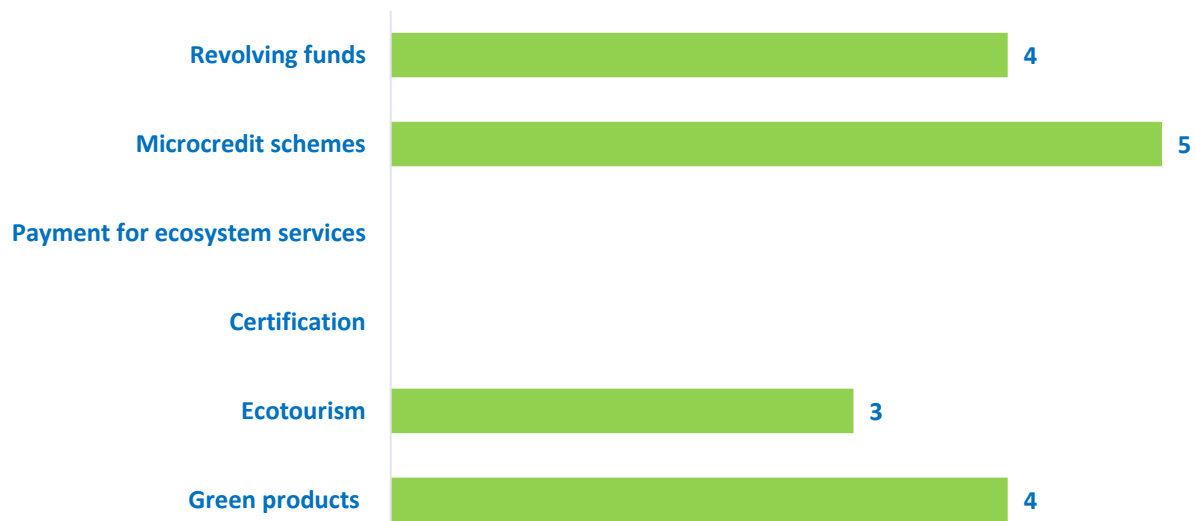
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Strategies to Improve Community Livelihoods and Quality of Life
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Market-based and Financial Mechanisms to Improve Community Livelihoods
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**Number of Years Country Programme Addressed Sustainable Development Goals
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

Climate Change

In **Honduras**, SGP project focused on reduction of CO2 emissions, while providing reliable modern energy services for productive activities to three disadvantaged communities. With this project, SGP worked closely with the grantee -- *Electrical Services Cooperative of Rio Claro (COMISERICLAL)*, which was essential in establishing connection with the communities as well as developing their technical capacity and management structure. Community mobilization supported by SGP had a catalytic effect enabling the communities to attract additional funding of USD 216,666 from several partners including the government of Honduras, national electric utility company, local government and GIZ, allowing them to implement the project on a larger scale. In addition, the partners provided engineering and technical support leading to design improvements which saved USD 73,749 for the project. The Río Claro Small hydro generated 50- 60 KW during dry period and 80-90 KW in winter. As a result, 140 households with 1,184 members directly benefited by receiving access to energy generated by renewable sources. Additionally, 30 households with 150 members in neighboring communities benefitted indirectly by having access to some of the services. The everyday life of beneficiary communities has improved significantly. They are now able to preserve and refrigerate food and medicine (including vaccines and nebulizers), charge their cell phones, as well as extend the hours of work and study because of the access to electricity. In addition, three education centers serving 72 students improved their teaching conditions and are now able to use modern technology. Moreover, the territory of Rio Claro watershed was demarcated and declared protected. In coordination with Municipal Environmental Authority, the communities formed a committee for watershed protection. Two educational centers of the communities organized the planting of 1,000 trees of native species to protect the watershed. With the provision of energy services, the communities started several productive activities including carpentry, welding, manufacturing of dairy products, cultivation of tilapia, tourism and others. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2017-2018)**

