



# **Centralized National Risk Assessment for Honduras**

**FSC-CNRA-HN V1-0 EN**

<b>Title:</b>	Centralized National Risk Assessment for Honduras
<b>Document reference code:</b>	FSC-CNRA-HN V1-0 EN
<b>Approval body:</b>	FSC International Center: Performance and Standards Unit
<b>Date of approval:</b>	26 February 2020
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## Risk assessments that have been finalized for Honduras

<b>Controlled Wood categories</b>		<b>Risk assessment completed?</b>
1	Illegally harvested wood	YES
2	Wood harvested in violation of traditional and human rights	YES
3	Wood from forests where high conservation values are threatened by management activities	YES
4	Wood from forests being converted to plantations or non-forest use	YES
5	Wood from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted	YES

## Risk designations in finalized risk assessments for Honduras

Indicator	Risk designation (including functional scale when relevant)
Controlled wood category 1: Illegally harvested wood	
1.1	Specified risk
1.2	Specified risk
1.3	Specified risk
1.4	Specified risk
1.5	Specified risk
1.6	Specified risk
1.7	Specified risk
1.8	Specified risk
1.9	Specified risk
1.10	Specified risk
1.11	Specified risk
1.12	Specified risk
1.13	Specified risk
1.14	Specified risk
1.15	Specified risk
1.16	Specified risk
1.17	Specified risk
1.18	Specified risk
1.19	Specified risk
1.20	Specified risk
1.21	Specified risk
Controlled wood category 2: Wood harvested in violation of traditional and human rights	
2.1	Low risk
2.2	Specified risk
2.3	Specified risk
Controlled wood category 3: Wood from forests where high conservation values are threatened by management activities	
3.0	Low risk
3.1	Specified risk
3.2	Specified risk for IFLs, Landscape Natural Protected Forest and Mesoamerican Biological Corridor Low risk for the rest of the country
3.3	Low risk for RAMSAR sites that are not natural forests (Lagoons, Marine Parks, Wetlands, Lakes) and the Meso-America Reef Specified risk for the rest of the country
3.4	Specified risk
3.5	Specified risk
3.6	Low risk for Maya Site of Copan and Garifuna territories (the North coast of Honduras from Masca Cortés to Plapaya and Gracias a Dios) Specified risk for the rest of the country

Controlled wood category 4: Wood from forests being converted to plantations or non-forest use	
4.1	Specified Risk
Controlled wood category 5: Wood from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted	
5.1	Low risk

# Risk assessments

## Controlled wood category 1: Illegally harvested wood

### Overview

Forest cover in Honduras is estimated at 5,398,137 ha, which represents 48% of the Honduran territory. Of this area, 57.5% (3,101,574.31 ha) is broadleaf forests, 36.3% (1,960,511.08 ha) coniferous forests, 5.3% (284,473.76 ha) mixed forests and 1.0% (51,578.18 ha) mangrove forests<sup>1</sup>. With respect to planted forests, by 2016 a total of 32,697.37 ha of plantations has been certified by the government in the last 12 years<sup>2</sup>. Eight natural forest categories are identified: three corresponding to broadleaf forests (humid, deciduous, and moist floodplain) which cover 27.33% of the national territory, mixed forests (broadleaf and coniferous) covering 2.54%, coniferous forests (dense and sparse) with 17.54% and mangroves with 0.47%<sup>2</sup>.

The government manages the National Public Forest (Bosque Público Nacional) and regulates community-owned (ejidales) and private forests through the Institute for the Conservation of Forest, Protected Areas and Wildlife (Instituto de Conservación Forestal Áreas Protegidas y Vida Silvestre (ICF, Spanish acronym)), which is responsible, among other functions, for: approving management and operating plans; issuing felling permits, plantation certificates and CITES certificates; registering forest industries; awarding land titles in favor of the government, and others<sup>3</sup>. Other pertinent institutions in the forestry sector are: the Ministry of Energy, Natural Resources, Environment and Mines (Secretaría de Energía, Recursos Naturales, Ambiente y Minas (MIAmbiente, Spanish acronym)), which is responsible for granting environmental licenses to industries involved in processing, industrialization and the sale of timber, among other functions; the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (Secretaría de Agricultura y Ganadería (SAG-OIRSA, Spanish acronym)), which issues CITES export permits and plant health certificates; Ministry of Industry and Commerce (Secretaría de Industria y Comercio) which is in charge of the industrial register (non-mandatory); Ministry of Finances (Secretaría de Finanzas (SEFIN- DEI, Spanish acronym)) which is responsible for income or revenue taxes (ISR, Spanish acronym), 15% value-added tax (IVA, Spanish acronym) and issuance of export policies; Central Bank of Honduras (Banco Central de Honduras) which is responsible for foreign currency exports and repatriation permits; the municipalities are responsible for charging taxes for standing timber, production and operating permits for industries (primary, secondary and point-of-sale); the Property Institute (Instituto de la Propiedad) is in charge of registering properties and awarding land titles to private parties; the Ministries of Defense and Security are responsible for operations to control illegal trafficking of forest products; the National Agrarian Institute (Instituto Nacional Agrario (INA, Spanish acronym) is responsible for the process of awarding land titles to indigenous territories; the Public Ministry (Ministerio Público) addresses complaints; the National Human Rights Commission (Comisionado Nacional de los Derechos Humanos (CONADEH, Spanish acronym), through Independent Forest Monitoring (IFM), performs inspections in coordination with other authorities to independently verify legality.

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<sup>1</sup> REDD/CCAD-GIZ. (2014). Forest and land Cover Map for Honduras (Mapa Forestal y de Cobertura de la Tierra en Honduras). Available at:

[http://www.reddccadgiz.org/documentos/doc\\_1697518440.pdf](http://www.reddccadgiz.org/documentos/doc_1697518440.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> Institute for the Conservation of Forest, Protected Areas and Wildlife (Instituto de Conservación Forestal Áreas Protegidas y Vida Silvestre (ICF, Spanish acronym). (2016). Forest Statistics Annual Report for 2016 (Anuario Estadístico Forestal de Honduras 2016). Available at: <http://icf.gob.hn/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/Anuario-Estadistico-Forestal-2016.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> LFAPVS Law for Forests, Protected Areas and Wildlife (Ley Forestal, Áreas Protegidas y Vida Silvestre). (2008). Available at: <https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/leyes/118-ley-general-de-areas-protegidas-y-vida-silvestre>

Other stakeholders from civil society who have influence in the forestry sector are: professional labor unions (Gremios Profesionales); national, state, municipal and communal advisory councils (Consejos Consultivos Nacionales, Departamentales, Municipales y Comunitarios); representatives of indigenous peoples and Afro-Hondurans; and other organizations from the forestry sector.

The Law for Forests, Protected Areas and Wildlife (Ley Forestal, Áreas Protegidas y Vida Silvestre (LFAPVS, Spanish acronym)) provides the legal basis for the regulation of forest management in Honduras. Other laws related to timber harvesting, processing, and trade are: the General Law of the Environment (Ley general del Ambiente), Municipalities Law (Ley de Municipalidades), Taxpayer Law (Ley Tributaria), Foreign Exchange Law (Ley Cambiaria), Plant Health Law (Ley de Sanidad Vegetal), Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples (Convenio No. 169 sobre Pueblos Indígenas y Tribales), CITES Convention, Labor Code (Código del Trabajo), Social Security Law (Ley del Seguro Social), Private Tax Law (Ley del Régimen de Aportaciones Privadas (RAP, Spanish acronym), Law on Transparency and international treaties and accords ratified by the government.

Honduras started negotiations on the Voluntary Partnership Agreement (VPA) with the European Union since January 2013 (the first country in the Americasto enter this), and in June 2018 the VPA negotiations ended by starting the document, ahead of signing and ratifying it<sup>3</sup>.

According to expert consultation conducted in 2016 and official information about the APV process FLEGT in Honduras<sup>4</sup>, forest lands can be natural, regenerated, or planted. Three types of land tenure for forest property are recognized: public, private, and government (fiscal). Government (fiscal) is when the government assigns tenure rights to a public party, which may be a public institution that manages and secures the public resources in the government's name and to its favor. Public land can be national (government property) or community-owned property (ejidales) (forests belonging to community-owned farms (ejidos) or municipalities). Private land can be private, communal, tribal or collective according to experts' consultation. According to the FLEGT Facility website<sup>5</sup> "the basic types of forest land tenure include: private (35%), state (27%), community (10%), municipal (4%) and indigenous (3%). The remaining 21% of forest lands have not been assessed to determine land tenure".

Harvesting is classified as commercial and non-commercial (Articles 90 and 91 of LFAPVS). Commercial is subject to a management plan, which is in effect for a minimum period equal to the rotation period. Non-commercial harvesting is for domestic use and requires submitting a request to the regional ICF office, which performs a field inspection and issues a ruling. If the decision is favorable, the respective non-commercial harvesting license is issued.

National laws and regulations establish that trade is regulated according to the type of forest and market. For the national market, it can be considered that natural and planted coniferous forests often in practice do not have legal restrictions that apply (in terms of species) for harvesting and trade, because prohibited species are not usual found in commercial coniferous forests, but for broadleaf forests in the practice there are often applicable legal restrictions of harvesting and trade of prohibited species. For the international market, natural and planted coniferous forests and broadleaf forests do always have applicable harvest and trade restrictions; species can only be exported as finished furniture products and their parts, which require CITES certificates for species included on CITES species lists. Forests planted with exotic species do not have any restrictions, only forests planted with CITES species require a CITES certificate.

Harvesting activity of timber and non-timber products is not allowed in national parks, nature reserve and national monument<sup>4</sup>.

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<sup>3</sup> EUFLEGT Facility. (2019). Honduras. Available at: <http://www.euflegt.efi.int/honduras>

<sup>4</sup> ICF VPA-FLEGT Portal (Ava Flegt Portal).(2016). Available at: <http://icf.gob.hn/index.php/ava-flegt/>

<sup>4</sup> WICE (2002) Rationalization of the national system of the protected areas of Honduras (Racionalización del sistema nacional de las áreas protegidas de Honduras) Available at: <http://www.fao.org/forestry/13213-05b7ef1c89b5ef0fad74bd99b765d3ff.pdf>

<sup>5</sup> EUFLEGT Facility. (2019). Honduras. Available at: <http://www.euflegt.efi.int/honduras>



The list of sources provided in FSC-PRO-60-002a, section 3.3.3 has been reviewed for relevance in regards to the national legality risk assessment of Honduras. The following sources have been used:

- c) EU FLEGT process: [http://ec.europa.eu/comm/development/body/theme/forest/initiative/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/comm/development/body/theme/forest/initiative/index_en.htm);
- d) Forestry Law Alliance: <http://www.forestlegality.org/>;
- e) Government reports and assessments of compliance with related laws and regulations;
- f) Independent reports and assessments of compliance with related laws and regulations, e.g., the Royal Institute of International Affairs: <http://www.illegallogging.org/>;
- i) Public summaries of FSC forest management certification reports published at [info.fsc.org](http://info.fsc.org) (information on legal areas where non-compliances have been identified during the certification process that are likely to be common for non-certified operations);
- k) Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index: [http://www.transparency.org/policy\\_research/surveys\\_indices/cpi](http://www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/cpi);
- l) World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators: <http://data.worldbank.org/datacatalog/worldwide-governance-indicators>;
- m) In cases where other sources of information are not available, consultations with experts within the area were conducted.

Where relevant, they have been specifically referenced under “sources of Information” for each applicable indicator.

Note: the present CNRA for Honduras was developed in 2016, and therefore the validity date of the sources is often based on this year.

## Sources of legal timber in Honduras

Forest classification type	Permit/license type	Main license requirements (forest management plan, harvest plan or similar?)	Clarification
National Public forest (coniferous, broadleaf and mixed)	Forest Management contract, Community Forest Management Contract, auction of standing timber, Control and Rescue Plan Contract	Forest Management Plan (Planes de Manejo Forestal, PMF), Community Forest Management Plan and Annual Operating Plan (Plan de Operación Annual - POA) (areas under management contracts), Salvage Plan (in the case of areas with pines infested by pine beetles). Approved CITES certificate required when applicable.	Forests in government areas assigned to private individuals or communities through a management contract which may be short-, medium- or long-term.
Community-owned ( <i>ejidales</i> ) Public forests (coniferous, broadleaf and mixed)	Forest Management Contract, Community Forest Management Contract, Control and Rescue Plan Contract	Forest Management Plan (Planes de Manejo Forestal, PMF), Community Forest Management Plan and Annual Operating Plan (Plan de Operación Annual - POA), Salvage Plan (infested areas). Approved CITES certificate required when applicable.	Forests belonging to municipalities and managed by the municipality or assigned to legal persons or communities.
Private forest (coniferous, broadleaf and mixed)	Property title, Forest Management Contract, Control and Rescue Plan Contract	Forest Management Plan (Planes de Manejo Forestal, PMF), Annual Operating Plan (POA), Salvage Plan (infested areas). Approved CITES certificate required when applicable.	Forest property belonging to individual persons or collectives such as tribes, communities or groups of several property owners
Forest plantations (broadleaf and coniferous)	Property title, Certificate of Plantation	Annual Operating Plan (POA). Approved CITES certificate required when applicable.	Plantations with forest species.
Agroforestry plantation systems (coniferous, broadleaf and mixed)	Property title, PESA	Special Plans for Agroforestry Systems (Planes Especiales en Sistemas Agroforestales (PESA, Spanish acronym), Annual Operating Plan (POA). Approved CITES certificate required when applicable.	Coffee or other crops in association with timber species.

## Risk assessment

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
<b>Legal rights to harvest</b>			
<p>1.1 Land tenure and management rights</p>	<p><b>Applicable laws and regulations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tenure rights: Property Law (2004) Art. 37, Law for Forests, Protected Areas and Wildlife (Ley Forestal, Áreas Protegidas y Vida Silvestre (LFAPVS, Spanish acronym)) (2008) Articles 56, 57, 60, LFAPVS Regulation (2010) Articles 95 to 99, 140, 142 and 176</li> <li>• Customary rights: LFAPVS (2008) Article 58, LFAPVS Regulation (2010) Articles 102, 129 and 132, Property Law (2004) Article 70.</li> <li>• Management rights: LFAPVS (2008) Articles 77, 126 to 132.</li> <li>• Legal Company Registration: LFAPVS (2008) Articles 98 and 100, LFAPVS Regulation (2010) Articles 222 and 230, Municipalities Law (1990) Article 78, Municipalities Law Regulation (1993) Articles 109-136.</li> <li>• Tax Register: National Taxpayer Registration Law (Ley del Registro Tributario Nacional) (Law Decree 102-1974) (1974), Articles 1 and 2; Financial Balance and Social Protection Law (Ley de Equilibrio Financiero y la Protección Social) (Decree 194-2002) (2002), Article 39; Taxpayer Equity Law (Ley de Equidad Tributaria) (Decree no. 51-2003) (2003): Art.27; Sales Tax Law and Reforms (Ley de Impuestos Sobre ventas y sus reformas) (Decree 24-1963) (1963); Law for the Regulation of Invoicing (Ley de Reglamento del Régimen de Facturación), other financial documents and financial registry of printers (2014), Arts. 12, 19 and 44.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Government sources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LFAPVS (2008): <a href="https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/leyes/118-ley-general-de-areas-protegidas-y-vida-silvestre">https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/leyes/118-ley-general-de-areas-protegidas-y-vida-silvestre</a></li> <li>• LFAPVS Regulation (2010): <a href="https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/reglamentos/408-reglamento-general-de-la-ley-forestal-areas-proteccion-y-vida-silvestre">https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/reglamentos/408-reglamento-general-de-la-ley-forestal-areas-proteccion-y-vida-silvestre</a></li> <li>• Property Law (2004): <a href="https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/leyes/337-ley-de-propiedad">https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/leyes/337-ley-de-propiedad</a></li> <li>• Municipality Law (1990): <a href="https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/leyes/4-ley-de-municipalidades">https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/leyes/4-ley-de-municipalidades</a></li> <li>• Municipality Law Regulation (1993): <a href="http://www.sefin.gob.hn/wp-content/uploads/2011/01/Ley-y-Reglamento-de-Municipalidades.pdf">http://www.sefin.gob.hn/wp-content/uploads/2011/01/Ley-y-Reglamento-de-Municipalidades.pdf</a></li> </ul>	<p><i>[subsections with translations from Spanish]</i></p> <p><b>Overview of Legal Requirements</b></p> <p>Tenure: Owners of private forest land (individuals, communal, tribal, etc.) and community-owned property (ejidales) (owned by municipalities) requesting ICF to approve Forest Management Plans shall prove ownership of the land with the following documentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Title of domain and complete certification of the registration of the title (asiento registral) with each Annual Operating Plan (Planes Operativos Anuales POA) (Art. 37, Property Law)</li> <li>• Proof of the cadastral situation (only once for approval of the Forest Management Plan (Plan de Manejo Forestal, PMF): Certificate of property title registration, certificate from the institute of the property with its cartographic map indicating location of the property, proof of no encumbrances (Art. 60 LFAPVS).</li> </ul> <p>In terms of the public forest areas, the LFAPVS (Arts. 56 and 61) establishes that the government, through the ICF, shall execute legal regularization and recovery processes to title the lands in favor of the government and register them in the Inalienable Public Forest Resources Catalogue (Catálogo del Patrimonio Público Forestal Inalienable (CPPFI, Spanish acronym).</p> <p>In addition, the LFAPVS recognizes customary rights in the process of regularization of land tenure and when granting usufruct contracts or forest management agreements (Art. 77 LFAPVS)</p> <p>Legal Registration of Industries: Forest industries wanting to operate in the country must request to be registered with the ICF and corresponding municipalities:</p> <p>Registration with the ICF (Art. 98 LFAPVS): The owner or legal representative requests to register the industry in the regional ICF office, which reviews the documentation and issues a technical ruling that is sent to the Department for Forest Management and Development (Departamento de Manejo y Desarrollo Forestal</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p><b>Legal Authority</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Institute for the Conservation of Forest, Protected areas and Wildlife (Instituto de Conservación Forestal Áreas Protegidas y Vida Silvestre (ICF, Spanish acronym))</li> <li>Property Institute (Instituto de la Propiedad (IP, Spanish acronym))</li> <li>Executive Department of Revenue (Dirección Ejecutiva de Ingresos (DEI, Spanish acronym))</li> <li>Local municipalities</li> </ul> <p><b>Legally required documents or records</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Property Title for the Registration of the Property: Private Forest, community-owned (ejidales) and National Land titles awarded in favor of the government</li> <li>Registration in the Inalienable Public Forest Resources Catalogue (Catálogo del Patrimonio Público Forestal Inalienable (CPPFI, Spanish acronym) of national land titles awarded in favor of the government.</li> <li>Management Contract: National areas assigned by the government to natural or legal persons</li> <li>Communal Forest Management Plan: National areas assigned by the state to communities</li> <li>Registration of Forest Industries with the ICF and municipalities.</li> <li>Declaration of Income: Natural or legal persons</li> <li>National Taxpayer Register (Registro Tributario Nacional (RTN, Spanish acronym)); Natural or Legal Persons</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Taxpayer Register Law (Law Decree 102-1974) (Ley del Registro Tributario Nacional) (1974): <a href="https://honduras.eregulations.org/media/registro%20tributario%20nacional.pdf">https://honduras.eregulations.org/media/registro%20tributario%20nacional.pdf</a></li> <li>Taxpayer Equity Law (Ley de Equidad Tributaria) (Decree no. 51-2003) (2003): <a href="https://www.tsc.gob.hn/web/leyes/LEY_DE_EQUIDAD_TRIBUTARIA.pdf">https://www.tsc.gob.hn/web/leyes/LEY_DE_EQUIDAD_TRIBUTARIA.pdf</a></li> <li>Sales Tax Law and Reforms (Ley de Impuestos Sobre ventas y sus reformas) (Decree 24-1963) (1963): <a href="https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/leyes/14-ley-de-impuesto-sobre-venta">https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/leyes/14-ley-de-impuesto-sobre-venta</a></li> <li>Regulation of Invoicing other financial documents and financial registry of printers (Reglamento del Régimen de Facturación otros documentos fiscales y registro fiscal de imprentas) (2014):</li> </ul>	<p>(DMDF, Spanish acronym) which, after review, submits the documentation to the Executive Director, who signs the approval and returns it to the DMDF, which delivers the resolution to the owner or representative and sends a copy of the registration to the corresponding regional ICF (VPA-FLEGT Legality Table (Tabla de Legalidad AVA-FLEGT)-2017).</p> <p>Registration with the municipality (Art. 78 of the Law of Municipalities): The owner or representative submits the request to register with the corresponding municipality, which through the taxpayer administration performs the calculations and sends an invoice to the owner of the industry. Once the invoice is paid, the operating permit is delivered to the owner and the industry is registered (VPA-FLEGT Legality Table (Tabla de Legalidad AVA-FLEGT).</p> <p>Registration for Taxes: Forest industries shall register with the DEI, requesting their RTN and filling out form DEI-410 (legal basis: Art 1 and 2, Law decree 102-1974, Art 39 decree 194-2002 Financial Balance and Social Protection Law (Ley de Equilibrio Financiero y la Protección Social), Art. 27, Decree no. 51-2003, Taxpayer Equity Law (Ley de Equidad tributaria) Art. 10, decree 24-1963, Sales tax law and its reforms (Ley de Impuestos Sobre ventas y sus reformas).</p> <p><b>Description of risk</b></p> <p>Honduras is ranked 135 of 168 countries evaluated for international transparency, with a Corruption Perception Index (2017) of 29, category corresponding to a country with a high degree of corruption, even though its transparency ranking has improved over recent years. In the Worldwide Governance Indicators 2017 (latest available year), Honduras scores 25 for indicator Control of Corruption, and 14 for indicator on Rule of Law (the scores range from 0 (lowest rank) to 100 (highest rank) with higher values corresponding to better outcomes).</p> <p>According to the country report presented by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), in December 2015, the</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p><a href="https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/reglamentos/706-reglamento-del-regimen-de-facturacion-otros-documentos-fiscales-y-registro-fiscal-de-impresas-2">https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/reglamentos/706-reglamento-del-regimen-de-facturacion-otros-documentos-fiscales-y-registro-fiscal-de-impresas-2</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law of Financial Equilibrium and Social Protection (Ley de Equilibrio Financiero y la Proteccion Social) (2002): <a href="http://congresonaciona.l.hn/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/Ley-de-Equilibrio-Financiero-y-Social-Decreto-194-2002.pdf">http://congresonaciona.l.hn/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/Ley-de-Equilibrio-Financiero-y-Social-Decreto-194-2002.pdf</a></li> <li>• Coalianza.gob.hn. (N.Y.). Over 17,500 families from La Mosquitia benefited by receiving titles to one million hectares of land (Más de 17,500 familias de La Mosquitia beneficiadas con titulación de un millón de hectáreas de tierra). [online]. Commission for the Promotion of the Private-Public Alliance (Comisión para la</li> </ul>	<p>battle over the land exacerbated the violence against indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants due to conditions of inequality and discrimination experienced by these groups.</p> <p>Non-governmental organizations at the national level (expert consultation in 2016) that cite irregularities related to land tenure and management rights mention factors such as: poor governance of public forest areas, institutional weakness in the areas of human resources and finances, fraudulent privatization of forest land, overlapping of laws with usufruct rights, administrative corruption, non-compliance with norms by companies, and various forms of possession or occupation of the land.</p> <p>Some examples, listed below, show a national trend of lack of law compliance for forest in general:</p> <p><b>Fraudulent Land Privatization:</b></p> <p>Example 1: (Vallejo Larios M., 2011: Preliminary Assessment on Causes of Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Honduras, page 31): "In any part of the country, usufructuaries of national and ejido forest lands, have the concern to sell the wood and convert the farms in pastures (potreros), facilitating the titulación in full domain. The issue of property titles in protected areas is a big problem. Only in Patuca National Park, "the INA granted to rural groups 83 titles issued in the core area of primitive use: extension 300.86 hectares and currently there are 21 in process" (La Tribuna July 18, 2010), without any knowledge of Cases where these allegedly illegal or at least irregular acts are challenged. "</p> <p>Example 2: (Forest Trends 2013: The AVA in Honduras: An opportunity to continue forest reform initiated with the 2007 Forestry Law, page 3): "Since logging on private land does not require the payment of logs (only a small administrative fee), it became economically attractive for traders and timber companies to try to evade auctions by obtaining private property titles on national forest lands, often forging documents and bribing public officials (Álvarez 2009) ... "</p>

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		<p>Promoción de la Alianza Público Privada (COALIANZA, Spanish acronym). Press conference. Available at: <a href="http://coalianza.gob.hn/es/noticias/588-mas-de-17-500-familias-de-la-mosquitia-beneficiadas-con-titulacion-de-un-millon-de-hectareas-de-tierra">http://coalianza.gob.hn/es/noticias/588-mas-de-17-500-familias-de-la-mosquitia-beneficiadas-con-titulacion-de-un-millon-de-hectareas-de-tierra</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>VPA-FLEGT Legality Table (Tabla de Legalidad AVA-FLEGT). (2017). Available at: <a href="http://fdsf.hn/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/boleti%CC%81n-6-tablas-de-legalidad-nueva.pdf">http://fdsf.hn/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/boleti%CC%81n-6-tablas-de-legalidad-nueva.pdf</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Non-Government sources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transparency International. (2017). Corruption Perception Index. Available at: <a href="https://www.transparency.org/news/feature/corruption_perceptions_index_2017">https://www.transparency.org/news/feature/corruption_perceptions_index_2017</a></li> <li>World Bank. (N.Y). Worldwide</li> </ul>	<p>Example 3: (Christine Woda, 2017, Success Factors and Obstacles to Community Forestry in Honduras, page 44): "Organizations are also affected by the extension of private titles in assigned forest areas. In this process several actors take part:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The National Agrarian Institute (INA), which accepts the payment (purchase) of forest lands, and later issues titles to individual persons;</li> <li>- Municipalities: they accept tax payments in their municipal cadastre system, even if the taxed areas do not have legal titles (reported from Gualaco). They also support processes of public deeds for obtaining private titles (reported by the PALISAL Cooperative on the affected ejidal forest);</li> <li>- The IHCAFE extends opinions on coffee farms to process the degree with the INA (Cooperativas Agua Fría Mineral and Frontera del Oriente).</li> </ul> <p><u>Overlapping laws with usufructuary rights:</u></p> <p>Example 1: (Christine Woda, 2017, Success Factors and Obstacles to Community Forestry in Honduras, page 43): Users are not the only ones who prevent real forest access for forestry organizations, but in some cases, it is the state itself. Despite having a Forest Management Plan with the ICF, the state assigned rights to third parties in the form of concessions on the same forest area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Granting concessions for hydroelectric projects through the Secretariat of Energy, Natural Resources, Environment and Mines (MiAmbiente) in the Nombre de Dios and Jilamito Cooperative, Atlántida Regional),</li> <li>- Threat of granting concession for mine, MiAmbiente (Cooperativa Agua Fría Mineral, Regional Paraíso, and Association December 20, Yoro Regional)</li> <li>- Extension of other forest management plan (by AFE-COHDEFOR in Cooperativa Villa Santa in 1997, "Japanese management plan", Regional Paraíso)</li> <li>- The issuance of concessions for hydroelectric projects in assigned forest areas is frequent, especially in the Atlantic Coastal Range. At the Nombre de Dios Cooperative, the hydroelectric</li> </ul>



Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p>Governance Indicators, interactive data access. Available at: <a href="http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#reports">http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#reports</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest-trends.org. (2015). Forest Trends Information Brief: Awarding of titles for La Mosquitia Honduran indigenous lands, exploring the implications for the indigenous peoples of the country (La titulación de territorios indígenas en La Mosquitia hondureña: Explorando las implicaciones para los pueblos autóctonos del país). Forest Trends. Available at: <a href="http://www.forest-trends.org/documents/files/doc_4976.pdf">http://www.forest-trends.org/documents/files/doc_4976.pdf</a></li> <li>• IUCN. (2015). Forestry Law in Mesoamerica (Legalidad Forestal en Mesoamerica). The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Available at: <a href="https://portals.iucn.org/library/efiles/documents/EPLP-082.pdf">https://portals.iucn.org/library/efiles/documents/EPLP-082.pdf</a></li> </ul>	<p>project was installed precisely where thinning and reforestation were implemented to improve its future forest. The plots have even been used as training courses for CURLA forestry students. Despite the investments previously made, the Cooperative was not compensated for the lost area. The company that manages the dam pays a fund within the framework of a social responsibility program to the municipality, but not a part of the funds is transferred to the community to strengthen forest management and conservation activities. Meanwhile, the Cooperative fights against the impact of the road leading to the dam, which cuts 6 km of community forest, and contracts with people from outside with the intention of establishing cocoa farms in the forest.</p> <p>Example 2: (Mario Vallejo Larios, 2011: Preliminary Assessment on Causes of Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Honduras: Page 28): Inconsistent Legal Framework.</p> <p><u>Administrative Corruption:</u> Example 1: (Forest Trends 2013: The AVA in Honduras: An Opportunity to Continue Forest Reform Initiated with the 2007 Forestry Act, page 3): "... fraudulent privatization of national forest lands is often Considered as one of the most alarming types of illegal forestry practices in Honduras, because it goes to the heart of political clientelism and corruption in public management. "</p> <p><u>Different forms of land occupation:</u> Example 1: (MOSEF: 2017, Forestry Sector Analysis, page 18): Traditional tenure and usufruct of national forests by settlers and settlements without definition of domain have given rise to different names of usufruct in different parts of the country. Example 2: (Christine Woda, 2017, Factors of Success and Obstacles of Community Forestry in Honduras, p.39): "Situation of actual forest possession: the phenomenon of binders ..."</p> <p>The experts consulted in 2016 during the interviews mentioned risks related to tenure such as:</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR). (2015). Human Rights Situation in Honduras, 2015 (Situación de los Derechos Humanos en Honduras 2015). The Organisation of American States, Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. Available at: <a href="http://www.oas.org/en/iachr/reports/pdfs/Honduras-en-2015.pdf">http://www.oas.org/en/iachr/reports/pdfs/Honduras-en-2015.pdf</a></li> <li>• Forest Trends. (2013). Information Brief (September 2013): The AVA in Honduras: An opportunity to continue the forest reform initiated by the 2007 Law (El AVA en Honduras: Una oportunidad para continuar con la reforma forestal iniciada con la Ley de 2007). Available at: <a href="http://www.forest-trends.org/documents/files/doc_4157.pdf">http://www.forest-trends.org/documents/files/doc_4157.pdf</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land tenure is irregular, even on land with a defined legal nature (property titles with full domain) there is a risk of claims and unauthorized invasions by third parties.</li> <li>• For Protected areas, the tenure is not clear in some cases.</li> <li>• Problems with titles granted to the community (confusing area measurements)</li> <li>• The National Agrarian Institute (Instituto Nacional Agrario) has awarded titles for lands of forest aptitude.</li> <li>• On occasion, titles have been awarded to communities or indigenous peoples without previously researching the title history of the area.</li> <li>• Lack of consistent information from the institutions responsible for the land register (IP, INA etc.) which in some cases results in titles being granted to third parties in areas where a Forest Management Program is already being implemented.</li> </ul> <p>According to the experts' consultation in 2016, it was mentioned that the government is working on standardizing policies that have encouraged the awarding of land titles for forest areas by other institutions through a "Productive Landscape Policy" ("Política de Paisajes Productivos"), a project already approved by the Council of Ministers, aimed at solving problems due to inconsistent laws. This aspect (conflicts among laws) has been included in the complementary measures of the VPA-FLEGT agreement. In addition, based on report from Forest Trends (2015) the Honduras government is working to regularize tenure in indigenous communities, as what occurred in the area of La Mosquitia. In this region, through a process that was initiated in the year 2012 by the Porfirio Lobo Sosa administration, property titles have been awarded to Misquito indigenous communities through their territorial councils (there are 16 territorial councils and 13 have been granted property titles to date). National institutions (ICF, IP) as well as international organizations such as the World Bank have participated in this process. Nevertheless, some of the experts consulted indicated that risks could be present in the areas where titles have been issued, such as invasions and claims over the territory.</p>



Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="http://clifor.hn/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/Factores-de-%C3%A9xito-y-obst%C3%A1culos-de-la-forester%C3%ADa-comunitaria-en-Honduras.pdf">Woda, C. (2017). Success Factors and Obstacles to Community Forestry in Honduras (Factores de Éxito y Obstáculos de la Forestería Comunitaria en Honduras). Available at: <a href="http://clifor.hn/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/Factores-de-%C3%A9xito-y-obst%C3%A1culos-de-la-forester%C3%ADa-comunitaria-en-Honduras.pdf">http://clifor.hn/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/Factores-de-%C3%A9xito-y-obst%C3%A1culos-de-la-forester%C3%ADa-comunitaria-en-Honduras.pdf</a></a></li> <li>• Vallejo Larios, M. (2011). Preliminary evaluation of the causes of deforestation and degradation of forests in Honduras (Evaluación preliminar de las causas de deforestación y degradación de los bosques en Honduras). Available at: <a href="http://icf.gob.hn/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Causas-de-la-deforestacion-y-degradacion-en-Honduras.pdf">http://icf.gob.hn/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Causas-de-la-deforestacion-y-degradacion-en-Honduras.pdf</a></li> </ul>	<p>Forest Trends, in its August 2015, describes the process to award land titles and reviews the implications of laws that affect indigenous territories, as well as the external and internal risks facing the indigenous peoples who have received property titles. This article mentions (pg. 5) that “areas in La Mosquitia for which titles have been awarded will not be territories in the strict sense as long as local management and defense procedures have not been built.”</p> <p><b>Risk conclusion</b></p> <p>This indicator has been evaluated as specified risk. Threshold (2) is met: (2) Identified laws are not upheld consistently by all entities and/or are often ignored, and/or are not enforced by relevant authorities.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MOSEF. (2017). Forestry Sector Analysis (Análisis Forestal de Honduras). Available at: <a href="http://mosef.org.hn/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Analysis-del-Sector-Forestal-2016.pdf">http://mosef.org.hn/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Analysis-del-Sector-Forestal-2016.pdf</a></li> </ul> <p>Interviews with experts: Conversations with various experts from the public and private sector and civil society in Honduras (here anonymous) carried out during April 2016, helped the authors of this report to better understand the applicable legislation and the risks associated with each indicator of legislation.</p>	
1.2 Concession licenses	<p><b>Applicable laws and regulations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Issuance of Concession Licenses (Emisión de Licencias para concesiones) (Management Contracts, which is the instrument used in Honduras) LFAPVS (2008), Arts. 58, 77, 126 to 132</li> <li>LFAPVS Regulation (2010), Arts. 453, 458 and 459</li> </ul> <p><b>Legal Authority</b></p>	<p><b>Government sources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LFAPVS (2008): <a href="https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/leyes/118-ley-general-de-areas-protegidas-y-vida-silvestre">https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/leyes/118-ley-general-de-areas-protegidas-y-vida-silvestre</a></li> <li>LFAPVS Regulation (2010): <a href="https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/reglamentos/408-reglamento-general-">https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/reglamentos/408-reglamento-general-</a></li> </ul>	<p><i>[subsections with translations from Spanish]</i></p> <p><b>Overview of Legal Requirements</b></p> <p>The ICF and the municipalities enter into management contracts (for natural or legal persons), or communal forest management plans (for organized communities settled in forested areas that have legal status), after the legal title transfer of the property (Art. 77 LFAPVS).</p> <p>In order to receive Communal Forest Management Plans, the communal organization must be registered in the Forestry Social System and submit documents that certify the organization. They shall submit the request to the ICF, or this institution shall initiate the process to grant the areas through the Communal Forest</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conservation of Forest, Protected areas and Wildlife (Instituto de Conservación Forestal Áreas Protegidas y Vida Silvestre (ICF, Spanish acronym))</li> </ul> <p><b>Legally required documents or records</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For communal organizations: Legal status, organization statutes, list of members, copies of identification of the members of the executive board, documentation of social projects in their communities, and when it is a community initiative and not one by the ICF, request that the ICF grants a contract.</li> <li>For natural or legal persons, request designation of the national area from the ICF.</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">de-la-ley-forestal-areas-proteccion-y-vida-silvestre</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ICF. (2016). Forest management plans benefit 242 families from Soledad en el Paraiso (Con contratos de manejo forestal se benefician a 242 familias de soledad en el paraiso). [online]. Instituto de Conservación Forestal Áreas Protegidas y Vida Silvestre (ICF, Spanish acronym). Available at: <a href="http://icf.gob.hn/?p=6908">http://icf.gob.hn/?p=6908</a></li> <li>ICF. (2016). Over 3,000 ha of forest under municipality-owned (ejidales) forest management (Más de 3,000 ha de bosque bajo manejo forestal ejidal). [online]. Instituto de Conservación Forestal Áreas Protegidas y Vida Silvestre (ICF, Spanish acronym). Available at: <a href="http://icf.gob.hn/?p=7619">http://icf.gob.hn/?p=7619</a></li> </ul>	<p>Management Plan. For the signing of the management contract between the ICF and the community, the ICF provides technical assistance to the community in terms of diagnostics, characterization, collectivization and consultation (VPA-FLEGT Legal Table (2017)).</p> <p>Natural or legal persons shall submit a request for the designation of the area to the ICF, which in turn executes the verification procedures (opening a file, verifying property limits) involved in designating the area. This includes consultation with the community and identification of possible property limit conflicts. If the verification is positive, a legal ruling is granted for the signature of the management contract (VPA-FLEGT Legal Table (2017)).</p> <p>The participants in the contracting process shall uphold their offers with a bank guarantee to hold the offer, and in the case of a favorable ruling, prior to signing, they shall comply with the conditions specified in Art. 82 of the LFAPVS concerning fees and presentation of bank guarantee. The receiver of the management contract shall be responsible for the protection, improvement and harvesting of forest products in accordance with the Forest Management Plan and the terms of the contract (Art 78 LFAPVS).</p> <p><b>Description of risk</b></p> <p>Honduras is ranked 135 of 168 countries evaluated for International Transparency, with a Corruption Perceptions Index of 29, category corresponding to a country with a high degree of corruption, even though its transparency ranking has improved over recent years (Transparency International's CPI 2017). In the Worldwide Governance Indicators 2017 (latest available year), Honduras scores 25 for indicator Control of Corruption, and 14 for indicator on Rule of Law (the scores range from 0 (lowest rank) to 100 (highest rank) with higher values corresponding to better outcomes).</p> <p>Regarding the risks related with corruption, the research conducted by Christine Woda under the auspices of the EU CLIFOR Program and published in 2017 cites examples of the granting of mining</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mosef.org. (2014). Project MOSEF: Modernization of the Forestry Sector in Honduras (Proyecto Modernización del Sector Forestal en Honduras - MOSEF). Information from Annex C, p. 54 (Anexo C). Available at: <a href="http://mosef.org.hn/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/consultoria_18.pdf">http://mosef.org.hn/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/consultoria_18.pdf</a></li> <li>• VPA-FLEGT Legality Table (Tabla de Legalidad AVA-FLEGT). (2017). Available at: <a href="http://fdsf.hn/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/boleti%CC%81n-6-tablas-de-legalidad-nueva.pdf">http://fdsf.hn/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/boleti%CC%81n-6-tablas-de-legalidad-nueva.pdf</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Non-Government sources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transparency International. (2017). Corruption Perception Index. Available at: <a href="https://www.transparency.org/news/feature/corruption_perceptions_index_2017">https://www.transparency.org/news/feature/corruption_perceptions_index_2017</a></li> </ul>	<p>concessions and hydroelectric projects in areas assigned under a community forest management plan and the granting of private titles in areas under a forest community contract by institutions such as INA, IHCAFE and municipalities (Pages 43 and 44: from Woda, 2017).</p> <p>A review of Honduras forestry law (IUCN, 2015) indicates that risks are present when management contracts (communal and private) are awarded without the government having performed a proper legal title transfer for the property, and therefore property claims may exist in areas assigned to third parties or other occupants. The same IUCN study also refers to issues when the government grants concessions to mining or renewable energy projects that overlap with areas registered to government, communities or natural persons (for example, areas certified in the northern region have been affected by hydroelectric projects in the area covered by the communal management contract). These risk factors were also mentioned during interviews with experts in 2016.</p> <p><b>Risk conclusion</b></p> <p>This indicator has been evaluated as specified risk. Threshold (2) is met: (2) Identified laws are not upheld consistently by all entities and/or are often ignored, and/or are not enforced by relevant authorities.</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• World Bank. (N.Y). Worldwide Governance Indicators, interactive data access. Available at: <a href="http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#reports">http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#reports</a></li> <li>• IUCN. (2015). Forestry Law in Mesoamerica (Legalidad Forestal en Mesoamérica). The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Available at: <a href="https://portals.iucn.org/library/efiles/documents/EPLP-082.pdf">https://portals.iucn.org/library/efiles/documents/EPLP-082.pdf</a></li> <li>• Larios, M. V. (2011). Preliminary Evaluation of Causes of Deforestation and Degradation of Forests in Honduras. Final Report (Evaluación Preliminar sobre Causas de Deforestación y Degradación de Bosques en Honduras. Informe Final). Available at: <a href="http://icf.gob.hn/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Causas-de-la-deforestacion-y-">http://icf.gob.hn/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Causas-de-la-deforestacion-y-</a></li> </ul>	

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p><a href="#">degradacion-en-Honduras.pdf</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Woda, C. (2017). Report from the Climate Change Adaptation Program for the Forest Sector (Programa Adaptación al Cambio Climático en el Sector Forestal) (CLIFOR): Success Factors and Obstacles to Community Forestry in Honduras (Factores de Éxito y Obstáculos de la Forestería Comunitaria en Honduras). Available at: <a href="http://clifor.hn/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/Factores-de-%C3%A9xito-y-obst%C3%A1culos-de-la-forester%C3%ADa-comunitaria-en-Honduras.pdf">http://clifor.hn/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/Factores-de-%C3%A9xito-y-obst%C3%A1culos-de-la-forester%C3%ADa-comunitaria-en-Honduras.pdf</a></li> </ul> <p>Interviews with experts: Conversations with various experts from the public and private sector and civil society in Honduras (here anonymous) carried out during April 2016, helped the authors of this report to better understand the applicable legislation and</p>	

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		the risks associated with each indicator of legislation.	
1.3 Management and harvesting planning	<p><b>Applicable laws and regulations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forest Management Plans: LFAPVS (2008) Arts. 58, 70, 71, 72 and 74, LFAPVS Regulation (2010), articles 169, 171, 172, 174 and 175, Agreement 006-2011 Manual of Simplified Norms (Manual de Normas Simplificadas) for management and operating plans in mixed coniferous and broadleaf forests on land equal to or less than 100 ha (2011), Manual of Guidelines and Norms for Improved Forest Management (Manual de Lineamientos y Normas para un Mejor Manejo Forestal) (2011), technical norms and guidelines for developing forest management and operating plans for broadleaf forests (2011) , administrative guide (Guía de Administración) for harvesting plans in pine forests (2012), ICF Resolution 030/2013 (2013) (salvage plans). Agreement 004-2014 Special regulations for the use of wood plagued in pine Forest (2014) (Normativa especial para el aprovechamiento de maderas plagada en bosque de pino Agreement 010-2015 Special Agroforestry System Plans (2015) (Planes Especiales en Sistemas Agroforestales (PESA, Spanish acronym) . NOTE: all the manual of guidelines and regulations, and administrative guides for harvesting listed above are included within the LFAPVS (Ley Forestal, Áreas Protegidas y Vida Silvestre).</li> <li>Inventories, Planning and Evaluation of Environmental Impact Statements: LFAPVS Regulation (2010) 170, 173 Manual of Guidelines and Norms for Improved Forest Management</li> </ul>	<p><b>Government sources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LFAPVS (2008): <a href="https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/leyes/118-ley-general-de-areas-protégidas-y-vida-silvestre">https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/leyes/118-ley-general-de-areas-protégidas-y-vida-silvestre</a></li> <li>LFAPVS Regulation (2010): <a href="https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/reglamentos/408-reglamento-general-de-la-ley-forestal-areas-protégidas-y-vida-silvestre">https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/reglamentos/408-reglamento-general-de-la-ley-forestal-areas-protégidas-y-vida-silvestre</a></li> <li>Agreement 006-2011 (2011): <a href="http://icf.gob.hn/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/Acuerdo-PW-06-2011.pdf">http://icf.gob.hn/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/Acuerdo-PW-06-2011.pdf</a></li> <li>Manual of Guidelines and Norms for Improved Forest Management (Manual de Lineamientos y Normas para un Mejor Manejo Forestal) (2011): <a href="http://colproforh.org.hn/v2/documentos/Manuales/Nor">http://colproforh.org.hn/v2/documentos/Manuales/Nor</a></li> </ul>	<p><i>[subsections with translations from Spanish]</i></p> <p><b>Overview of Legal Requirements</b></p> <p>Timber from harvesting forests within Honduras must come from private or public forests (whether natural or plantations), whether coniferous or broad-leaved, through one of the following types of authorizations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>»Forest Management Plan (Plan de Manejo Forestal, PMF), based on the owner's production objectives.</li> <li>»Community Forest Management Plan (Plan de Manejo Forestal Comunitario, PMFC), concluded between the ICF, the municipalities and the organized communities settled in public forest areas that have legal personality, prior legal sanitation of the property, which will have preference in the allocation.</li> <li>»Special Plan in Agroforestry System (Planes Especiales en Sistemas Agroforestales, PESA), for owners with agroforestry systems in private and ejidal lands.</li> <li>»Control and Rescue Plan Contract, for the use of forests affected by natural disasters, diseases or pests, construction projects for public and / or private civil works and vegetation changes in agricultural land (exceptional cases such as pine beetle infestations which require a Salvage Plan)</li> <li>»Certificates of Plantation (Certificados de Plantación, CP), for the use of and commercialization of products derived from the management and use of forested or reforested areas.</li> </ul> <p>Harvesting is classified as commercial and non-commercial (Articles 90 and 91 of LFAPVS). Commercial is subject to a management plan, which is in effect for a minimum period equal to the rotation period. Non-commercial harvesting is for domestic use and requires submitting a request to the regional ICF office, which performs a field inspection and issues a ruling. If the decision is</p>

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	<p>(Manual de Lineamientos y Normas para un Mejor Manejo Forestal) (2011), technical norms and guidelines for developing forest management and operating plans for broadleaf forests (2011) , administrative guide (Guía de Administración) for harvesting plans in pine forests (2012). NOTE: all the manual of guidelines and regulations, and administrative guides for harvesting listed above are included within the LFAPVS (Ley Forestal, Áreas Protegidas y Vida Silvestre).</p> <p><b>Legal Authority</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conservation of Forests, Protected areas and Wildlife (Instituto de Conservación Forestal Áreas Protegidas y Vida Silvestre (ICF, Spanish acronym))</li> </ul> <p><b>Legally required documents or records</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Private properties: Title of the registered property, “no objection” resolution in the application of request for approval or a Forest Management Plan (Plan de Manejo Forestal, PMF), registration of the qualified forest technician and contractor with the ICF.</li> <li>Communal organizations: registration in the forest social system, Community Forest Management Plan currently in force.</li> <li>Forest Management Contract currently in force (natural forests).</li> <li>Approved POA (natural forests and agroforestry plantation systems).</li> <li>Salvage Plan (areas infested by <i>Dendroctonus frontalis</i>) (natural forests).</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">mas_Tecnicas_manejo_forestal.pdf</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical norms and guidelines for developing forest management and operating plans for broadleaf forests (2011): (<a href="http://colproforh.org.hn/v2/documentos/Manuales/Normas_Tecnicas_manejo_forestal.pdf">http://colproforh.org.hn/v2/documentos/Manuales/Normas_Tecnicas_manejo_forestal.pdf</a>)</li> <li>Administrative Guide (Guía de Administración) for harvesting plans in pine forests (2012): <a href="http://colproforh.org/v2/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Guia_de_Administracion_Planes_Aprovechamiento_Bosques_Pino.pdf">http://colproforh.org/v2/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Guia_de_Administracion_Planes_Aprovechamiento_Bosques_Pino.pdf</a></li> <li>ICF Resolution 030/2013 (2013) (Salvage Plans): <a href="http://icf.gob.hn/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/Acuuerdo-PW-30-2013.pdf">http://icf.gob.hn/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/Acuuerdo-PW-30-2013.pdf</a></li> <li>Agreement 004-2014: <a href="http://icf.gob.hn/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/Acuuerdo-PW-04-2014.pdf">http://icf.gob.hn/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/Acuuerdo-PW-04-2014.pdf</a></li> </ul>	<p>favorable, the respective non-commercial harvesting license is issued.</p> <p>All these types of authorisations are regulated based on the LFAPVS regulation and technical norms established according to the type of forest (broadleaf or coniferous). The technical characteristics of Forest Management Plans and Operating Plans are: A) Forest Management Plans (Planes de Manejo Forestal – PMF) Article 172 from the LFAPVS regulation describes the minimum programs/sections that should be included on the Forest Management Plan, such as: - Management, as the projection of the interventions by compartment or specific area throughout the period of rotation. - Silviculture, treatments to be implemented during the cultivation or management of the forest, including regeneration, cleaning, thinning, pruning and others that are technically necessary. - Protection, including measures for the prevention and control of fires, pests and diseases, illegal or protective cuts, debris and changes in land use, grazing or reduction of wildlife habitat. - Harvesting, determining the volumes of forest products and services, in accordance with the criteria established in the Law, Regulations and the corresponding technical standards. - Infrastructure, including the planning of roads, tracks and means of transport and others that correspond.</p> <p>B) Annual Operationing Plans (Planes Operativos Anuales-POA) Guidelines and Standards for a better forest management(CIF, 2011) describes guidelines for the development of the POA as: -Technical Prescription: Document that constitutes the platform of the approach for the forest management that will be implemented in each area of the POA, contains: Description of the forest, description of the soil and slopes, area of protection of permanent watercourses, areas of protection of temporary water courses, social and population situation and forest use. -Planning of the forest harvesting: The Forest Management Plan information will be used for the preparation of the . This includes</p>



Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Certificate of Plantation and Annual Operating Plan (plantations).</li> <li>• Special Agroforestry System Plans (Planes Especiales en Sistemas Agroforestales (PESA, Spanish acronym): forest plantations mixed with crops such as coffee.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreement 010-2015:<a href="http://icf.gob.hn/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/ACUERDO-010-2015-Normativa-de-Planes-Especiales-en-Sistemas-Agroforestales-PESA.pdf">http://icf.gob.hn/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/ACUERDO-010-2015-Normativa-de-Planes-Especiales-en-Sistemas-Agroforestales-PESA.pdf</a></li> <li>• ICF. (N.Y.). Consultation of SNIF administrative processes, services offered by regional offices (Consultas de Trámites SNIF). [online]. Instituto de Conservación Forestal Áreas Protegidas y Vida Silvestre (ICF, Spanish acronym). Available at: <a href="http://icf.gob.hn/?page_id=2424">http://icf.gob.hn/?page_id=2424</a> [Accessed 3 October 2016]</li> </ul> <p><b>Non-Government sources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Independent Forest Monitoring (IFM). Reports II (2005-2006), IV (2005-2008) and 2011 and the Reports No. 17, 68, 70, 88, 96, 97 and 99 report on</li> </ul>	<p>activities such as: forest inventory and harvesting activities; field work: POA area demarcation, protection strips, cutting units, road marking, adjustment and application of silvicultural prescription of the Forest Management Plan, marking of seed trees, marking and inventory of trees to be harvested, classification of trees, determination of volumes and defects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Protection of water resources: measures to protect permanent and temporary watercourses, erosion control works, construction of artificial lagoons, areas of temporary water accumulation, and conservation and protection of soils and water.</li> <li>-Forest Protection: fire and pest protection plan that includes preventive actions such as controlled burning; fire control activities, pest and disease protection, pest control and, protection against illegal logging and transport in forest areas.</li> <li>- Protected areas: elaboration of Forest Management Plans in protected areas.</li> <li>- Wildlife: nesting sites, list of species and recommendations for their protection and leaving hollow or dead trees for wildlife.</li> </ul> <p>The request for approval of a Forest Management Plan involves a series of legal and administrative requirements that begin with the request for “no objection” and includes some of the following steps (Forestry Law in Mesoamerica, IUCN, 2015):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Request for approval, which includes power of attorney</li> <li>• Power of attorney letter (authenticated)</li> <li>• Proof of appointment of the qualified forest technician</li> <li>• Proof of acceptance of the qualified forest technician</li> <li>• Copy of the “no objection” resolution</li> <li>• Currently valid qualifications of the forest technician</li> <li>• For community-owned property (ejidales), the minutes of the corporation in which the Mayor who shall represent the municipality before the ICF is appointed.</li> <li>• Free of liens and encumbrances</li> <li>• Copy of the public registry</li> <li>• Certification of the registration of the property</li> <li>• Authorization of the entity that has the registered title.</li> </ul>

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		<p>illegal logging (provided physically by experts consulted in 2016)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IUCN. (2015). Forestry Law in Mesoamerica (Legalidad Forestal en Mesoamérica). The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Available at: <a href="https://portals.iucn.org/library/efiles/documents/EPLP-082.pdf">https://portals.iucn.org/library/efiles/documents/EPLP-082.pdf</a></li> <li>Vallejo L. M. (2013). Analysis of the Legal Framework for Sustainable Timber Harvesting and Trade in the Mesoamerica Region: Case of Honduras (Análisis del Marco Legal para el Aprovechamiento sostenible y comercio de la madera en la región de Mesoamérica: Caso Honduras). IUCN Regional Office for Mesoamerica/Caribbean Initiative (Oficina Regional de UICN para Mesoamérica/Iniciativa Caribe). Available at: <a href="https://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:">https://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Note of legal responsibility of the property-owner and technician.</li> <li>Contract of rights and obligations of the property-owner and the technician.</li> </ul> <p>After obtaining the approval for the development of the Forest Management Plan (Plan de Manejo Forestal, PMF), the Qualified Forest Technician is responsible for developing and implementing it. This person must be registered with the ICF. After approval of the Forest Management Program by the ICF, it shall be registered in the corresponding municipality.</p> <p>The development of Annual Operating Plans (POA) requires the presentation of bank guarantees for compliance with legal technical norms (Agreement 006-2011 (2011), Manual of Guidelines and Norms for Improved Forest Management (2011), Technical norms and guidelines for developing forest management and operating plans for broadleaf forests (2011), Administrative Guide (Guía de Administración) for harvesting plans in pine forests (2012)), in addition to a guarantee for regeneration in the case of coniferous forests.</p> <p>With the approval of the Forest Management Plan (Plan de Manejo Forestal, PMF), access is available to the different forest harvesting permits, which include felling, transportation and sale (Arts. 70, 74, 159-162, FAPVS).</p> <p>Prior to the preparation of an operating plan of the area (POA), it will be required by law a detailed technical analysis evaluating the conditions of: soil types, distribution of drainage channels of a temporary nature, distribution of slopes, types of forest, annual cut volume, current land use, social and population situation, protection areas of watersheds, wildlife and permanent water courses. Based on this evaluation and detailed knowledge of the conditions found in the lot, it will be required to elaborate the technical prescription document.</p> <p>This technical prescription will be based on scientific criteria for the management of forest resources, in such a way that the sustained</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p><a href="https://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/analysis_marco_legal_para_aprovechamiento_y_comercio_de_madera_23oct13.docx+&amp;cd=1&amp;hl=es&amp;ct=clnk&amp;gl=es">ch?q=cache:TPwwwQe-gmtEJ:https://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/analysis_marco_legal_para_aprovechamiento_y_comercio_de_madera_23oct13.docx+&amp;cd=1&amp;hl=es&amp;ct=clnk&amp;gl=es</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Woda, C. (2017). Report from the Climate Change Adaptation Program for the Forest Sector (Programa Adaptación al Cambio Climático en el Sector Forestal) (CLIFOR): Success Factors and Obstacles to Community Forestry in Honduras (Factores de Éxito y Obstáculos de la Forestería Comunitaria en Honduras). Available at: <a href="http://clifor.hn/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/Factores-de-%C3%A9xito-y-obst%C3%A1culos-de-la-forester%C3%ADa-comunitaria-en-Honduras.pdf">http://clifor.hn/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/Factores-de-%C3%A9xito-y-obst%C3%A1culos-de-la-forester%C3%ADa-comunitaria-en-Honduras.pdf</a></li> <li>ICF. (2011). Manual of Guidelines and standards for better forest management.</li> </ul>	<p>yield of the current forest is achieved, depending on the parameters of volume, area to harvest per year and socio-environmental characteristics of the area. The technical prescription will allow to guide with clear guidelines, the plans of action and the intensity of activities that should be considered in the preparation and execution of each Annual Operating Plan.</p> <p>The legal request for approval of a Salvage Plan involves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Submit application form to the Regional Forest office</li> <li>Submit the Control and Salvage Plan, including the area georeferenced and marked, report of the trees numbered and georeferenced (including diameter, large and high, net volume and gross volume), field sheets with the data included and including the harvesting method, photos as an evidence of the veracity, georeferenced, with date and azimuth.</li> </ul> <p>If the area doesn't have a Forest Management Plan, it will be also required for the Salvage Plan the following legal requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On private lands, Certification of the registration of the property</li> <li>On public lands, documentation that confirms the existence and the legal representation of the communities or agroforestry organisations/municipalities.</li> </ul> <p>The request for legal approval of a Special Agroforestry System Plans (Planes Especiales en Sistemas Agroforestales PESA) involves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Application form including for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Private lands, Certification of the registration of the property (validity no more than 3 months)</li> <li>Public lands, copy of the usufruct contract</li> <li>Community-owned property (ejidales), authorization of the municipality</li> <li>Digital map and printed with all the attributes (landowner, total area, coordinates data)</li> <li>Sworn declaration (based on what is included on the Agreement 010-2015, article 9)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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		<p>ICF, Tegucigalpa, Honduras.</p> <p>Interviews with experts: Conversations with various experts from the public and private sector and civil society in Honduras (here anonymous) carried out during April 2016, helped the authors of this report to better understand the applicable legislation and the risks associated with each indicator of legislation.</p>	<p>For the Certificate of Plantation (CP) the LFAPVS (2008) mention on the Art. 149:</p> <p>10) Plantation certificate with rights of use and commercialization of the products derived from the management and use of forested or reforested areas. The same right will have those who have plantations before approving the present Law, previous verification of its existence.</p> <p>11) Free trade of products in national and international markets, with no restrictions other than having a Certificate of planting that will be extended by the National Institute of Forest Conservation and Development, Protected Areas and Wildlife (ICF)</p> <p>Agroforestry systems shall have an approved and currently in force PESA and POA, all requirements are included on the Agreement 010-2015 Special Agroforestry System Plans (2015) (Planes Especiales en Sistemas Agroforestales (PESA, Spanish acronym), different sections will be important to be considered: legal framework, administrative framework, requirements to do a PESA, considerations for the Special Agroforestry Plans, requirements and technical guide for doing a PESA and the harvesting (POA).</p> <p>Control and Rescue Plan Contract as Salvage Plans. Following the Art 147 from the LFAPVS, mentions that “The forest resources affected by pests or natural disasters, located on public or private lands, will be used by their owners, after inspection of the ICF ...”.</p> <p><b>Description of risk</b></p> <p>A study about the legal framework for harvesting forest products (Vallejo L., 2013) presents some risk factors, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intermediate effectiveness in monitoring and evaluating compliance with the Forest Management Plan (Plan de Manejo Forestal, PMF) and POA due to scarce resources in the ICF, and the monitoring of social-environmental aspects in the Forest Management Plan (Plan de Manejo Forestal, PMF) is not very effective due to lack of resources.</li> </ul>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Authorities do not have a monitoring program to determine the impact of statistical controls on illegal harvesting.</li> <li>• Irregularities with respect to salvage plans in areas infested by pine beetles have been reported, such as the authorization of these plans for non-infested areas (IFM reports, consulted during the assessment done in 2016- Reports II and IV and 2011 Report and the Reports No. 17, 68, 70, 88, 96, 97 and 99).</li> </ul> <p>Evidences of risks for Forest Management Plans and Annual Operating Plans are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Christine Woda's study (Success Factors and Obstacles to Community Forestry in Honduras, 2017) on pages 46 to 49 shows examples of testimonies from community organizations and their experiences in technical and legal procedures for the approval of Forest Management Plans and Annual Operating Plans.</li> <li>- Independent Forest Monitoring (IFM) in several of its reports explains irregularities in POAs, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Report No. 17: harvesting outside the limits of the POA</li> <li>- Report No. 68: Irregular approval of a POA by the forest authority</li> <li>- Report No. 70: Protection not included for a water source within the POA area</li> <li>- Report No. 99: In the area of an ejido holding a POA there are occupants and evidences of illegal logging.</li> <li>- Report No. 97: The ICF took 8 to 10 years to grant permission to a cooperative to resin an area in pine forest.</li> <li>- Report No. 88: in Lepaterique area during an inspection of a POA, oak trees were cut down for charcoal production without authorisation.</li> <li>- Report No. 96: Illegal cutting of 99 unmarked trees and some seed trees in the area of a POA.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>According to the experts' consultation in 2016, the following risks were mentioned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The authorities do not always perform proper field monitoring of compliance with the activities in the Forest Management</li> </ul>

