



2019
Project Implementation Review (PIR)



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Sustainable Production Landscapes

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A. Basic Data

Project Information	
UNDP PIMS ID	4741
GEF ID	4590
Title	Delivering multiple global environmental benefits through sustainable management of production landscapes
Country(ies)	Honduras, Honduras
UNDP-GEF Technical Team	Ecosystems and Biodiversity
Project Implementing Partner	Government
Joint Agencies	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Project Type	Full Size

Project Description
<p>1. The project will support the generation of multiple global environmental benefits (GEBs) in two of the country's priority ecoregions that are severely threatened by multiple pressures of local production systems. This project proposes an innovative approach to these threats by adopting multi-sector and multi-stakeholder and landscape-wide approaches that recognize the complex interactions that underlie the impacts of local production systems on GEBs. It will achieve this by removing critical barriers related to policies, markets, finance, governance, resource management planning and technical support.</p>

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Project Implementing Partner	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Other Partners	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>

B. Overall Ratings

Overall DO Rating	Moderately Satisfactory
Overall IP Rating	Moderately Satisfactory
Overall Risk Rating	Low

C. Development Progress

Description					
Objective					
To mainstream biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management and carbon sequestration objectives into production landscapes and sectors in humid broadleaved and dry zone agroecosystems					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2018	Cumulative progress since project start
<p>Improvements in connectivity indices in Texiguat-Pico Pijol (T-PP) and Pico Pijol-Montaña de Yoro (PP-MY) corridors in Target area 1, covering 1,200km².</p> <p>- Nearest neighbour index indicates distance between patches (low values are good for connectivity)</p> <p>- Juxtaposition index indicates homogeneity of distribution of vegetation patches throughout the landscape (high values are good for connectivity)</p>	<p>NEW BASELINE:</p> <p>Nearest neighbour index for patches of woodland and fallow:</p> <p>- 228.8 m T-PP</p> <p>- 251.8 m PP-MY</p> <p>Juxtaposition index for patches of woodland and fallow:</p> <p>- 55.4 % T-PP</p> <p>- 57.6 % PP-MY</p> <p>OLD BASELINE:</p> <p>Nearest neighbour index for patches of woodland and fallow:</p>	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<p>NEW TARGET:</p> <p>Nearest neighbour index for patches of woodland and fallow:</p> <p>- 203.6 m T-PP</p> <p>- 224.1 m PP-MY</p> <p>Juxtaposition index for patches of woodland and fallow:</p> <p>- 61.5% T-PP</p> <p>- 63.0% PP-MY</p> <p>OLD TARGET:</p> <p>Nearest neighbour index for patches of woodland and fallow:</p>	<p>The indicators of connectivity in the corridors contemplated in projectS T-PP and PP-MY, were calculated following the methodology described in the PRODOC, however, after the analysis performed an inconsistency is verified in the units of measurement specified therein. Technically it has been verified that such values can only be represented at the percentage(%) level for the case of the Juxtaposition Index and in meters(m) or decameters(dm) for the nearest neighbor distance. Therefore, based on the methodology, it could be inferred that the metric considered as a target in the PRODOC for this index could refer to 240 m for the T-PP corridor and 420 m for the PP-MY corridor.</p> <p>The Texiguat - Pico Pijol corridor, has an area of 66,168.9 hectares, the analysis of coverage between</p>	<p>The indicator was evaluated and the achievement is reported in the nearest neighbor index in the T-PP corridor, from 132.3 meters to 72.2 meters and in the PP-MY corridor from 130.7 meters in 2017 to 82.3 meters, reducing the distance between forest patches and improving connectivity.</p> <p>The T-PP juxtaposition index increased from 76.4% in 2014 to 62.8%, decreasing the adjacency probably due to a decrease in the conglomerate of forest patches.</p> <p>In the PP-MY corridor an increase of 58.5% was reported in 2017, 66% in 2019.</p>

	<p>- 27,0 in T-PP</p> <p>- 46,7 in PP-MY</p> <p>Juxtaposition index for patches of woodland and fallow:</p> <p>- 83,7 in T-PP</p> <p>58,9 in PP-MY</p>		<p>- 24,0 in T-PP</p> <p>- 42,0 in PP-MY</p> <p>Juxtaposition index for patches of woodland and fallow:</p> <p>- 90,0 in T-PP</p> <p>65,0 in PP-MY</p>	<p>2014 and 2017 show an increase of 6% -8%, in the forest, agriculture and pasture classes.</p> <p>The index of the nearest neighbor went from 117.8 to 132.3 meters and the index of juxtaposition from 67.8% in 2014 to 76.4% in 2017.</p> <p>The Pico Pijol corridor - Montaña de Yoro has an area of 29,440.5 hectares, the coverage analysis reflects changes between 2014 to 2017 in the scrub to grass class between 6 to 7%.</p> <p>The nearest neighbor index went from 114.1 meters in 2014 to 130.7 in 2017, while the juxtaposition index went from 43.4% in 2014 to 58.5% in 2017.</p> <p>This data indicates greater intermingling between the different kinds of land use and forest patches. Providing a greater probability that the forest can be connected to the different land use classes.</p> <p>The results obtained in 2017 for both corridors (1 = 132 and 2 = 130,7), are well below the goal established for the 5th year of the project, of 240 meters and 420 meters respectively, which is logical since Forest plantations by planting age are not yet reflected in a spatial analysis, however, it is worth noting increases in these</p>	
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				values in relation to 2014 measurements under this new calculation.	
Increased occurrence in Texiguat-Pico Pijol and Pico Pijol-Montaña de Yoro corridors of jaguars (<i>Panthera onca</i>), of importance for trophic conditions in neighbouring PAs	T-PP: 1 PP-MY: 0	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	T-PP: The value of the baseline is maintained at the end of the project PP-MY: 1	<p>The presence of jaguars was reported in the Texiguat Wildlife Refuge (in the last chamber trap). Additionally, the study found presence of prey species such as Puma concolor, Leopardus pardalis, Leopardus wiedii and Puma yagouarondi, demonstrating the ecological integrity of the area and the benefits of the Silvopastoral Systems (SPS) that promote biological corridors.</p> <p>The National Protocol for Monitoring the Jaguar was prepared and approved by the National Biological Monitoring Board for its official approval by the ICF.</p> <p>Signature of Agreement between MiAmbiente, LACTHOSA, FENAGH and Panthera Foundation, to support the resolution of conflicts between the jaguar and farmers. To continue supporting activities to monitor the jaguar, Lacthosa provided a donation to the Panthera Foundation of 2.0 million Lempiras.</p>	<p>It was reported in 2018 with the report of 1 jaguar in the Texiguat RVS, in addition to the presence of other associated species. In the year 2019, the timely sighting of the same jaguar in the area is reported, which demonstrates the ecological integrity of the area and the benefits of Silvopastoral Systems (SPS) that promote biological correctors.</p> <p>National regulations for the conservation of this species were strengthened with the approval and publication of the National Jaguar Monitoring Protocol in the official La Gaceta.</p>
Improvements in area-weighted	NEW BASELINE:	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	NEW TARGET:	This index was based on the	Was achieved

