# Technical Assistance Response Plan – Terms of Reference

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| **Country:** | **Honduras** |
| **Request ID#** | 2021000009 |
| **Title:** | *Support for the use of nature-based solutions with an ethnic and gender-equity approach, to increase the resilience of rural mountain communities in protected natural areas affected by extreme weather events* |
| **NDE** | *Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente)*<br>*Mr Fausto David Diaz*<br>*Special Technician for International Cooperation, CTCN Focal Point*<br>*dfaustodavid@yahoo.com*<br>*cooperacionserna@gmail.com*<br>*despachomiambientehn@gmail.com*<br>*Address for correspondence: 1389 y 4710, 100 metros al sur del Estadio Nacional, Tegucigalpa, Honduras* |
| **Proponent** | *National Institute for Forestry Conservation and Development, Protected Areas and Wildlife (ICF)*<br>*Contact: Eng. Francisco Escalante, Deputy Director of Forestry Development*<br>*Email: Javi_aya@yahoo.com , defo@icf.gob.hn*<br>*Address for correspondence of proponent organization: 3481, Colonia Brisas de Olancho, Comayagüela, MDC, Honduras* |

**Summary of the CTCN technical assistance**


The objective of the assistance is to strengthen the resilience to the impact of climate change of rural mountain communities located in the Montaña de Celaque National Park in Honduras, by means of risk assessment, co-design of an Adaptation Plan built around Nature-Based Solutions (NBS), and capacity building in the communities, national institutions and local government.

The request for technical assistance arises from the need to improve the resilience of populations that are highly vulnerable to climate change, in addition to improving their quality of life, taking into account their specific context, including gender considerations and in harmony with the ancestral knowledge of indigenous peoples.

The outcome is expected to be a model of co-governance for the design and implementation of an adaptation plan with an ethnic and gender-equity approach in rural communities, which is capable of replication and scaling in other similar areas.

The technical assistance will be conducted in the west of the country, in the Montaña de Celaque National Park, within the Cacique Lempira, Señor de las Montañas Man and Biosphere Reserve, specifically in the communities of Rio Negro, Chimis Montaña and Malsincales, in the Municipality of San Manuel Colohete (Departamento of Lempira), which are severely affected by landslides and other impacts attributable to climate change. The communities are of native indigenous people (the Lenca People) and peasant communities.

The duration of the technical assistance will be 12 months.

CLIMATE TECHNOLOGY CENTRE & NETWORK

# Technical Assistance Response Plan – Terms of Reference

**Agreement:**

*(If possible, please use electronic signatures in Microsoft Word file format)*

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**National Designated Entity to the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism**

Name: Fausto David Díaz
Title: Special Technician for International Cooperation
Date: 13 January 2007
Signature:

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**Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)**

Name: Jukka Uosukainen
Position: CTCN Director
Date:
Signature:

CTCN
CLIMATE TECHNOLOGY CENTRE & NETWORK

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## 1. Background and context

Honduras is the country of the world that is most-affected by climate change (German Watch, 2015). Its geographical location between the Pacific Ocean and the Atlantic exposes it to many and diverse natural threats and to extreme weather events, which weaken its sustainable development. Hydro-meteorological events, such as hurricanes and tropical storms, are the causes of the greatest disasters and are also the most recurrent.

In Honduras, the impacts of climate change vary depending on the geographical location. The 62% of the country that is home to 31% of the population experiences risks caused by climate change (World Bank, 2005), especially rural areas where the presence and capacity of the State to provide basic services is limited (CAF, 2014).
Honduras is the second poorest country in Latin America and the Caribbean, after Haiti: 68% of the population live in poverty or extreme poverty. The latter is the most important determining factor in vulnerability to climate change (Oxfam, 2010), since it limits people's capacity to adapt to its effects. Consequently, the population group living in poverty or extreme poverty tends to be more affected by natural disasters.

Hurricanes Eta and Iota hit the country between 4 and 16 November 2020, leaving a bleak panorama with over a hundred people dead, 3.5 million people affected and displaced, thousands of hectares of crops destroyed and heavy structural damage, especially due to landslides. Although there has been no official count of the losses to date, it is estimated that these two natural events did damage valued at some 10 billion dollars, equal to the current amount of the national budget.

The indigenous community (Lenca People) and the peasant communities in the west of the country located in the Montaña de Celaque National Park (PNMC) were among the victims of these extreme weather events, with the aggravating circumstance of being located in an area with poor communications infrastructure for taking assistance to the affected populations. These communities had to temporarily relocate by their own means and, when they returned to their lands, they found their homes, crops and community spaces seriously damaged. As this is not one of the most densely populated areas of the country, it has not been prioritized for reconstruction aid.

There are 7232 people living in PNMC, in an area of 263.6 $km^2$. 100% of the population lives in rural areas, under the territorial jurisdiction of the municipalities of Gracias, Las Flores and San Manuel de Colohete in the departamento of Lempira, Corquín in the departamento of Copán, and Belén Gualcho in the departamento of Ocotepeque.