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			<p>Plan (Plan de Manejo Forestal, PMF) and POA, as well as the surveillance of the correct implementation of the salvage plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Altered asymmetric information in the inventory data and application of treatments not prescribed in the POA (more invasive)</li> <li>• Incorrect markings in the field.</li> <li>• Lack of diligence in the approval of Forest Management Plan (Plan de Manejo Forestal, PMF) and POA, which encourages illegality.</li> <li>• Excessive administrative procedures for approval of a Forest Management Plan (Plan de Manejo Forestal, PMF) (30 to 40 steps) and high costs for its development, which encourages illegal harvesting without an approved plan and the invasion of areas by third parties.</li> </ul> <p><b>Risk conclusion</b></p> <p>This indicator has been evaluated as specified risk. Threshold (2) is met: (2) Identified laws are not upheld consistently by all entities and/or are often ignored, and/or are not enforced by relevant authorities.</p>
1.4 Harvesting permits	<p><b>Applicable laws and regulations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Harvesting in private and public forests: LFAPVS (2008) Arts. 88, 90, 91, 92 and 118, LFAPVS Regulation (2010) Arts. 185, 192 and 193, Coniferous and broadleaf technical norms (2011-2012), Manual of Guidelines and Regulations to improve forest management (2011), ICF Resolution 030/2013 (2013) (salvage plans),</li> <li>• Approval for plantations and agroforestry systems: Resolution DE-MP-071-2010 Plantation Certificates (2010), Agreement 010-2015 Special Agroforestry System Plans (2015) (Planes Especiales en Sistemas Agroforestales (PESA, Spanish acronym).</li> </ul>	<p><b>Government sources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LFAPVS (2008): <a href="https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/leyes/118-ley-general-de-areas-protegidas-y-vida-silvestre">https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/leyes/118-ley-general-de-areas-protegidas-y-vida-silvestre</a></li> <li>• LFAPVS Regulation (2010): <a href="https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/reglamentos/408-reglamento-general-de-la-ley-forestal-">https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/reglamentos/408-reglamento-general-de-la-ley-forestal-</a></li> </ul>	<p><i>[subsections with translations from Spanish]</i></p> <p><b>Overview of Legal Requirements</b></p> <p>For operations conducted in natural forests (public/private), the approval of the Forest Management Plan (Plan de Manejo Forestal, PMF) and POA provides access to different forest harvesting permits, including timber felling, transportation and sale. Before harvesting, the holder of the Forest Management Plan (Plan de Manejo Forestal, PMF) shall register the staff (Qualified Forest Technician and Contractors) and the machinery to be used for harvesting. This registry shall be used for the ICF staff's monitoring of the POA (VPA-FLEGT Legality Table (Tabla de Legalidad AVA-FLEGT).</p>



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	<p>NOTE: all the manual of guidelines and regulations, and administrative guides for harvesting listed above are included within the LFAPVS (Ley Forestal, Áreas Protegidas y Vida Silvestre)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agreement 004-2014 Special regulations for the use of wood plagued in pine Forest (Normativa especial para el aprovechamiento de mandera plagada en bosque de pino).</li> </ul> <p>NOTE: Agreements listed above are included within the LFAPVS (Ley Forestal, Áreas Protegidas y Vida Silvestre)</p> <p><b>Legal Authority</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Institute for the Conservation of Forest, Protected areas and Wildlife (Instituto de Conservación Forestal Áreas Protegidas y Vida Silvestre (ICF, Spanish acronym)), Honduran Institute of Coffee (Instituto Hondureño del café (IHCAFE, Spanish acronym) ICF-IHCAFE agreement for agroforestry systems and regional forestry authority.</li> </ul> <p><b>Legally required documents or records</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forest Management Plan currently in force</li> <li>Approved POA</li> <li>Salvage plan (areas infested by Dendroctonus frontalis)</li> <li>Plantation certificate and felling plan (plantations)- 2 types: C-PLANTA-plantation for Wood harvesting and C-PROTE: plantation for protection</li> <li>Special Agroforestry System Plans (Planes Especiales en Sistemas Agroforestales (PESA, Spanish acronym): forest plantations mixed with crops such as coffee</li> </ul>	<p><a href="http://colproforh.org.hn/v2/documentos/Manual%20de%20Normas%20T%C3%A9cnicas%20de%20Manejo%20Forestal.pdf">areas-proteccion-y-vida-silvestre</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Technical norms and guidelines for developing forest management and operating plans for broadleaf forests (2011): <a href="http://colproforh.org.hn/v2/documentos/Manual%20de%20Normas%20T%C3%A9cnicas%20de%20Manejo%20Forestal.pdf">http://colproforh.org.hn/v2/documentos/Manual de Normas Tecnicas manejo forestal.pdf</a></li> <li>Administrative Guide for harvesting plans in pine forests (2012): <a href="http://colproforh.org/v2/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Guia_de_Administracion_de_Planes_Aprovechamiento_Bosques_Pino.pdf">http://colproforh.org/v2/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Guia de Administ racin Planes Aprovec hamiento Bosques Pi no.pdf</a></li> <li>Manual of Guidelines and Regulations to improve forest management (2011): <a href="http://colproforh.org.hn/v2/documentos/Manual%20de%20Normas%20T%C3%A9cnicas%20de%20Manejo%20Forestal.pdf">http://colproforh.org.hn/v2/documentos/Manual de Normas Tecnicas manejo forestal.pdf</a></li> <li>ICF Resolution 030/2013 (2013) (salvage plans): <a href="http://icf.gob.hn/wp-content/uploads/2015/">http://icf.gob.hn/wp-content/uploads/2015/</a></li> </ul>	<p>Agroforestry systems shall have an approved and currently in force PESA and POA. The owners of plantations shall have a plantation certificate issued by the ICF, and an authorization to harvest the plantation issued by the corresponding regional forestry authority (following the legal requirement Agreement 010-2015 Special Agroforestry System Plans (2015) from the LFAPVS law).</p> <p>Harvesting is classified as commercial and non-commercial (Articles 90 and 91 of LFAPVS). Commercial is subject to a management plan, which is in effect for a minimum period equal to the rotation period. Non-commercial harvesting is for domestic use and requires submitting a request to the regional ICF office, which performs a field inspection and issues a ruling. If the decision is favorable, the respective non-commercial harvesting license is issued.</p> <p>On the Art 118 the LFAPV, Flora in danger of extinction, it's mentioned that the management of the use of flora species in danger of extinction will be carried out according to the policies and strategies dictated by the National Institute of Forest Conservation and Development, Protected Areas and Wildlife (ICF), which will be in accordance with the Conventions and International Treaties subscribed and ratified by Honduras. The ICF will declare flora species threatened or in danger of extinction; To this end, it will declare a ban and dictate the other technical regulations that apply. Based on the Resolution DE-MP-071-2010 Certificate of Plantation (2010), the types of certificates are 2: C-PLANTA (used for plantation for timber harvesting) and C-PROTE (used for plantation ofr protection use).</p> <p><b>Description of risk</b></p> <p>The ranking of bribe payments places the country at 93 of 137, with a score of 3.4 of 7 points (Global Competitiveness Report 2017-2018).</p> <p>Honduras is ranked 135 of 168 countries evaluated for international transparency, with a Corruption Perception Index (2017) of 29, category corresponding to a country with a high degree of</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For contractors: valid identification, registration of personnel and machinery with the ICF (Art. 99 LFAPVS, Arts. 216 and 217 of the LFAPVS Regulation))</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">09/Acuerdo-PW-30-2013.pdf</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Special Agroforestry System Plans (Planes Especiales en Sistemas Agroforestales (PESA, Spanish acronym) (2015): <a href="http://icf.gob.hn/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/ACUERDO-010-2015-Normativa-de-Planes-Especiales-en-Sistemas-Agroforestales-PESA.pdf">http://icf.gob.hn/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/ACUERDO-010-2015-Normativa-de-Planes-Especiales-en-Sistemas-Agroforestales-PESA.pdf</a></li> <li>Resolution DE-MP-071-2010 Certificate of Plantation (2010): <a href="http://icf.gob.hn/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Resolucion-DE-MP-071-2010-certificados-de-plantacion-cprote-cplanta.pdf">http://icf.gob.hn/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Resolucion-DE-MP-071-2010-certificados-de-plantacion-cprote-cplanta.pdf</a></li> <li>Agreement 010-2015 Special Agroforestry System Plans (2015): <a href="http://icf.gob.hn/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/ACUERDO-010-2015-Normativa-de-Planes-Especiales-en-Sistemas-Agroforestales-PESA.pdf">http://icf.gob.hn/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/ACUERDO-010-2015-Normativa-de-Planes-Especiales-en-Sistemas-Agroforestales-PESA.pdf</a></li> </ul>	<p>corruption, even though its transparency ranking has improved over recent years. In the Worldwide Governance Indicators 2017 (latest available year), Honduras scores 25 for indicator Control of Corruption, and 14 for indicator on Rule of Law (the scores range from 0 (lowest rank) to 100 (highest rank) with higher values corresponding to better outcomes).</p> <p>In terms of the percentage of illegal logging, Vallejo (2011) cites (pg. 36): “[translation from Spanish] There are no reliable data as to the magnitude of illegal logging in Honduras, but many actors recognize that it is a serious problem, since it is a complex phenomenon with multiple implications. Economically speaking, the losses are in the millions, but even more important are the social and environmental impacts, which have not yet been quantified, resulting from changes in micro-climates, degradation of forests, loss of soil, damage to the quality and quantity of water, etc.”. The information in Vallejo (2011) has been confirmed by the experts consulted in 2016.</p> <p>The following risk factors have been reported IFM (during the assessment, it was reviewed previous IFM reports - II, IV, 15, 16, 17, 21, 45 and 2011 - that reported the same risks along the time):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Irregularities in the approval and renewal of harvesting permits (IFM cites illegal logging mechanisms used by forest authorities). Reports from IFM related to irregularities in the granting of harvesting permits can be found on Reports 16 and 17 authorizations for cutting wood affected by plague (gorgojo) with marked trees that were not infested by the plague (report 17 more than 70% of the wood was not infected by the plague and there was no supervision by the state technical unit). Report 21: local sale of plagued timber (the area was not plagued which implies corruption in the granting of harvest permits) with illegal logging of 157 trees.</li> <li>Irregularities in the preparation of Standing Timber Auctions (IFM).</li> <li>Manipulation of communal organizations to obtain harvesting permits (IFM). The IMF describes, on the reports No. 15</li> </ul>



Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreement 004-2014: <a href="http://icf.gob.hn/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/Acuerdo-PW-04-2014.pdf">http://icf.gob.hn/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/Acuerdo-PW-04-2014.pdf</a></li> <li>• ICF. (N.Y). Consultation of SNIF administrative processes, services offered by regional offices (Consultas de Trámites SNIF). [online]. Instituto de Conservación Forestal Áreas Protegidas y Vida Silvestre (ICF, Spanish acronym). Available at: <a href="http://icf.gob.hn/?page_id=2424">http://icf.gob.hn/?page_id=2424</a> [Accessed 3 October 2016]</li> <li>• VPA-FLEGT Legality Table (Tabla de Legalidad AVA-FLEGT (2017) Available at: <a href="http://fdsf.hn/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/boleti%CC%81n-6-tablas-de-legalidad-nueva.pdf">http://fdsf.hn/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/boleti%CC%81n-6-tablas-de-legalidad-nueva.pdf</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Non-Government sources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transparency International. (2017).</li> </ul>	<p>and 45, the cases of some members of social organizations (cooperatives) in the forestry sector who have lent themselves to the interests of outsiders (intermediary people) who have illegally logged caoba and have legalized it through these organizations (cooperatives).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Felling in protected areas such as water sources (IFM)</li> <li>• Irregularities with respect to salvage plans in areas infested by pine beetles have been reported, such as the authorization of these plans for non-infested areas (IFM reports consulted during the assessment done in 2016).</li> </ul> <p>Experts consulted about this issue cited in 2016 risks such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Excessive administrative procedures and regulations</li> <li>• Time periods for the approval of permits are regulated but in practice are not adhered to, which encourages illegality and the payment of bribes to facilitate processing. In January 2019 the newspaper La tribuna refered to information reported by the IFM by the end of 2018 which restate the previous tendencies. It is mentioned that 96.75% of the cases of forest depredation from the last years remain unpunished and only 3.25% of the cases, the responsables went to court and received a sanction after more than eight years (in average) of prosecution process. Among the main problems of criminal incidents to the environment, 76% of the cases refer to irregularities, 21% cases mention administrative failures and 55% point out the perpetration of an offense. According to the IFM statistics three out of one hundred of the arrested people receive a legal sanction, due to the lack of law enforcement and the difficulty to demonstrate the responsibility in the criminal incident. <p><b>Risk conclusion</b></p> <p>This indicator has been evaluated as specified risk. Threshold (2) is met: (2) Identified laws are not upheld consistently by all entities and/or are often ignored, and/or are not enforced by relevant authorities.</p> </li></ul>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p>Corruption Perception Index. Available at: <a href="https://www.transparency.org/news/feature/corruption_perceptions_index_2017">https://www.transparency.org/news/feature/corruption_perceptions_index_2017</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Bank. (N.Y). Worldwide Governance Indicators, interactive data access. Available at: <a href="http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#reports">http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#reports</a></li> <li>Vallejo L.M. (2011). Preliminary evaluation of the causes of deforestation and degradation of forests in Honduras, 2011 (Evaluación preliminar sobre las causas de deforestación y degradación de bosques en Honduras). Available at: <a href="http://icf.gob.hn/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Causas-de-la-deforestacion-y-degradacion-en-Honduras.pdf">http://icf.gob.hn/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Causas-de-la-deforestacion-y-degradacion-en-Honduras.pdf</a></li> <li>WEF. (2018). The Global Competitiveness Report 2017-2018. World Economic</li> </ul>	

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p>Forum (WEF). Available at: <a href="https://www.alianciapa.s.sk/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2017%E2%80%932018.pdf">https://www.alianciapa.s.sk/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2017%E2%80%932018.pdf</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• La Tribuna. (2019 - Januray 7). Free 96% of criminals that depredate forests (Libres 96% de criminales que depredan bosques). [online]. La Tribuna. Available at: <a href="http://www.latribuna.hn/2019/01/07/libres-96-de-criminales-que-depredan-bosques/">http://www.latribuna.hn/2019/01/07/libres-96-de-criminales-que-depredan-bosques/</a></li> </ul> <p>Interviews with experts: Conversations with various experts from the public and private sector and civil society in Honduras (here anonymous) carried out during April 2016, helped the authors of this report to better understand the applicable legislation and the risks associated with each indicator of legislation.</p>	
<b>Taxes and fees</b>			

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
<p>1.5 Payment of royalties and harvesting fees</p>	<p><b>Applicable laws and regulations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Other taxes based on volume: Decree 134-90 Municipalities Law (1990) Arts. 76 and 80, Agreement 041A-2013 (2013): Price of Standing Timber to be paid to the ICF</li> <li>Harvesting rights: LFAPVS (2013) Arts. 18 section 18 and 81</li> <li>Municipalities Law (2015)</li> <li>Agreement 012-2015 (for the payment of logs) (2015)</li> <li>Agreement 041A-2013 (Payment for Standing Timber) (2013).</li> </ul> <p><b>Legal Authority</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Institute for the Conservation of Forest, Protected areas and Wildlife (Instituto de Conservación Forestal Áreas Protegidas y Vida Silvestre (ICF, Spanish acronym)), local municipalities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Legally required documents or records</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bank guarantee of compliance with technical norms (approval of POA)</li> <li>Fee for administrative services (private and community-owned property (ejidales))</li> <li>Payment of standing timber volumes (auctions)</li> <li>Standing timber fee (cooperatives and agroforestry groups)</li> <li>Payment of municipal taxes (public/private)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Government sources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LFAPVS. (2013): <a href="https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/leyes/118-ley-general-de-areas-protegidas-y-vida-silvestre">https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/leyes/118-ley-general-de-areas-protegidas-y-vida-silvestre</a></li> <li>Municipalities Law. (2015): <a href="https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/leyes/4-ley-de-municipalidades">https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/leyes/4-ley-de-municipalidades</a></li> <li>Agreement 041A-2013 (Payment for Standing Timber). (2013): <a href="http://www.ccichonduras.org/web/site/descargas/leyes/LEGISLACION_DO_041_A_2013_PR_ECIO_DEL_TRONCO_NAJE_QUE_SE_PAGA_AL_ICF.PDF">http://www.ccichonduras.org/web/site/descargas/leyes/LEGISLACION_DO_041_A_2013_PR_ECIO_DEL_TRONCO_NAJE_QUE_SE_PAGA_AL_ICF.PDF</a></li> <li>Agreement 012-2015 (for the payment of logs) (2015): <a href="http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/hon148637.pdf">http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/hon148637.pdf</a></li> <li>ICF. (2014). Manual of Administrative (Manual de Procesos y Procedimientos Administrativos). Instituto de</li> </ul>	<p><i>[subsections with translations from Spanish]</i></p> <p><b>Overview of Legal Requirements</b></p> <p>To harvest on private and community-owned property (ejidales), a fee is charged for administrative services, which for coniferous forests is dependent on the diameter and volume category (Decree 134-90 Municipalities Law (1990) Arts. 76 and 80, Agreement 041A-2013 (2013): Price of Standing Timber to be paid to the ICF). The price of the sale of standing timber from auctions (national coniferous forests) is determined according to the auction. For broadleaf forests, standing timber value is determined per species and cubic meter. For agroforestry groups and cooperatives in the social system, fees are defined for standing timber for coniferous and broadleaf forests. The ICF publishes the prices for the payment of logs for organized groups of the forest social system (Agreement 012-2015). The municipal tax is paid when registering the Forest Management Plan (which has been approved by the ICF-2014) (Arts. 18 section 18 and 81, LFAPVS; Arts. 76 and 80, Agreement 041A-2013, Municipalities Law). The municipal taxes are paid once the Forest Management Plan has been approved by the ICF. The calculation is variable depending on the "plan of taxes" of each municipality although the law stipulates 1%.</p> <p><b>Description of risk</b></p> <p>The ranking of bribe payments places the country at 93 of 137, with a score of 3.4 of 7 points (Global Competitiveness Report 2017-2018). Honduras is ranked 135 of 168 countries evaluated for international transparency, with a Corruption Perception Index (2017) of 29, category corresponding to a country with a high degree of corruption, even though its transparency ranking has improved over recent years. In the Worldwide Governance Indicators 2017 (latest available year), Honduras scores 25 for indicator Control of Corruption, and 14 for indicator on Rule of Law</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p>Conservación Forestal Áreas Protegidas y Vida Silvestre (ICF, Spanish acronym). Available at: <a href="http://icf.gob.hn/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/Acuerdo-PW-08-2014.pdf">http://icf.gob.hn/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/Acuerdo-PW-08-2014.pdf</a></p> <p><b>Non-Government sources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transparency International. (2017). Corruption Perception Index. Available at: <a href="https://www.transparency.org/news/feature/corruption_perceptions_index_2017">https://www.transparency.org/news/feature/corruption_perceptions_index_2017</a></li> <li>• World Bank. (N.Y). Worldwide Governance Indicators, interactive data access. Available at: <a href="http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#reports">http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#reports</a></li> <li>• FAO. (2012). Sector studies: Evaluation of the impact of charging for rights to harvest standing timber and other fees on forest management in</li> </ul>	<p>(the scores range from 0 (lowest rank) to 100 (highest rank) with higher values corresponding to better outcomes).</p> <p>According to the barometric survey of the Americas (Infobae, 2015), Honduras is among the 10 countries in the Americas where bribes are most common, with 23%.</p> <p>The experts consulted in 2016 provided a source from the Independent Forest Monitoring (CONADEH &amp; IFM, 2011) which reports risks in some cases, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Irregularities by authorities (e.g.</li> <li>• overestimation of volumes (MFI report No. 55) or errors in the field such as lack of marking of protection areas to water sources, non-marking of trees for cutting (MFI report No. 83)).</li> <li>• Abuse of power by the authorities such as police and municipal authorities when dictating orders that are contrary to laws.</li> <li>• Tax fraud by industries (evasion of national and municipal taxes)</li> <li>• Experts consulted in 2016 about the topic mentioned the following factors:</li> <li>• Arbitrary fees charged by municipalities (the law establishes 1%, but in reality, the fee charged depends on rates established by each municipality, which do not take into account what is established by law).</li> <li>• On occasion, communities near the management area demand improvements for their communities (such as road maintenance or contributions to communal works such as schools) in exchange for permission to operate in the management area. This is relevant to this section due to the fact that new illegal fees are included on the harvesting activity. The negotiation doesn't involve the municipalities and the fees are regulated by the community directly (allowing the payment of bribes to avoid extra payments).</li> <li>• Payment of bribes to evade fees.</li> <li>• Altering dasymetric data to reduce charges.</li> </ul> <p>The information on bribes and fee evasion provided by the experts consulted in 2016 gets corroborated by the sources from Mario Vallejo Larios, 2011: Preliminary Assessment on Causes of</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p>Honduras (Evaluación del impacto del cobro por derechos de aprovechamiento de madera en pie y otras tasas sobre el manejo forestal en Honduras). Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Available at: <a href="http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/tci/pdf/HONDURASCompleteLOW.pdf">http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/tci/pdf/HONDURASCompleteLOW.pdf</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CONADEH &amp; Independent Forest Monitoring (IFM). (2011). Analysis of illegal logging and monitoring the enforcement of the legislation by the corresponding authorities (Análisis de la tala ilegal y el seguimiento en la aplicación de la legislación por parte de las autoridades correspondientes) (provide physically by experts consulted in 2016)</li> <li>• Independent Forest Monitoring (IFM). Reports 55 and 83 on</li> </ul>	<p>Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Honduras and reports of Independent Forest Monitoring, for example in the No. 75 technical prescriptions are reported in the distribution of seed trees that favor the owner, for example it was found in an area all trees marked for cutting and no trees left as seed trees.</p> <p><b>Risk conclusion</b></p> <p>Following the precautionary approach, this indicator has been evaluated as specified risk. Threshold (2) is met: (2) Identified laws are not upheld consistently by all entities and/or are often ignored, and/or are not enforced by relevant authorities.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p>illegal logging (provide physically by experts consulted in 2016)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Infobae.com. (2015). The 10 countries in America where bribes are most common (Los 10 países en los que es más común el soborno en América). Inforbae América. Available at: <a href="http://www.infobae.com/2015/03/08/1714441-los-10-paises-los-que-es-mas-comun-el-soborno-america/">http://www.infobae.com/2015/03/08/1714441-los-10-paises-los-que-es-mas-comun-el-soborno-america/</a></li> <li>• WEF. (2018). The Global Competitiveness Report 2017-2018. World Economic Forum (WEF). Available at: <a href="https://www.alianciapa.sk/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2017%E2%80%932018.pdf">https://www.alianciapa.sk/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/TheGlobalCompetitivenessReport2017%E2%80%932018.pdf</a></li> </ul> <p>Interviews with experts: Conversations with various experts from the public and private sector and civil society in Honduras (here</p>	

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		anonymous) carried out during April 2016, helped the authors of this report to better understand the applicable legislation and the risks associated with each indicator of legislation.	
1.6 Value added taxes and other sales taxes	<p><b>Applicable laws and regulations</b></p> <p>Full legal title, and reference to relevant Chapter, Section or Clause as appropriate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Value-added tax (Impuesto sobre el valor añadido (IVA, Spanish acronym): Regulation of the law on the organization of public finances, control of exemptions and anti-evasion measures (Reglamento de la Ley de Ordenamiento de las Finanzas Públicas, Control de las Exoneraciones y Medidas Antievasión) (Agreement 462-2014) (2014): Art. 19, Regulation of Invoicing (Agreement 189-2014) (2014) Arts. 12, 19.</li> </ul> <p><b>Legal Authority</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Executive Department of Revenue (Dirección Ejecutiva de Ingresos (DEI, Spanish acronym))</li> </ul> <p><b>Legally required documents or records</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Taxpayer Register (Registro Tributario Nacional (RTN, Spanish acronym) for natural or legal persons, coded Sales Invoices issued by the companies and stamped by the ICF, shipping waybill (guía de remisión). The producers of raw material are exempt from value-added tax (IVA)</li> </ul>	<p><b>Government sources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agreement 462-2014 (2014): <a href="https://www.tsc.gob.hn/web/leyes/Acuerdo-No-462-2014-Reglamento-Decreto-278-2013-21JUL14.pdf">https://www.tsc.gob.hn/web/leyes/Acuerdo-No-462-2014-Reglamento-Decreto-278-2013-21JUL14.pdf</a></li> <li>Agreement 189-2014 (2014): <a href="http://www.sefin.gob.hn/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/AcuerdoNo189-2014.pdf">http://www.sefin.gob.hn/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/AcuerdoNo189-2014.pdf</a></li> <li>Executive Department of Revenue (Dirección Ejecutiva de Ingresos (DEI, Spanish acronym): <a href="http://www.dei.gob.hn/website/index.php?lang=es">http://www.dei.gob.hn/website/index.php?lang=es</a></li> <li>SAR (2016). Income Program. Informed by experts during consultation in 2016.</li> </ul>	<p><i>[subsections with translations from Spanish]</i></p> <p><b>Overview of Legal Requirements</b></p> <p>Value-added taxes (IVA) are mandatory for the sale of timber in the primary and secondary industries (for all types of forest -natural and planted- and all types of forest owners). The companies shall be registered with the DEI (RTN) and print sales invoices with the legal requirements (Art. 19, Agreement 462-2014; Arts. 12, 19 Invoicing Regulations (Agreement 189-2014)) established for value-added tax charges. SAR regulations (formerly DEI) for small and medium-sized forestry enterprises, and the cooperative sector will have to pay a special contribution of 3.6% of net annual surpluses of their activity Cooperative (SAR, 2016 Income Program).</p> <p><b>Description of risk</b></p> <p>According to a report developed by the DEI (Diario La Prensa, January 15, 2016), the evasion of value-added tax by companies in Honduras in 2015 was 57%. IFM, in 10 of its reports (CONADEH &amp; IFM, 2011) , notified the DEI of a series of irregularities related to the evasion of taxes by the forestry industry, and the DEI has taken actions only on 3 of these cases. Another risk mentioned is the sale of timber without an invoice, which is evidence of its illegal source, generating annual losses for the government, this non-conformance has been registered since 2005 (several studies are cited in the Environmental Impact</p>



Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	(this only applies to the sale of timber that comes from primary and secondary industries)	<p><b>Non-Government sources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environmental Impact Statement. (2005). Illegal logging crisis in Honduras (Crisis de la tala ilegal en Honduras). Evaluación de Impacto Ambiental, EIA, Spanish acronym. Available at: <a href="http://www.puchica.org/Documenti/HONDURAS/MAO/CrisisdeTalaIlegal.pdf">http://www.puchica.org/Documenti/HONDURAS/MAO/CrisisdeTalaIlegal.pdf</a></li> <li>CONADEH &amp; Independent Forest Monitoring (IFM). (2011). Analysis of illegal logging and monitoring the enforcement of the legislation by the corresponding authorities (Análisis de la tala ilegal y el seguimiento en la aplicación de la legislación por parte de las autoridades correspondientes). Independent Forest Monitoring (IFM)(provide</li> </ul>	<p>Statement of 2005: Illegal logging crisis in Honduras (Crisis de la tala ilegal en Honduras), the evidences of source 2005 was corroborated as still ongoing in 2016 by the experts consulted). The experts consulted in 2016 on the topic indicate that there are controls over registered industries, but little control over businesses that sell timber and furniture, such as warehouses and carpentry shops, where a large percentage of the illegal timber circulates.</p> <p>Experts interviews in 2016 indicated the following risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>With the new requirements for medium and small companies (changes to the tax code) the cooperatives in the social system would not be able to compete, which would encourage illegality.</li> <li>The high fees make competition unfair for companies that work legally, because while these companies are controlled, many companies selling timber operate illegally and evade taxes and they are not controlled.</li> </ul> <p><b>Risk conclusion</b></p> <p>Following precautionary approach, this indicator has been evaluated as specified risk. Threshold (2) is met: (2) Identified laws are not upheld consistently by all entities and/or are often ignored, and/or are not enforced by relevant authorities.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p>physically by experts consulted in 2016) .</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>La Prensa. (2016 - January 15). Evasion in Honduras reaches 57% (Evasión Fiscal en Honduras del ISV llega al 57%). [online]. La Prensa. Available at:  <a href="http://www.laprensa.hn/economia/dinero/negocios/920265-410/evasi%C3%B3n-fiscal-en-honduras-del-isv-llega-al-57">http://www.laprensa.hn/economia/dinero/negocios/920265-410/evasi%C3%B3n-fiscal-en-honduras-del-isv-llega-al-57</a></li> </ul> <p>Interviews with experts: Conversations with various experts from the public and private sector and civil society in Honduras (here anonymous), carried out during April 2016, helped the authors of this report to better understand the applicable legislation and the risks associated with each indicator of legislation.</p>	
1.7 Income and profit taxes	<p><b>Applicable laws and regulations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Income/Revenue tax (Impuesto sobre la renta): Decree 278-2013 and Decree 53-2015 of Public Financing Law, control of exemptions and anti-evasion measures (Reglamento de la Ley de Ordenamiento de</li> </ul>	<p><b>Government sources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decree 278-2013 (2013):  <a href="http://www.sefin.gob.hn/wp-content/uploads/2014/">http://www.sefin.gob.hn/wp-content/uploads/2014/</a></li> </ul>	<p><i>[subsections with translations from Spanish]</i></p> <p><b>Overview of Legal Requirements</b></p> <p>The payment of income taxes (ISR) is mandatory for the primary and secondary industries. The companies shall register with the DEI to obtain their RTN and present their income declaration at the</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>las Finanzas Públicas, Control de las Exoneraciones y Medidas Antievasión) (2013), Arts. 7 and 22. And</p> <p><b>Legal Authority</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Executive Department of Revenue (Dirección Ejecutiva de Ingresos (DEI, Spanish acronym)</li> </ul> <p><b>Legally required documents or records</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Taxpayer Register (Registro Tributario Nacional (RTN, Spanish acronym) for natural or legal persons, proof of tax payment (Form DEI 272 for natural persons and DEI 352 for legal persons)</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">06/DECRETO-278-2013.pdf</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Decree 53-2015 (2015):  http://www.afahonduras.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Decreto-No.-53-2015-Exentas-de-impuesto-las-Cooperativas.pdf</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Non-Government sources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CONADEH &amp; Independent Forest Monitoring (IFM). (2011). Analysis of illegal logging and monitoring the enforcement of the legislation by the corresponding authorities (Análisis de la tala ilegal y el seguimiento en la aplicación de la legislación por parte de las autoridades correspondientes). Independent Forest Monitoring (IFM) (provide physically by experts consulted in 2016).</li> </ul>	<p>end of the fiscal period for the calculation of their income tax (ISR) (Arts. 7 and 22, Decree 278-2013). The cooperatives are exempt from income tax charges, instead they have to make a social contribution to the state, this according to the Decree No. 53-2015 from the Public Financing Law, control of exemptions and anti-evasion measures.</p> <p><b>Description of risk</b></p> <p>IFM data presented in several reports sent to the DEI (CONADEH &amp; IFM, 2011) show that 10 reports were sent to the DEI, corresponding to its jurisdiction, of which the DEI took action only in 3 which indicate tax evasion by forestry industry sectors, ranging from false data on taxpayer declarations –placing the taxpayers in a position in which they will pay no taxes are – to the use of fraudulent invoices, which is a tax evasion crime that state institutions are not very effective in stopping. Experts consulted in 2016 also indicated the risk of industries paying bribes in order to evade taxes.</p> <p>In its reports, IFM (2011) indicated that the government loses between 6 and 8 million dollars yearly, and the municipalities approximately 1.6 million from lack of tax payments due to illegal trade.</p> <p>According to the experts consulted in 2016, cooperatives (Cooperatives Association) are exempted from certain taxes, but their trade unions (federations of cooperatives and others) are required by law to give contributions that sometimes exceed the regular payment of taxes. So, some of these organizations prefer to change social reason/registration (they prefer to register as producer associations, for example) and pay taxes instead of being registered as cooperative.</p> <p><b>Risk conclusion</b></p> <p>Following the precautionary approach, this indicator has been evaluated as specified risk. Threshold (2) is met: (2) Identified laws</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		Interviews with experts: Conversations with various experts from the public and private sector and civil society in Honduras (here anonymous), carried out during April 2016, helped the authors of this report to better understand the applicable legislation and the risks associated with each indicator of legislation.	are not upheld consistently by all entities and/or are often ignored, and/or are not enforced by relevant authorities.
<b>Timber harvesting activities</b>			
1.8 Timber harvesting regulations	<p><b>Applicable laws and regulations</b></p> <p>Full legal title, and reference to relevant Chapter, Section or Clause as appropriate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legal Requirements for Harvesting Techniques and Technologies (Requisitos Legales para las Técnicas y Tecnologías de Aprovechamiento): Manual of Guidelines and Regulations for Improved Forest Management (2011) (Manual de Lineamientos y Normas para un mejor manejo forestal), Chap 1 Numbers 2.6, 3.11 (sections a, c, d, e, g, h), Administrative Guide for Harvesting Plans in Pine Forests (2012), Title IX, Technical Norms and Guidelines for the development of Forest Management Plans and operating plans for broadleaf forests (2011), Number 2.6.</li> </ul> <p>NOTE: all the manual of guidelines and regulations, and administrative guides for harvesting listed above are included within the LFAPVS (Ley Forestal, Áreas Protegidas y Vida Silvestre)</p>	<p><b>Government sources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manual of Guidelines and Regulations for Improved Forest Management (2011) (Manual de Lineamientos y Normas para un mejor manejo forestal): <a href="http://colproforh.org.hn/v2/documentos/Manuales/Normas_Tecnicas_manejo_forestal.pdf">http://colproforh.org.hn/v2/documentos/Manuales/Normas_Tecnicas_manejo_forestal.pdf</a></li> <li>Administrative Guide for Harvesting Plans in Pine Forests (2012) (Guía de Administración de planes de aprovechamiento en Bosques de Pino):</li> </ul>	<p><i>[subsections with translations from Spanish]</i></p> <p><b>Overview of Legal Requirements</b></p> <p>Based on the legal requirements for harvesting techniques and technologies: Manual of Guidelines and Regulations for Improved Forest Management and Administrative Guide for Harvesting Plans in coniferous and Broadleaf Forests; each manager/forest technician is in charge to ensure the correct implementation of these guidelines.</p> <p>The legal guidelines include, depending on the type of forest (broadleaf or pine), the harvesting techniques to be implemented, seasonal limitation, elements and areas to be preserved during harvesting activities, among other included on these legally guides for harvesting practices/planning (applicable for natural forest as well as for plantations).</p> <p>Harvesting is classified as commercial and non-commercial (Articles 90 and 91 of LFAPVS). Commercial is subject to a management plan, which is in effect for a minimum period equal to the rotation period. Non-commercial harvesting is for domestic use and requires submitting a request to the regional ICF office, which</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p><b>Legal Authority</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Institute for the Conservation of Forest, Protected areas and Wildlife (Instituto de Conservación Forestal Áreas Protegidas y Vida Silvestre (ICF, Spanish acronym))</li> </ul> <p><b>Legally required documents or records</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual Operating Plan (Planes Operativos Anuales POA), felling plans (plantations), salvage plans (areas infested with pine beetles), receipts and proof of municipal and administrative payments, auction contracts, management agreements and contracts, bank guarantees, proof of registration of contractors with the ICF, receipt of payment for felling areas.</li> </ul>	<p><a href="http://colproforh.org/v2/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Guia_de_Administracion_Planes_Aprovechamiento_Bosques_Pi no.pdf">http://colproforh.org/v2/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Guia_de_Administracion_Planes_Aprovechamiento_Bosques_Pi no.pdf</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LFAPVS (2013):</li> <li><a href="https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/leyes/118-ley-general-de-areas-protegidas-y-vida-silvestre">https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/leyes/118-ley-general-de-areas-protegidas-y-vida-silvestre</a></li> <li>ICF. (N.Y). Responsibilities of the forest management and development sub-department according to the law (Atribuciones según la ley para la subdirección de manejo y desarrollo forestal). [online]. Instituto de Conservación Forestal Áreas Protegidas y Vida Silvestre (ICF, Spanish acronym). Available at: <a href="http://icf.gob.hn/?portfolio=subdireccion-de-desarrollo-forestal">http://icf.gob.hn/?portfolio=subdireccion-de-desarrollo-forestal</a></li> <li>Title IX, Technical Norms and Guidelines for the development of forest management</li> </ul>	<p>performs a field inspection and issues a ruling. If the decision is favorable, the respective non-commercial harvesting license is issued.</p> <p>The methodology for the administration of the harvesting plan:</p> <p>A. Documentation required in private and ejido forests: POA (including maps, volumes, clauses) duly approved, receipt of tax payments and administrative services, proof that the contractor is registered with the ICF.</p> <p>B. Documentation required in national forests: Document of the contract of the auction, or agreement of complete Forest Management Plan (including maps, volumes, clauses etc), duly approved; receipt of payment municipality taxes, receipt of payment to ICF of the areas of harvesting, bank guarantee, proof that the contractor is registered with the ICF.</p> <p>C. Meeting pre-harvesting: where the harvesting prescriptions/specification are discussed between all actors on the activity (contractor, tractor driver).</p> <p><u>For private and ejido forest, this should be carried out:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-A recognition must be carried out in the area of the units/plots that will be harvested. It will be required to do a tour of the area to ensure that everyone involved in the harvesting know the limits of the plan of utilization, the location of harvesting units/plots and sensitive areas such as protection areas to water sources and areas with maximum slope to 60%.</li> <li>-The Pre-Operational meeting should also cover a discussion of the total volume to be extracted, as well as the volumes allowed by harvesting units that will be extracted.</li> <li>-An explanation will be done for the silvicultural prescription of each unit that will be harvested, this is very important since the prescription will help the continue grow of the forest. Taking into consideration the importance of explaining that the remaining forest will not be damaged.</li> </ul>

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		<p>plans and operating plans for broadleaf forests</p> <p><b>Non-Government sources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>GTZ. (2007). Analysis of the Forestry Sector of Honduras. Available at: <a href="http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTRANET/ENVIRONMENT/Resourses/Annex5AnalisisdelSectorForestal%28Spanish%29.pdf">http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTRANET/ENVIRONMENT/Resourses/Annex5AnalisisdelSectorForestal%28Spanish%29.pdf</a></li> <li>ONU REDD PNUD/FAO/PNUMA. (2014). Obstacles and legal options for the implementation of REDD + initiatives in Honduras (Project ONU REDD PNUD/FAO/PNUMA). Available in 2016 at: <a href="http://icf.gob.hn/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Implementacion-de-Iniciativas-REDD-en-Honduras.pdf">http://icf.gob.hn/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Implementacion-de-Iniciativas-REDD-en-Honduras.pdf</a></li> <li>AFH. (2015). Legal and institutional aspects for the establishment of the National Forest</li> </ul>	<p>-It will be required to explain the specifications of the forest roads that are inside the POA area, including: road construction works, measures for the protection of water resources, road maintenance.</p> <p>-Another important issue to cover is the treatment of waste, when this will be done and if someone is going to take advantage of sub-products, for reduce the volume of combustible matter.</p> <p>- Erosion control is a very important aspect to discuss, especially if there are aspects of the soil or slopes that require specific treatments, as well as a good design of the trawls.</p> <p>-Mention the related aspects of the faults and crimes linked to illegal harvesting forest activities.</p> <p>-Respect and not affect the host trees for wild life.</p> <p>-Any other measure that is contemplated in the manual of guidelines and norms for better forest management.</p> <p><u>For state forest, this should be carried out:</u></p> <p>-Need to maximize the use of timber. Among the things that should be explained we mention: the correct felling of the tree, avoiding losses by high stumps; correct harvesting, avoiding cutting into lengths logs bigger than the sawmill specifications; lost of logs due to wrong/bad tree felling resulting in broken logs; logs left in the forest that were not bring into the sawmill;</p> <p>the rest of the aspects to be considered will be the same as those described in the pre-operational meeting for private and ejidal forests.</p> <p>National laws and regulations stablish that for natural and planted coniferous forests often in practice do not have legal restrictions that apply (in terms of species) for harvesting because prohibited species are not usually found in commercial coniferous forests, but for broadleaf forests in the practice there are often applicable legal restrictions of harvesting of prohibited species. And harvesting activity of timber and non-timber products is not allowed in national parks, nature reserve and national monument (WICE, 2002)</p> <p>A qualified forest technician is responsible for the planning of the PMF and POA activities. The ICF, through its technical auditing</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p>Monitoring System in Honduras. Available at: <a href="http://agendaforestal.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/DIAGRAMACI%C3%92N-SNMB-FINAL.pdf">http://agendaforestal.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/DIAGRAMACI%C3%92N-SNMB-FINAL.pdf</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Furonos F., L. (2008). Analysis on governance and enforcement of forestry legislation in Honduras. Available at: <a href="http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTFORESTS/Resources/985784-1217874560960/AnalisisHonduras.pdf">http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTFORESTS/Resources/985784-1217874560960/AnalisisHonduras.pdf</a></li> <li>• Independent Forest Monitoring (IFM). (2008, 2009, , 2014, 2015, 2016). Analysis of illegal logging and monitoring of the application of legislation by the corresponding authorities (provided physically by experts consulted in 2016).</li> <li>• Santos Z., J.A. (2008). Trends in forest ownership, forest resource tenure and institutional</li> </ul>	<p>department, monitors activities and performs audits of the PMF, POA and industries, in addition to a final audit of the POA evaluating its fulfillment of technical norms included in the PMF and POA, according to the type of forest (coniferous or broadleaf). The technical audits of Forest Management Plans are performed yearly, and POAs are inspected at least twice during their implementation. The final audit of the POA is performed after these activities have concluded (functions from the ICF are established on the Art 17 from LFAPVS).</p> <p>The department of Forest Management and Development also coordinates with independent supervisors, such as the IFM (part of the National Human Rights Commission (Comisionado Nacional de los Derechos Humanos CONADEH, Spanish acronym)), to perform technical audits of industries and operating plans, offering the opportunity to have a more transparent and verifiable process and be involved in the different phases of the production chain.</p> <p><b>Description of risk</b></p> <p>According to several studies (Vallejo 2013; GTZ 2007; AFH 2015; Furonos 2008; Santos 2008; reports/analysis before 2010 were used due to the fact that they were conducted by an external criteria/NGO and conclude in similar aspects that corroborated with more recent reports and experts consulted)), and reports by the IFM (CONADEH &amp; IFM (2011): Non-compliance with technical norms by 18% of the reports from 2005 to 2010 (Incumplimiento de normas técnicas en 18% de los informes de 2005 a 2010)), in some cases irregularities have been reported concerning compliance with harvesting norms by the forest operators ( forest owners, contractors, technical, etc.), and in some cases there have been indications that the monitoring of compliance with the PMF and POA by ICF personnel is not as effective due to lack of resources ( in 44% of the reports, IMF cites irregularities by the forest authorities concerning non-compliance with control inspections and field monitoring). Independent Forest Monitoring (IFM) reports some irregularities, such as harvesting outside the boundaries of the PMF, illegal authorization of harvesting by forest</p>



Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p>arrangements in Honduras: Do they contribute to better forest management and poverty reduction? (provide physically by experts consulted in 2016).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vallejo L. M. (2013). Analysis of the Legal Framework for Sustainable Timber Harvesting and Trade in the Mesoamerica Region: Case of Honduras (Análisis del Marco Legal para el Aprovechamiento sostenible y comercio de la madera en la región de Mesoamérica: Caso Honduras). IUCN Regional Office for Mesoamerica/Caribbean Initiative (Oficina Regional de UICN para Mesoamérica/Iniciativa Caribe). Available at: <a href="https://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:TPwvVQe-gmtEJ:https://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/analysis_marco_legal_para_aprovechamiento_y_comercio_de_madera">https://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:TPwvVQe-gmtEJ:https://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/analysis_marco_legal_para_aprovechamiento_y_comercio_de_madera</a></li> </ul>	<p>authorities, usurpation of land, illegal industrialization, non-compliance with technical norms.</p> <p>On the website from CONADEH, there is access to IFM reports from 01 to 110 (there are currently more than 130 reports) and reports condensed up to 2016. These are examples of non-compliance with technical regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Report IFM 96 (year 2014): On the evaluation of a POA in private forest were found unmarked trees for cutting and seed trees that had been cut what is "non-compliance with technical standards".</li> <li>- Report IFM 77: (year 2009) evaluation of an POA in ejidal forest found the non-marking of areas of protection to water sources ("non-compliance with technical standards")</li> <li>- Report IFM 68: Evaluation of a POA of dead wood was found to have been approved irregularly since the site was cleared for change of use to livestock. ("Illegal Tala and Non-Compliance")</li> <li>- Report IFM 67 (year 2008): POA in a private site found logging outside authorized limits and non-compliance with silvicultural requirements.</li> </ul> <p>On the website from CONADEH (CONADEH 2016), there is access to IFM reports, in its general reports, the IFM cites by categories of irregularity the reports as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-compliance with technical regulations: Reports 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 30, 39, 42, 43, 58, 67, 71, 77, 78 and 96</li> <li>• Illegal logging: Reports 3, 5, 26, 30, 42, 50, 58, 64, 65, 67, 68, 104 and 105</li> <li>• Technical reports with irregularities: 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 41, 42, 43, 47, 51, 58, 72, 73, 76, 86, 89</li> <li>• Abusive logging (without authorization): Reports 104, 105, 109 and 111.</li> </ul> <p>This is the detail of the typification of irregularities, which can be seen in the general reports of 2008, 2011, 2014, 2015 and 2016 of the IFM (the IFM typifies the irregularities and forms of illegal logging according to who is responsible). During the assessment, it was reviewed previous IFM reports that reported the same risks along the time.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p><a href="#">_23oct13_.docx+&amp;cd=4&amp;hl=es&amp;ct=clnk&amp;gl=hn</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CONADEH. (2016). Acces to the IFM reports. Available in 2016 at: <a href="http://conadeh.hn/">http://conadeh.hn/</a></li> <li>• CONADEH &amp; Independent Forest Monitoring (IFM). (2011). Analysis of illegal logging and monitoring the enforcement of the legislation by the corresponding authorities (Análisis de la tala ilegal y el seguimiento en la aplicación de la legislación por parte de las autoridades correspondientes). Independent Forest Monitoring (IFM)(provide physically by experts consulted in 2016)</li> <li>• WICE (2002) Rationalization of the national system of the protected areas of Honduras (Racionalización del sistema nacional de las áreas protegidas</li> </ul>	<p>Experts consulted in 2016 agree there is little technical monitoring in the field, which encourages illegal forestry activities. They also mention the following risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of resources to control and monitor harvesting.</li> </ul> <p><b>Risk conclusion</b></p> <p>This indicator has been evaluated as specified risk. Threshold (2) is met: (2) Identified laws are not upheld consistently by all entities and/or are often ignored, and/or are not enforced by relevant authorities.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p>de Honduras) Available at: <a href="http://www.fao.org/forestry/13213-05b7ef1c89b5ef0fad74bd99b765d3ff.pdf">http://www.fao.org/forestry/13213-05b7ef1c89b5ef0fad74bd99b765d3ff.pdf</a></p> <p>Interviews with experts: Conversations with various experts from the public and private sector and civil society in Honduras (here anonymous), carried out during April 2016, helped the authors of this report to better understand the applicable legislation and the risks associated with each indicator of legislation.</p>	
1.9 Protected sites and species	<p><b>Applicable laws and regulations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protected Spaces and Species: LFAPVS (2008) Title VI: Chaps. I to III, Arts. 107 to 119, Title IX, Chap. III, Arts. 102, 118 and 187 to 192, LFAPVS Regulation (2010): Title VIII, Cloud Forest Law (Ley de Bosques Nublados) Decree 87-87 (1987).</li> <li>Protected Species: General Law of Environmental (Ley General del Ambiente) Decree 104-93 (2007), Arts 41-44</li> </ul> <p><b>Legal Authority</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Institute for the Conservation of Forest, Protected areas and Wildlife (Instituto de Conservación</li> </ul>	<p><b>Government sources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LFAPVS (2008): <a href="https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/leyes/118-ley-general-de-areas-protegidas-y-vida-silvestre">https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/leyes/118-ley-general-de-areas-protegidas-y-vida-silvestre</a></li> <li>LFAPVS Regulation (2010): <a href="https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/reglamentos/408-reglamento-general-de-la-ley-forestal-areas-protegidas-y-vida-silvestre">https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/reglamentos/408-reglamento-general-de-la-ley-forestal-areas-protegidas-y-vida-silvestre</a></li> </ul>	<p><i>[subsections with translations from Spanish]</i></p> <p><b>Overview of Legal Requirements</b></p> <p>The PMF and POA contain a map of the protected areas, as well as a plan for the protection activities to control fires and other activities (technical norms for the PMF: as well as Manual of Guidelines and standards for better forest management (ICF, 2011), Normative for the Management of Damping Zones in Protected Areas (ICF-DAP, 2010), Manual of Technical and Administrative Norms of the SINAPPH (ICF-DAP, 2010a), National Plan for the Conservation of the jaguar (Panthera Onca) in Honduras and Species of Special Concern in Honduras defined by SERNA (ICF, 2011a). Protected areas, such as historic or cultural zones, are recognized by legislation, and permitted and prohibited activities are defined based on their categories (LFAPVS: Title VI: Chaps. I</p>

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	<p>Forestal Áreas Protegidas y Vida Silvestre (ICF, Spanish acronym))</p> <p><b>Legally required documents or records</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protected area declaration, Forest Management Plan for the protected area, protection zones specified in the PMFand POA, protected or prohibited species list.</li> <li>Licence issued by the ICF department of protected areas and wildlife (when export of import of flora and wildlife).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cloud Forest Law (Ley de Bosques Nublados) (1987): <a href="http://www.sinit.hn/descargas/documentos/Decreto87-87_Ley_Bosques_Nublados.pdf">http://www.sinit.hn/descargas/documentos/Decreto87-87_Ley_Bosques_Nublados.pdf</a></li> <li>General Law of the Environment (2007): <a href="https://www.tsc.gob.hn/web/leyes/Ley_general_del_ambiente.pdf">https://www.tsc.gob.hn/web/leyes/Ley_general_del_ambiente.pdf</a></li> <li>ICF. (2011). Manual of Guidelines and standards for better forest management. ICF, Tegucigalpa, Honduras: <a href="http://colproforh.org.hn/v2/documentos/Manuales/Normas_Tecnicas_manejo_forestal.pdf">http://colproforh.org.hn/v2/documentos/Manuales/Normas_Tecnicas_manejo_forestal.pdf</a></li> <li>ICF-DAP. (2010). - Normative for the Management of Damping Zones in Protected Areas approved by resolution MP-285-2010. National Institute of Forest Conservation and Development, Protected Areas and Wildlife. Tegucigalpa, Honduras: <a href="https://portalunico.iaip.">https://portalunico.iaip.</a></li> </ul>	<p>to III, Arts. 107 to 119, Title IX, Chap. III, Arts. 187 to 192, LFAPVS Regulation: Title VIII, Cloud Forest Law: Decree 87-87). According to the law (LFAPVS, Title VI National System of Protected Areas, Wildlife and Hydrological Regime; Chapter II Declaration and Management of Protected Areas and Wildlife; Article 111), each protected area must have a co-manager (NGO to which the government delegates administrative responsibilities for the protected area) and shall have an agreement with the government that is updated every 5 years. Harvesting activity of timber and non-timber products is not allowed in national parks, nature reserves and national monuments (WICE, 2002).</p> <p>In accordance with the LFAPVS, Art 102 commercialization of wood from natural and artificial forests: processed timber and other forest products taken advantage of in accordance with the provisions of this Law may be commercialized by their owners, both in the national and international markets, subject to the application of the provisions in force in forestry, customs, tax matters, exchange, plant health and the International Agreements that regulate their trade. Hardwoods from natural forests can only be exported as processed or processed timber, so the export of roundwood or squared timber from these species will not be allowed.</p> <p>On the Art 118 Flora in danger of extinction, it's mentioned that the management of the use of flora species in danger of extinction will be carried out according to the policies and strategies dictated by the National Institute of Forest Conservation and Development, Protected Areas and Wildlife (ICF), which will be in accordance with the Conventions and International Treaties subscribed and ratified by Honduras. The ICF will declare flora species threatened or in danger of extinction; to this end, it will declare a ban and dictate the other technical regulations that apply.</p> <p>The exploitation, harvesting, hunting, capture, sale or destruction of protected flora and fauna species are prohibited (Art. 41, General Law of Environmental). For hunting animals, the ICF shall, in advance, conduct a technical and scientific study of the species, prohibitions, permitted hunting zones, maximum sizes, sex, age</p>

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		<p><a href="http://gob.hn/archivos/InstitutoNacionaldeConservacionyDesarrolloForestal(ICF)/Regulaciones(normativa)/Reglamento/2015/ResoluciOn%20DE%20MP%20285%202010%20Aprobac.%20Normativa%20para%20Manejo%20Zonas%20eAmortiguamiento%20en%20AP.pdf">gob.hn/archivos/InstitutoNacionaldeConservacionyDesarrolloForestal(ICF)/Regulaciones(normativa)/Reglamento/2015/ResoluciOn%20DE%20MP%20285%202010%20Aprobac.%20Normativa%20para%20Manejo%20Zonas%20eAmortiguamiento%20en%20AP.pdf</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ICF-DAP. (2010a). - Manual of Technical and Administrative Norms of the SINAPPH approved in the resolution 282-2010. National Institute of Forest Conservation and Development, Protected Areas and Wildlife. Tegucigalpa, Honduras: <a href="http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/hon138053.pdf">http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/hon138053.pdf</a></li> <li>• ICF. (2011a). National Plan for the Conservation of the jaguar (Panthera Onca) in Honduras (Plan Nacional para la Conservación del Jaguar (Panthera Onca) Honduras). Instituto de</li> </ul>	<p>and quantities (Art. 42, General Law of Environmental). This shall be done through a binding agreement issued by the executive branch, through the Secretary of the Office of Natural Resources (Art. 43, General Law of Environmental). Exports and imports require a license issued by the ICF department of protected areas and wildlife (Art. 44, General Law of Environmental), which is subject to international agreements and other requirements, included in the regulation pertaining to the General Law of the Environment and related laws.</p> <p>In accordance with the Convention on Biological Diversity ratified by the Honduras government, the General Department of Biodiversity (Dirección General de Biodiversidad (DiBio, Spanish acronym)) updates the lists of endemic species and those of special concern in Honduras (Secretaria de Recursos Naturales y Ambiente (SERNA), 2008). After a review of the information, a list is produced composed of endemic and meso-endemic species, IUCN red list species (IUCN, 2011), CITES species, and those of national concern.</p> <p>For the national market, natural and planted coniferous forests often in practice do not have legal restrictions that apply (in terms of species) for harvesting because prohibited species are not usually found in commercial coniferous forests, but for broadleaf forests in the practice there are often applicable legal restrictions of harvesting of prohibited species.</p> <p>For the international market, natural and planted coniferous forests and broadleaf forests do always applicable have harvest restrictions; species can only be exported as finished furniture products and their parts, which require CITES certificates for species included on CITES species lists. Forests planted with exotic species do not have any restrictions in terms of species, only forests planted with CITES species require a CITES certificate.</p> <p>In accordance with the Cloud Forest Law, it's mentioned that on article 5, in these areas declared (see articles 1, 2 and 3), within the zone called "Zona protegida a perpetuidad" (Protected area in perpetuity) it will not be allowed to do harvesting activities (among</p>

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		<p>Conservación Forestal Áreas Protegidas y Vida Silvestre (ICF, Spanish acronym). Available at: <a href="http://icf.gob.hn/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/PLAN-JAGUAR-FINAL-3.pdf">http://icf.gob.hn/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/PLAN-JAGUAR-FINAL-3.pdf</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Secretaria de Recursos Naturales y Ambiente (SERNA). (2008). Species of Special Concern in Honduras (Especies de Preocupación Especial en Honduras). Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment. Available at: <a href="http://www.undp.org/content/dam/honduras/docs/publicaciones/Especies_Preocupacion_Especial_Honduras.pdf">http://www.undp.org/content/dam/honduras/docs/publicaciones/Especies_Preocupacion_Especial_Honduras.pdf</a></li> <li>Tourism Promotion Law (Ley del fomento al turismo) (2017) – article 3. Available at: <a href="https://contracorriente.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/Expediente_053-CN-2017_Ley_del_Fomento_al_Turismo.pdf">https://contracorriente.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/Expediente_053-CN-2017_Ley_del_Fomento_al_Turismo .pdf</a></li> </ul>	<p>other human activities: agriculture, mining, cattle, etc.). However, on the articles 7 and 8 it was mentioned that within the area called “zona de amortiguamiento” (buffer zone) it will establish the areas called “zonas de uso especial” (special use areas) and it will be allowed the harvesting activity only based on the specifications included on the specific Management Plan. This Forest Management Plan will be created by the “Comisión Coordinadora de Protección de los Recursos Naturales y del Medio Ambiente” (Coordinating Commission for the Protection of Natural Resources and the Environment) that will establish requirements and recommendations for the use and harvesting activities (within the Forest Management Plan (on the natural forest or plantation on private land included within the limits of the buffer zones and special use areas).</p> <p><b>Description of risk</b></p> <p>According to reports by IFM (2011 IFM report: Analysis of illegal logging) and the monitoring of the application of legislation by the corresponding authorities: an analysis of 94 individual IFM reports indicates logging in protected areas that are water sources (3%), logging without documents (4%) and illegal logging (12%). In some cases, activities in protected areas have been reported; for example, illegal logging in the Platano River biosphere and trafficking of mahogany, included on the CITES list. Studies of the verification and monitoring of PMFand POA also have reported harvesting in protected areas such as water sources and felling of seed trees or trees for wildlife habitat (IFM Reports II, IV and final 2011).</p> <p>There are other sources that help to evaluate the existing risk:</p> <p>A) Complaints in national newspapers: examples: Newspaper La Prensa, July 13, 2017: This article "The oil palm devours more forests in Honduras" denounces the expansion of African palm (<i>Elaeis guineensis</i>) crops have penetrated even the core areas of protected areas such as: Jeannette Kawas National</p>

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		<p><b>Non-Government sources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biotraficohn.blogspot.dk. (2011). Illegal hunting of wild animals in Honduras, a video (Caza ilegal de animales silvestres en Honduras, un video). [online].. Available at: <a href="http://biotraficohn.blogspot.com/2011/07/trafico-y-utilizacion-ilegal-de.html">http://biotraficohn.blogspot.com/2011/07/trafico-y-utilizacion-ilegal-de.html</a></li> <li>• La Prensa. (2017). The oil palm devours more forests in Honduras (La Palma Aceitera devora más bosques de Honduras). [online]. Available at: <a href="http://www.laprensa.hn/honduras/1089075-410/palma-aceitera-bosques-honduras-deforestacion-reserva">http://www.laprensa.hn/honduras/1089075-410/palma-aceitera-bosques-honduras-deforestacion-reserva</a></li> <li>• El Heraldo. (2014). Even Marihuana English scientists find in the Cusuco national park (Hasta Marihuana hallan científicos ingleses en el parque nacional Cusuco). [online]. Available at:</li> </ul>	<p>Park, Punta Izopo National Park, Cuero y Salado Wildlife Refuge (All of the department of Atlántida) And mountain range of Mico Quemado (Department of Yoro).</p> <p>El Heraldo: April 7, 2014: This article "Even Marihuana English scientists find in the Cusuco national park" cites the results of investigations of scientists of "Operation Wallacea" in the Cusuco national park where 40 deforestation centers were found inside the core area of the park, in addition to hunting routes and marijuana crops.</p> <p>La Prensa: August 7, 2014, the article "The Merendón has lost 1,452 ha of deforestation from the protected area" describes Operation Wallacea's denunciation of activities such as illegal logging, hunting of endemic species, coffee planting in the protected area of El Merendón. There are also complaints against deforestation in "The Biosphere of the Rio Plátano" site declared a World Heritage Site.</p> <p>A video can help to understand the problem of illegal hunting in Honduras (Biotraficohn.blogspot.dk 2011)</p> <p>B) NGO studies and complaints: For example: Prolansate, an NGO co-managing the Jeannette Kawas national park, reported that the fire in the park (in March 2016) was induced for the cultivation of African palm (Pasosdeanimalgrande.com 2016).</p> <p>Sesnie et al. (2017, 16 May) A spatio-temporal analysis of forest loss related to cocaine trafficking in Central America: A study that analyzes the impact of drug trafficking on deforestation, among its results highlights that from 30 to 60% of deforestation caused by drug trafficking has been in protected areas.</p> <p>MFI reports (II, IV and 2011) are quite exhaustive and document damage to protected areas within Forest Management Plans and POAs, damage to water sources, and illegal extraction of mahogany (<i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>) in the biosphere reserve of the banana river.</p>