<p>Environmental Service Index (ESI) based on birds over 3,174ha in 650 farms of Target Area 1(see SECTION IV PART VII of Project Document for explanation)</p>	<p>IESB: 0.313 OLD BASELINE: 0,9375</p>	<p><i>applicable)</i></p>	<p>IESB: 0.864 Increase: 0,551 OLD TARGET: Year 4: 1,3590 Increase: 0,4215</p>	<p>calculation of the IBSA (Index of Environmental Service for Biodiversity) of the baseline, using the number of individual of tree per hectare as the variable of the forest cover. The highest value of the IBSA was presented in the secondary forest with values of 1.31 in the IBSA, followed by Pastura improved with trees with 1.24 and live fences with 0.95. The land use that presented the lowest value in the IBSA was the natural pasture without trees with 0.09.</p> <p>The weighted IBSA was determined to evaluate the impact of the project on a livestock farm that has participated in field schools, where changes in land use contribute to increasing the conservation value of biodiversity.</p> <p>When developing the land use changes in the farm, we can see that the increase of silvopastoral systems (improved Pastures with scattered trees in paddocks) and the management of the pastures, manages to increase the conservation value of the biodiversity in the farm. In this case the increase in the conservation value is of 50%.</p> <p>IBSA weighted Baseline: 0.313 (degraded pastures)</p> <p>IBSA weighted Monitoring: 0.864 (introduction of improved pastures</p>	<p>The highest value of IBSA was presented in the secondary forest with values of 1.31, followed by Pastura improved with trees with 1.24 and live fences with 0.95. The land use that presented the lowest value in the IBSA was natural grassless grass with 0.09.</p> <p>The weighted IBSA was determined to assess the impact of the project in this case, the increase in conservation value is 50%.</p> <p>During the study, 112 species of birds were reported, of which 34 are migratory</p>
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				and silvopastoral systems During the study, 112 bird species were reported, among which 34 are migratory	
Reductions in assumed soil erosion rates in 600 farms in Target Area 2, due to introduction of silvopastoral systems and more sustainable cropping systems (SPS)	Year 0-1 (t/year): 384.019	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	Year 5 (t/ year): 214.800 Net reduction over years 2-5 (t): -203.061	This indicator has not been measured to date. It is planned at the end of the project before the final evaluation, since the age of plantations is unlikely to reflect positive changes in erosion rates, so this type of indicators is usually measured at the end of interventions. From the carbon study, the same sampling sites were selected and will serve to sample the erosion rate in the target area 2.	This indicator will be measured in the last semester of the year, during the rainy period in the target area 2 and will be reported at the end of the project for the final evaluation.
Increases in assumed carbon sequestration (tCO ₂ eq) in 650 target farms in Target Area 1 and 600 target farms of Target Area 2, due to introduction of SPS and more sustainable cropping systems	Year 0 (tCO ₂ eq/year): Target Area 1: 49,428 Target Area 2: 25,003	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	Year 5 (tCO ₂ eq/year): Target Area 1: 80,118 Target Area 2: 41,623 Total net benefit	The indicator was analyzed based on farms with a total average area of 40.2 hectares, of which 70% are for pastures and forage banks, 22% for forests, 7% for crops and 1% for infrastructure. To date, the values that have been measured are at carbon stock level, as expressed in: Target area 1 118, 123.11 tCO ₂ eq/year.	Indicator achieved. The highest value of carbon stock is found in broadleaf forests, this result is explained because forest areas have a greater range of DAP and height. The gas balance and carbon footprint show a variation between 4 and 8 kg of CO ₂ e / kg of milk produced in the two project areas. For meat, the carbon footprint values are 58 - 120 kg CO ₂ e / kg, which are similar to those recorded in other studies in Central America.

			<p>over 5 years (tCO₂eq):</p> <p>Target Area 1: 36,827</p> <p>Target Area 2: 19,944</p>	<p>Target area 2</p> <p>54,793.9 tCO₂eq/year</p> <p>The values of carbon stored in the different land uses in the three sites are related to the degree of structural complexity presented by the forests and the management of the tree cover present in both improved and naturalized pastures. In general, the highest value was found in broadleaf forests, this result is explained, because forest areas have a higher range of DAP and height.</p> <p>The gas balance and carbon footprint showed a variation between 4 to 8 kg CO₂e/kg of milk produced in the two project areas. The biggest contributor to the carbon footprint is related to the type of food that producers provide to animals. While the carbon footprint values for meat 58 - 120 kg CO₂e/kg of meat, have been similar to those recorded in other studies in Central America.</p> <p>The study was carried out in 58 farms distributed in the three areas of project 11 in Choluteca (target area 2), 22 in Yoro and 25 in Olancho (target area 1)</p>	
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The progress of the objective can be described as:		Achieved			
Outcome 1					
Favorable enabling conditions (policies, markets and finance) exist for delivering multiple global environmental benefits in managed landscapes					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2018	Cumulative progress since project start
Percentage of beef and milk purchases of retailers and exporters that are subject to environmental sustainability criteria	0%	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	At least 20% of meat and milk products from the project sites	<p>Target area 1: A 16% increase in the sale of meat for the year 2018 is reported (data from the Olancho region)</p> <p>Target area 2: 7.2% is reported in the sale of meat for the year 2018, in relation to 2016 there was an increase in sales of 9.8, considering that this increase is product of sustainable livestock, however, there is still no political and market environment for differentiated purchase of these products. In surveys carried out with producers in target area 2, Choluteca and Valle, 12% of the surveyed producers comply in a certain way with criteria of environmental sustainability, where they implement good livestock and environmental practices, allocating good areas of their farms for forests, management of manure, they plant live fences and timber and fruit trees annually, however in Honduras there is not a consumer market for livestock products with criteria of environmental</p>	<p>It was not measured, but there is a possible scenario to strengthen this indicator given in the target area 1 there is an increase in milk production delivered by 6 creeds of 3.4 Million liters of milk during the period of 2019.</p> <p>Meat production is maintained in the data reference in 2018.</p> <p>In the target area 2 production is maintained in 9.8% in the sale of meat for the year 2018.</p> <p>An agreement has been signed with the South DEIT program (12 years) for the consolidation of the chain at national and international level.</p> <p>An agreement letter has been signed with HEIFER, for the development of the National Study of the Meat and Milk Value Chain that will provide data closer to the</p>

				<p>sustainability and a National Program that encourages sustainable livestock and a campaign for the acquisition of the products generated; Therefore, work is being done to reactivate the National Sustainable Livestock Platform for political advocacy.</p> <p>Some actions associated with this indicator can be:</p> <p>Through the field schools, training has been provided to 650 producers on environmental sustainability criteria, preparing them through a knowledge management program towards sustainable livestock, which allows them to expand market opportunities and receive incentives once the country adopts these policies.</p> <p>Development of three forums on business development and a Milk Congress, involving 40 farmers associations</p> <p>Legalization of 20 livestock organizations to which their legal person was managed and approved, considering the organization as the first inclusive business link and market opening.</p> <p>Mobilization of resources unto HEIFER, who have committed to contribute 50% of the cost of the National Study of the Meat and Milk</p>	<p>reality of the areas.</p> <p>Efforts for the reactivation of the National Sustainable Livestock Platform continue.</p>
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				<p>Value Chain to be carried out by the project, as a basic tool for the increase of meat and milk acquisitions in order to know the components of the chain and establish the business model.</p> <p>Sustainable actions over time to make decisions in this indicator require a governance process in the livestock sector, which supported the reactivation of the National Platform for Sustainable Livestock (integrated by the government sector, private enterprise and academy), and with the support of an inter-institutional team, it was formulated and submitted to the Council of Ministers for its legal approval (under process of approval and official publication), and the three Regional Boards on Sustainable Livestock continue to be strengthened, having formulated their strategic action plans</p>	
Volume of beef and milk purchases to which retailers and exporters have committed (through private sector policies, publications and written agreements) to apply environmental sustainability criteria by 5 years following the end of the project	0 (Walmart has made general commitments to supporting small farmers and sustainable agriculture in Central America)	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	Retailers and exporters have committed through publications and written agreements to applying environmental sustainability criteria to 2,100t/year of beef	The proxy indicators methodology was finalized, which includes principles, criteria and indicators of environmental sustainability, with the application of this tool, producers will be able to demonstrate the good practices they carry out and agree on purchase commitments with meat and milk processing companies	The indicator has not been achieved but a scenario that approaches the goal is consolidated with the development of technical instruments that include indicators of environmental sustainability, strategic alliances to establish market commitments in the target area 2 through the signing of an agreement volunteer

			<p>and 28 million litres/year of milk (25% of their purchases by 5 years after project end)</p>	<p>once the country adopts these political decisions. In order to establish market commitments, the project makes arrangements with the private enterprise sector (with LACHTOSA and El Corral) under an inclusive business model and their links with financing agencies.</p> <p>COSUDE will provide follow up on these initiatives for the acquisition of products from sustainable livestock, adopting the experiences and tools that the project has generated, mainly in target area 2 of the project.</p> <p>In order to develop a solid experience, it was agreed to undertake a Business Development Program, oriented to 6 CRELES (150 producers), 2 in target area 2 and 4 in target area 1, with whom an inclusive business model will be developed that entails the component of environmental sustainability, Business Development Centers (CDE-MiPYMES (SMES)) will join this initiative as strategic partners. Linked to this experience to reduce market risks, letters of intent to purchase (unto LACHTOSA) will be processed for 6 CRELES, as a requirement established by the financial agencies, with whom we are working on a financial product that evidences the implementation of environmental sustainability</p>	<p>between MiAmbiente and the DEIT Sur Program.</p> <p>In implementation letter agreement with CDE-MYPIMES for the development of a Supplier Development Program that includes the strengthening of 6 CRELES for the establishment of an inclusive business model that includes the environmental sustainability variable.</p> <p>The cattle herd is improved with the birth of 35 cows of the Holstein, Gyr, Jersey and Swiss brown breeds product of the artificial insemination carried out with inputs provided by the project.</p>
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				<p>practices.</p> <p>Other associated activities to improve aspects of productivity are:</p> <p>under the leadership of the SAG and with the support of the project, an alliance was made with the Texas Tech University, for genetic improvement (for volume increase), import of the Angus breed (62 heads in total, 11 for project beneficiaries). In addition, a letter of intent is being signed with EMGAHSA and CORRAL, which expresses interest in the purchase of meat products from farms with criteria of environmental sustainability.</p> <p>It was supported with three thermos of bovine insemination and 720 straws of different breeds, in order to improve productivity levels in the beneficiaries of the project, which has strengthened the three regional Boards of sustainable livestock, who provide maintenance and administration of said equipment.</p>	
<p>Volume of finance provided for ranching that is subject to criteria of environmental sustainability (including non-encroachment on natural ecosystems or tree-rich agroecosystems)</p>	<p>0</p>	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<p>Target area 1: - \$2.3 million disbursed to 540 producers covering</p>	<p>Although it has not yet been possible to establish an incentive model for livestock through a credit line, the project seeks to facilitate access to financing for producers, as an incentive mechanism, with the incorporation of good practices,</p>	<p>It has not been achieved, however, its scope is projected through the alliance with the Business Development Centers that are in the goal areas 1 and 2, with which there is an Entrepreneurs Development Program that</p>