There is a pressing need to build capacities in these populations, to improve their resilience to extreme events such as those experienced and also to obtain the benefits of nature-based solutions to improve their quality of life. It is important to mention that according to the land-use regulations for protected areas, the PNMC cannot be used for intensive economic activities. This means that the NBS, in addition to being aligned with the Lenca People's vision of symbiosis with nature, is the only way to undertake measures to increase resilience.

The technical assistance is planned to be conducted in the indigenous Lenca People community and the peasant communities in the Montaña de Celaque National Park, within the Cacique Lempira, Señor de las Montañas Man and Biosphere Reserve, specifically in the communities of Río Negro, Chimis Montaña and Malsincales, in the Municipality of San Manuel Colohete (in the Departamento of Lempira), which are severely affected by landslides.

## 2. Problem statement

There are significant barriers to supporting the communities living in the PNMC and managing their vulnerability to the impacts of extreme weather events and gradual changes in the territory due to climate change. In addition, the complexity of the geography and of the cultural, economic and legal context of the area make necessary an agreed configuration of solutions adapted to the local context. Some of the most relevant aspects to consider are:

1. Infrastructure

The communities are isolated within the Celaque National Park, due to poor road infrastructure, which has led to their receiving little or no technical assistance from the different institutions present in the area. This has been a barrier to members of the communities' adopting and taking ownership of best management practices for the forest, their livelihoods and water-quality management, which would guarantee food security and rural development in the area. Implementation of this technology would improve technical assistance and support for the communities, enabling them to take ownership of activities that will help them to sustainably manage natural resources and strengthen their human capacity, with the aim of improving their quality of life and generating rural development in their communities.

2. Administrative regime of the protected area

Decree 87-87 of the Cloud Forest Law declared Celaque to be a National Park in perpetuity, emphasizing that the entire area between the highest point and the 1800 contour is declared a "protected area in perpetuity" in which no agricultural, pastoral, logging, burning, mining, human settlement or infrastructure activity would be permitted. This has been a limitation when implementing activities to improve the quality of life of people in the communities that, due to the category of the National Park declaration, cannot be carried out. A fundamental part of the technology concept consists of promoting equitable and inclusive development and the resilience of rural communities in protected natural areas, through the development of nature-based solutions (NBS) aimed at the sustainable management of ecosystem services in forest areas, at disaster risk reduction, and at food security. At the same time, the concept adapts to the habitual restrictions of protected natural areas (in our case, decree 87-87).

3. Social and cultural conflicts with indigenous communities

Ancestral practices linked to the territory carried out by indigenous communities on the basis of their ethno-knowledge to manage water, land and diversity have frequently led to conflicts with peasant communities and with authorities responsible for the administration of natural areas. The concept presented is based on a pact between the different communities of a territory for the sustainable use of natural resources by means of the NBS developed from ancestral cultural practices. It is sought, in this way, to promote agro-environmental models, the sustainable management of biodiversity and the use of water-management technologies suitable for the orography and topography, reincorporating the traditional practices of indigenous communities. Thus, the use and exploitation of ancestral socio-ecological models becomes a great opportunity to improve livelihoods and the resilience of mountain communities affected by extreme weather events such as droughts and landslides. Based on a participatory process of taking ownership and generating eco-technological knowledge based on ancestral practices and ethno-knowledge, actions to support adaptation and strengthen community resilience are developed.

The request for technical assistance arises from the need to improve the resilience of these populations that are highly-vulnerable to climate change, taking account of their specific context, while also obtaining the benefits of nature-based solutions to improve their quality of life.

### 3. Logical Framework for the CTCN Technical Assistance

*(Guidance: Please note that multiple activities lead to one Output, and multiple Outputs lead to one Outcome. There can be several Outputs, but only one Outcome description capturing the CTCN technical assistance. Deliverables are the products or services to be delivered to the NDE/Proponent/CTCN based on the Activities and the Outputs.)*