International Waters

In **Honduras**, SGP supported MI ESPERANZA NO. 2 on the project “Network of women involved in the collection and management of solid waste for the protection of coastal marine resources”. The project developed three specific components: The first, organizational strengthening raised awareness of the population of *Balfate* about the importance of proper management of solid waste. The members of Mi Esperanza No. 2 undertook training in administrative matters, organizational strengthening, use and maintenance of equipment, and solid waste. These training courses also left installed capacities that allowed members of Mi Esperanza No. 2 to be a self-sustaining organization and manager of their own resources. In the second component generation of employment, the association generated income through the collection of solid waste in the entire community of Río Estaban and other communities such as Bambu, La Colonia and Lucinda. Jobs were also created in garbage collection. In the third component of environmental protection, it improved environmental conditions in the municipality of Balfate, through mangrove restoration work, accompanied by a series of talks in educational centers. Specifically, more than 200 families used cleaning train service provided by the project to carry out proper waste management, which in turn supported restoration of the local red mangroves. As key results, the project prevented at least 288,000 kg of solid waste from entering the sea; four communities were encouraged to reduce waste, resulting in avoiding the contamination of coastal marine resources of the Municipality of *Balfate*, especially the Cayos Cochinos Natural Monument.

As part of COVID adaptation efforts, due to isolation and social distancing restrictions, the community was gravely affected by food shortage. The grantee redirected part of project resources to the establishment of 30 family gardens -- which partially solved the immediate food crisis of 30 households, yielded at least 60 quintals of BOCASHI; and 120 liters of fertilizers and 2 types of liquid Biofertilizers could be processed providing additional and alternate sources of income during the pandemic. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, AMR 2020-2021)**

Social Inclusion – Gender

In **Honduras**, the work of SGP led a woman to become the President of the Ecological Committees of the South of Honduras, an organization historically led and ruled by men. She is the first woman in this decision-making position of the organization **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2018-2019)**

Social Inclusion – Indigenous Peoples

In **Honduras**, a recently completed SGP project implemented by 25 indigenous *Lenca* women, has demonstrated improved techniques in agricultural production, control of forest fires, limiting infestations of invasive weevils, and ways to increase family incomes through strengthening the production of *Lenca* clay handicrafts. The SGP project helped establish 20 locally produced compost systems (*aboneras*) to generate 200 tons of organic fertilizer and installed a 400-meter irrigation network for horticultural production in coordination with USAID. The Institute of Forest Conservation in Honduras later donated 3,000 plants to establish a community nursery and reforested 3 micro-watersheds. Outputs arising from the SGP project included greater practical knowledge and environmental awareness in landscape management and restoration techniques. With regards to the production of handicrafts, a series of workshops were organized on improved furnace technology, leading to the redesign of two separate ceramic kilns, one for burning and the other for smoking. Through the introduction of the energy-efficient kilns, firewood consumption was reduced by 50%, and respiratory diseases amongst indigenous *Lenca* women have greatly diminished. In addition, an exchange was supported with other indigenous artisans at the national level, leading to increased income through the sale of handicrafts in improved quality by the indigenous-led enterprise. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2017-2018)**

ALIGNMENT OF OP7 COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES

This strategy is aligned with the country's priorities and commitments regarding compliance with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and agreements established in the UNDAF 2017-2023.

It is consistent with the National Biological Diversity Strategy and Action Plan 2018-2022 (ENDBPA), formulated within the framework of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) ratified by Honduras in 1995, particularly with the management of Protected Areas, in situ conservation, sustainable use of biodiversity and incentives.

The ENDBPA recognizes the conservation of biodiversity as a pillar for development and poverty reduction and promotes the creation of biological corridors to generate connectivity between biodiversity and productive landscapes; The ENDBPA also prioritizes agrobiodiversity to transform food production systems, including the sustainable use of livestock, forestry and agricultural resources.

The Strategy is also consistent with the Strategic Plan of the National System of Protected Areas (SINAPH) 2010-2020 and its objectives, among them, establishing conditions for the commercialization of environmental services in PAs and developing and implementing business plans for the sustainable use of environmental goods and services.

Furthermore, it is consistent with the National Action Program (PAN) 2005-2021 within the framework of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) ratified by Honduras in 1997, particularly with the objective of the NAP to have as an objective to comprehensively and sustainably address the causes of the degradation of natural resources that promote land degradation and desertification;

The Strategy is linked to the pillars of the NAP of generating resilient food production systems; planning, conservation and reforestation in hydrographic basins; and institutional strengthening and development of local capacities.