			<p>23,000ha</p> <p>Target area 2:</p> <p>- \$2.0 million disbursed to 490 producers covering 21,000ha</p>	<p>for this purpose. Some advances and associated activities are reported such as:</p> <p>Target area 1: Procedures unto PROCELACH (trust managed by the SAG through Banco de Occidente) to socialize the financing scheme with 21 producers, managing to finance two Yoro producers (1.2 million Lempiras approximately US \$ 51 thousand).</p> <p>A program was developed to strengthen the organizational and business capacities of producers to successfully insert themselves in the value chain, encourage the development of productive alliances and linkages between producers and private companies and identify market niches for products from sustainable livestock</p> <p>A Business Development Center was established in Yoro, with whom coordination is carried out to improve the conditions of access to financing by producers</p> <p>Target area 2: Approval of 11 soft credits, L.5,000,000.00 (212,000 USD) were disbursed in credits to 11 producers in the southern region of Honduras from the different livestock associations through CDE-MIPYME and Banrural. Due to the post-electoral crisis, 126 loan applications and 20 loan</p>	<p>includes the development of business assessments and self-diagnoses.</p> <p>In the goal area 1, FENACH advances granted loan to 3 ECAS member producers and the Livestock Bureau at the agricultural machinery fair for the purchase of irrigation water pump and a grass chopper for L. 300,000.00 (\$ 12,148).</p> <p>In target area 2, financing is reported via credit through BANPROBI for L. 20,000,000.00 (USD \$ 811, 359.00), managed by livestock sector in the southern zone, as an incentive to producers affected by the prevailing drought in the zone.</p>
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				<p>applications were pending from the association of San Marcos de Colón, Choluteca.</p> <p>There is an intention to sign agreements between MiAmbiente, UNDP and BanRural to finance 6 CRELES (4 in target area 1 and 2 in target area 2, for a total of 150 producers) with credit initiatives incorporating criteria of environmental sustainability. In addition, negotiations are made with LACTHOSA to obtain letters of intent to purchase, as a requirement established by the financial agencies and in this way reduce market risks.</p>	
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The progress of the objective can be described as:

On track

Outcome 2

Multiple global environmental benefits (biodiversity conservation, reduced land degradation, reduced carbon emissions and increased carbon storage) are delivered in production landscapes in the humid broadleaved forest zone (Region 1) and the dry forest agroecosystem of the south and southwest (Region 2)

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2018	Cumulative progress since project start
Increase in Knowledge, Attitude, Practices (KAP) indices (to be defined at project start) among target farmers (650 in Target Area 1 and 600 in Target Area 2)	<p>NEW BASELINE:</p> <p>KAP AREA BASELINE VALUE (%)</p> <p>Silvopastoral systems 47</p> <p>Biodiversity 41</p> <p>Carbon 58</p>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>NEW TARGET:</p> <p>KAP AREA TARGET VALUE (%)</p> <p>Silvopastoral systems 73</p>	According to the study carried out, a general average of 50% was defined and a projection of 79% in the final value of the project was proposed. This goal is advanced by counting to date with 23 field schools (the number 23 was integrated only with women, in the Olancho area) that receive	<p>According to the final evaluation, the indicator is close to the established target (79%) with a general average of the CAP of 63%.</p> <p>The target value was reached in the SSP areas with 73%, biodiversity 70%, sustainable</p>

	<p>Sustainable productive practices 34</p> <p>Value chains 34</p> <p>Green markets 57</p> <p>Financing 76</p> <p>Average 50</p> <p>OLD BASELINE:</p> <p>To be determined at start up</p>		<p>Biodiversity 70</p> <p>Carbon 89</p> <p>Sustainable productive practices 64</p> <p>Value chains 55</p> <p>Green markets 100</p> <p>Financing 100</p> <p>Average 79</p> <p>OLD TARGET:</p> <p>To be determined at start up</p>	<p>assistance in the areas determined in the baseline, with 257 workshops, three sustainable livestock forums and three business development forums:</p> <p>Target area 1:</p> <p>183 workshops given to 14 field schools with 380 producers (180 in northwest Olancho and 200 in Yoro), an average of 27 participants per workshop.</p> <p>Target area 2:</p> <p>72 workshops given in 8 field schools with 180 producers</p> <p>In addition, other knowledge management spaces were carried out among them:-Three sustainable livestock forums with the participation of 150 producers beneficiaries of the project and public and private institutions related to the livestock sector and institutions linked to biodiversity</p> <p>-A milk congress with 250 participants</p> <p>-Three business development forums were held in each target area of the project, involving 40 livestock associations representing at least 800 producers</p>	<p>production 74% and value chains 80%;</p> <p>The carbon reserve area reached 65%, green markets 15% and 66% financing, approaching the goal. These problems are being addressed in the last semester of the project with the commercial advice of the CDE MYPIMES.</p>
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Area of pastures in target areas converted to silvopastoral systems (SPS) with on-farm benefits (for habitat and connectivity in target area 1 and sustainable land management in target area 2, and increased carbon content in both)	<p>Target area 1:</p> <p>An estimated 567ha SSP in 650 target farms</p> <p>Target area 2:</p> <p>An estimated 556ha SSP in 600 target farms, covering 18,211ha</p>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>Target area 1:</p> <p>An estimated 3,741ha SSP in 650 target farms, (an increase of 3,174ha) Target area 2:</p> <p>An estimated 3,703ha SSP in 600 target farms, covering 18,211ha (an increase of 3,147ha)</p>	<p>To date it has been established with approximately 2,321.4 ha with forest, silvopastoral and fruits systems. In coordination with institutional partners we have been produced 280,000 seedlings for insertion into the farms served by the project.</p> <p>Target Area 1: 1,731 ha (802.5 ha en Olancho, 928.5 ha en Yoro); Target Area 2: 590.4 ha</p>	<p>it was achieved and have been established 3,152.4 ha with forest, silvopastoral and fruits systems. In coordination with institutional partners we have produced 320 kg seedlings for insertion into the farms served by the project.</p> <p>Target Area 1: 2,073 ha (907 ha in Olancho, 1,169 ha in Yoro); Target Area 2: 1076.4 ha</p>
Length of structurally and compositionally diverse live fences in 650 target farms of Target Area 1 in order to deliver BD connectivity benefits and generate productivity benefits for farmers	591km (estimate, to be confirmed at project start)	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	967km (an increase of 376km)	In target area 1, 428 Kilometers of live fences have been established in 300 beneficiary farms (Olancho: 127 km and Yoro: 301 km)	it was achieved and have been established 512 Kilometers of live fences in 300 beneficiary farms is reported (Olancho: 127 km and Yoro: 301 Km).
Length of structurally and compositionally diverse live fences in 600 target farms of Target Area 2 to generate productivity benefits for farmers	943km (estimate, to be confirmed to project start)	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	1,218km (an increase of 275km)	<p>In target area 2, 131.8 Kilometers of live fences have been established in 300 beneficiary farms</p> <p>Coordinates with ICF to expand coverage with support from local nurseries.</p>	<p>The indicator was not achieved due to the impact of the child's phenomenon and the length of the drought period, but it was established 139.8 kilometers of live fences have been established in 300 beneficiary farms.</p> <p>Coordination with ICF continues for the facilitation of 2000 timber plants for ECA producers.</p>