| | Month | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| ***Objective:*** *To strengthen the resilience to the impact of climate change of rural mountain communities located in the Montaña de Celaque National Park in Honduras, by means of risk assessment, co-design of an Adaptation Plan built around Nature-Based Solutions (NBS), and capacity building in the communities and national institutions.* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Outcome:** A model of co-governance for the design and implementation of an adaptation plan with an ethnic and gender-equity approach in three rural communities in the Montaña de Celaque National Park, which is capable of replication and scaling in other similar areas. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output 1: Development of implementation planning and communication documents** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Activity 1.1:** *All implementers must undertake the following activities at the beginning and at the end of the CTCN technical assistance.*<br>i) A detailed work plan of all activities, deliveries, outputs, deadlines and responsible persons/organisations and detailed budget to implement the Response Plan. The detailed work plan and budget must be based directly on this Response Plan;<br>ii) Based on the work plan, a monitoring and evaluation plan with specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound indicators used to monitor and evaluate the timeliness and appropriateness of the implementation. The monitoring and evaluation plan should enable the implementer to complete the CTCN Closure and Data Collection Report at the end of the assignment (please refer to item iv below and section 14 in the Response Plan);<br>iii) A two-page CTCN Impact Description formulated in the beginning of the technical assistance and update/revised once the technical assistance is fully delivered (a template will be provided);<br>iv) A Closure and Data Collection Report completed at the end of the technical assistance (a template will be provided). | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Deliverable 1:** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| i) Detailed work plan | X | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ii) Monitoring and Evaluation Plan | X | | | | | | | | | | | |
| iii) CTCN Impact Description | X | | | | | | | | | | | X |
| iv) Closure and Data Collection report | | | | | | | | | | | | X |
| **Output 2: Creation of a work group for the formulation and co-governance of an Adaptation Plan** | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| The work group will include governance mechanisms in accordance with indigenous customs for the respect of their water and ecosystem resources and with considerations of gender and inclusiveness. It will incorporate good practices to ensure transparency and the inclusion of multiple stakeholders included in local, national and international guidelines for local-level consultation processes. In addition to recommendations applicable in the National Approach to Safeguards of Honduras. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Activity 2.1: Stakeholder identification and classification, seeking gender equity and participation of indigenous representatives | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Activity 2.2: Creation of a multi-stakeholder work group with approximately 20 members for co-governance between key stakeholders (government, other institutional actors, and communities) for the development of an Adaptation Plan in the three pilot communities | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Activity 2.3: Kick-off meeting to present the team of experts, objectives, milestones, expected outcomes and the role of the multi-stakeholder work group | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Activity 2.4: Support for the creation of the work group's governance structures for the development of a participatory model of co-governance for the project's management and monitoring and to establish scalable and sustainable actions | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Deliverable 2:** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| i) Inventory and classification of stakeholders in the three pilot communities | X | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ii) Multi-stakeholder work group(s) and participatory model of co-governance | | X | | | | | | | | | | |
| iii) Minutes of the launch meeting and list of participants broken down by gender and origin (peasant/indigenous) | | X | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Output 3: Identification of vulnerability to and risks from extreme weather events and gradual changes in ecosystems due to climate change** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Activity 3.1: Interviews with relevant public agencies regarding the current state of development and operation of climate information systems and extreme event alerts in the west of the country, particularly in the Montaña de Celaque National Park area | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Activity 3.2: Identification of the current status of other information relevant to infrastructure and socio-economics for a vulnerability and risk assessment in the communities of Río Negro, Chimis, Montaña and Malsincales | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Activity 3.3: Evaluation of landslide hazards in the pilot communities using the IPCC risk analysis methodology, which includes the use of Geographical Information Systems and field visits | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Activity 3.4: Creation of vulnerability and risk maps making it possible to locate populations vulnerable to phenomena associated with climate change (erosion, extreme hydrometeorological events, storm surge flooding, landslides, among others) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Activity 3.5: Presentation of results of landslide risk analysis to the pilot communities' work groups as an input for subsequent community-led discussions for the participatory identification of resilient territories for the resettlement of vulnerable communities workshop with approx. 20-30 participants | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| **Deliverable 3:** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| i) Landslide risk analysis | | | | X | | | | | | | | |
| ii) Minutes of the dissemination meeting and list of participants broken down by gender and origin (peasant/indigenous) | | | | | X | | | | | | | |
| **Output 4: Co-design of an Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction Plan** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Activity 4.1: Identification of adaptation measures based on the use of NBS, in areas that include, but are not limited to: 1) management of risk from torrential rains; 2) reduction of the risk of erosion and landslides; and 3) conservation and management of water resources during episodes of drought and management of unclear sources of pollution (e.g., agriculture and livestock), through a review of the results of national studies and successful experience in similar regions<br>Attention will be paid to the Methodological Guide for the Promotion of Adaptation to Climate Change in areas with Community Forestry developed by GIZ and ICF, to the results of the PROCAMBIO project and to other national guidelines for planning adaptation to climate change | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Activity 4.2: Build a matrix of adaptation, resilience and disaster-prevention measures, classified by priority. These measures include, among other resilience measures, sustainable and circular agriculture, the bioeconomy and the strengthening of productive value chains | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Activity 4.3: Implementation of a participatory model to validate the prioritization of adaptation and resilience measures. Use consultation and dissemination mechanisms already defined in the region by indigenous and local authorities | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Activity 4.4: Workshops (minimum of 3, each with approximately 20 participants), for the co-design of the adaptation plan for pilot communities, including the prioritized NBS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Deliverable 4:** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| i) Matrix of prioritized adaptation and disaster prevention measures through the use of NBS with a participatory approach | | | | | | X | | | | | | |
| ii) Minutes and list of participants disaggregated by gender and origin (peasant/indigenous) of workshops for the co-design of NBS for community resilience | | | | | | | | | | | X | |
| iii) Climate adaptation plan for the pilot communities with an ethnic and gender equity approach | | | | | | | | | | | X | |
| iv) Report on lessons learned from the process of preparing the Adaptation Plan, and recommendations for replicability in other regions of the country | | | | | | | | | | | X | |
| **Output 5: Capacity building in rural communities, the ICF and local government (MAPANCE), and workshops for the rescue of cultural heritage**<br>The activities under this product will be aligned with recommendations for the use and co-production of indigenous knowledge, and of measures and procedures to guarantee the ethical commitment of the holders of | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| indigenous knowledge and its use in the context of climate policy and action. The documents published by the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP) will be taken as reference[1] | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Activity 5.1: Planning and coordination with NDE, the ICF, representatives of local government through MAPANCE (Commonwealth of Municipalities of the PNMC) and work group representatives, a schedule and topics for virtual and face-to-face workshops for capacity building and for the rescue of cultural heritage. This includes agreeing on topics, methodology and location for the workshops and practical in the field for capacity building.<br>MAPANCE will bring its local knowledge and logistical support for the coordination and convening of communities. The implementer may choose to select a central point with basic facilities to hold the workshops and to coordinate with MAPANCE the transportation of attendees from a meeting point. The municipality of Belén Gualcho may be taken as the initial location of the workshops<br>The implementer of the assistance shall make an initial proposal for discussion | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Activity 5.2: Prior to the start of the workshops for the co-design of the Adaptation Plans, workshops will be initiated for building capacities in the implementation of adaptation and disaster-prevention measures. These workshops shall include resilience measures in the agro-environmental sector, promotion of circular agriculture and the bioeconomy and the strengthening of value chains. Workshops will be blended (virtual and face-to-face), depending on mobility and Internet-access facilities<br>There will be a minimum of three workshops and one field practical, with approximately 20 participants in each workshop and practical<br>The field practical will be a demonstration pilot on the topic selected in activity 5.1<br>In order to avoid delays in the assistance work plan due to mobility limitations resulting from the current Covid-19 pandemic, the implementer shall consider an alternative plan to cover the work plan, using local experts and a virtual strategy for training trainers, complete with materials for participants | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Activity 5.3: Workshops (minimum of three workshops, each with approximately 20 participants) for the rescue of the Cultural Heritage of the indigenous peoples, linked to climate, biodiversity and resources (water, land, forests, territory and housing) and the development of Sustainable Ecotourism. The workshop results will be inputs for the workshops for the co-design of the pilot communities' adaptation plan | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Activity 5.4: Produce a training manual on NBS for ICF and MAPANCE staff including monitoring and evaluation tools with considerations of gender and ethnic focus | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Activity 5.5: A training workshop on NBS for approximately 15 ICF and MAPANCE officials and contractors | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Deliverable 5:** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| i) Plan for workshops for capacity building, rescue of Cultural Heritage and training ICF | | | | | | | X | | | | | |