It also contributes to the Aichi Targets, specifically with:

- M#1, By 2020 at the latest, people will be aware of the value of biological diversity and the steps they can take for its conservation and sustainable use;
- M#2, By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, will have been at least halved and, where feasible, reduced to close to zero, and significantly degradation and fragmentation;
- M#14, By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including water-related services, and that contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, will have been restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities and poor and vulnerable people.
- M#17, By 2015, each Party will have developed, adopted as a policy instrument, and begun to implement an effective, participatory and up-to-date national biodiversity strategy and action plan.
- M#18, By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, as well as their customary use of biological resources, will be respected. This respect will be subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations and will be fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention through the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities at all relevant levels.

Finally, the Strategy is significantly linked to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, contributing directly to:

- SDG#6, Ensure the availability of water and its sustainable management and sanitation for all;

- SDG#7, Ensure access to affordable, safe, sustainable and modern energy for all;
- SDG#14, Conserve and sustainably use oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development;
- SDG#15, Sustainably manage forests, fight desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss;

It also contributes indirectly to the achievement of the binding SDGs:

- SDG#1, End poverty in all its forms
- SDG#2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture;
- SDG#5, Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls;
- SDG#8, Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all;
- SDG#12, Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns;
- SDG#13, Adopt urgent measures to combat climate change and its effects;
- SDG#17, Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

List of relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programmes:

| Conventions + national planning frameworks | Date of ratification / completion |
|---|--|
| Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) | 29 December, 1993 |
| CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) | 21 February, 1995 |
| Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS) | 12 October, 2014 |
| UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) | 21 March, 1994 |
| UNFCCC National Communications (1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd) | 1 st : 15 November, 2000 2 nd : 5 April, 2012 |
| UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) | 15 December, 2007 |
| UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) | 12 September, 1994 |
| Stockholm Convention (SC) on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) | 17 May, 2004 |
| SC National Implementation Plan (NIP) | 13 January, 2010 |
| Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) | 20 August, 2001-2015 |
| National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) | 2008-2021 |
| GEF-6 National Portfolio Formulation Exercise | 14 April, 2015 |
| Minamata Convention (MC) on Mercury | 25 September, 2014 |

UNDP-implemented Small Grants Programme is delivering integrated results at the country level supporting local level capacities aligned with multiple Multilateral Environmental Conventions. This includes support to work for CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), UNFCCC Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) and National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA), UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP), and localization of Sustainable Development Goals, amongst many others.

METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF COUNTRY REPORT

- Results aggregations over time are only for completed projects.
- With SGP's rolling modality, results reflect all ongoing operational phases during the indicated period. Please refer to the total projects completed on the first page for information in this regard.
- The source of reported results is the annual monitoring process, which is part of the annual monitoring requirements for each country programme. Additionally, evaluative evidence sources have also been leveraged, if available for the country programme.
- This results report benefits from extensive quality assurance. All information across all countries in the portfolio is harmonized, verified, and evidenced before being reported. Several layers of this quality assurance have been implemented in the generation of this report and there are no result duplications across years. This point is important not only for a specific unit of measurement (i.e., indicator selected) but also for results aggregation across years in a given operational phase. Reported results include both direct and indirect global-environmental and socio-economic benefits. This is due to SGP's work in two key areas:
 - SGP works towards behavioural change at individual, organizational, and community levels. Social determinants that shape human interaction with the environment play an important role, especially at the community level, as sustainability and the continuation of environmental gains often depend on them. These factors include positive shifts in knowledge, attitudes, practices, social and cultural norms, and conventions. Such interventions shape not only demand but also communication between community leaders and other influencers in promoting the adoption of environmentally friendly behaviours and practices. Often, SGP projects have ripple effects that go well beyond the direct scope of the project, emphasizing the importance of measuring indirect impact.
 - Encouraging Community Action for Environmental Change. For many years, SGP has focused on promoting and supporting local community groups to bring about broader and sustainable environmental change. This approach is a key aspect of SGP's work and recognizes the power of motivated community groups to create significant impact and drive positive transformation. Community group action refers to informal gatherings of individuals and organizations in the community who share a common belief and purpose. It involves taking practical steps over time to address environmental and socioeconomic challenges and creating positive change. This grassroots-level approach relies on the active involvement and empowerment of the community, with the initial efforts acting as a catalyst for further mobilization. By encouraging self-governance and involving those most affected by the issues, community action can extend its influence to more people in the community, underscoring the importance of measuring indirect impact.