Reduction in area of forests or tree rich agroecosystems outside of target farms directly or indirectly affected by expansion of ranching (through displacement, fattening or transhumance), due to insertion in sustainable value chains and improved governance conditions	<p>Target area 1</p> <p>Approximately 100ha/year of forest (with 130tC/ha) converted to pasture (with 1tC/ha), resulting in loss of 64,500tC stock over project lifetime</p> <p>Target area 2</p> <p>Approximately 200ha/year of agroecosystem on hills (with 3.6tC/ha) converted to pasture (with 1tC/ha) due to displacement of ranching by commercial crops on lowlands, resulting in loss of 2,610tC stock over project lifetime</p>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>Target area 1</p> <p>Approximately 50ha/year of forest converted to pasture, resulting in avoided loss of 250ha of forest agroecosystem (net benefit of 32,250tC stock) over project lifetime</p> <p>Target area 2</p> <p>Approximately 100ha/year of agroecosystem on hills converted to pasture due to displacement of ranching by commercial crops on lowlands, resulting in avoided loss of 500ha of agroecosystem (net benefit of 1,305tC stock) over project lifetime</p>	<p>Target area 1: 135 hectares released, in addition, negotiations are being made with other producers expecting to accumulate 190 hectares by the end of the year</p> <p>Target area 2: 242.5 hectares released (formerly with extensive livestock)</p> <p>Negotiations are being conducted with producers to initiate the release of others hectares using some incentives that include the provision of inputs for the establishment of improved pastures.</p>	<p>it was achieved and have been established</p> <p>Target area 1: 320 hectares released</p> <p>Target area 2: 447.5 hectares released to become guamil and later forest.</p> <p>Additionally, 3 workshops were held to socialize the procedures, requirements and opportunities for the establishment of Private Natural Reserves as an additional value to their farms within the framework of the National System of Protected Areas of Honduras. These workshops were conducted in coordination with the Forest Conservation Institute (ICF) and the Honduran Private Reserves Network (RENAHP).</p>
Reduction in seasonal variations in milk production in target farms	<p>NEW BASELINE:</p> <p>Target area 1:</p>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>NEW TARGET:</p> <p>Target area 1:</p>	<p>Target area 1:</p> <p>The variation percentage of milk production was reduced from 25%</p>	<p>The percentage of variation in the target area 1 is maintained, milk production was reduced from 25%</p>

	<p>25% seasonal variation in milk production in 650 target farms</p> <p>Target area 2:</p> <p>41% seasonal variation in milk production in 600 target farms</p> <p>OLD BASELINE:</p> <p>Target area 1:</p> <p>13% seasonal variation in milk production in 650 target farms</p> <p>Target area 2:</p> <p>41% seasonal variation in milk production in 600 target farms</p>		<p>15% seasonal variation in milk production in 650 target farms</p> <p>Target area 2:</p> <p>23% seasonal variation in milk production in 600 target farms</p> <p>OLD TARGET:</p> <p>Target area 1:</p> <p>6% seasonal variation in milk production in 650 target farms</p> <p>Target area 2:</p> <p>23% seasonal variation in milk production in 600 target farms</p>	<p>in 2016 to 17% in 2018 for the Olancho area; obtaining a reduction of the variation percentage of milk production of 8% in 300 farms. For the Yoro area, based on a sample of 47 producers, the variation was reduced by 22%, and significant improvements were also reported in milk production per cow (an increase in average production of 4 liters/cow/day to 6.8).</p> <p>Target area 2:</p> <p>The variation percentage of milk production was reduced from 40.1% in 2016 to 34.0% in 2018; obtaining a reduction of the variation percentage of milk production of 6.1% in 350 farms</p> <p>As associated activities, 22 field schools have been trained in nutritional issues, food storage and incorporation of improved pastures, promoting greater resilience that reduces production variations.</p> <p>Genetic improvement initiatives have been supported with incentives such as 720 straws and three insemination thermos and three bovine insemination thermos, which are administered through the regional boards of sustainable livestock</p>	<p>in 2016 to 17% in 2018 for the Olancho area; obtaining a reduction in the percentage of milk production variation of 8% in 300 farms. For the Yoro area based on a sample of 47 producers, the variation was reduced by 22%, in addition significant improvements in milk production per cow (an average production increase of 4 liters / cow / day to 6.8 are reported) liters / cow / day)</p> <p>Target area 2, The percentage of milk production variation decreased from 40.1% in 2016 to 34.0% in 2018; obtaining a reduction in the percentage of milk production variation of 6.1% in 350 farms.</p> <p>A slight decrease is reported during the year due to the effects of climate change, with a drought period of up to 7 months in the southern region, and another period of drought between winter that is called cannula expanding to more than 2 months.</p> <p>Despite these phenomena, livestock activity in the region is maintained with an average production of 6 Lts / cow / day. Having also producers with excellent stable productions throughout the year integrated in the Patagonia CREL with an average production of up to 16 Lts</p>
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					/ cow / day.
Increases in productivity of farms due to introduction of SPS	<p>Target area 1:</p> <p>1,824t/yr of beef and 19 million litres/yr of milk in 650 target farms,</p> <p>Target area 2:</p> <p>1,408t/yr of beef and 15.6 million t/yr of milk in 600 target farms</p>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>Target area 1:</p> <p>2,066t/yr of beef (an increase of 242t/year) and 22.5 million litres/yr of milk (an increase of 3.5 million litres/year) in 650 target farms</p> <p>Target area 2:</p> <p>1,602t/yr of beef (an increase of 194t/yr) and 18.5 million kg/yr of milk (an increase of 2.9 million litres/yr) in 600 target farms</p>	<p>Target area 1:</p> <p>An increase of 0.77 million litres/yr of milk in 380 target farms. Specifically for the Yoro area, based on a sample of 47 producers, the yields of milk production per cow have increased by 41.4%, however, the overall increase is small, given that the number of dairy cows per producer decreased from 0.04 to 3.34 (a 66% reduction) this may be due to a change of purpose of the livestock in said area. The values include data from 48 producers of Olancho, where livestock has a purpose more oriented to the production of meat</p> <p>As confirmed by the EMT, according to interviews with producers, it is estimated qualitatively that there is greater production of meat and milk thanks to the training provided to field schools and the incorporation of SPS</p> <p>Target area 2:</p> <p>An increase of 2.3 million litres/yr of milk in 350 target farms</p> <p>Based on a sampling of 16% of the producers and weighted to 350 farms, a production of 7.2 million milk was obtained in 2016 and a</p>	<p>The indicator was not evaluated, the reported increase is maintained.</p> <p>Target area 1:</p> <p>An increase of 0.77 million litres/yr of milk in 380 target farms. Specifically for the Yoro area, based on a sample of 47 producers, the yields of milk production per cow have increased by 41.4%, however, the overall increase is small, given that the number of dairy cows per producer decreased from 0.04 to 3.34 (a 66% reduction) this may be due to a change of purpose of the livestock in said area.</p> <p>Target area 2:</p> <p>An increase of 2.3 million litres/yr of milk in 350 target farms</p> <p>Based on a sampling of 16% of the producers and weighted to 350 farms, a production of 7.2 million milk was obtained in 2016 and a production of 9.5 million milk.</p> <p>The indicator will be reported in the final evaluation with greater precision given that a study of the national livestock chain is carried out through an agreement letter with HEIFER.</p>

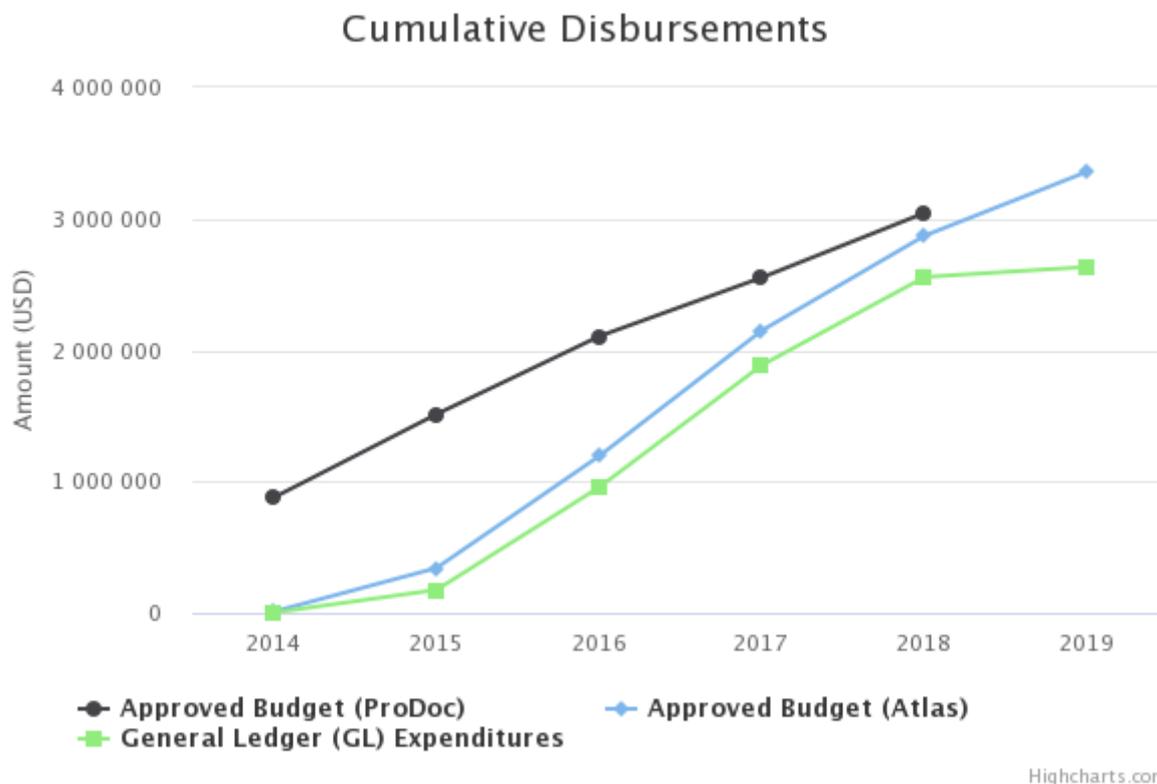
				production of 9.5 million milk	
				For both project target areas, a census is currently conducted to obtain the accurate data of increase in meat productivity	
Numbers of farms, by area, in the target areas that are meeting criteria for insertion into sustainable value chains	0	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>Target Area 1</p> <p>200 farms covering 8,000ha</p> <p>Target Area 2</p> <p>125 farms covering 5,000ha</p>	<p>The Protocol on Proxy Principles, Criteria and Indicators (PC&I) was designed to monitor Sustainability in Livestock Farms, as the basis for a national certification process</p> <p>With the support of ICADE, there is a proposal for certification of farms, who through the letter of agreement close to be signed with HEIFER, will be assisting three groups:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CREL Patagonia (20 producers) 2. CREL San Marcos de Colon (18 producers) 3. Asociación de Ganaderos de Nacaome (AGAPREN) (28 Producers) <p>A training process has been advanced with these groups through the field schools, and they were selected to carry out the improvement plan that will prepare</p>	<p>The indicator has not been achieved, but the enabling conditions have been created so that the producers served by the project are positively inserted in the sustainable livestock chain.</p> <p>With the Business Development Program, 150 farms belonging to 6 CRELES (2 in target area 2 and 4 in target area 1) are expected to be inserted in the value chain, which may have credits incentivized by the project, once they comply with environmental and social indicators as sustainability criteria.</p> <p>In the final evaluation, the results of the development of the training process of the producers with the RAS methodology will be reported.</p>