[1] https://lcipp.unfccc.int/

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| ii) Minutes and list of participants disaggregated by gender and origin (peasant/indigenous) of NBS capacity-building workshops | | | | | | | | | X | | | |
| iii) Minutes and list of participants disaggregated by gender and origin (peasant/indigenous) of workshop for the rescue of the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples linked to climate | | | | | | | | | X | | | |
| iv) Audiovisual record of field practical, report of outcomes and list of participants broken down by gender and origin (peasant/indigenous) | | | | | | | | | X | | | |
| v) NBS manual for ICF and MAPANCE staff | | | | | | | X | | | | | |
| vi) Minutes and list of participants broken down by gender of the NBS workshop for ICF and MAPANCE staff | | | | | | | | X | | | | |
| **Output 6: Concept note** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Activity 6.1: Agreement with work group on which measure will be prioritized for seeking resources for its implementation | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Activity 6.2: Estimate of costs of priority measures for implementation and identification of potential strategies and funding sources | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Activity 6.3: Preparation of a concept not for application to public resources or international cooperation | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Deliverable 6:** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| i) Report with estimated costs of adaptation measures and potential financing sources and mechanisms. | | | | | | | | | | | | X |
| ii) Concept note for application for funding for the priority adaptation measure. | | | | | | | | | | | | |

**4. Resources required and itemized budget:**

*Please provide an indicative overview of the resources required and itemized budget required to implement the CTCN technical assistance, including for M&E-related activities, using the table below. Important to note that minimum 1% of the budget should explicitly target gender specific activities related to the technical assistance (please see section 10 for further information on gender). Once the Response Plan is completed, a Response Implementation partner(s) will be selected by the Climate Technology Centre (CTC). A detailed activity-based budget for the CTCN assistance will be finalized by the CTCN and selected Implementer.*

| **Activities and Outputs** | **Input: Human Resources** *(Title, role, estimated number of days)* | **Input: Travel** *(Purpose, national vs. international, number of days)* | **Inputs: Meetings/events** *(Meeting title, number of participants, number of days)* | **Input: Equipment/Material** *(Item, purpose, buy/rent, quantity)* | **Estimated cost** *Please accumulate the costing at Activity and Output level and provide an estimated costing range for each activity and the total Response Plan* | |
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| | | | | | **Minimum** | **Maximum** |
| **Output 1:** Development of implementation planning and communication documents | LE 6<br>EI1 2<br>EI2 2<br>EI3 2<br>EI4 1<br>EN1 1<br>EN2 1<br>PL 1 | None | None | None | 8700 | 10,300 |
| **Output 2:** Creation of a work group for the formulation and co-governance of an Adaptation Plan | LE 9<br>EI1 0<br>EI2 0<br>EI3 0<br>EI4 0<br>EN1 8<br>EN2 8<br>PL 8 | International trip for Team Leader and national trips for 3 national experts and professionals to attend Activity 2.3 | Activity 2.3: Kick-off meeting to present the team, objectives, milestones, expected outcomes and the role of the multi-stakeholder work group | Meeting materials and premises | 14,100 | 17,400 |
| **Output 3:** Identification of vulnerability to and | LE 14<br>EI1 0<br>EI2 0 | International trip for team leader and international expert in risk assessments | Activity 3.3: Evaluation of landslide hazards in the pilot communities using the | Field visit for risk assessment, and materials and | 47,700 | 56,500 |