				<p>the conditions for their certification based on the RAS standards.</p> <p>With the Business Development Program, it is expected to insert 150 farms belonging to 6 CRELES in the value chain (2 in target area 2 and 4 in target area 1), which may have credits incentivized by the project, once they comply with environmental and social indicators as criteria for sustainability</p> <p>As associated activities, the areas belonging to the 650 producers of the field schools are in the process of converting from conventional farms to model farms, who have incorporated SPSs and live fences in their farms, as well as progressing in the implementation of good practices. acquired during the knowledge management program that they have received, so these farms may qualify to be inserted into the value chain through compliance with environmental sustainability criteria</p>	
Amounts of beef and dairy products in target areas that area sold through sustainable value chains	0	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>Target Area 1</p> <p>320t/year of beef and 3.5 million</p>	<p>Target Area 1: 521 t/year of beef and 3.08 million kg/year of milk</p> <p>Target Area 2: 318.75 t/year of beef and 7.24 million kg/year of</p>	<p>The 2018 report is maintained</p> <p>Target Area 1: 521 t/year of beef and 3.08 million kg/year of milk</p> <p>Target Area 2: 318.75 t/year of</p>

			<p>kg/year of milk</p> <p>Target Area 2</p> <p>150t/year of beef and 1.8 million kg/year of milk</p>	<p>milk</p> <p>This production is sold to different producers and does not necessarily respond to formal markets</p> <p>As associated activities we have:</p> <p>With the support of HEIFER, a study of the value chain will be carried out, which will support the report of the results of this indicator</p> <p>The legalization of 20 livestock associations was supported in order to improve the organizational conditions for their incorporation into the value chains, since the national market prioritizes working with organized and legalized groups, so these activities contribute to the insertion of producers into the value chain</p>	<p>beef and 7.24 million kg/year of milk</p> <p>This production is sold to different producers and does not necessarily respond to formal markets.</p> <p>In the final evaluation, more recent data will be reported as a result of the Livestock Value Chain Analysis study (including market research) carried out with the support of HEIFER.</p>
Reduction in the numbers of farmers using fire in target area 2	70% of the 600 target farmers use fire, over 950ha/year	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	10% of the 600 target farmers use fire, over 135ha	<p>Of the producers assisted in target area 2, 10% have eliminated the practice of fire, the rest continues to use fire, however, sensitization processes have decreased its frequency.</p> <p>165 agreements have been signed with producers for the non-use of fire in their plots</p> <p>Following the Land Management Plans, the elaboration of municipal ordinances is promoted to adopt local policies for the regulation of</p>	<p>The indicator has been achieved. Of the producers assisted in target area 2, 10% have eliminated the practice of fire, the rest continues to use fire, however, sensitization processes have decreased its frequency.</p> <p>165 agreements have been signed with producers for the non-use of fire in their plots</p> <p>Following the Land Management Plans, the elaboration of municipal ordinances is promoted to adopt</p>

				<p>the use of fire.</p> <p>5 of the 8 municipalities in the target area incorporated into their territorial management plans the product of municipal environmental action plans that utilize fire control measures.</p>	<p>local policies for the regulation of the use of fire.</p> <p>5 of the 8 municipalities in the target area incorporated into their territorial management plans the product of municipal environmental action plans that utilize fire control measures.</p>
Area covered by municipal territorial land use plans that take into account considerations of landscape-wide sustainability of ranching landscapes	0	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	60% of both target areas	<p>60% of the land use plans have been advanced in 8 municipalities, representing 60% of the interventions. The process has been led by the municipal governments through their mayors, deputy mayors and those in charge of the Municipal Environmental Units.</p> <p>Sixteen consultation workshops were held for the preparation of territorial management on biophysical and socioeconomic diagnosis (8 workshops) and territorial prospective (workshops) distributed in 8 municipalities of influence of the project (5 municipalities in target area 2 and 3 municipalities in target area 1)</p>	<p>The indicator has been achieved.</p> <p>Target area 1:</p> <p>The delivery of the 3 PMOTs was completed to the municipal councilors of the Morazán, Yoro and La Unión.</p> <p>Target area 2</p> <p>The delivery of 5 PMOTs to the Regional Commissioner (Nation Plan-Country Vision), of the municipalities of El Rosario (Olancho), San Francisco de Coray (Valle), Langué (Valle), San Marcos de Colón, Concepción de María, Orocuina in Choluteca.</p>
The progress of the objective can be described as:		On track			

D. Implementation Progress



Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc):	86.49%
Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year:	86.49%
Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August):	2,633,995

Key Financing Amounts	
PPG Amount	100,000
GEF Grant Amount	3,045,455
Co-financing	9,050,000

Key Project Dates	
PIF Approval Date	Nov 24, 2011
CEO Endorsement Date	Jul 3, 2013
Project Document Signature Date (project start date):	Jun 30, 2014
Date of Inception Workshop	Feb 24, 2015
Expected Date of Mid-term Review	May 15, 2018

Actual Date of Mid-term Review	May 21, 2018
Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation	Dec 31, 2019
Original Planned Closing Date	Jun 30, 2019
Revised Planned Closing Date	Dec 31, 2019

Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2018 to 1 July 2019)
2018-12-17
2019-07-31

E. Critical Risk Management

Current Types of Critical Risks	Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period
N/A	NA

F. Adjustments

Comments on delays in key project milestones

Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.

The final evaluation of the project was planned to start in June 2019, however, due to the delay in the fulfillment of some key products of the project and based on the mid-term evaluation, an extension of the project has been requested until December 2019. Consequently, the Final Evaluation is expected to be carried out in the month of September.

Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.

The major delay for the assessed period relies on the fulfillment of the Final Evaluation, which was initially planned for the first half of 2019. Considering the new closure date proposed for the project, now December 2019, the Final Evaluation will be carried out during the month of September. UNDP CO is actually working on the identification of the consultant team and has thus finished the formulation of the terms of reference in compliance with UNDP guidelines.

UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.

The final evaluation was postponed as the project requested a six month extension period to complete several outputs. The final evaluation will be carried out in September.