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| risks from extreme weather events and gradual changes in ecosystems due to climate change | EI3 42<br>EI4 0<br>EN1 2<br>EN2 2<br>PL 28 | and national trips for national experts and local professionals (min. 3 persons) for activities 3.3. and 3.5 | IPCC risk analysis methodology, which includes the use of Geographical Information Systems and field visits<br>Activity 3.5: Presentation of the results of the landslide risk analysis to the work groups. Workshop with approx. 20-30 participants | premises for presentation meeting | | |
| **Output 4:** Co-design of an Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction Plan | LE 20<br>EI1 13<br>EI2 13<br>EI3 0<br>EI4 0<br>EN1 5<br>EN2 5<br>PL 8 | International trip for team leader and international experts in NBS and agro-ecology (3 persons), and national trips for national experts and local professionals (min. 3 persons) for activity 4.4 | Activity 4.4: Workshops (minimum of 3, each with approximately 20 participants), for the co-design of the adaptation plan for pilot communities, including the prioritized NBS | Meetings materials and premises | 37,500 | 43,900 |
| **Output 5:** Capacity building in rural communities and the ICF | LE 19<br>EI1 27<br>EI2 23<br>EI3 10<br>EI4 0<br>EN1 17<br>EN2 10<br>PL 18 | International trip for team leader and international experts in NBS and agro-ecology (3 persons), and national trips for national experts and local professionals (min. 3 persons) for activities 5.2, 5.3 and 5.5 | Activity 5.2: Workshops for capacity building in the implementation of adaptation and disaster prevention measures. Blended methodology (virtual and face-to-face) will be used. Minimum of three workshops and one field practical, with approximately 20 participants per workshop and practical event.<br>Activity 5.5: A training | Materials, venue and local transportation of participants for the workshops and field practical | 85,900 | 98,300 |

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| | | | workshop on NBS for approximately 15 ICF and MAPANCE officials and contractors<br>Activity 5.3: Workshops (minimum of three, each with approx. 20 participants) for the rescue of the Cultural Heritage of the indigenous peoples | | | |
| **Output 6:** Concept note | LE 5<br>EI1 0<br>EI2 0<br>EI3 0<br>EI4 15<br>EN1 1<br>EN2 1<br>PL 1 | None | None | None | 12,900 | 15,200 |
| **Estimated range of costing for the entire Response Plan** | | | | | 206,800 | 241,600 |

## 5. Profile and experience of experts

*Based on the required Human Resources identified in section 4 (Resources required and itemized budget) please provide a description of the required profile of all involved experts for the implementation of the CTCN Response Plan.*

| Experts required | Brief description of required profile |
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| Team Leader (LE) | Economist, engineer, administrator, ecologist or similar with MSc and/or PhD in sustainability and/or environmental management or related areas. Minimum of 18 years' professional experience. Minimum 12 years' experience in the design, evaluation and implementation of public policies and/or action plans in the climate-change adaptation sector. Experience in the area of SDGs. Demonstrable knowledge of the role and content of NDCs. Experience of working with national or local government |

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| | and international cooperation. Experience in protected natural areas desirable. Experience in the coordination of highly-complex projects involving the leadership of interdisciplinary work teams and consultation with local communities. Experience in group work and different participatory methodologies. At least three years' experience of working in Latin America. Fluency in Spanish and English required. |
| International expert in NBS (EI 1) | Biologist, engineer, ecologist or similar with MSc and/or PhD in sustainability and/or environment or similar areas. Minimum of 12 years' experience working in adaptation to climate change using Nature-Based Solutions. Minimum of 2 years' experience in monitoring and/or tracking of environmental actions at the national or local level in the climate-change adaptation sector. Experience in monitoring and evaluation systems for adaptation projects. Experience in mountain natural areas desirable. Experience in the systematization of processes and preparation of highly-complex reports that involve consultation with local communities. At least five years' experience of working in Latin America. Experience in group work and different participatory methodologies. Fluency in Spanish and English required. |
| International expert in agro-ecology (EI 2) | Economist, engineer, agronomist, biologist, ecologist or similar, preferably with postgraduate studies in sustainability, environmental management or similar areas, with more than 10 years' experience in agricultural sustainability and productivity through environmental knowledge and management. Experience in the implementation of national and/or local policies and action plans in bio-economics and agricultural value chains. Experience of field work with local communities. Demonstrable knowledge of the role of NDCs and Adaptation Plans. Experience in capacity-building workshops and materials creation. At least five years' experience of working in Latin America. Experience in group work and different participatory methodologies. Advanced English language proficiency. |
| International expert in risk analysis (EI 3) | Engineer, geologist, geographer, ecologist or similar, preferably with postgraduate studies in sustainability, environmental management or similar areas, with more than 10 years' experience in studies of vulnerability and risk to phenomena associated with climate change (e.g., erosion, extreme hydrometeorological events, storm surge flooding, landslides, among others). Experience in the use of Geographic Information Systems. Demonstrable knowledge of IPCC risk-assessment methodologies. Experience of working with local governments. Experience of working in mountain areas similar to the Montaña de Celaque National Park in western Honduras desirable. At least five years' experience of working in Latin America. Experience in the systematization of processes and preparation of |