G. Ratings and Overall Assessments

Role	2019 Development Objective Progress Rating	2019 Implementation Progress Rating
Project Manager/Coordinator	Moderately Satisfactory	- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -
Overall Assessment	<p>The project has a moderately satisfactory rating.</p> <p>Through the final evaluation of the connectivity indicators, the achievement of the same in the target area 1 is evidenced, the data indicate small changes in gains and losses in the forest cover and clearly reflects the change of areas of scrub and resting guamiles , which is linked to the promotion of good methods in producers such as the areas of release and protection on farms. Likewise, this data indicate intermingling between the different land use classes and the forest patches, showing a greater probability that the forest can be connected to the different kinds of land use, favoring the movement of species such as the jaguar and its dams, whose presence was reported in the last period.</p> <p>Work continues on the consolidation of actions through the National Biological Monitoring Board, in this sense the National Protocol for Monitoring of Jaguar has been published, becoming law as part of the project's impact. Likewise, work is being done to consolidate the management of the Tolpán Yoro Rainforest Biological Corridor by inserting it in the National Committee of Biological Corridors of Honduras (CONACOBH), a platform that will support its legal recognition.</p> <p>For Outcome 1: The advocacy process continues for the reactivation of the National Platform for Sustainable Livestock, an alliance has been established with FAO through the project for Strengthening the Competitiveness of the Livestock Sector of Honduras for joint work in the strengthening and monitoring the legalization process. It also provides for the prioritization and validation of technical instruments (guidance for the operation, systematization of experiences in sustainable livestock, proxy indicators for certification of farms with sustainable livestock, Strategic Plan of the Platform, market intelligence system, characteristics of the niche market for products from sustainable livestock, likewise will continue to support the formulation process of the NAMA Sustainable Livestock) that the project developed through its partners.</p> <p>The national study of the Value Chain has been initiated in coordination with HEIFER INTERNACIONAL, which will be an important reference for decisions made at the platform level.</p> <p>It continues with the implementation of the Strategic Plans of the three Regional Roundtables of Sustainable Livestock, foreseeing the initiation of actions to link these to the national platform.</p> <p>In the target area 2, as part of the project's exit strategy, a collaboration agreement has been signed between MiAmbiente + and the DEIT Sur program for the monitoring and improvement of the Southern Livestock Federation (FEGASURH).</p> <p>Two letters of agreement have been established with the Business Development Centers of the Gulf of Fonseca (target area 2) and Cordillera de Nombre de Dios (target area 1), with which it is expected to strengthen the financial indicators, supporting the groups to identify and bring credit and financial opportunities for the improvement of the sector. This experience will mark the beginning of incentives for good practices through credits in order to</p>	

	<p>guarantee sustainability in investments, while generating GEBs.</p> <p>The results of the strengthening of the associations and of the cattle breeders federation in the target area 2 are highlighted, which with the support of the Project and other institutions have obtained a financing for producers affected by the drought of L.20,000,000.00 that will undoubtedly support the sustainability of the processes initiated.</p> <p>Outcome 2: multiple global environmental benefits such as (conservation of biodiversity, reduction of carbon emissions and greater carbon storage) During the period, the training plan of the ECASs formed by the project has been completed, which has been strengthened with issues related to the elaboration of concentrates, nutritional blocks, business development, as well as issues related to the protection of forests and control of forest fires cause by people.</p> <p>The goal regarding the release of areas for the protection and conservation of forests has been completed reaching 767.5 hectares, while in coordination with the ICF and the RENAPH, 3 workshops of socialization and rapprochement with the producers for the declaration were developed for these areas under a regime of legal protection in consent with the owners.</p> <p>Likewise, the goal in the establishment of 3,149.4 ha in SSS and 651.8 km of live fences in the two areas has been completed, for which vegetative material managed in coordination with the ICF has been provided.</p> <p>The eight Territorial Planning Plans have been officially delivered to the municipal councilors of the target area 1 and to the presidential commissioner of the 13th region of the south, so that it can become the instrument that guides the efforts in the municipalities for a greater generation of GEBs.</p>	
Role	2019 Development Objective Progress Rating	2019 Implementation Progress Rating
UNDP Country Office Programme Officer	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory
Overall Assessment	<p>The project has a moderately satisfactory rating</p> <p>For Outcome 1: There exist favorable conditions (policies, markets and finances) to provide multiple global environmental benefits in managed landscapes, and the country advances on a Climate Financial Inclusion Strategy for 4 productive sectors, including livestock. It is necessary to continue coordinating with financial institutions, both public and private, that incorporate incentives for compliance with environmental standards in production systems. The project has achieved an impact with FAO to position the need to address capacity development of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock to reactivate and lead the national platform for sustainable livestock, and the cooperation agreement with the SDC, who implement a program of 12 years, has also been signed, contemplating the strengthening of the Regional Tables of Sustainable Livestock. To strengthen the business sector and increase financing opportunities, advisory actions are implemented with the support of two Business Development Centers that have direct influence on the project areas.</p> <p>The characterization of the meat and milk value chain and the preparation of a strategic action plan for sustainable livestock production are currently being carried out. This study represents a priority tool for decision-making in the</p>	

	<p>livestock sector, and it is expected that by reactivating the National Platform, its results will allow to prioritize actions to attend to in said instance and for the sector in general.</p> <p>The updating of good practices continues to be a priority for the Government of Honduras within the framework of the National Strategy to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD +), and compliance with the National Program of Ecosystem Goods and Services. Regarding green financing, it has not been possible to consolidate a business model that involves anchor companies, however, UNDP has promoted the creation of financial products with BANHPROVI and CONFIANZA to include small producers that have no guarantees and, therefore, are not subject to credit at this time. BANHPROVI is currently a first-floor bank and “Confianza” has reciprocal guarantee funds resources. With the Business Development Center of the Gulf of Fonseca, a specific financial product for sustainable livestock is being developed, and with its implementation, the compliance of indicators linked to the purchase of milk derived from sustainable practices is expected to improve.</p> <p>Outcome 2: Multiple global environmental benefits (biodiversity conservation, reduction of land degradation, reduction of carbon emissions and increased carbon storage) are delivered to production landscapes in the area of wetlands with broadleaf forests (Region 1) and the dry forest agroecosystem of the south and southwest (Region 2). This continues to provide better results in terms of organizational strengthening processes and training of producer associations, introduction of silvopastoral systems, live fences, liberation of areas (formerly in use of extensive livestock) and good pasture management practices. The results of the Knowledge, Skills and Practices study confirm the empowerment of producers towards sustainable livestock, as the 23 field schools formed by the project have adopted sustainable livestock techniques, generating environmental benefits and improving productivity and family income.</p> <p>For both outcomes, the project has provided adequate follow-up to the recommendations of the mid-term evaluation, updating progress on the proposed measures.</p>	
Role	2019 Development Objective Progress Rating	2019 Implementation Progress Rating
GEF Operational Focal point	Satisfactory	<i>- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -</i>
Overall Assessment	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	
Role	2019 Development Objective Progress Rating	2019 Implementation Progress Rating
Project Implementing Partner	Satisfactory	<i>- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -</i>
Overall Assessment	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	

Role	2019 Development Objective Progress Rating	2019 Implementation Progress Rating
Other Partners	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<i>- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -</i>
Overall Assessment	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	
Role	2019 Development Objective Progress Rating	2019 Implementation Progress Rating
UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory
Overall Assessment	<p>This is the last PIR of the project and it is granted a rating of Moderately Satisfactory (MS). Based on the evidence presented in this PIR, the project is on track to achieve its end of project targets by project closure in December 2019 with minor shortcomings. The project mainstreamed biodiversity conservation, sustainable land management and carbon sequestration objectives into production landscapes and sectors in two project sites covered by humid broadleaved (Target area 1) and dry (Target area 2) agroecosystems. Project activities promoted silvopastoral systems that improved connectivity between production landscapes mainly in the humid agroecosystem as measured by the nearest neighbor index. Connectivity in the dry area did not increase significantly due to climate change impacts. The MS rating is supported mainly because the project did not reach the 20% volume of beef and milk purchases of retailers and exporters that should be subject to environmental sustainability criteria.</p> <p>Project activities under Outcomes 1 and 2 (see below) also contributed to maintaining biodiversity in the humid agroecosystem as evidenced by the presence of jaguars reported in the Texiguat Wildlife Refuge in 2018 and 2019. Additionally, the study found presence of species such as Puma concolor, Leopardus pardalis, Leopardus wiedii and Puma yagouaroundi, demonstrating the ecological integrity of the area and the benefits of the Silvopastoral Systems (SPS) that promoted connectivity and biological corridors. The National Protocol for Monitoring the Jaguar was prepared and approved by the National Biological Monitoring Board approved by the ICF and published in the official Gazette. The project also reports the signing of an agreement between MiAmbiente, LACTHOSA, FENAGH and Panthera Foundation, to support the resolution of conflicts between the jaguar and farmers.</p> <p>Under Outcome 1 (Favorable enabling conditions exist for delivering multiple global environmental benefits in managed landscapes) the project has been working to ensure that over 650 farmers and 60 farmer associations are trained on sustainable beef and milk production practices (under Outcome 2) and this process is starting to deliver economic, environmental and social benefits. The project registered a 16% increase (compared to the baseline indicator) in the volume of beef and milk purchases from retailers and exporters that are subject to environmental sustainability criteria in the Target area 1 (i.e., Olancho region). A lower but nonetheless important overall percentage of 9.8% was registered for the sale of beef in the Target area 2 of the project. In surveys carried out with producers in Target area 2 (i.e., Choluteca and Valle), 12% of the surveyed producers comply with criteria of environmental sustainability. Good livestock and environmental practices include allocating good areas of their farms for forests, management of manure, and planting live fences and</p>	

fruit trees annually.