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| | highly-complex reports that involve consultation with various types of stakeholders. Experience in group work and different participatory methodologies. Advanced English language proficiency. |
| International expert in climate adaptation financing (EI 4). | Diploma in Economic Sciences, Finance or similar. Minimum of 10 years' professional experience. With experience in international climate financing mechanisms and formulation of national projects to access various climate funds and formulation and/or monitoring of Public-Private Partnerships. Experience in environmental financing mechanisms such as incentives, remuneration mechanisms for ecosystem services (MRSE), among others. Experience in financing climate change adaptation projects. Experience with local governments is desirable. At least five years' experience of working in Latin America. Full command of English and advanced knowledge of Spanish. |
| National Expert in work with indigenous communities (EN 1). | Communicator/anthropologist/sociologist or similar with at least 8 years' experience of working in the design of participatory workshops, design and moderation of focus groups, and design of instruments and application of research techniques such as in-depth interviews and surveys. At least two years' experience or experience of at least two projects in the design and execution of consultation, social research and inclusion processes of indigenous communities in Honduras. Demonstrable knowledge of the legal and organizational framework of indigenous communities in Honduras. Experience in conducting activities for capacity building and the rescue of the cultural heritage of Honduran indigenous communities. Knowledge of climate-change adaptation projects desirable. Fluent Spanish is required. |
| National Expert in gender (EN 2). | Communicator/anthropologist/sociologist or similar with at least 8 years' experience of working in the design of participatory workshops, design and moderation of focus groups, and design of instruments and application of research techniques such as in-depth interviews and surveys. At least two years' experience or experience of at least two projects in the design and execution of social research, inclusion and gender mainstreaming in Honduras. Experience of working with local indigenous communities desirable. Knowledge of climate-change adaptation projects desirable. Fluent Spanish is required. |
| Local professional(s) to support co-design of the adaptation plan. One or several professionals (PL). | Engineer, biologist, ecologist, agronomist or similar with more than 10 years' experience in Honduras in agro-ecology, promotion of circular agriculture, bio-economics and/or strengthening agricultural value chains. Experience of working with local governments and communities. Experience in protected natural areas desirable. Experience in the implementation of consultation and capacity-building processes in local communities. Demonstrable knowledge of the Honduran policy framework in respect of climate change and the Honduran NDC and Adaptation Plan. Experience in |

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| | the systematization of processes and preparation of highly-complex reports that involve consultation with various types of stakeholders. Experience in group work and different participatory methodologies. Advanced English language proficiency. |

**6. Intended contribution to impact over time**

It is expected that through the CTCN assistance, it will be possible to design an Adaptation Plan based on Nature-Based Solutions in rural mountain communities located in the Montaña de Celaque National Park in Honduras.

As a co-design strategy, a work group will be established, as will workshops for dialogue between the communities living in the area and international and national experts. Parallel activities for capacity building and rescuing the cultural heritage of the native communities will provide elements for dialogue on adaptation measures and will strengthen these communities' capacities for governance, will empower women and indigenous communities and will rescue ancestral practices for the care of the territory.

The working methodology of this assistance is scalable to other communities in rural areas and it is expected to serve as a pilot for its scaling and replication.

It is expected that the cost estimates of the prioritized measures and concept note, for an application for climate finance, will serve to leverage resources for its implementation.

**7. Relevance to NDCs and other national priorities**

The CTCN assistance will contribute to the provisions of the Honduran NDC document and other national planning documents.

In its NDC, the Republic of Honduras commits, as a sector objective, to the afforestation/reforestation of 1 million hectares of forest before 2030. Likewise, through the NAMA of efficient stoves, it is expected to reduce families' firewood consumption by 39%, helping in the fight against deforestation.

The Republic of Honduras is a low-income country that has to address a series of challenges to development, including: poverty, education, health, and security, which are superimposed onto the challenge of adaptation and decoupling emissions from the economy. The country's size and economic capacity determine the mitigation and adaptation potential in the absence of international financing. Nevertheless, the Republic of Honduras aspires to significantly reduce the sector that produces the most emissions, electricity generation, while at the same time meeting new national needs derived from population and economic growth. This entire strategy is aligned with a low-carbon development strategy. It also covers the strengthening of the framework conditions to allow innovation and the technologies for mitigation, adaptation and the management of investments that facilitate the development of clean energy projects (wind, solar, geothermal, biomass, biodigester and hydro).

One of the axes of the **National Adaptation Plan** is that of Agrifood and Food Sovereignty, as one of the main sectors affected by climate change. This axis includes sustainable or ecological agriculture and livestock as the fundamental strategy for adaptation to climate change. Another axis is that of Biodiversity and Ecosystemic Services. These are based on the capacity of ecosystems to provide ecosystemic goods and services and for adaptation to climate change, from a perspective of community management of natural resources. The Water Resources axis gives high importance to the comprehensive management of basins, sub-basins and micro-basins.

The **National Strategy on Climate Change** includes strategic objectives for adaptation by area of priority impact: water resources; agriculture; soils and security; forests; and food biodiversity.

The **Water, Forests and Soil Master Plan** refers to Strengthening regional, municipal and community governance structures, with an emphasis on social participation for the planning and comprehensive management of water, forest and soil resources in the context of risk management and climate change.

**8. Linkages to relevant parallel on-going activities**

The Technical Assistance must be developed in accordance with the following legal and governance context, as well as ongoing activities:

1. Law for the promotion and protection of the Celaque National Park (Decree 57-2009) of 15 April 2009; whereby PROCELAQUE (Montaña de Celaque National Park) is appointed in co-management as the authority for the protection, management and promotion; it is in this way that the State of Honduras, through the instrument of Law, empowers the Protection of the Montaña de Celaque National Park, providing control and procedures to order and improve the options for conservation of the National Park and its area of influence. For this reason, all activities conducted within the area of influence of the Project Proposal are directly linked to the actions that have been ongoing under a legal instrument that has collaborated to establish an institutional, technical and operational basis, thus achieving the community-development incentive in an orderly manner.

2. In April 2008, the State, through the Ministry of the Interior and Justice (SGJ), granted legal personhood No. 2008000086 to the Commonwealth of Municipalities of the Montaña de Celaque National Park (MAPANCE), through Resolution No. 642-2008. Created as a regulatory body operating with technical, administrative and managerial independence, its main objective is to guarantee the conservation of natural resources and the development of communities, coordinating local, regional and national efforts.

3. In 2015, the MAPANCE Commonwealth facilitated technical assistance for the preparation of the community rural diagnosis and its respective local management plans, for eight communities located in the core zone. These community rural development plans will run for five years and will be operational through the annual agenda, in coordination with community leaders and other stakeholders in the area, such as: authorities, commonwealth and cooperation entities active in the area.

4. Celaque National Park Management Plan (2016-2027). Through the preparation and approval of this technical execution document, it has been proposed to maintain it as a territorial model whose central axis is that of ensuring the conservation of biodiversity and the services that biodiversity provides; through the protection of the forest; all these efforts are aimed at maintaining ecological integrity; the sustainability of processes is encouraged, a contribution is made to reducing the effects of climate change, territorial planning based on the capacity of use of the land is promoted, whereby the population has been participating with a sense of ownership and is trained to properly manage natural resources, through equitable socioeconomic development.

5. Proposed Community Development Strategy for the Subzone for the Sustainable Management of Natural Resources (2015) that allows technical advice, the organization and formation of skills in the public, helping to reduce threats and the negative effects of climate change in the area of coverage of the Park. This community outreach makes it possible to trace a route for the proper management of sustainable and environmentally-friendly rural development. It is for this reason, and in collaboration, that it is decided to join efforts to jointly establish, with the active participation of the population, the use of this tool to allow the consolidation of local structures, their organization and formation to bring about their inclusion and participation in the execution of the territorial management instrument.

6. The PROCAMBIO Project has, together with the National Institute for Forestry Conservation and Development, Protected Areas and Wildlife (ICF), developed a methodological guide to orient the assessment of climate risk in land and marine-coastal protected areas, in livelihoods and in other areas important to conservation. Other methodological instruments prepared by relevant national and international institutions are: "Methodological guide to promote Adaptation to Climate Change in areas with Community Forestry", prepared by the Climate Change Adaptation Programme in the Forest Sector (CLIFOR) of the German Cooperation Agency (GIZ) and the ICF in 2016, and other methodological guides prepared by GIZ such as the "Vulnerability Sourcebook" (2014), the training manual "Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Development Planning" (2013), the "Risk Supplement to the Vulnerability Sourcebook" (2017) and "Climate Risk Assessment for Ecosystem-based Adaptation" (2018).

7. National Approach to Safeguards and Safeguard Information Systems in Honduras within the EN REDD+ Framework, prepared by CARE International for the Ministry of Energy, Natural Resources, Environment and Mines. The National Committee for Environmental and Social Safeguards of Honduras (CONASASH), with advice from CARE International in Honduras, made a recommendation to the National Climate-Change Directorate (DNCC) to include definitions of Natural Forest and Local Community in order to clarify how REDD+ Safeguards would be interpreted and respected in Honduras. In addition to defining these concepts, it was recommended to highlight the active participation of women in both REDD+ processes and the distribution of benefits. It is thus that there are specific recommendations for integrating indigenous groups, women and vulnerable groups in the socialization of processes at the local level, as an example of transparency and inclusion of multiple stakeholders.

## 9. Anticipated follow-up activities after this technical assistance is completed

The entity that is making the request for assistance and that will coordinate its implementation is the National Institute for Forestry Conservation and Development, Protected Areas and Wildlife (ICF). The ICF is the governing institution for policy and administration of forests, protected areas and wildlife in Honduras and will be responsible for monitoring the outcomes of the technical assistance and for ensuring its application and scaling.