It should be noted that in Honduras there is not a national consumer market for livestock products with criteria of environmental sustainability and a National Program that encourages sustainable livestock and a campaign for the acquisition of the products generated. The project is trying to change this situation by reactivating the National Sustainable Livestock Platform for political advocacy. The Platform would need to be integrated by the government sector, private enterprise and academy, and with the support of an inter-institutional team. The proposal was formulated and submitted to the Council of Ministers for its legal approval. The national platform would also be supported by the three Regional Boards on Sustainable Livestock which formulated their strategic action plans.

The project concluded a tool which includes principles, criteria and indicators for environmental sustainability production beef and milk practices. With the application of this tool, producers will be able to demonstrate the good practices they carry out and agree on purchase commitments with meat and milk processing companies once the country adopts these political decisions. In order to establish market commitments, the project is in conversations with private retailers such as LACHTOSA, EMGAHSA and El Corral. For example, a letter of intent was signed with EMGAHSA and CORRAL to formalize interest in the purchase of meat products from farms with criteria of environmental sustainability. The project also carried out a survey to gather information about meat and milk production in the target areas.

The MS rating is also supported by the fact that the project, during its last 6 months, is unlikely to achieve a significant volume of finance provided for ranching that is subject to criteria of environmental sustainability. Nevertheless, the project is working on an alliance with Business Development Centers in both target areas. Preliminary results of this alliance include: a) In the target area 1, FENACH granted a loan to 3 ECAS member producers and the Livestock Bureau at the agricultural machinery fair for the purchase of irrigation water pump and a grass chopper for US\$12,148; and b) In the target area 2, BANPROBI provided a loan for US\$811, 359 to the livestock sector as an incentive to producers affected by the prevailing drought in the zone. The project is also seeking to increase the volume of finance provided for ranching that is subject to criteria of environmental sustainability by developing a mechanism and tools for green financing. Although it has not yet been possible to establish an incentive model for environmentally sustainable livestock through a credit line, the project is facilitating access to financing with the incorporation of good practices.

Under Outcome 2 (Multiple global environmental benefits are delivered in production landscapes in the humid broadleaved forest zone and the dry forest agroecosystem of the south and southwest) the project is implementing an effective training process which is delivering economic, financial (see Outcome 1) and environmental benefits. Manuals and guidelines for sustainable livestock production were developed and adapted for each target area and 23 field schools have been established and 257 workshops have been held to provide technical assistance to beneficiaries and train the producers in sustainable production methods. These activities will hopefully contribute to ensure that beef and milk purchases of retailers and exporters from the project sites (see Outcome 1) is produced in accordance with environmental sustainability criteria. Over 150 producers also participated in three sustainable livestock forums together with public and private institutions related to the livestock

sector and institutions linked to biodiversity.

In terms of environmental benefits, the project reached and surpassed the project's target for the area of pastures that are converted to silvopastoral systems (SPS) with on-farm benefits for habitat and connectivity. In the target areas 1 and 2 the project established 2,073 ha and 1,076 ha respectively of silvopastoral and fruit systems that promoted connectivity and biodiversity conservation. Also, about 280,000 seedlings for insertion into the farms has been produced in coordination with institutional partners. These activities have also had a positive impact in the volume of beef and milk produced following environmental sustainability criteria as shown by the relevant indicators under Outcome 2.

The project reached and surpassed the target (i.e., 376 km) for the length of structurally and compositionally diverse live fences in farms of the Target Area 1 in order to deliver BD connectivity benefits and generate productivity benefits for farmers. A total of 512 Kilometers of live fences were achieved in 300 beneficiary farms (Olancho: 127 km and Yoro: 301 Km). For the Target Area 2, however, project activities were impacted by climate change (el niño) and it reached only 139.8 ha of live fences.

The project also surpassed the targets for Areas 1 and 2 for reduction in area of forests or tree rich agroecosystems outside of target farms affected by expansion of ranching (through displacement, fattening or transhumance), due to insertion in sustainable value chains and improved governance conditions. In the Target area 1 the project managed to set aside 320 ha of forest This was the result of negotiations with selected landowners in the area. In the Target Area 2, the project also finished negotiations with landowners and managed to set aside 447.5 ha.

The project target on mainstreaming environmental considerations into landscape-level municipal land use plans was achieved. In the target area 1, three plans were completed for the municipalities of Morazán, Yoro and La Unión and in the Target area 1, 5 plans were finalized for the municipalities of El Rosario (Olancho), San Francisco de Coray (Valle), Langue (Valle), San Marcos de Colón, Concepción de María, and Orocuina in Choluteca. Unfortunately, the project failed to achieve the target for the numbers of farms that are meeting criteria for insertion into sustainable value chains. Nonetheless, the enabling conditions were created so that the producers supported by the project will be inserted in the sustainable livestock chain after project closure. The Business Development Program will carry out the final training so that 150 farms meet the conditions for their insertion into sustainable value chains.

Since one of the key threats to biodiversity in the Target area 2 is fire, the project team convinced local authorities in 6 municipalities to adopt local level policies for the regulation of fire. In accordance with Land Management Plans, municipal ordinances must adopt local policies for the regulation of the use of fire. These policies enforce recommendations of a manual of good practices on livestock developed by the project. Consequently, 10% of project farmers in Target area 2 have eliminated the practice of fire, the rest continues to use fire, however, training and awareness raising processes have decreased its

frequency. Farmers have signed 165 agreements to eliminate the practice of fire in their plots. The project is also contributing to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals 1 (End poverty in all its forms everywhere), 2 (End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture), 5 (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls), 6 (Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all), 8 (Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all), 12 (Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns), 13 (Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts), and 15 (Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss).

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In terms of implementation during this PIR period, the project is granted a rating of Moderately Satisfactory (MS). This is because although the project improved its implementation pattern during this PIR period, and it reached an accumulated delivery of 86.49% it still needs to do disburse US\$411,460 in 6 months before project closure. This can be challenging considering previous delivery trends. Therefore, the project is strongly encouraged to work on a detailed work plan for the last six months of project implementation. The MS rating is also supported by the project's failure to deliver project outputs such as agreements with international buyers of milk and beef (i.e., Walmart) produced in accordance with sustainable management principles, including the conservation of biodiversity. Similarly, the project was unable to increase the volume of finance for farmers involved in sustainable production practices.

Finally, please make sure that the tracking tools are completed one last time for the terminal evaluation and that the evaluation consultants are hired in September 2019. This is important to ensure that the project team is still in place to address comments and needs of the evaluators.

H. Gender

Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning. The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

Gender Analysis and Action Plan: <i>not available</i>
Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):
Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: Yes
Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: Yes
Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes
Not applicable: No
Atlas Gender Marker Rating
GEN1: some contribution to gender equality
Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.
N/A
Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.
Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.
During the period, the dynamics of strengthening the gender dimension in the field schools (ECA) continued through the development of training workshops and field trips, increasing the percentage to 29% of the information reported during the period. previous (16%).

In the target area 1, through the agreement with the CDE MIPYME Cordillera Nombre de Dios, a gender diagnosis has been started in the ECAS in order to identify, promote and strengthen the role played by women and men, likewise to accompany the development of their business ideas and work in a differentiated way men and women.

With the ECA of women in the municipality of Mangulile, two knowledge exchange tours have been developed, their participation in a forum developed in the target area 1 has been promoted and linkages are made for their strengthening through the gender office of Mi Environment and the National Institute for Women, to be incorporated into the program of the Gender Empowerment School that is promoted through these two institutions. At the business level, the Women's ECA has participated in 2 expo fairs held with the support of CDE MIPYME in the department of Olancho.

The ECAS Training Plans have been concluded and the training workshops have been developed incorporating the gender theme.

A rapprochement between the regional tables and the sustainable livestock federation has been promoted with the Gender Table of the Region 13 Gulf of Fonseca led by the Technical Unit of the Country Vision Nation Plan, to coordinate actions for the strengthening of this issue at the livestock sector level.

Likewise, the Projoven Project of Swiscontact has been approached to assess the participation of young people from ECAS and livestock associations in a training process to promote the business development program and reduce the country's emigration rate.

Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.

The results of the project show the growth of the participation of women in the ECAS, in the target area 1, specifically in the department of Olancho, the participation of women exceeds 50%, increasing the demand for training and motivation for the development of productive initiatives that contribute to environmental sustainability.

The management committee of the biological corridor Tolpán Yoro Lluvia de Peces is coordinated by a woman and is integrated as a representative of the Tolupán ethnic group by the secretary, evidencing active participation in decision-making positions that have to do with the conservation of productive landscapes.

I. Social and Environmental Standards

Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)

The Project Manager and/or the project's Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate.

1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?
No
If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.
No new risks identified
2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.
No
If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.
no risks escalated
SESP: PIMS 4741 - ESSP Checklist - Signed 10-May-2013.pdf
Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework: <i>not available</i>
For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.
Not Applicable
If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.
Not applicable
4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential)?
No
If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status,

significance, who was involved and what action was taken.
Not applicable

J. Communicating Impact

Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's lives.