Other key organizations will support the assistance and subsequent implementation of the prioritized measures: PROCELAQUE (the Political body made up of leaders from the area), MAPANCE (Technical/administrative entity responsible for the co-management of Celaque National Park) and San Manuel de Colohete (Jurisdiction of the communities encompassed by the project). Together with the ICF and other key actors, these organizations are members of the work group created during the assistance for decision making during and after the project for implementation of the prioritized adaptation measures.

## 10. Gender and co-benefits

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| Imbedded in design of the activities | The impact on the design of activities is linked to the inclusion of women in the work teams carrying out this technical assistance.<br><br>This includes, but is not limited to, seeking to promote the leadership of women and young people in the adaptation measures identified during workshops for the co-design of the Adaptation Plan. |
| Gender and co-benefits intended as result of the activities | In the past, the participation, leadership and economic autonomy of rural women in the Sub Zone of Sustainable Management of Natural Resources, Montaña de Celaque National Park, have been very limited. The inclusion of gender in the technical assistance will be of great importance to improve the current situation and guarantee equality and equity between men and women, with the aim of reducing the gender gap, especially in rural areas. To do this, women's participation will be promoted, taking account of their rights, which implies recognizing their needs, demands, struggles and contributions in the construction of the conditions to position them with productive autonomy, being entitled to receiving the same benefits as those received by men, such as access to technologies, technical assistance and training to market their surpluses. |

## 11. Main in-country stakeholders in implementation of the technical assistance activities

| In-country stakeholder | Role in implementation of the technical assistance |
|---|---|
| Designated National Entity: | Support for technical coordination of assistance |

| | |
|---|---|
| Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente) | |
| National Institute for Forestry Conservation and Development, Protected Areas and Wildlife (ICF) | Coordination with local and national actors. Entity delegated to support the collection of information |
| PROCELAQUE, MAPANCE and San Manuel de Colohete | Political and administrative actors in the project area. Support for the coordination of local stakeholders and logistical aspects of the conduct of training workshops |

## 12. SDG Contributions

| Goal | Sustainable Development Goal | Direct contribution from CTCN TA (1 sentence for top 1-3 SDGs) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | End poverty in all its forms everywhere | - |
| 2 | End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture | - |
| 3 | Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages | - |
| 4 | Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong opportunities for all | - |
| 5 | Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls | - |
| 6 | Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all | - |
| 7 | Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all (consider adding Goal 7 targets) | - |
| | 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services | - |
| | 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix | - |
| | 7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency | - |
| | 7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology | - |
| | 7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support | - |
| 8 | Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all | - |
| 9 | Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation | - |
| 10 | Reduce inequality within and among countries | - |
| 11 | Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable | - |
| 12 | Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns | - |
| 13 | Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts | - |
| | 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries | The objective of the assistance is the co-design of a plan of adaptation to climate-related risks in three communities of the Montaña de Celaque National Park. |
| | 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning | - |
| | 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning | The assistance includes a strong element of capacity building in NBS for adaptation to climate change and of workshops to rescue the cultural heritage of indigenous cultures in respect of their knowledge of climate and nature. |
| | 13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on | - |

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| | Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly $100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible | |
| | 13.b - Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities | The Adaptation Plan will be a tool to prioritize actions by local communities and authorities and improve resilience to the impact of climate change in rural mountain communities. |
| 14 | Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development | - |
| 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 | The adaptation plan that will be designed under the assistance will have Nature-Based Solutions as fundamental actions, which will bring as benefits, in addition to greater community resilience to climate impacts, control of impacts in ecosystems that are highly vulnerable to activities such as deforestation, contamination of water sources, and unsustainable agriculture in the Montaña de Celaque National Park. |
| 16 | Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels | - |
| 17 | Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development | - |

## 13. Classification of technical assistance

| *Please tick all relevant boxes below* | *Primary* | *Secondary* |
|---|---|---|
| ☐ 1. Decision-making tools and/or information provision | X | ☐ |
| ☐ 2. Sectoral roadmaps and strategies | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐ 3. Recommendations for law, policy and regulations | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐ 4. Financing facilitation | ☐ | X |
| ☐ 5. Private sector engagement and market creation | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐ 6. Research and development of technologies | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐ 7. Feasibility of technology options | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐ 8. Piloting and deployment of technologies in local conditions | ☐ | ☐ |
| ☐ 9. Technology identification and prioritization | ☐ | X |

*Please note that all CTCN technical assistance contributes to strengthening the capacity of in-country actors.*

## 14. Monitoring and Evaluation process

*Upon contracting of the implementing partners to implement this Response Plan, the lead implementer will produce a monitoring and evaluation plan for the technical assistance. The monitoring and evaluation plan must include specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound indicators that will be used to monitor and evaluate the timeliness and appropriateness of the implementation. The CTCN Technology Manager responsible for the technical assistance will monitor the timeliness and appropriateness of the Response Plan implementation. Upon completion of all activities and outputs, evaluation forms will be completed by (i) the NDE about overall satisfaction level with the technical assistance service provided; (ii) the Lead Implementer about the knowledge and learning gained through delivery of technical assistance; and (iii) the CTCN Director about timeliness and appropriateness of the delivery of the activities and outputs.*