(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)

The project deals with conflicts caused to the environment as a consequence of incorrect and not environmentally friendly practices in the livestock sector, as well as through a process of governance, has influence in two target areas, the first in the Yoro and northwest Olancho area and the second in the departments of Choluteca and Valle, its main contributions to date are framed in:

1) Governance of the livestock sector oriented towards the promotion of global environmental benefits. The project has worked with the reactivation and strengthening of a National Sustainable Livestock Platform, in which the main decision-making sectors converge at the sector level in Honduras. As support links, the insertion of three regional tables of sustainable livestock and a Federation of Cattle Ranchers of the South Zone of Honduras are sought as dialogue instances for decision making in the political framework of support for market improvements, insertion of good practices and financing management for the livestock sector; In the area of biodiversity, the consolidation and sustainability of the National Biological Monitoring Round Table is supported, as a national platform to support the state in the fulfillment of national commitments in the area of biodiversity conservation, within the framework of the project it has been developed, published and legalized the national jaguar monitoring protocol and have been validated and published important studies that contribute to the route that Honduras has drawn for the achievement of the declaration as a megadiverse country.

2) Knowledge management, with 23 field schools that integrate 650 producers trained in productive issues and environmental sustainability, achieving the overall development of 395 days of training and 40 organized groups (between associations and CRELES) strengthened with organizational management for competitiveness of the associative rural enterprises in the two project goals areas, as well as support in the legalization of these associations.

3) Promotion of inclusive businesses, linked to market and financing actions (project indicators), aimed at beneficiaries who carry out good practices, for which a monitoring protocol of prioritized indicators has been developed that could be used for piloting financing for producers that develop good environmental practices. As support for this issue, two agreements have been signed with the Business Development Centers of the Gulf of Fonseca and the Cordillera Nombre de Dios to strengthen the capacities of the formal and informal groups with the Supplier Development Program promoted by the UNDP and COHEP.

Likewise, local alliances have been established in the target area 2 with the DEIT Sur Program, which strengthens the livestock production chain by supporting the processing of milk byproducts and the search for new markets.

4) Management of biodiversity through good practices that promote biological corridors reaching an accumulated of 3,149 hectares of silvopastoral system insertion, 651.8 km of live fences, 767.5 has been released (formerly with extensive livestock), which demonstrates the improvement of the connectivity through the nearest neighbor that went from 132.3 meters to 72.2 meters and the juxtaposition index from 76.4% in 2014 to 62.8% in 2019. All these initiatives contribute to carbon retention, as a sustainability strategy. works in the consolidation of the management committee that

can for the implementation of an action plan that contributes to the conservation of an area of 60,115.31 hectares of corridors between 7 protected areas of the department of Yoro.

Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media

Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.

Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file library' button in the top right of the PIR.

Website: <http://www.ocphn.org/v1/paisajes-productivos/>

Project page on the UNDP website: <https://open.undp.org/projects/00072885>

Facebook post:

- <https://www.facebook.com/MiAmbienteHonduras/photos/a.347533178766488.1073741829.36511666535306/905275729658894/?type=3&theater>
- <https://www.facebook.com/MiAmbienteHonduras/photos/a.347533178766488.1073741829.36511666535306/899899710196496/?type=3&theater>
- <https://www.facebook.com/MiAmbienteHonduras/photos/pcb.895109057342228/895108884008912/?type=3&theater>

Twitter post:

- https://twitter.com/MIAMBIENTE_HN/status/1014537446044897280
- https://twitter.com/MIAMBIENTE_HN/status/1012852009547059200

YouTube:

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=1&v=_suWBhovxaE

Stories:

- <http://www.ocphn.org/v1/paisajes-productivos-a-base-de-pellets-de-jicaro/>
- <http://www.hn.undp.org/content/honduras/es/home/stories/una-ganader-a-sostenible-apunta-a-reducir-el-impacto-clim-tico-y-generar-resiliencia-en-las-comunidades.html>
- <http://www.ocphn.org/v1/foro-hacia-una-ganaderia-sostenible/>
- <http://www.ocphn.org/v1/miambiente-a-traves-de-su-proyecto-paisajes-productivos-contribuye-al-mejoramiento-de-la-sostenibilidad-en-las-fincas-ganaderas-de-yoro-olancho-choluteca-y-valle/>
- <http://www.ocphn.org/v1/miambiente-a-traves-del-proyecto-paisajes-productivos-contribuye-a-la-primera-fotocaptura-de-jaguar-panthera-onca-en-el-departamento-de-yoro-honduras/>
- <http://www.ocphn.org/v1/miambiente-facilita-el-proceso-de-diseno-y-establecimiento-del->

corredor-biologico-yoro-%C2%A8lluvia-de-peces%C2%A8/

Media coverage:

- HRN: <http://radiohrn.hn/2018/05/05/la-mano-destructora-del-hombre-cause-de-la-perdida-biodiversidad-en-el-medio-ambiente/>
- La Tribuna: <http://www.latribuna.hn/2015/02/28/nuevo-proyecto-promovera-ganaderia-y-agricultura-sostenibles-y-amigables-con-el-ambiente/>
- El Herald: <http://www.elheraldo.hn/pais/980964-466/promueven-ganader%C3%ADa-sostenible-en-olancho>
- La Tribuna: <http://www.latribuna.hn/2016/03/13/socializan-proyecto-promovera-la-ganaderia/>

Other:

- <http://ganadosostenible.com/> (with CATIE)

Platforms in preparation for the project database:

<http://eue.friendlyaccount.com>

<http://eue.friendlyaccount.com/stepOne>

K. Partnerships

Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagement

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important! All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?
Yes
Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?
Yes
Does the project work with the Private Sector?
Yes
Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?
No
Does the project work with UN Volunteers?
No
Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?
No
CEO Endorsement Request: PIMS 4741 Honduras sustainable ranching CEO request 30th May 2013 AB for resubmission - Final.docx
Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.
<p>At the institutional level, the participation and commitment of the following entities were achieved:</p> <p>The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (SAG), was part of the governance body of the Project, approving the work plans and the strategy of implementation of the project, also made commitments to attend the follow-up to the National Platform of Sustainable Livestock. With its accompaniment, training actions were carried out in partnership with the Israeli government, genetic improvement was promoted for the productive sector, the generation of instruments for the national platform of Sustainable Livestock (with support from CATIE), and its next reactivation, (As a follow-up to the reactivation, the project has established coordination with FAO).</p> <p>Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente), during the life of the project, led the meetings of the Project Board, approving periodic reports (progress, budget, risk, sustainability, adjustments, etc). He led the implementation of the project, through a programmatic structure through the Project Coordinating Office providing support to the work regions and promoting alliances with the</p>

key actors at the government, private sector, local governments, local associations, among others.

FENAHG: In the Project Board, he represented the farmers, taking an important role in decision making and guiding processes towards the generation of capacities of the livestock producers and supported local strengthening actions involving direct assistance to the field schools. At the national platform level, he assumed the commitment to support its sustainability, and participated in the entire process during the generation of the strategic instruments, made the incident before the government to assume his leadership, and also proposed strategies for approach so that Project will achieve a greater impact.

Institute of Forest Conservation, Protected Areas and Wildlife (ICF): the importance of linking to the ICF was identified, for which its integration and support to the processes of restoration and protection of forests, appropriation and formalization of the biological corridor in area were achieved goal 1, research on monitoring the jaguar and its prey species; The development and formalization of the jaguar monitoring protocol was also key.

At the level of organized producers (Organized Civil Society), the commitment of producer associations, who integrated and led regional sustainable livestock platforms, was achieved, and in the case of target area 2, through their commitment, a Federation was formed.

The ECAS was a great ally for the transfer of knowledge and technologies for more sustainable production, the members of the ECAS, have shown a high level of commitment showing a high impact on the application and transfer at a local level.

With the private company, the Project carried out approaches with LACTHOSA who promised to provide greater market opportunities at the local level. With funding instances, some soft loans were obtained for sustainable livestock producers.

With the Business Development Centers it was possible to generate technical and business assistance commitments at the local level, through market, trade and best practices advice, directed to producer associations and ECAS. For the target area 1, the Project supported the creation of the newly established Business Development Center.

Other CSOs that supported it were the International Heifer Project, which is currently developing the national survey of the Livestock value chain.

The Panthera Honduras Foundation who collaboratively conducted studies concerning the jaguar in the target area 1.

Local governments actively participated in landscape restoration actions, in support of regional platforms and the generation of planning instruments such as Municipal Development Plans with a focus on Territorial Planning (PDMOT). They have also assumed the commitment to support the Sectoral Tables of Sustainable Livestock being the counterpart that is required for the management of new market opportunities and technological improvement.

In the goal area 1 of the project, it was possible to integrate actors from indigenous peoples such as the Xicaque Tribes Federation of Yoro (FETRXY), in the Management Committee of the Tolpán Yoro Lluvia de Peces Biological Corridor where they have also been integrated other co-management organizations in protected areas who have assumed the monitoring and sustainability of the biological corridor.

L. Annex - Ratings Definitions

Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.