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		<p><a href="https://www.elheraldo.hn/pais/571667-214/hasta-marihuana-hallan-cientificos-ingleses-en-el-parque-nacional-cusuco">https://www.elheraldo.hn/pais/571667-214/hasta-marihuana-hallan-cientificos-ingleses-en-el-parque-nacional-cusuco</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>La Prensa. (2014). The Merendón has lost 1,452 ha of deforestation from the protected area (El Merendón ha perdido por deforestación 1.452 ha del área protegida). [online]. Available at: <a href="http://www.laprensa.hn/honduras/sanpedrosula/735986-98/el-merend%C3%B3n-ha-perdido-por-deforestaci%C3%B3n-1452-hect%C3%A1reas-del-%C3%A1rea-protegida">http://www.laprensa.hn/honduras/sanpedrosula/735986-98/el-merend%C3%B3n-ha-perdido-por-deforestaci%C3%B3n-1452-hect%C3%A1reas-del-%C3%A1rea-protegida</a></li> <li>Independent Forest Monitoring (IFM): General reports II (2005-2006), IV (2005-2008) and 2011 report of the analysis of illegal logging (provide physically by experts consulted in 2016).</li> <li>IUCN. (2011). Red List of Threatened Species</li> </ul>	<p>The experts consulted in 2016 on the topic of risks in protected areas mentioned the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Institutional weakness on-site (little presence of authorities) and co-managers do not possess the legal authority to take actions against illegal activities (they can only report them to the corresponding authorities), which sometimes places them at risk.</li> <li>In addition to illegal logging, protected areas are threatened by political decisions (reduction of core zone) that have favored certain stakeholders to the detriment of the area.</li> </ul> <p>Some of the sources reviewed and examples of cases where political decisions have affected protected areas such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FIHD / CEHPRODEC / FUPNAPIB. May 2016. Report "Honduras: Protected Areas and Water Sources at Risk: The Case of the Cuyamel II Hydroelectric Project in San Francisco, Atlantida": The report describes the approval process for a hydroelectric project that would affect part of the damping area and the boundary of the core area of the Pico Bonito National Park and the opposition that communities have presented to the execution of the same. It also makes an analysis of laws that have been repealed to allow the construction of hydroelectric projects in protected areas.</li> <li>Article in El Heraldo Newspaper (April 7, 2014): " USAID: Allowing mining in protected areas can be a disaster ": This article cites the views of USAID representative Christopher Seeley on mining concessions in protected areas that would be permitted in protected areas with the new mining law. Mention is made of cases such as that of the Montaña Botaderos National Park for which the ICF issued an opinion favorable to the operation of an iron oxide company.</li> <li>Publication of the Reflection, Research and Communication Team (ERIC) of the company of Jesus (June 2016): "Socio-environmental impact of mining in the northwestern region of Honduras in the light of three case studies: Montaña de Botaderos (Aguán), Nueva Esperanza (Atlántida) and</li> </ul>

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		<p>in Honduras (Lista Roja de Especies Amenazadas para Honduras). The International Union for Conservation of Nature. [online]. Available at: <a href="https://angelarandazzo.eisemann.files.wordpress.com/2014/03/lista_roja_especies-amenazadas_y_peligro_uicn2010_hn.pdf">https://angelarandazzo.eisemann.files.wordpress.com/2014/03/lista_roja_especies-amenazadas_y_peligro_uicn2010_hn.pdf</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Global Witness. (2009). Illegal logging in the biosphere of the Platano River: A farce in three-acts (La tala ilegal en la Biósfera del Río Plátano: Una Farsa en tres actos). Global Witness report. [online]. Available at: <a href="file:///Users/anne-mettehulsdymose/Downloads/tala_ilegal_rio_platano_final_es_low_res_1%20(1).pdf">file:///Users/anne-mettehulsdymose/Downloads/tala_ilegal_rio_platano_final_es_low_res_1%20(1).pdf</a></li> <li>• Pasosdeanimalgrande.com (2016- 5 - April). PROLANSATE: Fire in National Park Jeanette Kawas was provoked to promote African palm farming (PROLANSATE:</li> </ul>	<p>Locomapa (Yoro) ": three mining extraction cases are exposed in protected areas and indigenous territories and their social and environmental impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monocultures, such as African palm and extensive livestock activities, represent threats to the protected areas (changes in land use, provoking fires) (the clearest examples are the African palm monocultures in protected areas such as Banana River Biosphere and Jeannette Kawas National Park, see source of information to confirm the problem Diario La Prensa (2017 - July 13), Global Witness (2009), Pasosdeanimalgrande.com (2016, 5 April)). Also, experts explained in 2016 that, nowadays it has not been possible to contain the problem of land use changes in protected areas. The report from 2009 of Global Witness was used due to the fact that the problem described is still a riks nowadays.</li> <li>• The boundaries of most of the areas are not physically marked, which creates the risk that they will not be respected.</li> <li>• Some laws, such as those for mining, have been damaging for the protected areas, since they allow mining activities to be conducted in these areas. The Mining Law (Decree 238-2012) approved in 2013 allows the granting of concessions in protected areas with the exception of protected areas registered in the inalienable public forest heritage catalog (see source of UNAH, Oxfam (July 2016) where an interactive map contains information on mining concessions, their location in relation to protected areas, rivers at risk and conflicts that have occurred). Recently (August 2017) the new "Tourism Promotion Law" was approved, which in article 3 regarding the location where tourist projects can be carried out includes: protected areas, sites that are part of the national heritage and historic preservation groups among others.</li> </ul> <p>With respect to protected species, the illegal trafficking of endangered fauna has been reported (reports of seizures published by media outlets, for example, Diario Tiempo, August 30, 2015) to sell them as pets (parrots, macaws, monkeys) in the country or in other countries of the region. In addition, the illegal trafficking of CITES species such as mahogany is common in the</p>

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		<p>Incendio en Parque Nacional Jeanette Kawas fue provocado para promover cultivo de palma africana). [online]. Pasosdeanimalgrande. Available at: <a href="http://pasosdeanimalgrande.com/index.php/es/contexto/item/1304-prolansate-incendio-en-parque-nacional-jeanette-kawas-fue-provocado-para-cultivo-de-palma-africana/1304-prolansate-incendio-en-parque-nacional-jeanette-kawas-fue-provocado-para-cultivo-de-palma-africana">http://pasosdeanimalgrande.com/index.php/es/contexto/item/1304-prolansate-incendio-en-parque-nacional-jeanette-kawas-fue-provocado-para-cultivo-de-palma-africana/1304-prolansate-incendio-en-parque-nacional-jeanette-kawas-fue-provocado-para-cultivo-de-palma-africana</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sesnie et al. (2017). A spatio-temporal analysis of forest loss related to cocaine trafficking in Central America. Available at: <a href="http://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1748-9326/aa6fff">http://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1748-9326/aa6fff</a></li> <li>• Tiempo. (2015). Seizure of animals in zoo owned by an Iranian individual (Decomisan animales</li> </ul>	<p>biosphere zone (Global Witness, 2009 and corroborated with experts during consultation in 2016).</p> <p>It has been listed below reports of seizures and the capture of endangered wildlife used in illegal traffic in various news publications (national circulation newspapers), for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Diario El Herald (September 30, 2016): "Fauna in Danger of extinction seize criminals ": The article reports the results of an operation for the seizure of endangered fauna in the 18 departments of Honduras.</li> <li>- 100% News (24 August 2015): "They detain Nicaraguans with 24 Animals in danger of extinction in Honduras "</li> </ul> <p>It is not possible to list all seizures as they are carried out on the basis of allegations or investigations by the authorities and are published in the national media.</p> <p><b>Risk conclusion</b></p> <p>This indicator has been evaluated as specified risk. Threshold (2) is met: (2) Identified laws are not upheld consistently by all entities and/or are often ignored, and/or are not enforced by relevant authorities.</p>

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		<p>en zoológico de un iraní en Honduras). [online]. Tiempo. Available at: <a href="http://tiempo.hn/decomisan-animales-en-zoologico-de-un-irani-en-honduras/">http://tiempo.hn/decomisan-animales-en-zoologico-de-un-irani-en-honduras/</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FIHD / CEHPRODEC / FUPNAPIB. (2016). Honduras: Protected Areas and Water Sources at Risk: The Case of the Cuyamel II Hydroelectric Project in San Francisco, Atlantida. [online]. Available at: <a href="https://www.fidh.org/IMG/pdf/hria691hondurasangweb.pdf">https://www.fidh.org/IMG/pdf/hria691hondurasangweb.pdf</a></li> <li>• El Heraldo (2014). USAID: Allowing mining in protected areas can be a disaster (USAID: Permitir minería en zonas protegidas puede ser un desastre). [online]. Available at: <a href="https://www.elheraldo.hn/economia/610454-216/usa-id-permitir-mineria-en-zonas-protegidas-puede-ser-un-desastre">https://www.elheraldo.hn/economia/610454-216/usa-id-permitir-mineria-en-zonas-protegidas-puede-ser-un-desastre</a></li> </ul>	

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reflection, Research and Communication Team (ERIC) (2016). Socio-environmental impact of mining in the northwestern region of Honduras in the light of three case studies: Montaña de Botaderos (Aguán), Nueva Esperanza (Atlántida) and Locomapa (Yoro) (Impacto socioambiental de la minería en la región noroccidental de Honduras a la luz de tres estudios de casos). [online]. Available at: <a href="https://movimientom4.org/2016/08/informe-impacto-socioambiental-de-la-mineria-en-la-region-noroccidental-de-honduras-a-la-luz-de-tres-estudios-de-casos/">https://movimientom4.org/2016/08/informe-impacto-socioambiental-de-la-mineria-en-la-region-noroccidental-de-honduras-a-la-luz-de-tres-estudios-de-casos/</a></li> <li>Graduate School of Geography of Clark University. (2016). Mining in Honduras: An interactive map (Minería en Honduras: Un mapa interactivo). [online]. Available at:</li> </ul>	

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p><a href="http://www.mineria Honduras.com/">http://www.mineria Honduras.com/</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• El Heraldito. (2016). Fauna in Danger of extinction seize criminals (Fauna en peligro de extinción decomisan a criminales). [online]. Available at: <a href="https://www.elheraldito.hn/sucesos/1004782-466/fauna-en-peligro-de-extincion-decomisan-a-criminales">https://www.elheraldito.hn/sucesos/1004782-466/fauna-en-peligro-de-extincion-decomisan-a-criminales</a></li> <li>• 100 Noticias (2015): They detain Nicaraguans with 24 Animals in danger of extinction in Honduras (Detienen a dos nicaragüenses con 24 animales en peligro de extinción en honduras). [online]. Available at: <a href="https://100noticias.com.ni/sucesos/67728-detienen-a-2-nicaraguenses-con-24-animales-en-peli/">https://100noticias.com.ni/sucesos/67728-detienen-a-2-nicaraguenses-con-24-animales-en-peli/</a></li> <li>• WICE (2002) Rationalization of the national system of the protected areas of Honduras</li> </ul>	

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		<p>(Racionalización del sistema nacional de las áreas protegidas de Honduras). [online]. Available at: <a href="http://www.fao.org/forestry/13213-05b7ef1c89b5ef0fad74bd99b765d3ff.pdf">http://www.fao.org/forestry/13213-05b7ef1c89b5ef0fad74bd99b765d3ff.pdf</a></p> <p>Interviews with experts: Conversations with various experts from the public and private sector and civil society in Honduras (here anonymous), carried out during April 2016, helped the authors of this report to better understand the applicable legislation and the risks associated with each indicator of legislation.</p>	
1.10 Environmental requirements	<p><b>Applicable laws and regulations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legislation on environmental values: LFAPVS (2013) Arts. 120 to 125, Manual of Guidelines and Regulations for Improved Forest Management (Manual de Lineamientos y Normas para un mejor manejo forestal) (2011): Chap 1, numbers 3.1.1 section “a” and “f”, 4.1 to 4.5. And Art 17.</li> <li>Legislation on environmental licenses: General Law of the Environment (Ley General del Ambiente) Decree 104-93 (2007), Arts 11, number, chap. and art. 83 and Regulation pertaining to the National System for Environmental Impact Assessments (Sistema</li> </ul>	<p><b>Government sources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LFAPVS (2013): <a href="https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/leyes/118-ley-general-de-areas-protegidas-y-vida-silvestre">https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/leyes/118-ley-general-de-areas-protegidas-y-vida-silvestre</a></li> <li>Manual of Guidelines and Regulations for Improved Forest Management (Manual de Lineamientos y Normas para un mejor</li> </ul>	<p><i>[subsections with translations from Spanish]</i></p> <p><b>Overview of Legal Requirements</b></p> <p>The PMFand POA approved by the ICF shall contain an Environmental Impact Statement which includes the following aspects, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Actions to be performed</li> <li>Description of potential impacts of forestry activities</li> <li>Evaluation criteria</li> <li>Limits and degree of the impact</li> <li>Mitigation measures for each impact</li> </ul>



Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>Nacional de Evaluación de Impacto Ambiental) (1993), Arts 9 and 10, number 3. NOTE: the manuals and guidelines listed above are included within the LFAPVS (Ley Forestal, Áreas Protegidas y Vida Silvestre)</p> <p><b>Legal Authority</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Energy, Natural Resources, the Environment and Mines (Ministerio de Energía, Recursos Naturales, Ambiente y minas (MiAmbiente, Spanish acronym))</li> </ul> <p><b>Legally required documents or records</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessment of environmental impact and social aspects in the PMF and POA, protection plans in the POA (including Report on Environmental Control Measures -Informe de Medidas de Control Ambiental -ICMA, Spanish acronym). Environmental license for primary and secondary forest companies and timber trade warehouses.</li> </ul>	<p>manejo forestal) (2011): <a href="http://colproforh.org.hn/v2/documentos/Manuales/Normas_Tecnicas_manejo_forestal.pdf">http://colproforh.org.hn/v2/documentos/Manuales/Normas_Tecnicas_manejo_forestal.pdf</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>General Law of the Environment (2007): <a href="https://www.tsc.gob.hn/web/leyes/Ley_general_del_ambiente.pdf">https://www.tsc.gob.hn/web/leyes/Ley_general_del_ambiente.pdf</a></li> <li>Regulation pertaining to the National System for Environmental Impact Assessments (Sistema Nacional de Evaluación de Impacto Ambiental, SINEA, Spanish acronym) (1993): <a href="http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/hon42081.pdf">http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/hon42081.pdf</a></li> <li>Tramites.gob.hn. (2009). Compilation of special regulations derived from the General Law of the Environment (Compilación de Reglamentos Especiales Derivados de la Ley General del Ambiente). Available at: <a href="http://tramites.gob.hn/sites/default/files/Compil">http://tramites.gob.hn/sites/default/files/Compil</a></li> </ul>	<p>(based on the Manual of Guidelines and Regulations for Improved Forest Management-2011 that is included within the LFAPVS (Ley Forestal, Áreas Protegidas y Vida Silvestre)</p> <p>The technical field inspection verifies aspects such as: closing of cleared areas, works to counter erosion, management of residues, and protected wildlife species. (art 17 from LFAPVS).</p> <p>The General Law of the Environment (2007) contains measures for the use of pesticides and the protection of biodiversity.</p> <p>Based on the regulation pertaining to the National System for Environmental Impact Assessments (SINEA); industries shall comply with the contract for the mitigation of environmental impacts contained in the environmental license. The Department of Environmental Evaluation and Control (Dirección de Evaluación y Control Ambiental (DECA, Spanish acronym) (within the MiAmbiente) performs two types of company inspections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Off-site verification: Through a service provider, the forest industry submits a Report on Environmental Control Measures (Informe de Medidas de Control Ambiental (ICMA, Spanish acronym) to the DECA describing in detail compliance with impact mitigation measures. The DECA analyzes the information submitted and plans the inspection of the site.</li> <li>On-site verification: The DECA convenes the SINEA and performs the on-site verification in coordination with other institutions.</li> </ul> <p>For off-site verifications, the industries submit the ICMA to the DECA every 6 months, and the on-site verification is conducted once a year.</p> <p><b>Description of risk</b></p> <p>General reports by the IFM (II and IV) indicate irregularities in compliance with the technical regulations in the POA and PMF, for example, concerning erosion control measures and other post-</p>

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		<p><a href="#">aci%C3%B3n%20de%20Reglamentos.pdf</a></p> <p><b>Non-Government sources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Independent Forest Monitoring (IMF): General Reports IV (2005-2008) and II (2005-2006), report 75 and analysis of the IMF reports for the period 2014-2105 (provide physically by experts consulted in 2016).</li> <li>La Tribuna (2014). Intervention of SERNA produces first results (Intervención en la SERNA arroja los primeros resultados). [online]. Available at: <a href="http://www.latribuna.hn/2014/03/19/intervencion-en-serna-arroja-primeros-resultados/">http://www.latribuna.hn/2014/03/19/intervencion-en-serna-arroja-primeros-resultados/</a></li> <li>Vallejo L. M. (2013). Analysis of the Legal Framework for Sustainable Timber Harvesting and Trade in the Mesoamerica Region: Case of Honduras (Análisis del Marco Legal para el Aprovechamiento</li> </ul>	<p>harvesting activities by forest operators (industry, technicians). They also report non-compliance with inspections and technical regulations on the part of the authorities.</p> <p>In general report II, corresponding to the years 2005 to 2006, non-compliance by forestry operators was reported in 6 of the 13 reports presented. General report IV presents non-compliance with inspections and technical norms by forest authorities in 33% of the cases, and non-compliance with post-harvesting measures and technical norms by forestry operators in 18% of the reports.</p> <p>During the period 2014-2015, the data show that in 8 IFM reports from 15, non-compliance by forestry operators was reported (in different areas, abusive logging, breach of contract, logging in protective areas (close to rivers), industrialization, timber trade without legal backing). It's worth to mention that on this same period, different irregularities related with the forestry authorities were reported 13 times in the reports evaluated (15). Also, reports without irregularities and enhance good practices on forest management where mentioned in the remaining 7 reports.</p> <p>Information before 2010 (see reports from 2005-2008 and 2005-2006) helps to assess the evolution of the monitoring done by the Independent Forest Monitoring since its start, providing an overview of the past practices compared with the actual situation.</p> <p>The greatest risks are lack of application of the measures specified in the environmental impact statement, and low effectiveness of technical monitoring to evaluate compliance which states that the monitoring and evaluation of compliance with Forest Management Plans is not very effective due to a lack of resources in the ICF (Vallejo, 2013).</p> <p>As for the DECA granting environmental licenses, irregularities (ex. illegal bribery for granting environmental licences to companies,- granting of environmental licences to irregular timber companies through the collection of irregular payments in complicity with firms of lawyers to the companies) have been reported in</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p>sostenible y comercio de la madera en la región de Mesoamérica: Caso Honduras). IUCN Regional Office for Mesoamerica/Caribbean Initiative (Oficina Regional de UICN para Mesoamérica/Iniciativa Caribe). Available at: <a href="https://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:TPwwwQegmtEJ:https://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/analisis_marco_legal_para_aprovechamiento_y_comercio_de_madera_23oct13.docx+&amp;cd=4&amp;hl=es&amp;ct=clnk&amp;gl=hn">https://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:TPwwwQegmtEJ:https://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/analisis_marco_legal_para_aprovechamiento_y_comercio_de_madera_23oct13.docx+&amp;cd=4&amp;hl=es&amp;ct=clnk&amp;gl=hn</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• La Prensa (2014). Dependencies of the Secretary of environment of Honduras intervenciones (Intervenciones de las dependencias de la Secretaría de Ambiente de Honduras). [online]. Available at: <a href="https://www.laprensa.hn/honduras/tegucigalpa/596433-98/intervienen-">https://www.laprensa.hn/honduras/tegucigalpa/596433-98/intervienen-</a></li> </ul>	<p>communications media, which led to an intervention in the year 2014 (for example, Diario La Tribuna, March 19, 2014, Intervention of SERNA yields its first results (Intervención en la SERNA arroja los primeros resultados) and one of the main findings is the illegal collection by lawyers, in collusion with employees of the secretariat, to sell a certain permit for environmental licensing-bribery).</p> <p>Other articles stating similar irregularities spread in national newspapers are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• La Prensa (2014): Dependencies of the Secretary of environment of Honduras.</li> <li>• El Heraldo newspaper (2014): JOH confirms intervention in DECA, Ingeomin, Transporte and Injupemp.</li> </ul> <p>Experts consulted in 2016 about the topic mentioned the following factor: Altering asymmetric data to reduce charges, this information gets corroborated by the reports of Independent Forest Monitoring, for example in the No. 75 technical prescriptions are reported in the distribution of seed trees that favor the owner, for example it was found in an area all trees marked for cutting and no trees left as seed trees.</p> <p><b>Risk conclusion</b></p> <p>This indicator has been evaluated as specified risk. Threshold (2) is met: (2) Identified laws are not upheld consistently by all entities and/or are often ignored, and/or are not enforced by relevant authorities.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p><a href="#">dependencias-de-la-secretaria-de-ambiente-de-honduras</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• El Heraldo (2014) [online]. JOH confirms intervention in DECA, Ingeomin, Transport and Injupemp (JOH confirma intervención en DECA, Ingeomin, Transporte e Injupemp). [online] Available at: <a href="http://www.elheraldo.hn/pais/702701-214/joh-confirma-intervenci%C3%B3n-en-deca-ingeomin-transporte-e-injupemp">http://www.elheraldo.hn/pais/702701-214/joh-confirma-intervenci%C3%B3n-en-deca-ingeomin-transporte-e-injupemp</a></li> </ul> <p>Interviews with experts: Conversations with various experts from the public and private sector and civil society in Honduras (here anonymous), carried out during April 2016, helped the authors of this report to better understand the applicable legislation and the risks associated with each indicator of legislation.</p>	
1.11 Health and safety	<b>Applicable laws and regulations</b>	<p><b>Government sources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Constitution of the Republic (1982):</li> </ul>	<p><i>[subsections with translations from Spanish]</i></p> <p><b>Overview of Legal Requirements</b></p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Constitution of the Republic Honduras (1982) Art. 128, sub-paragraph 3 (Constitución de la República de Honduras)</li> <li>Labor code (1959) Arts. 391-459-Title V (Código de trabajo)</li> <li>Legal protection equipment for harvesting: General Regulation for Measures to Prevent Workplace Accidents and Occupational Illnesses (Reglamento General de Medidas Preventivas de Accidentes de Trabajo y Enfermedades Profesionales) (Legal Equipment Protection in General) (2004): Arts. 278, 281 to 286, 293 to 295, 304, Health Code (1996): Art. 123.</li> <li>Safe Harvesting and Transportation Practices: Labor Code (1959), Arts. 391, 392, 617 section c.</li> <li>Establishment of protection zones: Manual of Guidelines and Regulations for Improved Forest Management (Manual de Lineamientos y Normas para un mejor manejo forestal) (2011): Chapter I: 4, 4.1., 4.3., 5.3. and 7, Chapter II: 15, 16 and 17.</li> </ul> <p>NOTE: all the manual of guidelines and regulations, and administrative guides for harvesting listed above are included within the LFAPVS (Ley Forestal, Áreas Protegidas y Vida Silvestre)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safety Requirements for Machinery: General Regulation for Measures to Prevent Workplace Accidents and Occupational Illnesses (Reglamento General de Medidas Preventivas de Accidentes de Trabajo y Enfermedades Profesionales) (2004): Arts. 418, 419, 429 to 432, 441 to 444.</li> </ul> <p><b>Legal Authority</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Health (Secretaria de Salud)</li> </ul>	<p><a href="http://www.se.gob.hn/media/files/leyes/LC_B Tf7DGE.pdf">http://www.se.gob.hn/media/files/leyes/LC_B Tf7DGE.pdf</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Labor Code (1959): <a href="https://www.ilo.org/dyn/eplex/docs/8/Labour">https://www.ilo.org/dyn/eplex/docs/8/Labour</a></li> <li>Health Code (1996): <a href="http://www.salud.gob.hn/transparencia/archivos/codigodesalud.pdf">http://www.salud.gob.hn/transparencia/archivos/codigodesalud.pdf</a></li> <li>General Regulation for Measures to Prevent Workplace Accidents and Occupational Illnesses (Reglamento General de Medidas Preventivas de Accidentes de Trabajo y Enfermedades Profesionales) (2004): <a href="http://cnpml-honduras.org/wp-content/uploads/documentos/Reglamento_Gral_medidas_Preventivas_Accidentes_de_trabajo.pdf">http://cnpml-honduras.org/wp-content/uploads/documentos/Reglamento_Gral_medidas_Preventivas_Accidentes_de_trabajo.pdf</a></li> <li>Manual of Guidelines and Regulations for Improved Forest Management (Manual de Lineamientos y Normas para un Mejor Manejo Forestal) (2011): <a href="http://colproforh.org.hn/v2/documentos/Manual">http://colproforh.org.hn/v2/documentos/Manual</a></li> </ul>	<p>The government of Honduras has ratified 25 ILO (International Labour Organization) conventions on occupational health. In addition, health and safety issues are covered by national laws such as the Labor Code (Código del Trabajo), the Health Code (Código de Salud), and the guidelines of measures to prevent workplace accidents and occupational illnesses.</p> <p>The authority of surveillance is the Services Department for Occupational Health and Safety Inspections; the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Labor and Social Security develop the laws and the General Department of Social Security main function is to regulate compliance with the legal provisions on the working regime of children and women workers and everything related to occupational health.</p> <p>Companies with over 10 employees must create and register a Mixed Health and Safety Commission (Comisión Mixta de Higiene y Seguridad (CMHS, Spanish acronym), and those with under 10 employees must have an occupational health representative. The CMHS is not a legal authority (is a commission created within the company) but has the following functions, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Elect a president and secretary</li> <li>Hold one meeting per month</li> <li>Monitor compliance with norms for the health and safety of workers</li> <li>Investigate workplace accidents</li> <li>Verify the supply of the Individual Protection Equipment and whether it is suitable to the risk to be prevented.</li> <li>Receive information from workers regarding health and safety</li> <li>Monitor the organization of fire prevention and first-aid squads.</li> <li>Inform the Ministry of Labor and Social Security of its activities every 6 months.</li> </ul> <p>The inspectors from the Services Department for Occupational Health and Safety Inspections (Departamento de Inspección de Higiene y Seguridad Ocupacional) perform regular periodic inspections or inspections in response to complaints by employees, or at the company's request, and verify the on-site work conditions</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Labor and Social Security (Secretaría del Trabajo y Seguridad Social) (STSS, Spanish acronym), General Department of Social Security (Dirección General de Previsión Social) and Services Department for Occupational Health and Safety Inspections (Departamento de Servicios de Inspección e Higiene y Seguridad Ocupacional)</li> </ul> <p><b>Legally required documents or records</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For companies with more than 10 employees, proof of compliance with health and social security conditions is required, as well as the creation of a Mixed Health and Safety Committee (Comité Mixto de Higiene y Seguridad (CMHS, Spanish acronym), copies of Inspection Reports (Actas de Inspección) containing the findings from the Services Department for Occupational Health and Safety Inspections related to corrections needed and time granted to complete them (Departamento de Servicios de Inspección e Higiene y Seguridad Ocupacional) (VPA-FLEGT Legality Table)</li> <li>For companies with under 10 employees they must have an occupational health representative duly registered as such.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="https://www.trabajo.gob.hn/Normas_Tecnicas_manejo_forestal.pdf">es/Normas_Tecnicas_manejo_forestal.pdf</a></li> <li>Ministry of Labor and Social Security (Secretaría de Trabajo y Seguridad Social). (N.Y.). Monitoring file from the Mixed Health and Safety Committee (Comité Mixto de Higiene y Seguridad (CMHS, Spanish acronym). [online]. Ministry of Labor and Social Security. Available at: <a href="http://www.trabajo.gob.hn/organizacion/dgt-1/direccion-generla-de-prevision-social/formatos-1/Ficha%20de%20Monitoreo%20de%20Comision%20Mixta%20de%20Higiene%20y%20Seguridad%20Ocupacional.pdf">http://www.trabajo.gob.hn/organizacion/dgt-1/direccion-generla-de-prevision-social/formatos-1/Ficha%20de%20Monitoreo%20de%20Comision%20Mixta%20de%20Higiene%20y%20Seguridad%20Ocupacional.pdf</a></li> <li>VPA-FLEGT Legality Table (Tabla de Legalidad AVA-FLEGT (2017) Available at: <a href="http://fdsf.hn/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/boleti%CC%81n-6-tablas-de-legalidad-nueva.pdf">http://fdsf.hn/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/boleti%CC%81n-6-tablas-de-legalidad-nueva.pdf</a></li> </ul>	<p>based on the general regulation for prevention of workplace accidents and occupational illnesses. As a result of the inspection, a legal document is written regarding the safety conditions found, detailing the deficiencies, risks and infringements found. The document is delivered to the company with indications of what needs to be corrected and the time frame in which to comply.</p> <p>The General Regulation for Measures to Prevent Workplace Accidents and Occupational Illnesses define on the article 4, that it's applicable throughout the territory of the Republic of Honduras, having as objective to establish, develop and provide the legal and technical administrative mechanisms for prevention of accidents at work and occupational diseases in the centers of work. The provisions of this Regulation shall apply in every place and class of work, any that is the legal form of its organization and provision; likewise, they will regulate the actions designed to promote and protect the health of workers. All employers, both public and private, contractors, subcontractors and workers and their organizations, as well as public and private entities, will be subject to to the provisions established in this Regulation.</p> <p>On article 9, it's mentioned that the obligations of the employers and their organizations are: point f) to provide their workers with the necessary personal protection equipment free of charge. Point g) to install first-aid kits in factories or workplaces and dispose of anytime, the essential medicines and healing materials in order to provide first aid to workers who are victims of a risk. On article 10, it's mentioned that the obligations of workers and their organizations are: point b) to conveniently use machines, equipment, tools, substances, and others means, making proper use of personal protective equipment and devices Safety and control of machinery. Point i) Undergo medical examination as an essential requirement for admission to work and during it at the request of the employer or by order of the Secretary of Labor and Social Security.</p>



Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p><b>Non-Government sources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Instituto Regional de Estudios en Sustancias Tóxicas. (2013). Honduras Occupational Health Profile, 2013 (Perfil de Salud Ocupacional, 2013). Central American Health, Labor and Environment Program (Programa Salud, Trabajo y Ambiente en América Central (SALTRA, Spanish acronym). Available at: <a href="http://www.corteidh.or.cr/talabras/29868.pdf">http://www.corteidh.or.cr/talabras/29868.pdf</a></li> </ul> <p>Interviews with experts: Conversations with various experts from the public and private sector and civil society in Honduras (here anonymous), carried out during April 2016, helped the authors of this report to better understand the applicable legislation and the risks associated with each indicator of legislation.</p>	<p>This General Regulation for Measures to Prevent Workplace Accidents and Occupational Illnesses includes on the section II the duties of the company and the workers in the use of chemicals products, in section III the training in the use of chemicals products. In terms of use of machinery and transport, a section is included IV- Transportadores (Transporters). On the Chapter XI appliances, machines and tools; Section II portable machines; section III manual tools will include the requirements related with security for machines.</p> <p>This General Regulation for Measures to Prevent Workplace Accidents and Occupational Illnesses includes on the section IX of Safety and Health programs at work, the article 47, that occupational safety and health programs must maintain updated the following records:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>List of raw materials and chemical products used in the company.</li> <li>Evaluation of occupational risk factors and control systems used.</li> <li>Study of jobs.</li> <li>Personal protective equipment, its type, brand and time of supply to each employee.</li> <li>Collection and statistical analysis of work accidents and professionals' diseases.</li> <li>Absenteeism due to work accidents, occupational diseases and common illnesses.</li> <li>Results of internal safety and health inspections at work.</li> <li>Occupational clinical history of the worker with their respective control examinations clinical and biological.</li> <li>Specific emergency plans for the prevention of industrial accidents.</li> </ol> <p>On the Manual of Guidelines and Regulations for Improved Forest Management, specifications related with the planning of forest harvesting are included on the point 3.</p>



Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p><b>Description of risk</b></p> <p>According to the Regional Institute for Studies on Toxic Substances (Instituto Regional de Estudios en Sustancias Toxicas (IRET-UNA, Spanish acronym) and the Central American Health, Labor and Environment Program (Programa Salud, Trabajo y Ambiente en América Central (SALTRA, Spanish acronym), the following risks are reported in an occupational health document that provides a general view of these conditions in all sectors and regions in the country (Honduras Occupational Health Profile, 2013 (Perfil de Salud Ocupacional Honduras):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Companies have a medium to low compliance Index with respect to labor and health laws.</li> <li>• Non-compliance with measures and impunity against non-compliance.</li> <li>• The highest exposure risks are: chemicals (insecticides), noise, work microclimate (humidity...) and others.</li> <li>• Health and occupational safety services have low coverage and poor accessibility.</li> <li>• It is difficult to determine data regarding professional risks due to under-registration and underreporting to health and safety services.</li> <li>• Statistics regarding occupational risks and illnesses are not generated proactively by the responsible institutions (IHSS, SS, STSS)</li> <li>• Low number of doctors specialized in occupational health</li> </ul> <p>Experts interviewed in 2016 about the topic indicated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of culture or custom in the country in terms of the use of safety equipment and safe forestry labor practices.</li> <li>• Organizations certified by FSC show a certain degree of responsibility in the use of safety equipment, but there is still a good deal of work to be done in this respect since its use is not continuous and the equipment is not always appropriate for the climatic conditions, making it uncomfortable to use, and therefore workers prefer not to use it. (The certified company has issued corrective actions, specifically, the mandatory use</li> </ul>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
			<p>of safety equipment, the need to have first-aid kits available in case of accidents, and medical care coverage in case of accidents).</p> <p>VPA-FLEGT (Legality table Tabla de Legalidad AVA-FLEGT 2017) complementary measures include an agreement between the ICF and the STSS to improve the labor and social security conditions for forestry work, in order to improve the application of hiring laws, payments and workplace safety in forestry activities.</p> <p><b>Risk conclusion</b></p> <p>Following precautionary approach, this indicator has been evaluated as specified risk. Threshold (2) is met: (2) Identified laws are not upheld consistently by all entities and/or are often ignored, and/or are not enforced by relevant authorities.</p>
1.12 Legal employment	<p><b>Applicable laws and regulations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Constitution of the Republic (1982): Art. 128, section 5 (Constitución de la República de Honduras)</li> <li>• Minimum salary: Minimum Wage Law (1993): Arts. 2 and 12 (sections “a” and “b”) (Ley de salario mínimo)</li> <li>• Work contracts and permits: Labor Code (1959) (Código de trabajo): Arts. 20 to 25, 37 to 39, 40, 46, 53, 54, 59, 203, 381 and 387.</li> <li>• Insurance: Constitution of the Republic (1982) (Constitución de la República de Honduras) Arts. 142 to 144, Social Security Law (1991) (Ley de seguridad social) Arts. 1 to 4, 7, 34, 42, 43, 45, 48 and 49, Social Protection Law (2015) (Ley de protección social) Arts. 26, 29, 30 and 36, Framework Law for the Social Protection System (Ley Marco del Sistema de Protección Social) (2015).</li> </ul>	<p><b>Government sources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Constitution of the Republic (1982) (Constitución de la República de Honduras). Available at: <a href="http://www.ina.hn/userfiles/file/nuevos/constitucion_de_la_republica_de_honduras.pdf">http://www.ina.hn/userfiles/file/nuevos/constitucion_de_la_republica_de_honduras.pdf</a></li> <li>• Labor Code (1959) (Código de Trabajo). Available at: <a href="http://www.ccichonduras.org/website/descargas/leyes/LEYES_LABORALES/CODIGO_DE_TRABAJO.pdf">http://www.ccichonduras.org/website/descargas/leyes/LEYES_LABORALES/CODIGO_DE_TRABAJO.pdf</a></li> <li>• Penal Code (1983) (Código Penal).</li> </ul>	<p><i>[subsections with translations from Spanish]</i></p> <p><b>Overview of Legal Requirements</b></p> <p>Despite there are no specific legal requirements for the forest sector (e.g. legal requirements for specific forest training or competence certificates) forestry companies and forest owners must comply with legislation related to social security (registration of workers in the IHSS), contracts (labor code, individual and collective contracts), work of minors (children under 14 years of age are not permitted to work, and for minors, work in harvesting activities is classified as hazardous, according to the type of activity, with the exception of work in nurseries) and, freedom of association (labor code and related laws). The minimum wages are regulated and depends on the type of activity (see example for 2017 from the Secretary of Labor and Social Security). The Department of General Labor Inspections (Dirección de Inspección General del Trabajo) is responsible for conducting inspections to verify compliance, performing regular periodic inspections or inspections in response to complaints. These inspections involve the review of contracts, payroll forms, work</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimum working age: Labor Code (1959) (Código de trabajo): Arts. 32, 34, 129 to 131 and 199.</li> <li>Discrimination and Freedom of Association: Constitution of the Republic (1982) (Constitución de la República de Honduras): Arts. 78, Labor Law (1959) (Código de trabajo): Arts. 460, 468, 469, 471, 478 and 537, Penal Code (1983) (Código Penal): Art. 321. Equal opportunity Law for women (2000) (Ley de igualdad de oportunidades para las mujeres): Arts. 46 and 55.</li> </ul> <p><b>Legal Authority</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Labor and Social Security (Secretaría de Trabajo y Seguridad Social (STSS, Spanish acronym): Department of General Labor Inspections (Dirección de Inspección General del Trabajo), Honduras Social Security Institute (Instituto Hondureño de Seguro Social (IHSS, Spanish acronym), Attorney General</li> </ul> <p><b>Legally required documents or records</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Labor contracts</li> <li>Registration of companies in the IHSS</li> <li>Proof of registration in the IHSS</li> <li>IHSS identity card</li> <li>Payroll forms</li> <li>Proof of payments</li> </ul>	<p>Available at:  <a href="http://www.poderjudicial.gob.hn/juris/Codigos/C%C3%B3digo%20Penal%20(09).pdf">http://www.poderjudicial.gob.hn/juris/Codigos/C%C3%B3digo%20Penal%20(09).pdf</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Social Security Law (1991) (Ley de Seguridad Social) Available at:  <a href="http://www.salud.gob.hn/transparencia/archivos/codigodesalud.pdf">http://www.salud.gob.hn/transparencia/archivos/codigodesalud.pdf</a></li> <li>Framework Law for the Social Protection System (2015) (Ley Marco del Sistema de Protección Social) Available at:  <a href="http://www.tsc.gob.hn/eyes/Ley_Marco_del_Sistema_de_Proteccion_Social.pdf">http://www.tsc.gob.hn/eyes/Ley_Marco_del_Sistema_de_Proteccion_Social.pdf</a></li> <li>Minimum Wage Law (1993) (Ley de Salario Mínimo) Available at:  <a href="https://ujcv.edu.hn/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/bibliotecavirtual/derecho/LEYES-CODIGOS-ACUERDOS-RECURSOS-ETC/Decreto-103-Ley-de-Salario-Minimo(3)VerLeyInspeccionTrabajo%20derogaArt40deSalarioMinim">https://ujcv.edu.hn/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/bibliotecavirtual/derecho/LEYES-CODIGOS-ACUERDOS-RECURSOS-ETC/Decreto-103-Ley-de-Salario-Minimo(3)VerLeyInspeccionTrabajo%20derogaArt40deSalarioMinim</a></li> </ul>	<p>hours and payment of benefits such as vacations, or bonuses for permanent workers, among others. Verbal contracts are also accepted for forestry work.</p> <p>With regard to discrimination of any type (race, sex, age, class, religion, political affiliation, among others), the penal code penalizes this behavior based on its severity, with imprisonment and fines of between 30,000 and 50,000 lempiras. The equal opportunity law for women also prohibits any type of discrimination based on sex or the status of women (for example, pregnancy) in the case of hiring and public job announcements.</p> <p><b>Description of risk</b></p> <p>There is a written commitment announce by Secretary of Strategy and Communications (2016), mentions the enforcement and control of labor legislation will be done by the Secretary of Labor who will ensure the observance of duties and rights of workers. However, according to the studies and reports from national and international non-governmental organizations, and expert consultation in 2016, the greatest risks are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High rates of child labor, especially in rural areas (74.1% child labor according to data from the National Institute of Statistics: Ongoing Survey of Households for Multiple Purposes, 2016 (Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas: Encuesta permanente de hogares con propósitos múltiples) and in farm work (livestock, silviculture, agriculture, hunting and fishing), where 51,9 % of child labor is concentrated. And based on the World Vision Honduras (2015); 59.7% of child labor is concentrated.</li> <li>Non-compliance by employers with labor rights laws (Central America data.com 2012), Non-payment of wages and social benefits, non-payment of overtime, dismissal for attending social security (ASEPROLA, 2004), these aspects have been corroborated during the expert consultation done in 2016.</li> <li>Agricultural workers have poor access to social security services (ASEPROLA, 2004) and confirmation by experts during the consultation in 2016.</li> </ul>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p><a href="#">o%20VerAcuerdoEjecutivo%20STSS-007-2017%20y%20Acuerdo%20tripartito%20S%20revisión%20salario%20mínimo.pdf</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Equal opportunity Law for women (2000) (Ley de igualdad de oportunidades para las mujeres): Available at <a href="http://pdba.georgetown.edu/Parties/Honduras/Leyes/LeyMujer.pdf">http://pdba.georgetown.edu/Parties/Honduras/Leyes/LeyMujer.pdf</a></li> <li>• Secretary of Labor and Social Security (Secretaria de Trabajo y Seguridad Social) (2017) Data of minimum wage for 2017 (Tabla de Salarios y Bono Educativo 2017). Available at: <a href="https://www.scribd.com/document/355751899/Tabla-de-Salarios-y-Bono-Educativo-2017">https://www.scribd.com/document/355751899/Tabla-de-Salarios-y-Bono-Educativo-2017</a></li> <li>• Secretary of Strategy and Communications (Secretaria de Estrategia y Comunicaciones). (2016). High compliance with labor rights guarantees compliance with the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complaints related to violations of freedom of association for workers (ASEPROLA, 2004) and based on Central America data.com (2012), the largest Union federation in the US and 27 unions and civic organizations in Honduras filed a complaint on March 26<sup>th</sup> 2012 with the Labor and Labor Affairs Office (OTLA) of the Department of Labor. According to the complaint, Honduras has practically deprived workers in the agricultural, ready-made and automotive parts industries of their union rights. Also, based on the report from the Instituto Regional de Estudios en Sustancias Tóxicas (2013), the percentage of unionized workers in the country is close to 8.6% of the Employed Population in the formal sector of the economy.</li> <li>• The risk of finding unregistered workers in the forestry sector is very low (National Statistics Institute (INE 2013), Ongoing Survey of Households, 2013: Agriculture, silviculture, hunting and fishing activities with the highest underemployment indexes (Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas, Encuesta permanente de hogares: Actividad de agricultura, silvicultura, caza y pesca con los mayores índices de subempleo). The labor code authorizes verbal hiring in agriculture and livestock activities, as long as there are less than 10 employees, except for industrial or trading companies related to agriculture or livestock.</li> </ul> <p>The experts consulted in 2016 on this topic mentioned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Child labor is higher in rural areas, where it is generally seen as financial support for the family”. And according to data from the permanent multi-purpose household INE survey for 2016, of the total working children, 69.5% do so in the rural area and, in relation to the occupation, the majority of the working children population is in the Agriculture, livestock, forestry, hunting and fishing sector (51.9%), which includes work in the forest.</li> <li>• “Some companies follow the established labour legislation, but there is little monitoring of companies that break them”. And also based on the report from the Instituto Regional de</li> </ul>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p>Honduras 20/20 program (Alto cumplimiento de los derechos laborales garantiza el cumplimiento del programa Honduras 20/20). Ministry of Strategy and Communications. Available at: <a href="http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:RM1he0K12FYJ:www.estrategiaycomunicaciones.gob.hn/PLATAFORMA/sites/default/files/documentos/pdf/Alto%2520cumplimiento%2520de%2520los%2520deberes%2520y%2520derechos%2520laborales%2520garantiza%2520el%2520Programa%2520Honduras%252020.pdf+&amp;cd=1&amp;hl=es&amp;ct=clnk&amp;gl=es">http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:RM1he0K12FYJ:www.estrategiaycomunicaciones.gob.hn/PLATAFORMA/sites/default/files/documentos/pdf/Alto%2520cumplimiento%2520de%2520los%2520deberes%2520y%2520derechos%2520laborales%2520garantiza%2520el%2520Programa%2520Honduras%252020.pdf+&amp;cd=1&amp;hl=es&amp;ct=clnk&amp;gl=es</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Statistics Institute (INE). (2013). Ongoing Survey of Households: Agriculture, silviculture, hunting and fishing activities with the highest underemployment</li> </ul>	<p>Estudios en Sustancias Tóxicas (2013), there are a large number of laws, regulations, decrees and other legal documents related to Occupational Health and Safety, with a medium to low compliance rate.</p> <p>VPA-FLEGT (2017) complementary measures include entering into an agreement between the ICF and the STSS to improve verification of compliance with labor conditions by forestry companies.</p> <p><b>Risk conclusion</b></p> <p>This indicator has been evaluated as specified risk. Threshold (2) is met: (2) Identified laws are not upheld consistently by all entities and/or are often ignored, and/or are not enforced by relevant authorities.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p>indexes (Encuesta permanente de hogares: Actividad de agricultura, silvicultura, caza y pesca con los mayores índices de subempleo). Available at:  <a href="http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:65oPfJcZRqgJ:www.ilo.org/survey/data/index.php/catalog/227/download/2845+&amp;cd=3&amp;hl=es&amp;ct=clnk&amp;gl=es">http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:65oPfJcZRqgJ:www.ilo.org/survey/data/index.php/catalog/227/download/2845+&amp;cd=3&amp;hl=es&amp;ct=clnk&amp;gl=es</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• VPA-FLEGT Legality Table (2017) (Tabla de Legalidad AVA-FLEGT. Available at:  <a href="http://fdsf.hn/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/boleti%CC%81n-6-tablas-de-legalidad-nueva.pdf">http://fdsf.hn/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/boleti%CC%81n-6-tablas-de-legalidad-nueva.pdf</a></li> <li>• National Statistics Institute, (2016). Permanent multi-purpose household survey for 2016 (Encuesta permanente de hogares de propósitos múltiples 2016). Available at:  <a href="http://170.238.108.227/binhd/RpWebEngine">http://170.238.108.227/binhd/RpWebEngine</a>.</li> </ul>	

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p><a href="http://portal.aseprola.org/Portal?BASE=EPH2016&amp;lang=ESP">exe/Portal?BASE=EPH2016&amp;lang=ESP</a></p> <p><b>Non-Government sources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ASEPROLA (2004). A look at 6 basic labor rights in Honduras (Un vistazo por 6 derechos laborales básicos en Honduras). Asociación Servicios de Promoción Laboral (ASEPROLA). Available at: <a href="http://www.laborrights.org/sites/default/files/publications-and-resources/Un_vistazo_a_6_Derechos_laborales_en_Honduras.pdf">http://www.laborrights.org/sites/default/files/publications-and-resources/Un_vistazo_a_6_Derechos_laborales_en_Honduras.pdf</a></li> <li>• Instituto Regional de Estudios en Sustancias Tóxicas (2013). Honduras Occupational Health Profile, 2013 (Perfil de Salud Ocupacional, 2013). Central American Health, Labor and Environment Program (Programa Salud, Trabajo y Ambiente en América Central</li> </ul>	

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p>(SALTRA, Spanish acronym). Available at: <a href="http://www.corteidh.or.cr/tablas/29868.pdf">http://www.corteidh.or.cr/tablas/29868.pdf</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• World Vision Honduras. (2015). Diagnostic of the Child Labor Situation in Honduras (Diagnóstico de la situación del trabajo infantil en Honduras). World Vision. Available at: <a href="http://www.wvi.org/sites/default/files/Diagn%3Bstico%20Trabajo%20Infantil%20En%20Honduras.pdf">http://www.wvi.org/sites/default/files/Diagn%3Bstico%20Trabajo%20Infantil%20En%20Honduras.pdf</a></li> <li>• Central America data.com. (2012). Non-compliance with labor laws in Honduras (Incumplimiento de leyes laborales en Honduras). Available at: <a href="https://www.centralamericadata.com/es/articulo/home/Incumplimiento_de_leyes_laborales_en_Honduras">https://www.centralamericadata.com/es/articulo/home/Incumplimiento_de_leyes_laborales_en_Honduras</a></li> </ul> <p>Interviews with experts: Conversations with various experts from the public and private sector and civil society in Honduras (here</p>	



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		anonymous), carried out during April 2016, helped the authors of this report to better understand the applicable legislation and the risks associated with each indicator of legislation.	
<b>Third parties' rights</b>			
1.13 Customary rights	<p><b>Applicable laws and regulations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Customary Harvesting Rights (Derechos Consuetudinarios sobre el aprovechamiento), LFAPVS (2008): Arts. 51, 57, 58, 126 and 128. LFAPVS Regulation (2010): Art. 102, Property Law (2004): Arts. 70, 71, 74 and 75.</li> <li>Constitution of the Republic of Honduras (1982): Arts 11, 18, 60, 174 and 346.</li> <li>Public Policy against racism and racial discrimination for the integral development of indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples (Política Pública contra el racismo y la discriminación racial para el desarrollo integral de los pueblos indígenas y Afrohondureños (P-PIAH)) (2016-2026).</li> <li>General Law of the Environment (Ley General del Ambiente) Decree 104-93 (1993): Art 71.</li> </ul> <p><b>Legal Authority</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Institute for the Conservation of Forest, Protected areas and Wildlife (Instituto de Conservación Forestal Áreas Protegidas y Vida Silvestre (ICF, Spanish acronym))</li> <li>National Agrarian Institute (Instituto Nacional Agrario (INA, Spanish acronym))</li> </ul>	<p><b>Government sources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LFAPVS (2008): <a href="https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/leyes/118-ley-general-de-areas-protegidas-y-vida-silvestre">https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/leyes/118-ley-general-de-areas-protegidas-y-vida-silvestre</a></li> <li>LFAPVS Regulation (2010): <a href="https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/reglamentos/408-reglamento-general-de-la-ley-forestal-areas-proteccion-y-vida-silvestre">https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/reglamentos/408-reglamento-general-de-la-ley-forestal-areas-proteccion-y-vida-silvestre</a></li> <li>Property Law (2004): <a href="http://www.sefin.gob.hn/wp-content/uploads/2004/06/Ley-de-la-Propiedad.pdf">http://www.sefin.gob.hn/wp-content/uploads/2004/06/Ley-de-la-Propiedad.pdf</a> <a href="https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/leyes/337-ley-de-propiedad">https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/leyes/337-ley-de-propiedad</a></li> </ul>	<p><i>[subsections with translations from Spanish]</i></p> <p><b>Overview of Legal Requirements</b></p> <p>Natural persons who demonstrate the peaceful and uninterrupted occupation of national forest land shall be beneficiaries of the regularization of forest land and permitted to enter into management and usufruct contracts with the government. In addition, agroforestry groups in the social forest system may enter into community management contracts for forest harvesting on government land (LFAPVS, 2013). The legislation (LFAPVS, LFAPVS Regulation and Property Law) recognizes that the customary rights of indigenous peoples and national policies against racism and racial discrimination promote awarding of land titles to indigenous communities. The LFAPVS and the General Law of the Environment establish respect of indigenous peoples and their traditional ways of using natural resources. In order to issue “full domain” titles in territories occupied by indigenous and Afro-Honduran people, a procedure is applied which has been in effect since 2015 (VPA-FLEGT 2017; INA N.Y.), in which the indigenous peoples and Afro-Hondurans request a title from the corresponding institution (ICF or INA), which performs studies and investigations that are submitted to the IP (Instituto de Propiedad- Property Institute) for validation. The title is issued with safeguards, and the IP subsequently registers it in the property register and the unified registry system (Sistema Unificado de Registro (SURE, Spanish acronym).</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p><b>Legally required documents or records</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For community organizations: Registration in the Social Forest System.</li> <li>For natural persons, identity card, proof from the Property Registry Office that there are no properties registered, and proof from the National Agrarian Institute (Instituto Nacional Agrario (INA, Spanish acronym) that the organization is not a beneficiary of agrarian reform.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public Policy against racism and racial discrimination for the integral development of indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples (2016-2026): <a href="http://www.observatoriodescentralizacion.org/download/pol%C3%ADticas_p%C3%ABlicas/POLITICA-PUBLICA-CONTRA-EL-RACISMO-Y-LA-DISCRIMINACION-PARA-EL-.pdf">http://www.observatoriodescentralizacion.org/download/pol%C3%ADticas_p%C3%ABlicas/POLITICA-PUBLICA-CONTRA-EL-RACISMO-Y-LA-DISCRIMINACION-PARA-EL-.pdf</a></li> <li>Constitution of the Republic of Honduras (1982): <a href="http://pdba.georgetown.edu/Parties/Honduras/Leyes/constitucion.pdf">http://pdba.georgetown.edu/Parties/Honduras/Leyes/constitucion.pdf</a></li> <li>General Law of the Environment (1993): <a href="http://portalunico.iaip.gob.hn/Archivos/SERNA/Regulaciones(normativa)/Leyes/2015/Ley%20General%20del%20Ambiente%20Honduras.PDF">http://portalunico.iaip.gob.hn/Archivos/SERNA/Regulaciones(normativa)/Leyes/2015/Ley%20General%20del%20Ambiente%20Honduras.PDF</a></li> <li>Property Institute (Instituto de la Propiedad). (2016). Over 7,000 families in Mosquitia benefitting from property titles</li> </ul>	<p>The Constitution of the Republic of Honduras (1982) mentions the consuetudinary rights on the article 343: It is the duty of the State to dictate measures to protect the rights and interests of the indigenous communities existing in the country, especially the lands and forests where they are settled.</p> <p><b>Description of risk</b></p> <p>In Honduras, there are 7 groups of indigenous peoples (Lenca, Maya-Chorti, Tolupan, Pech, Tawahka, Misquito and Nahuá) and 2 Afro-descendent ethnicities (Garifuna and the English-speaking black population). These groups are some of the most vulnerable in the country, presenting inequities in the areas of education and health (Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR). (2015))</p> <p>Indigenous communities in Mosquitia, Honduras, have already been granted titles to ancestral lands. The rights of indigenous communities to own land have been recognized, and the government has implemented a Land Titling Program for Ethnic Groups, which from 1993 to 2015 issued 507 property titles to PIAH (Spanish acronym, Pueblos Indígenas y Afrohondureños), corresponding to a total area of 1,389,812 ha (Property Institute, 2016).</p> <p>The primary risk for these ethnic groups is when development activities, such as mining, tourism and the generation of renewable energies (sometimes authorized by government institutions), overlap with ancestral indigenous and Afro-Honduran territories or with land granted to communities for management. Several complaints have been presented nationally as well as internationally regarding the sale of community land or granting concessions for mining exploitations, tourism projects or renewable energy on indigenous or community land (CESPAD, 2015). (For example, the Agua Zarca Hydroelectric Dam in Lenca territory, cases related to the Triunfo de la Cruz and Punta Piedra Garifuna communities, which were resolved by the IACHR, complaints related to mining projects filed by the Tolupan people before the UN, among others). In some cases, these vulnerable groups have</p>

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		<p>(Más de siete mil familias beneficiadas en la Mosquitia con títulos de propiedad). [online]. Property Institute. Last updated 3 March. Available at: <a href="http://www.ip.gob.hn/index.php/7milititulos-la-mosquitia">http://www.ip.gob.hn/index.php/7milititulos-la-mosquitia</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Agrarian Institute (Instituto Nacional Agrario (INA)). (N.Y.). Land Title Process: Ethnic sector (Proceso de Titulación de tierras: Sector étnico). National Agrarian Institute. Available at: <a href="http://www.ina.hn/userfiles/proceso_sector_etnico.pdf">http://www.ina.hn/userfiles/proceso_sector_etnico.pdf</a></li> <li>VPA-FLEGT Legality Table (Tabla de Legalidad AVA-FLEGT (2017) Available at: <a href="http://fdsf.hn/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/boleti%CC%81n-6-tablas-de-legalidad-nueva.pdf">http://fdsf.hn/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/boleti%CC%81n-6-tablas-de-legalidad-nueva.pdf</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Non-Government sources</b></p>	<p>been placed in at-risk situations. (Communities certified by the FSC in the northern region were affected by the construction of small projects for the generation of energy in areas with Community Forest Management Plans, which resulted in corrective actions to prevent possible environmental damage (see source COATLAHL 2009 and 2010, the information provided by the source was corroborated by expert during consultation in 2016).</p> <p>Government experts consulted in 2016 indicated that the government is working on awarding land titles for indigenous lands and harmonizing laws (the ones included on the second column and laws from other different sector, for example mining) that overlap with indigenous and Afro-Honduran ancestral rights.</p> <p>Assessment of indicator 2.3 “The rights of indigenous and traditional peoples are upheld” of this CNRA supports a generalized national trend on violation of rights of the local communities.</p> <p><b>Risk conclusion</b></p> <p>This indicator has been evaluated as specified risk. Threshold (2) is met: (2) Identified laws are not upheld consistently by all entities and/or are often ignored, and/or are not enforced by relevant authorities.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <p>Study Center for Democracy (Centro de estudio para la Democracia (CESPAD)). (2015). Mining in Honduras: between the utopia of development and the battle of indigenous people in defense of their territories (Monitoreo septiembre 2015: La Minería en Honduras: entre la utopia del desarrollo y la lucha de los pueblos por la defensa de sus territorios). Research Centre for Democracy (Centro de estudio para la Democracia). Available at: <a href="http://cespad.org/sites/default/files/Informe%20Monitoreo%20RRNN%201.pdf">http://cespad.org/sites/default/files/Informe%20Monitoreo%20RRNN%201.pdf</a></p> </li> <li> <p>Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR). (2015). Human Rights Situation in Honduras, 2015 (Situación de los Derechos Humanos en Honduras 2015). The Organisation of American States, Inter-</p> </li> </ul>	

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p>American Commission on Human Rights. Available at: <a href="http://www.oas.org/en/iachr/reports/pdfs/Honduras-en-2015.pdf">http://www.oas.org/en/iachr/reports/pdfs/Honduras-en-2015.pdf</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• COATLAHL (cooperative of community groups in Honduras). (2009). Re-evaluation report Certification FSC Forest Management. Available at : <a href="http://fsc.force.com/servlet/servlet.FileDownload?file=00P40000003y4MGEAY">http://fsc.force.com/servlet/servlet.FileDownload?file=00P40000003y4MGEAY</a></li> <li>• COATLAHL (cooperative of community groups in Honduras). (2010). Annual audit Certification FSC Forest Management. Available at: <a href="http://fsc.force.com/servlet/servlet.FileDownload?file=00P40000004c8WMEAY">http://fsc.force.com/servlet/servlet.FileDownload?file=00P40000004c8WMEAY</a></li> </ul> <p>Interviews with experts: Conversations with various experts from the public and private sector and civil society in Honduras (here anonymous), carried out</p>	

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		during April 2016, helped the authors of this report to better understand the applicable legislation and the risks associated with each indicator of legislation.	
1.14 Free prior and informed consent	<p><b>Applicable laws and regulations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decree 26-94. Art. 6 y 15 (approve the Convention 169) (2012)</li> <li>Constitution of the Republic Honduras (1982) Art. 18, (Constitución de la República de Honduras)</li> </ul> <p><b>Legal Authority</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Institute for the Conservation of Forest, Protected areas and Wildlife (Instituto de Conservación Forestal Áreas Protegidas y Vida Silvestre (ICF, Spanish acronym))</li> </ul> <p><b>Legally required documents or records</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minutes of agreement in power (acta de acuerdo de poder) of the ICF about consent or dissent as a result of the consultation.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Government sources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decree 26-94. Art. 6 y 15 (approve the Convention 169) (2012). Available at: <a href="https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/SERIAL/91727/106532/F646471773/HND91727.pdf">https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/SERIAL/91727/106532/F646471773/HND91727.pdf</a></li> <li>Constitution of the Republic (1982): <a href="http://www.se.gob.hn/media/files/leyes/LC_B Tf7DGE.pdf">http://www.se.gob.hn/media/files/leyes/LC_B Tf7DGE.pdf</a></li> <li>VPA-FLEGT Legality Table (Tabla de Legalidad AVA-FLEGT (2017) Available at: <a href="http://fdsf.hn/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/boleti%CC%81n-6-tablas-de-legalidad-nueva.pdf">http://fdsf.hn/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/boleti%CC%81n-6-tablas-de-legalidad-nueva.pdf</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Non-Government sources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inter-american court of human rights (IACHR).</li> </ul>	<p><i>[subsections with translations from Spanish]</i></p> <p><b>Overview of Legal Requirements</b></p> <p>The Honduran government ratified ILO convention 169 and released the Decree 26-94. In addition, article 18 of the Constitution of the Republic recognizes the international right by stating that international treaties and conventions ratified by the government take priority over national laws. Nevertheless, the government experts consulted in 2016 mentioned that there is currently no legal mechanism to implement FPIC (CPLI, acronym in Spanish) with which the government, through the ICF (Institute for the Conservation of Forest, Protected areas and Wildlife (Instituto de Conservación Forestal Áreas Protegidas y Vida Silvestre)), can consult local people and communities</p> <p>The experts indicated in 2016 that there was a draft law for FPIC (to consult each ethnicity in accordance with their customs) developed by the government under consultation (it has been introduced in the national congress and it is currently under review by indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples).</p> <p><b>Description of risk</b></p> <p>One of the risks facing indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples (<i>Pueblos Indígenas y Afrohondureños (PIAH</i>, Spanish acronym) in defense of their ancestral territories that was mentioned by the experts in 2016 is the approval of development projects (mining, hydroelectric dams, tourism projects, etc.) without prior consultations. Such complaints have been submitted to national as</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p>(2015 - October 8). Triumph of the Cruz Garifuna Community versus Honduras. Available at: <a href="http://www.corteidh.or.cr/docs/casos/articulos/seriec_305_esp.pdf">http://www.corteidh.or.cr/docs/casos/articulos/seriec_305_esp.pdf</a>;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OFRANEH (Organización Fraternal Negra Hondureña (OFRANEH, Spanish acronym). (2015 - January 3). Dam in Rio Cuyamel violates the right to prior consultation (Represa en el Río Cuyamel violenta el derecho de consulta previa: OFRANEH). Available at: <a href="https://honduprensa.worpress.com/2015/01/03/represa-en-el-rio-cuyamel-violenta-el-derecho-de-consulta-previa-ofraneh/">https://honduprensa.worpress.com/2015/01/03/represa-en-el-rio-cuyamel-violenta-el-derecho-de-consulta-previa-ofraneh/</a>;</li> <li>• Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). (2015 - November 10). Honduras End of Mission Statement by</li> </ul>	<p>well as international agencies (IACHR, UN) which document violations of this right, which is established in ILO Convention 169 (for example, IACHR, October 8, 2015; OFRANEH, 3 January 2015; OHCHR, 10 November 2015).</p> <p>Based on local experts consultation (2016), it was mentioned that currently the organizations representing the PIAH with the support of the DINAFROH are drafting a law to the application of FPIC, considering the particularities of each town, which is expected to be approved before of the heading of the AVA-FLEGT (VPA-FLEGT Legality Table, 2017); the result of such management will determine that this indicator is kept in this table of AVA-FLEGT legality or become a complementary measure.</p> <p>A news from Avispa Midia (June 15, 2018) stated that the Garifuna people have so far rejected the draft bill for FPIC proposed by the government (this issue was confirmed by expert consultation during 2016).</p> <p>As it was mentioned on the indicator 2.3, there is a lack of acceptance of the new drafted law among the different indigenous group, and actually no mechanism is in place to establish the procedures to do a FPIC. Moreover, assessment of indicator 2.3 “The rights of indigenous and traditional peoples are upheld” of this CNRA supports a generalized national trend on violation of rights of the local communities.</p> <p>During the assessment it was identified that there are not enough evidences on official mechanisms, procedures and laws in place to give the tools and framework to properly enforce compliance with the Convention 169 in terms of FPIC. For this reason and the previous evidence on non-compliance, a precautionary approach has been taken.</p> <p><b>Risk conclusion</b></p> <p>Following the precautionary approach, this indicator has been evaluated as specified risk. Threshold (2) is met: (2) Identified laws</p>



Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p>the Special United Nations special rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples (Victoria Tauli-Corpuz). Available at: .  <a href="http://www.ohchr.org/S/P/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=16740&amp;LangID=S">http://www.ohchr.org/S/P/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=16740&amp;LangID=S</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avispa Midia. (2018 - June 15). State of Honduras votes on draft Consultation Law that denies "right of veto" of the people; with support from the ILO (Estado de Honduras lleva a votación proyecto de Ley de Consulta que niega "derecho a veto" de los pueblos; con respaldo de la OIT). [online]. Avispa newsletter. Available at:  <a href="https://avispa.org/estado-de-honduras-lleva-a-votacion-proyecto-de-ley-de-consulta-que-niega-derecho-a-veto-de-los-pueblos-con-respaldo-de-la-oit/">https://avispa.org/estado-de-honduras-lleva-a-votacion-proyecto-de-ley-de-consulta-que-niega-derecho-a-veto-de-los-pueblos-con-respaldo-de-la-oit/</a></li> </ul> <p>Interviews with experts:</p>	<p>are not upheld consistently by all entities and/or are often ignored, and/or are not enforced by relevant authorities</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p>Conversations with various experts from the public and private sector and civil society in Honduras (here anonymous), carried out during April 2016, helped the authors of this report to better understand the applicable legislation and the risks associated with each indicator of legislation.</p>	
<p>1.15 Indigenous peoples rights</p>	<p><b>Applicable laws and regulations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legislation related to Indigenous Peoples: Constitution of the Republic (1982): Art. 346, LFAPVS (2008): Art. 45, General Law of the Environment (2007): Art. 71, ILO Convention 169 (1989): Arts. 6, 7, 14 and 15 (Ratified by Honduras), in addition, Art 18 of the constitution recognizes that the treaties and conventions ratified by the country take priority over national laws, Property Law (2004) Arts. 93, 94 and 125.</li> </ul> <p><b>Legal Authority</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Institute for the Conservation of Forest, Protected areas and Wildlife (Instituto de Conservación Forestal Áreas Protegidas y Vida Silvestre (ICF, Spanish acronym))</li> <li>Federations and organizations of Indigenous and Afro-Honduran Peoples (indigenous peoples and Afro-Honduran government bodies)</li> </ul> <p><b>Legally required documents or records</b></p>	<p><b>Government sources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Constitution of the Republic (1982): <a href="http://www.ina.hn/userfiles/file/nuevos/constitucion_de_la_republica_de_honduras.pdf">http://www.ina.hn/userfiles/file/nuevos/constitucion_de_la_republica_de_honduras.pdf</a></li> <li>LFAPVS (2008): <a href="https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/leyes/118-ley-general-de-areas-protegidas-y-vida-silvestre">https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/leyes/118-ley-general-de-areas-protegidas-y-vida-silvestre</a></li> <li>General Law of the Environment (2007): <a href="https://www.tsc.gob.hn/web/leyes/Ley_general_del_ambiente.pdf">https://www.tsc.gob.hn/web/leyes/Ley_general_del_ambiente.pdf</a></li> <li>Convention 169 (1989): <a href="http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO:">http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO:</a></li> </ul>	<p><i>[subsections with translations from Spanish]</i></p> <p><b>Overview of Legal Requirements</b></p> <p>The Honduran government has signed ILO Convention 169 (1989) on indigenous and tribal peoples. Article 346 of the Constitution of the Republic stipulates that the government is responsible for the protection of indigenous peoples and their territories and forests. The LFAPVS and the General Law of the Environment establish respect of indigenous peoples and their traditional ways of using natural resources.</p> <p>Concerning the government's recognition of the rights of Indigenous and Afro-Honduran Peoples (PIAH, Spanish acronym) over their ancestral lands, Chapter II of the Property Law (2004) includes the regularization of land for the PIAH. In addition, between May and August 2016, a consultation process with the PIAH is being held to draft a bill for "Prior, Free and Informed Consultation" (consultations are expected to be held with 9 indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples, their communities and representative organizations) (source from expert consultation in 2016).</p> <p><b>Description of risk</b></p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Meeting minutes from consultations with Indigenous and Afro-Honduran Peoples (PIAH, Spanish acronym), Land title documents for Indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples (“full domain” titles given to the PIAH).</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">:P12100_ILO_CODE:C169</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Property Law (2004): <a href="https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/leyes/337-ley-de-propiedad">https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/leyes/337-ley-de-propiedad</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Non-Government sources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forest Trends. (2015). Awarding land titles for indigenous territories in La Mosquitia, Honduras (La titulación de territorios indígenas en la Mosquitia hondureña) – Information Brief, August 2915. Forest Trends. Available at: <a href="http://www.forest-trends.org/documents/files/doc_4976.pdf">http://www.forest-trends.org/documents/files/doc_4976.pdf</a></li> <li>Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR). (2015). Human Rights Situation in Honduras, 2015 (Situación de los Derechos Humanos en Honduras 2015). The Organisation of American States, Inter-American Commission</li> </ul>	<p>In some cases of defense of territories and ancestral customs by the PIAH, public and private institutions have not considered their rights to the land and natural resources. This situation has been widely documented by human rights and indigenous rights organizations, such as the visit by the United Nations special rapporteur concerning the rights of indigenous peoples in November 2015 (OHCHR 2015), and the “2015 Report on Human Rights Situation in Honduras” by the IACHR, in which the following aspects stand out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of full recognition of the ancestral rights of indigenous peoples over their territories.</li> <li>Indigenous territories are threatened by invasion from third parties for the purpose of development projects, model cities, tourism and protected areas.</li> <li>Complaints against local authorities involved in illegal sales of indigenous ancestral territories.</li> <li>Creation of protected areas that overlap with indigenous territories, restricting access to the land and resources.</li> <li>Atmosphere of violence that affects indigenous peoples who defend their territories, and impunity surrounding these cases of violence.</li> <li>Lack of access to justice and lack of basic education and health services.</li> <li>Claims by third parties have been filed even in areas where indigenous communities hold titles.</li> <li>Approval of hydroelectric projects by national legislation without prior consultation with indigenous communities, such as the case of Agua Zarca, with the Lenca ethnicity.</li> </ul> <p>Experts interviewed in 2016 on the subject were of the opinion that, in the case of land titles awarded to the PIAH, a proper title transfer must be conducted to avoid subsequent claims.</p> <p>The country currently lacks a law to interpret what has been stipulated by the ILO (International Labour Organization) Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries, especially with respect to free, prior, and informed consent. The government experts consulted in 2016 mentioned</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p>on Human Rights. Available at: <a href="http://www.oas.org/en/iachr/reports/pdfs/Honduras-en-2015.pdf">http://www.oas.org/en/iachr/reports/pdfs/Honduras-en-2015.pdf</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). (2015). Honduras End of Special Mission Statement by the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Declaración Final Misión Honduras de la Relatora Especial de Naciones Unidas, sobre los derechos de los pueblos indígenas). Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (Naciones Unidas Derechos Humanos - Oficina Del Alto Comisionado). Last Updated 10 November 2015. Available at: <a href="http://www.ohchr.org/S/P/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=16740&amp;LangID=S">http://www.ohchr.org/S/P/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=16740&amp;LangID=S</a></li> </ul>	<p>that there is currently no mechanism to implement FPIC (CPLI, acronym in Spanish) with which the government, through the ICF (Institute for the Conservation of Forest, Protected areas and Wildlife (Instituto de Conservación Forestal Áreas Protegidas y Vida Silvestre)), can consult local people and communities. The experts indicated there is a draft bill for FPIC (to consult each ethnicity in accordance with their customs) developed by the government under consultation (it has been introduced in the national congress and it is currently under review by indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples). OFRANEH, 2016 mentions that Observatory of the Indigenous Peoples of Honduras introduced a draft Law of Prior Consultation in the National Congress on 30 March 2016. Therefore, the new law being drafted is aimed at fulfilling the expectations of the Indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples in the country, who have been working on efforts to obtain a legal framework to guarantee their ancestral rights; however recent news (source Avispa Midia 2018) mentions that the Garífuna people of Honduras, had a meeting on 13 June 2018 in assembly in the City of Trujillo, and decided to reject the draft Law on Free, Prior and Informed Consultation, proposed by the State of Honduras.</p> <p>Forest Trends, in its August 2015, describes the process to award land titles and reviews the implications of laws that affect indigenous territories, as well as the external and internal risks facing the indigenous peoples who have received property titles. This article mentions (pg. 5) that “areas in La Mosquitia for which titles have been awarded will not be territories in the strict sense as long as local management and defense procedures have not been built.”</p> <p>The article from Forest Trends (2015) mentions relevant aspects such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Constitution of Honduras, in contradistinction to the constitutions of other Latin American countries approved subsequently, does not include the expression "indigenous peoples" and does not have an explicit recognition of rights nowadays considered fundamental, as for example “the right to</li> </ul>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>OFRANEH (2016 - 5 April). Observatory of indigenous peoples in Honduras introduces draft Prior Consultation Law into National Congress (Observatorio de los pueblos indígenas en Honduras introdujo anteproyecto Ley de Consulta Previa en el congreso nacional). [online] Organización Fraternal Negra Hondureña (OFRANEH, Spanish acronym). Available at: <a href="https://ofraneh.wordpress.com/2016/04/05/observatorio-de-los-pueblos-indigenas-de-honduras-introdujo-ante-proyecto-ley-de-consulta-previa-en-el-congreso-nacional/">https://ofraneh.wordpress.com/2016/04/05/observatorio-de-los-pueblos-indigenas-de-honduras-introdujo-ante-proyecto-ley-de-consulta-previa-en-el-congreso-nacional/</a></li> <li>Avispa Midia). (2018 - June 15). State of Honduras votes on draft Consultation Law that denies "right of veto" of the people; with support from the ILO (Estado de Honduras lleva a votación proyecto de Ley de Consulta que</li> </ul>	<p>the territory” (Aguilar et al., 2010 mentioned in page 5 of the reviewed source Forest Trends 2015).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are international conventions ratified by Honduras (ex. 169) that allude to the self-determination of indigenous peoples, but to date the state has not institutionalized mechanisms that allow the exercise of these rights. It is mentioned that actually laws on indigenous peoples and on prior, free and informed consent (FPIC) are under discussion. In this sense from 16 to 20 April 2017, Honduras had the visit of the UN Rapporteurship for Indigenous Peoples that issued recommendations on the draft legislation on the FPIC (OHCHR, 2015).</li> <li>On page 7 of the article (Forest Trends 2015) presents a table with laws that facilitate access to natural resources and explains how some mining and hydroelectric concessions, tourism projects, livestock and monoculture expansion are in conflict with Indigenous territories.</li> <li>On page 9 analyzes the implications of forest policies and processes such as VPA-FLEGT and REDD in indigenous territories.</li> </ul> <p>Assessment of indicator 2.3 “The rights of indigenous and traditional peoples are upheld” of this CNRA concludes there is substantial evidence of widespread violation of IP/TP rights exists in the country and there is evidence of conflict(s) of substantial magnitude pertaining to the rights of IP and/or TP.</p> <p><b>Risk conclusion</b></p> <p>This indicator has been evaluated as specified risk. Threshold (2) is met: (2) Identified laws are not upheld consistently by all entities and/or are often ignored, and/or are not enforced by relevant authorities.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p>niega “derecho a veto” de los pueblos; con respaldo de la OIT). [online]. Avispa newsletter. Available at:  <a href="https://avispa.org/estado-de-honduras-lleva-a-votacion-proyecto-de-ley-de-consulta-que-niega-derecho-a-veto-de-los-pueblos-con-respaldo-de-la-oit/">https://avispa.org/estado-de-honduras-lleva-a-votacion-proyecto-de-ley-de-consulta-que-niega-derecho-a-veto-de-los-pueblos-con-respaldo-de-la-oit/</a></p> <p>Interviews with experts: Conversations with various experts from the public and private sector and civil society in Honduras (here anonymous), carried out during April 2016, helped the authors of this report to better understand the applicable legislation and the risks associated with each indicator of legislation.</p>	
<b>Trade and transport</b>			
<p>1.16 Classification of species, quantities, qualities</p>	<p><b>Applicable laws and regulations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Classification norms and regulations: Norms for the classification of Honduran pine saw timber (ICF) (2011) (Normas de Clasificación de la Madera Aserrada de Pino Hondureño), Guide for the classification of block saw timber and dimensioning of the broadleaf forest (Cuprofor-SOCODEVI) (2011) (Guía para la clasificación de</li> </ul>	<p><b>Government sources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Norms for the classification of Honduran pine saw timber (ICF) (2011) (Normas de Clasificación de la Madera Aserrada de</li> </ul>	<p><i>[subsections with translations from Spanish]</i></p> <p><b>Overview of Legal Requirements</b></p> <p>The purchase-sales invoices and transportation waybills (guías de movilización) must indicate species, volumes and quantities. (LFAPVS (2008): Arts. 103). With respect to quality, existing norms are based on international guidelines and there are some drafts of norms by forest type (coniferous and broadleaf), but Honduras</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>madera aserrada en bloque y dimensionada del bosque latifoliado): 8.1.1.1., 8.1.1.3., 8.2., 8.3.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Documentation of transportation and sales: LFAPVS (2008): Arts. 98 and 103</li> <li>Invoicing regulation, other financial documents and the Financial Registry of Accountants Agreement 189-2014 DEI (2014) (Régimen de facturación, otros documentos fiscales y registro fiscal)</li> </ul> <p>NOTE: the guides listed above are included within the LFAPVS (Ley Forestal, Áreas Protegidas y Vida Silvestre)</p> <p><b>Legal Authority</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Institute for the Conservation of Forest, Protected areas and Wildlife (Instituto de Conservación Forestal Áreas Protegidas y Vida Silvestre (ICF, Spanish acronym))</li> </ul> <p><b>Legally required documents or records</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transportation waybills (guías de movilización), purchase-sales invoices, contracts.</li> </ul>	<p>Pino Hondureño:  <a href="http://catalogo.infoagro.hn/cgi-bin/koha/opac-detail.pl?biblionumber=12811">http://catalogo.infoagro.hn/cgi-bin/koha/opac-detail.pl?biblionumber=12811</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Broadleaf Forest Guide: Guide for the classification of block saw timber and dimensioning of the broadleaf forest (Guía para la clasificación de madera aserrada en bloque y dimensionada del bosque latifoliado). Available at: <a href="https://www.scribd.com/doc/95654810/Guia-Clasificacion-de-Madera-Cuprofor-socodevi-Definitiva-1">https://www.scribd.com/doc/95654810/Guia-Clasificacion-de-Madera-Cuprofor-socodevi-Definitiva-1</a></li> <li>LFAPVS (2008): <a href="https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/leyes/118-ley-general-de-areas-protegidas-y-vida-silvestre">https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/leyes/118-ley-general-de-areas-protegidas-y-vida-silvestre</a></li> <li>Invoicing regulation, other financial documents and the Financial Registry of Accountants (2014) (Régimen de facturación, otros documentos fiscales y registro fiscal). Available at:</li> </ul>	<p>does not currently have a technical norm for the classification of timber. The tax payments do not differ based on quality (Invoicing regulation, other financial documents and the Financial Registry of Accountants Agreement 189-2014 DEI (2014)).</p> <p><b>Description of risk</b></p> <p>Honduras is ranked 135 of 168 countries evaluated for international transparency, with a Corruption Perceptions Index in 2017 of 29, category corresponding to a country with a high degree of corruption. In the Worldwide Governance Indicators 2017 (latest available year), Honduras scores 25 for indicator Control of Corruption, and 14 for indicator on Rule of Law (the scores range from 0 (lowest rank) to 100 (highest rank) with higher values corresponding to better outcomes).</p> <p>With regard to illegal logging, due to the use of different methodologies (review of reports and studies by different authors about the topic, for example, Vallejo L.M 2013, Murillo, A. and IFM reports), data are not available to determine reliable or comparable figures, but this is recognized to be a large problem involving corruption at various levels.</p> <p>The IFM reports specify some of the common illegal logging mechanisms identified at least since 2005, such as fraudulent timber invoices used by companies. On occasion, there have been reports of invoices without the corresponding stamps, or that do not match the product sold in terms of volumes, species and quantities (for example, 9% reported in II and IV IFM reports; and 16% illegal trade and 12% improper use of documents reported in 2011, on the IFM reports). This information was confirmed by experts during the consultation done in 2016.</p> <p>The greatest risk is that the measures contained in the technical norms are rarely applied in the field, and technical supervision to evaluate compliance is not very effective. It is important to note the risk that can exist from incorrectly classifying species (for example, Navarro et. al., 2011), primarily in natural forests, due to the existence of protected species (CITES, prohibited species), on the</p>



Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p><a href="http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:rw_VQbFstFAJ:www.ccichonduras.org/website/Descargas/presentaciones/2014/REGIMEN_DE_FAC TURACION JULIO_14.ppsx+&amp;cd=1&amp;hl=es&amp;ct=clnk&amp;gl=es">http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:rw_VQbFstFAJ:www.ccichonduras.org/website/Descargas/presentaciones/2014/REGIMEN_DE_FAC TURACION JULIO_14.ppsx+&amp;cd=1&amp;hl=es&amp;ct=clnk&amp;gl=es</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Institute for Forest Conservation, Protected areas and Wildlife (Instituto de Conservación Forestal Áreas Protegidas y Vida Silvestre (ICF, Spanish acronym)). Available at: <a href="http://icf.gob.hn/">http://icf.gob.hn/</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Non-Government sources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transparency International. (2017). Corruption Perception Index. Available at: <a href="https://www.transparency.org/news/feature/corruption_perceptions_index_2017">https://www.transparency.org/news/feature/corruption_perceptions_index_2017</a></li> <li>World Bank. (N.Y). Worldwide Governance Indicators, interactive data access. Available at:</li> </ul>	<p>other hand, the minimum felling diameters vary by species. There is also the risk of erroneous volumes reported, primarily for tax-evasion purposes.</p> <p>The experts consulted in 2016 cited the use of the same invoice more than once; the payment of bribes (involving police authorities); and incorrect classification to reduce payments (in broadleaf forests, different charges are applied depending on the species).</p> <p><b>Risk conclusion</b></p> <p>This indicator has been evaluated as specified risk. Threshold (2) is met: (2) Identified laws are not upheld consistently by all entities and/or are often ignored, and/or are not enforced by relevant authorities.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p><a href="http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#reports">http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#reports</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forestlegality.org. (N.Y.). Forest Legality Alliance Risk Tool. [online]. Available at: <a href="http://www.forestlegality.org/risk-tool/countries/258/laws">http://www.forestlegality.org/risk-tool/countries/258/laws</a></li> <li>• Mfi.conadeh.hn. (N.Y.). (2015). Report on Human (IFM). [online]. Available at: <a href="http://mfi.conadeh.hn/index.php/mfi">http://mfi.conadeh.hn/index.php/mfi</a></li> <li>• Murillo, A. (2011). Estimates of Deforestation in Honduras (Estimaciones de la Deforestación en Honduras): Work performed by the statistics department of the center for information and forest resources (sección de estadísticas del centro de información y patrimonio forestal). Available at: <a href="http://icf.gob.hn/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/PREFO-La-deforestacio-en-Honduras.pdf">http://icf.gob.hn/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/PREFO-La-deforestacio-en-Honduras.pdf</a></li> </ul>	

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Navarro M., G.A.; Santamaría G., O.J.; Vargas B., L.C.; Milla Q., V. (2011). Analysis of International Timber Trade Products and Administrative Governance: Central America and the Dominican Republic region, 2000-2011 (Análisis del Comercio Internacional de Productos de Madera y su Gobernanza Administrativa: Región de América Central y la República Dominicana). Available at: - <a href="http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/analisis_d_el_comercio_internacional_version_digital.pdf">http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/analisis_d_el_comercio_internacional_version_digital.pdf</a></li> <li>• Vallejo L., M. (2013). Analysis of the Legal Framework for Sustainable Timber Harvesting and Trade in the Mesoamerica Region: Case of Honduras (Análisis del Marco Legal para el Aprovechamiento sostenible y comercio de la madera en la región de</li> </ul>	

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p>Mesoamérica: Caso Honduras). Available at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="https://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:TPwwwQegtEJ:https://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/analisis_marco_legal_para_aprovechamiento_y_comercio_de_madera_23oct13.docx+&amp;cd=2&amp;hl=es&amp;ct=clnk&amp;gl=hn">https://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:TPwwwQegtEJ:https://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/analisis_marco_legal_para_aprovechamiento_y_comercio_de_madera_23oct13.docx+&amp;cd=2&amp;hl=es&amp;ct=clnk&amp;gl=hn</a></li> <li>• Independent Forest Monitoring (IFM): Reports II (2005-2006), IV (2005-2008) and 2011 report on illegal logging (provide physically by experts consulted in 2016)</li> </ul> <p>Interviews with experts: Conversations with various experts from the public and private sector and civil society in Honduras (here anonymous), carried out during April 2016, helped the authors of this report to better understand the applicable legislation and the risks associated with each indicator of legislation.</p>	

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
1.17 Trade and transport	<p><b>Applicable laws and regulations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Documentation of transportation and sales: Law for Forests, Protected Areas and Wildlife (Ley Forestal, Áreas Protegidas y Vida Silvestre (LFAPVS, Spanish acronym)) (2008): Arts. 98 and 103, LFAPVS Regulation (2010): Arts. 22, 230, 236, 235, 238, Invoicing regulation, other financial documents and the Financial Registry of Accountants Agreement (Régimen de facturación, otros documentos fiscales y registro fiscal de imprentas) 189-2014 DEI (2014): Art. 19.</li> </ul> <p><b>Legal Authority</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Institute for the Conservation of Forest, Protected areas and Wildlife (Instituto de Conservación Forestal Áreas Protegidas y Vida Silvestre (ICF, Spanish acronym))</li> <li>Executive Department of Revenue (Dirección Ejecutiva de Ingresos (DEI, Spanish acronym))</li> </ul> <p><b>Legally required documents or records</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Registry of primary and secondary companies with the ICF and the corresponding municipality, transportation waybill (guía de movilización) (document issued by the ICF in accordance with the PMFand POA, for the transportation of round wood, saw timber and forest sub-products), shipping waybill (guía de remisión) (document from the DEI that supports the transportation of merchandise through the national territory), coded purchase/sales invoices issued by the company</li> </ul>	<p><b>Government sources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LFAPVS (2008): <a href="https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/leyes/118-ley-general-de-areas-protegidas-y-vida-silvestre">https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/leyes/118-ley-general-de-areas-protegidas-y-vida-silvestre</a></li> <li>LFAPVS Regulation (2010): <a href="https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/reglamentos/408-reglamento-general-de-la-ley-forestal-areas-proteccion-y-vida-silvestre">https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/reglamentos/408-reglamento-general-de-la-ley-forestal-areas-proteccion-y-vida-silvestre</a></li> <li>Invoicing regulation, other financial documents and the Financial Registry of Accountants (2014): <a href="http://elcontador.org/images/pdf/ACUERDO189.2014.pdf">http://elcontador.org/images/pdf/ACUERDO189.2014.pdf</a></li> <li>ICF. (2011). Methodology for the Transportation of Forest Products (Metodología Para El Control De Transporte De Productos Y Sub Productos Forestales). Instituto de Conservación Forestal Áreas Protegidas y Vida Silvestre (ICF,</li> </ul>	<p><i>[subsections with translations from Spanish]</i></p> <p><b>Overview of Legal Requirements</b></p> <p>Forestry companies (primary or secondary) shall be duly registered with the ICF and the corresponding municipality. They shall also meet all the legal operating requirements (environmental licenses and legal registrations). (LFAPVS (2013)- Art 103 and LFAPVS Regulation: Art. 203).</p> <p>To transport timber (roundwood, saw timber, products and sub-products) from the forest to primary and secondary forestry companies, transportation waybills (guías de movilización) are used, which are generated by the ICF in accordance with the respective POA (a certain quantity is issued based on the capacity of the vehicles' load and the quantity of timber to be extracted). These waybills are delivered by each regional ICF office, and each region keeps a receipt book as a registry of the waybills that are delivered, with receipt numbers correlating to the waybills to facilitate control (LFAPVS Regulation (2010): Arts. 236, 235, 238)</p> <p>To transport saw timber sold by the forestry industry (primary, secondary, or locations where timber is sold), coded purchase/sales invoices are used, which are issued by the companies (in accordance with invoicing guidelines), and authorized by the DEI and stamped by the ICF (safety stamps) (Invoicing regulation, other financial documents and the Financial Registry of Accountants Agreement 189-2014 DEI (2014): Art. 19).</p> <p>Each forestry company registered with the ICF presents a monthly production report, which describes in detail the incoming and outgoing timber for the month, and the ICF performs technical audits of the companies to corroborate the data.</p> <p>In addition, timber transported from the forest to companies, and wood sold by companies or at sales locations, is accompanied by a shipping waybill (guía de remisión) which is a document required by the DEI based on invoicing guidelines. (Invoicing regulation, other financial documents and the Financial Registry of Accountants Agreement 189-2014 DEI (2014): Art. 19)</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p>(authorized by the DEI and stamped by the ICF), proof of tax payments (DEI forms 272 and 352).</p>	<p>Spanish acronym). Available at: <a href="http://icf.gob.hn/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Metodologia-Para-el-Transporte-de-Productos-Forestales.pdf">http://icf.gob.hn/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Metodologia-Para-el-Transporte-de-Productos-Forestales.pdf</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Executive Department of Revenue (Dirección Ejecutiva de Ingresos (DEI, Spanish acronym): economic activities code: <a href="http://www.dei.gob.hn/website/uploaded/content/category/1721427521.pdf">http://www.dei.gob.hn/website/uploaded/content/category/1721427521.pdf</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Non-Government sources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transparency International. (2017). Corruption Perception Index. Available at: <a href="https://www.transparency.org/news/feature/corruption_perceptions_index_2017">https://www.transparency.org/news/feature/corruption_perceptions_index_2017</a></li> <li>World Bank. (N.Y). Worldwide Governance Indicators, interactive data access. Available at: <a href="http://info.worldbank.org">http://info.worldbank.org</a></li> </ul>	<p><b>Description of risk</b></p> <p>Honduras is ranked 135 out of 168 countries evaluated for international transparency, with a Corruption Perceptions Index for 2017 of 29, category corresponding to a country with a high degree of corruption. In the Worldwide Governance Indicators 2017 (latest available year), Honduras scores 25 for indicator Control of Corruption, and 14 for indicator on Rule of Law (the scores range from 0 (lowest rank) to 100 (highest rank) with higher values corresponding to better outcomes).</p> <p>Percentages of illegal timber trafficking cited by several publications (CESPAD, 2015; Navarro et al, 2011; Vallejo, 2013) are from the 1990s because no new studies have been done so far.</p> <p>The data used from 1990s on the different studies correspond to estimated that 75% -85% of the annual extraction of hardwoods (equivalent to 125,000-145,000 m3) and 30% -50% of the annual extraction of pine wood (equivalent to 350,000-600,000 m3) are carried out in a clandestine way, that is, without any authorization, any type of control by the State and evading the respective tax payments. According to the experts interviewed in 2016, no current study exists to enable comparing data and analyzing the evolution of the causes (which also involve the current situation regarding lack of safety and organized crime). Nevertheless, the majority agree that illegal timber trafficking is a serious problem which impacts the environment and contributes to large economic losses.</p> <p>The following risks are mentioned, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Through various institutions (ICF, DEI, police and others), the government has tried to reduce illegality, but the greatest problem is how to ensure that those responsible for control take correct actions.</li> <li>Corruption is present throughout nearly the entire chain of custody for timber, such as: payments of bribes to authorities,</li> </ul>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p><a href="http://governance/wgi/index.aspx#reports">g/governance/wgi/index.aspx#reports</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Center for Democracy Studies (Centro de Estudio para la Democracia (CESPAD, Spanish acronym). (2015). Deforestation of Forests in Honduras: Illegal logging and unstable institutionalidad (La deforestación del bosque en Honduras: entre la tala ilegal y una endeble institucionalidad). Available at: <a href="http://cespad.org.hn/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/Monitoreo-RRNN-oct-2.pdf">http://cespad.org.hn/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/Monitoreo-RRNN-oct-2.pdf</a></li> <li>Independent Forest Monitoring Reports: II (2005-2006), IV (2005-2008), Analysis of Illegal Logging and monitoring of the application of legislation by the corresponding authorities (2011), Analysis and follow-up of IFM reports, 2014-2015 (provide</li> </ul>	<p>trucks without invoices that travel during unauthorized hours, use of transportation waybills (guías de movilización) more than once, transporting CITES species under the names of other less valuable species, among others (IFM reports II, IV and 2011, Navarro et. al. 2011, CESPAD 2015, among others, cite some of these cases occurring since 2005).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Control does not exist throughout the entire value chain, leaving space open for illegality (there is a large degree of control in the industry, but not in smaller companies such as lumber yards, timber trade warehouses, carpentry shops and small workshops).</li> <li>There are a lot of control-related regulations, but little supervision in the field.</li> <li>IFM reports describe various methods used to launder timber: in volume, species and documents that accompany shipping, such as fraudulent transportation waybills (guías de movilización) and invoices.</li> </ul> <p><b>Risk conclusion</b></p> <p>This indicator has been evaluated as specified risk. Threshold (2) is met: (2) Identified laws are not upheld consistently by all entities and/or are often ignored, and/or are not enforced by relevant authorities.</p>



Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p>physically by experts consulted in 2016).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Navarro M., G.A.N., O. J., Santamaría G., L.C., Vargas B. &amp; V. Milla Q. (2011). Analysis of International Timber Trade Products and Administrative Governance: Central America and the Dominican Republic region, 2000-2011 (Análisis del Comercio Internacional de Productos de Madera y su Gobernanza Administrativa: Región de América Central y la República Dominicana). International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Available at: <a href="http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/analisis_d_el_comercio_internacional_version_digital.pdf">http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/analisis_d_el_comercio_internacional_version_digital.pdf</a></li> <li>• Vallejo, L. M. (2013). Analysis of the Legal Framework for Sustainable Timber Harvesting and Trade in the Mesoamerica Region: Case of Honduras (Análisis del</li> </ul>	

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p>Marco Legal para el Aprovechamiento sostenible y comercio de la madera en la región de Mesoamérica: Caso Honduras). Available at:  <a href="https://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:TPwwvQegmtEJ:https://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/analisis_marco_legal_para_aprovechamiento_y_comercio_de_madera_23oct13_.docx+&amp;cd=2&amp;hl=es&amp;ct=clnk&amp;gl=hn">https://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:TPwwvQegmtEJ:https://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/analisis_marco_legal_para_aprovechamiento_y_comercio_de_madera_23oct13_.docx+&amp;cd=2&amp;hl=es&amp;ct=clnk&amp;gl=hn</a></p> <p>Interviews with experts:  Conversations with various experts from the public and private sector and civil society in Honduras (here anonymous), carried out during April 2016, helped the authors of this report to better understand the applicable legislation and the risks associated with each indicator of legislation.</p>	
1.18 Offshore trading and	<b>Applicable laws and regulations</b>	<b>Government sources</b>	<i>[subsections with translations from Spanish]</i>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
transfer pricing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legislation that regulates the transfer of prices and trade outside the territory: Tax Code (Código tributario) (1997) Art. 87-A, Transfer Prices Regulatory Law (Ley de regulación de precios de transferencia) (2011) Arts: 2, 3 Sections 2 to 5, 5, 6, 8 and 10.</li> </ul> <p><b>Legal Authority</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Executive Department of Revenue (Dirección Ejecutiva de Ingresos (DEI, Spanish acronym))</li> </ul> <p><b>Legally required documents or records</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Income tax declaration, detailing expenses and income, and information (sales invoices, transaction registries, among others) to determine the value of their operations with related parties.</li> <li>Annual sworn informative declaration of transfer prices.</li> <li>Evidentiary information (study of transfer prices)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tax Code (1997): <a href="http://www.poderjudicial.gob.hn/juris/Leyes/CODIGO%20TRIBUTARIO%20(actualizada-07).pdf">http://www.poderjudicial.gob.hn/juris/Leyes/CODIGO%20TRIBUTARIO%20(actualizada-07).pdf</a></li> <li>Transfer Prices Regulatory Law (2011): <a href="https://www.grupoconsultorefe.com/assets/files/recursos/files/Honduras%20-%20Ley%20de%20Regulaci%C3%B3n%20de%20Precios%20de%20Transferencia_4254.pdf">https://www.grupoconsultorefe.com/assets/files/recursos/files/Honduras%20-%20Ley%20de%20Regulaci%C3%B3n%20de%20Precios%20de%20Transferencia_4254.pdf</a></li> <li>Executive Department of Revenue (DEI). (2015). Presentation on Transfer Prices Law (Ley de Regulación De Precios De Transferencia). Slideshow by Dirección de Ejecutiva de Ingresos (DEI). Available at: <a href="http://www.sefin.gob.hn/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/ACUERDONo027-2015.pdf">http://www.sefin.gob.hn/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/ACUERDONo027-2015.pdf</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Non-Government sources</b></p>	<p><b>Overview of Legal Requirements</b></p> <p>Honduras has legislation that regulates transfer prices (Transfer Prices Regulatory Law (Ley de Regulación de precios de transferencia) Arts: 2, 3 Sections 2 to 5, 5, 6, 8 and 10), which specifies the procedure to be used by the DEI for trade outside the territory, in order to prevent tax evasion among the related parties.</p> <p>The Art. 15 from the Transfer Prices Regulatory Law (2011) mentions the obligation for fiscal effect: individuals or legal entities that carry out commercial and financial operations with related parties or with natural or legal persons covered by special regimes that enjoy tax benefits, are obliged to determine for tax purposes, their income, costs and deductible expenses, applying for these operations and operating results, the prices and profit margins that would have been used in comparable commercial and financial operations between independent parties pursuant to the Principle of Free or Full Competition. This Transfer Prices Regulatory Law doesn't mention any specific requirement related with forest companies.</p> <p>According to DEI procedures (DEI, 2015), the companies (4 types of companies: (a) large and medium companies that as of the end of the fiscal year, December 31, report having transactions with related local parties and/or with parties outside the territory, (b) taxpayers who have operations with persons in tax havens, (c) persons belonging to special tax regimes, and (d) persons who have had income over 1 million dollars with related parties) are subject to the transfer price regulatory law and shall submit an annual sworn informative declaration of transfer prices and a study of transfer prices. In the case of non-compliance with this requirement, financial penalties may be applied, which are established by the transfer price regulation.</p> <p><b>Description of risk</b></p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ccichonduras.org. (2015). Frequently Asked Questions about Transfer Prices (Preguntas Frecuentes Precios de Transferencias). Honduras Chamber of Commerce and Felling Industries (Cámara de Comercio e Industrias de Cortes (CCIC, Spanish acronym)). Available at: <a href="http://www.ccichonduras.org/website/Descargas/PRESENTACIONES/2015/03-Marzo/DEI/PRECIOS_DE_TRANSFERENCIA_TRIFOLIO.pdf">http://www.ccichonduras.org/website/Descargas/PRESENTACIONES/2015/03-Marzo/DEI/PRECIOS_DE_TRANSFERENCIA_TRIFOLIO.pdf</a></li> <li>El Heraldo (2016 - 2 June). The Internal Revenue Service Issues Fines for Non-Compliance with Transfer Prices (SAT aplica multas por incumplimiento de precios de transferencia). [online]. El Heraldo. Available at: <a href="http://www.elheraldo.hn/economia/dineroynegocios/966170-466/sat-aplica-multas-">http://www.elheraldo.hn/economia/dineroynegocios/966170-466/sat-aplica-multas-</a></li> </ul>	<p>According to the experts consulted in 2016, and consulting sources as (ccichonduras.org., 2015 and El Heraldo, 2016 - 2 June). not many cases of trade outside the territory exist in the forestry industry (what does occur is laundering in the chain of custody, where legal timber is transported during the day and illegal timber at night, with the payment of bribes to soldiers and police. Other types of laundering also exist, such as representing a species as a different species).</p> <p>Although no examples have been found of trade outside the territory and price transfers in the forestry industry, expert consulted in 2016 mention there have been accusations of illegal transactions in the forestry industry (representing a species as a different species, illegal border crossings, and legal exportation of products from uncertain sources).</p> <p><b>Risk conclusion</b></p> <p>Following the precautionary approach this indicator has been evaluated as specified risk. Threshold (2) is met: (2) Identified laws are not upheld consistently by all entities and/or are often ignored, and/or are not enforced by relevant authorities.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p><a href="#">por-incumplimiento-de-precios-de-transferencia</a></p> <p>Interviews with experts: Conversations with various experts from the public and private sector and civil society in Honduras (here anonymous), carried out during April 2016, helped the authors of this report to better understand the applicable legislation and the risks associated with each indicator of legislation.</p>	
1.19 Custom regulations	<p><b>Applicable laws and regulations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Customs legislation: Taxpayer Equity Law (2003): Art. 27, Central American Uniform Customs Code (Código Aduanero Uniforme Centroamericano (CAUCA, Spanish acronym)) (2003): Arts. 16, 45, 46, 48, 51 and 52 CAUCA Regulation (2003): Arts. 317 to 321, 358, 371, 372 and 374.</li> </ul> <p><b>Legal Authority</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Executive Department of Revenue (DEI, Spanish acronym), Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (Secretaría de Agricultura y Ganadería (SAG, Spanish acronym), International Regional Organization for Plant and Livestock Health (Organismo Internacional Regional de Sanidad Agropecuaria (OIRSA, Spanish acronym))</li> </ul>	<p><b>Government sources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Taxpayer Equity Law (2003): <a href="http://www.poderjudicial.gob.hn/juris/Leyes/LEY%20DE%20EQUIDAD%20TRIBUTARIA%20REFORMADA.pdf">http://www.poderjudicial.gob.hn/juris/Leyes/LEY%20DE%20EQUIDAD%20TRIBUTARIA%20REFORMADA.pdf</a></li> <li>Central American Uniform Customs Code (Código Aduanero Uniforme Centroamericano) (2003): <a href="http://www.sefin.gob.hn/data/leyes/CODIGO%20DE%20ADUANA%20UNIFORME%20C">http://www.sefin.gob.hn/data/leyes/CODIGO%20DE%20ADUANA%20UNIFORME%20C</a></li> </ul>	<p><i>[subsections with translations from Spanish]</i></p> <p><b>Overview of Legal Requirements</b></p> <p>The exportation of timber and timber products (including packaging) in Honduras is subject to international phytosanitary regulations and the issuance of CITES certificates by SAG. Norms are required for each market with respect to packaging, phytosanitary certificates, and customs and sales invoices. There is also cross-checking of export certificates, which guarantees compliance with administrative procedures (Taxpayer Equity Law (2003): Art. 27, Central American Uniform Customs Code (Código Aduanero Uniforme Centroamericano (CAUCA, Spanish acronym)) (2003): Arts. 16, 45, 46, 48, 51 and 52 CAUCA Regulation (2003): Arts. 317 to 321, 358, 371, 372 and 374).</p> <p>Every exporter or importer of timber or timber products shall be registered with the Executive Department of Revenue (Dirección Ejecutiva de ingresos (DEI, Spanish acronym) and have a taxpayer number (RTN, Spanish acronym). Customs procedures are</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p><b>Legally required documents or records</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Taxpayer Register (Registro Tributario Nacional (RTN, Spanish acronym) detailing financial activities</li> <li>Single Customs Declaration Register (Registro de Declaración Única Aduanera (DUA, Spanish acronym)</li> <li>Clearance Authorization</li> <li>Sales invoice</li> <li>Phytosanitary certificate</li> <li>CITES certificate</li> <li>Certificate of Origin</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">ENTROAMERICANO.pdf</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CAUCA Regulation (2003): <a href="http://www.sre.gob.hn/inicio/Leyes/reglamento-del-codigo-aduanero.pdf">http://www.sre.gob.hn/inicio/Leyes/reglamento-del-codigo-aduanero.pdf</a></li> <li>CAFTA-DR. (N.Y.). Definitive Customs Import and Export Procedures Manual for Honduras (Manual de Procedimientos Aduaneros de Importación y Exportación definitivos para Honduras).</li> <li>Executive Department of Revenue. (2010). Customs Procedures Manual (Manual de Procedimientos Aduaneros). [online]. Dirección Ejecutiva de Ingresos (DEI, Spanish acronym)): Available at: <a href="http://www.dei.gob.hn/website/uploaded/content/category/1268580696.pdf">http://www.dei.gob.hn/website/uploaded/content/category/1268580696.pdf</a></li> <li>International Regional Organization for Plant and Livestock Health. (N.Y.). Procedures Manual for the</li> </ul>	<p>performed by a customs agent, who registers the Single Customs Declaration (Declaración Única Aduanera (DUA, Spanish acronym) within the Automated Customs Revenue System (Sistema Automatizado de Rentas Aduaneras (SARAH, Spanish acronym). After registering and obtaining the DUA, documentation is submitted to customs, at which point an official verifies that it is in order and the exporter is registered in the E-TAX system, in order to proceed with the clearance authorization. In addition, exporters of CITES species shall submit the corresponding certificates to prove the legality of origin (Taxpayer Equity Law (2003): Art. 27, Central American Uniform Customs Code (Código Aduanero Uniforme Centroamericano (CAUCA, Spanish acronym)) (2003): Arts. 16, 45, 46, 48, 51 and 52 CAUCA Regulation (2003): Arts. 317 to 321, 358, 371, 372 and 374).</p> <p><b>Description of risk</b></p> <p>Honduras is ranked 135 of 168 countries evaluated for international transparency, with a Corruption Perception Index (2017) of 29, category corresponding to a country with a high degree of corruption, even though its transparency ranking has improved over recent years. In the Worldwide Governance Indicators 2017 (latest available year), Honduras scores 25 for indicator Control of Corruption, and 14 for indicator on Rule of Law (the scores range from 0 (lowest rank) to 100 (highest rank) with higher values corresponding to better outcomes).</p> <p>In addition to the position in the corruption ranking (CPI, 2017), the data regarding illegal trade of timber listed on, Navarro et al., (2011) states that several studies on trade indicate that even though there is administrative compliance with customs requirements, this does not necessarily ensure that the timber has been legally harvested. Honduras, since 2003 until 2009 it increased its wood imports by 423%; a good part of those imports corresponded to wooden furniture from El Salvador and Guatemala. However, between</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p>Application of Quarantine Control Methods. Organismo Internacional Regional de Sanidad Agropecuaria (OIRSA, Spanish acronym).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock. (2014). Regulation for the packaging of timber used in international trade (Reglamento para Embalaje de Madera utilizado en el Comercio Internacional). Secretaria de Agricultura y Ganadería (SAG, Spanish acronym). Available at: <a href="http://www.senasa-sag.gob.hn/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/Reglamento-para-Embalaje-de-Madera-utilizado-en-el-Comercio-Internacional.pdf">http://www.senasa-sag.gob.hn/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/Reglamento-para-Embalaje-de-Madera-utilizado-en-el-Comercio-Internacional.pdf</a></li> <li>VPA-FLEGT Legality Table (Tabla de Legalidad AVA-FLEGT (2017) Available at: <a href="http://fdsf.hn/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/boleti%CC%81n-6-">http://fdsf.hn/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/boleti%CC%81n-6-</a></li> </ul>	<p>2009 and 2010 imports fell by 51%; for 2011, the country occupied the third position at the regional level with an imported amount of \$ 17 million” (Navarro 2011). The need for verification mechanisms to ensure the legal source of the project is indicated.</p> <p>In national media sources (for example, La Prensa, May 2, 2015; Diario El Heraldito. (2014, 7 April); Diario El Heraldito. (2014, 23 December); IPSNoticias.net. (2005, 3 November)), risks have been reported involving: illegal shipments (cases have been registered in which narcotics have been found hidden in forestry shipments); illegal timber shipments; and the improper preparation of exportation documents (for example, Navarro et al., 2011, in a regional analysis, report the existence of financial incentives to evade forestry or phytosanitary permits, or obtain them through false declarations that do not conform to national and international laws). It is known in the region (Honduras) that there is a high degree of corruption involving bribes, though this is not formally denounced, there is evidence of this at least since 2005 (for example: IPS Noticias, November 2, 2005) regardless there is a lack of available recent information on this.</p> <p>The experts interviewed in 2016 also agree that there is corruption in the customs agency and that the personnel that review certain procedures are not different from those who authorize them (it was reported that efforts are being made to train customs personnel to macroscopically identify species, given the difficulty of having ICF and SAG technicians available at customs points). Another point which was mentioned was the laundering of timber, in which the product passes illegally through blind spots on the border and then enters the country with legal documentation from other countries in the region.</p> <p>With the signing of the VPA-FLEGT (VPA-FLEGT Legality Table, 2017), a System to Ensure Legality (Sistema de Aseguramiento de la Legalidad (SALH, Spanish acronym) is expected to be developed, and the effective implementation of the National Strategy Against Illegal Logging (Estrategia Nacional Contra la Tala Ilegal (ENCTI, Spanish acronym) is expected to ensure the</p>



Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p><a href="#">tablas-de-legalidad-nueva.pdf</a></p> <p><b>Non-Government sources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transparency International. (2017). Corruption Perception Index. Available at: <a href="https://www.transparency.org/news/feature/corruption_perceptions_index_2017">https://www.transparency.org/news/feature/corruption_perceptions_index_2017</a></li> <li>• World Bank. (N.Y). Worldwide Governance Indicators, interactive data access. Available at: <a href="http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#reports">http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#reports</a></li> <li>• CONEXIHON. (2013 - 23 July). Colombian Mafia Now Trafficking Timber and Gold in Honduras (Mafia colombiana ahora trafica con madera y oro en Honduras). [online]. Conexihon. Available at: <a href="http://conexihon.hn/site/noticia/derechos-humanos/ddhh-investigaciones/mafia-colombiana-ahora-">http://conexihon.hn/site/noticia/derechos-humanos/ddhh-investigaciones/mafia-colombiana-ahora-</a></li> </ul>	<p>export of products from legal sources to international markets (according to experts consultation in 2016).</p> <p><b>Risk conclusion</b></p> <p>Following precautionary approach, this indicator has been evaluated as specified risk. Threshold (2) is met: (2) Identified laws are not upheld consistently by all entities and/or are often ignored, and/or are not enforced by relevant authorities.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p><a href="#">trafica-con-madera-y-oro-en</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• La Prensa. (2015 - 2 May). Drug traffickers invent new ways to transport drugs (Narcos se ingenian nuevas formas para trasegar drogas). [online]. La Prensa. Available at: <a href="http://www.laprensa.hn/honduras/tegucigalpa/836370-410/narcos-se-ingenian-nuevas-formas-para-trasegar-drogas">http://www.laprensa.hn/honduras/tegucigalpa/836370-410/narcos-se-ingenian-nuevas-formas-para-trasegar-drogas</a></li> <li>• El Heraldo. (2014 - 7 April). Honduras lost 2,250 million due to customs bribes (Honduras perdió 2,250 millones por sobornos en aduanas). [online]. El Heraldo. Available at: <a href="http://www.elheraldo.hn/economia/610204-216/honduras-perdio-2250-millones-por-sobornos-en-aduanas">http://www.elheraldo.hn/economia/610204-216/honduras-perdio-2250-millones-por-sobornos-en-aduanas</a></li> <li>• El Heraldo. (2014 - 23 December). Honduras: 339 kilos of cocaine found in circuit boards (Honduras: Hallan 339 kilos de "coca" en</li> </ul>	

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p>regletas). [online]. El Herald. Available at: <a href="http://www.elheraldo.hn/sucesos/779403-219/honduras-hallan-339-kilos-de-coca-en-regletas">http://www.elheraldo.hn/sucesos/779403-219/honduras-hallan-339-kilos-de-coca-en-regletas</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IPSNoticias.net. (2005 - 3 November). Environment-Honduras: Devastating and Corrupt Illegal Logging (Ambiente-Honduras: Devastadora y corrupta tala ilegal). [online]. Inter Press Service (IPS). Available at: <a href="http://www.ipsnoticias.net/2005/11/ambiente-honduras-devastadora-y-corrupta-tala-ilegal/">http://www.ipsnoticias.net/2005/11/ambiente-honduras-devastadora-y-corrupta-tala-ilegal/</a></li> <li>• Navarro M., G.A.N., O. J., Santamaría G., L.C., Vargas B. &amp; V. Milla Q. (2011). Analysis of International Timber Trade Products and Administrative Governance: Central America and the Dominican Republic region, 2000-2011 (Análisis del Comercio Internacional de</li> </ul>	

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p>Productos de Madera y su Gobernanza Administrativa: Región de América Central y la República Dominicana).</p> <p>International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Available at: <a href="https://www.iucn.org/downloads/analisis_del_comercio_internacional_version_digital.pdf">https://www.iucn.org/downloads/analisis_del_comercio_internacional_version_digital.pdf</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vallejo L. M. (2013). Analysis of the Legal Framework for Sustainable Timber Harvesting and Trade in the Mesoamerica Region: Case of Honduras (Análisis del Marco Legal para el Aprovechamiento sostenible y comercio de la madera en la región de Mesoamérica: Caso Honduras). IUCN Regional Office for Mesoamerica/Caribbean Initiative (Oficina Regional de UICN para Mesoamérica/Iniciativa Caribe). Available at: <a href="https://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:TPwwwQe">https://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:TPwwwQe</a></li> </ul>	

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p><a href="https://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/analisis_marco_legal_para_aprovechamiento_y_comercio_de_madera_23oct13.docx+&amp;cd=4&amp;hl=es&amp;ct=clnk&amp;gl=hn">gmtEJ:https://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/analisis_marco_legal_para_aprovechamiento_y_comercio_de_madera_23oct13.docx+&amp;cd=4&amp;hl=es&amp;ct=clnk&amp;gl=hn</a></p> <p>Interviews with experts: Conversations with various experts from the public and private sector and civil society in Honduras (here anonymous), carried out during April 2016, helped the authors of this report to better understand the applicable legislation and the risks associated with each indicator of legislation.</p>	
1.20 CITES	<p><b>Applicable laws and regulations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Laws related to permits to export CITES species (LFAPVS (2008): Arts. 102, 118), Regulation for Procedures to apply the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in Honduras (2014) Agreement No. 936-13 (2014): Arts. 25 to 30.</li> </ul> <p><b>Legal Authority</b></p> <p>Scientific authority: In compliance with Agreement No. 936-13, the following institutions are designated as scientific CITES authorities:</p>	<p><b>Government sources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LFAPVS (2008): <a href="https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/leyes/118-ley-general-de-areas-protegidas-y-vida-silvestre">https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/leyes/118-ley-general-de-areas-protegidas-y-vida-silvestre</a></li> <li>Regulation for Procedures to apply the convention on Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and</li> </ul>	<p><i>[subsections with translations from Spanish]</i></p> <p><b>Overview of Legal Requirements</b></p> <p>In accordance with the LFAPVS, Art 102 commercialization of wood from natural and artificial forests: processed timber and other forest products taken advantage of in accordance with the provisions of this Law may be commercialized by their owners, both in the national and international markets, subject to the application of the provisions in force in forestry, customs, tax matters, exchange, plant health and the International Agreements that regulate their trade. Hardwoods from natural forests can only be exported as processed or processed timber, so the export of roundwood or squared timber from these species will not be allowed.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Zamorano Biodiversity Center (Centro Zamorano de Biodiversidad), of El Zamorano Pan-American School of Agriculture (Escuela Agrícola Panamericana El Zamorano (EAP, Spanish acronym))</li> <li>Lancetilla Botanical Garden (Jardín Botánico Lancetilla), part of El Zamorano Pan-American School of Agriculture (ESNACIFOR, as of June 2016 National University for Forestry Sciences (Universidad Nacional de Ciencias Forestales (UNACIFOR, Spanish acronym)</li> <li>School of Biology, National Autonomous University of Honduras (UNAH, Spanish acronym)</li> <li>General Department of Biodiversity of the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment (Secretaría de Recursos Naturales y Ambiente (DiBio, Spanish acronym))</li> <li>ICF Department of Wildlife</li> <li>General Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture, of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (DIGEPESCA, Spanish acronym)</li> </ul> <p>Administrative Authority: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (Secretaría de Agricultura y Ganadería (SAG, Spanish acronym)), National CITES office</p> <p><b>Legally required documents or records</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Registration of the business owner with the national CITES office</li> <li>Request for permit</li> <li>Certificate of origin</li> <li>Approved CITES certificate</li> </ul>	<p>Flora (CITES) Agreement No. 936-13 (2014)  <a href="https://tzibalnaah.unah.edu.hn/bitstream/handle/123456789/236/2014047.pdf?sequence=4&amp;isAllowed=y">https://tzibalnaah.unah.edu.hn/bitstream/handle/123456789/236/2014047.pdf?sequence=4&amp;isAllowed=y</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ICF. (2015). Instructional 001, for the process and issuance of reports and rulings that correspond to the ICF prior to soliciting CITES certification for commercial use (Instructivo 001, para el proceso y emisión de informes y resoluciones que corresponden al ICF antes de solicitar la certificación CITES para uso comercial). Available at: <a href="http://icf.gob.hn/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Requisitos-Flora-y-Fauna-CITES.pdf">http://icf.gob.hn/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Requisitos-Flora-y-Fauna-CITES.pdf</a></li> <li>CITES. (N.Y). Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (Convención sobre el Comercio</li> </ul>	<p>On the Art 118 Flora in danger of extinction, it's mentioned that the management of the use of flora species in danger of extinction will be carried out according to the policies and strategies dictated by the National Institute of Forest Conservation and Development, Protected Areas and Wildlife (ICF), which will be in accordance with the Conventions and International Treaties subscribed and ratified by Honduras. The ICF will declare flora species threatened or in danger of extinction; To this end, it will declare a ban and dictate the other technical regulations that apply.</p> <p>The CITES legislation (article 39 from the Regulation for Procedures to apply the convention on Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)) describes that if the species CITES belong to the Appendix I that are reproduced under this modality (specimens grown in captivity or artificially reproduced) then the treatment will be as it is stipulated in the text of the Convention and the decisions and resolutions agreed in the conference of the parties (need CITES certificate).</p> <p>But if the species CITES that are reproduced under this modality does not belong to Appendix I, there it is needed to comply instead with the three legal requirements (see below) to legally export CITES species:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>That the animal specimen comes from a zoocriadero legally authorized</li> <li>That the plant specimen comes from a nursery legally authorized; and</li> <li>That the Scientific Authority in collaboration with the Administrative Authority have verified that there is no risk to the survival of the species.</li> </ol> <p>Moreover, there is no official agreement of Honduras with CITES Convention recognizing any exemption or "variation of legal requirements" for plantations. CITES Convention does not seem to be endorsing any exemption related to plantations and therefore for CITES Convention there is no different treatment for plantations</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p>Internacional de Especies Amenazadas de Fauna y Flora Silvestres) (CITES). [online]. National CITES Office in Honduras (Country page). Available at: <a href="https://cites.org/esp/cms/index.php/componen t/cp/country/HN">https://cites.org/esp/cms/index.php/componen t/cp/country/HN</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment. (2010). Country Report IV: 2010 Convention on Biological Diversity (IV Informe De Pais: Convención sobre Diversidad Biológica, Enero 2010). Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (Secretaria de Recursos Naturales y Ambiente, SERNA, Spanish acronym), General Department of Biodiversity (Dirección General de Biodiversidad, DiBio, Spanish acronym). Available at: <a href="https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/hn/hn-nr-04-es.pdf">https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/hn/hn-nr-04-es.pdf</a></li> </ul>	<p>and agroforestry systems, and therefore CITES permits are applied equally to everybody that is not a nursery.</p> <p>In accordance with CITES regulation, the applications to export CITES species shall be submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (SAG) through a legal representative. Its acceptance is decided within a period of three working days. If the application pertains to a species requiring a ruling by the ICF, the applicant shall have submitted the application previously to the ICF and submit to the SAG the technical scientific ruling along with the application for permit (see ICF (2015). See below requirements of export permits included on the CITES regulation differentiated by the type of species (CITES. (N.Y.)):</p> <p>In case of species listed on the <u>Appendix I of CITES</u> The Administrative authority (SAG) is responsible for issuing export permits for specimens of species included in the Appendix I, and the interested party must comply with the following requirements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Have the import permit of the country of destination;</li> <li>Have an opinion from the Scientific Authority stating that the export will not be harmful to the survival of said species in the wild;</li> <li>Document that proves that the specimen was obtained legally;</li> <li>Verify that the specimen will be transported to the country of destination under the appropriate conditions, following the international standards on animal welfare.</li> </ol> <p>The administrative authority (SAG) will resolve on the requested within a period not exceeding fifteen (15) business days.</p> <p>In case of species listed on the <u>Appendix II of CITES</u> The administrative authority (SAG) may issue an export permit for specimens of species included in Appendix II, once that the Scientific authority has ruled that the export will not be to the detriment of the survival of that species and that the interested party certifies that the specimen was not obtained in violation of current legislation on fauna and flora wild and that the living specimen will be conditioned and transported to the country of destination following the rules international guarantees that</p>



Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>VPA-FLEGT Legality Table (Tabla de Legalidad AVA-FLEGT (2017) Available at: <a href="http://fdsf.hn/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/boleti%CC%81n-6-tablas-de-legalidad-nueva.pdf">http://fdsf.hn/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/boleti%CC%81n-6-tablas-de-legalidad-nueva.pdf</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Non-Government sources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Navarro M., G.A.N., O. J., Santamaría G., L.C., Vargas B. &amp; V. Milla Q. (2011). Analysis of International Timber Trade Products and Administrative Governance: Central America and the Dominican Republic region, 2000-2011 (Análisis del Comercio Internacional de Productos de Madera y su Gobernanza Administrativa: Región de América Central y la República Dominicana). International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Available at: <a href="http://cmsdata.iucn.org">http://cmsdata.iucn.org</a></li> </ul>	<p>guarantee the animal's welfare. The administrative authority (SAG) will resolve on the requested within a period not exceeding fifteen (15) business days.</p> <p>In case of species listed on the <u>Appendix III of CITES</u> For the emission of an export permit for specimens of species included in Appendix III, the Management Authority, verify that the specimen was not obtained in contravention to current legislation on wild fauna and flora, and that the live specimen will be conditioned and transported to the country of destination following international standards that guarantee the welfare of the animal. The administrative authority (SAG) will decide on the request within a term not exceeding fifteen (15) business days.</p> <p>The application shall also include other documents, such as: original and copy of the company's articles of incorporation and by laws, certificate of origin of the timber, company's environmental license, export invoice.</p> <p>After the SAG issues its ruling, the administrative decision shall be issued within two working days. After the resolution is signed by a SAG official, it shall be signed by the National CITES office who shall generate the CITES certificate or permit.</p> <p>The role of the scientific authority is: qualified national technical-scientific institutions and independent scientists of recognized trajectory and legally authorized, with functions to issue scientific opinions, prior to the issuance of a certificate or permit of CITES species by the Administrative Authority for the effective application of the Convention.</p> <p>The role of the administrative authority is: The Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock (SAG) that has competence for the application of the Convention.</p> <p><b>Description of risk</b></p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p><a href="#">/downloads/analisis_d el_comercio_internacio nal_version_digital.pdf</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vallejo L. M. (2013). Analysis of the Legal Framework for Sustainable Timber Harvesting and Trade in the Mesoamerica Region: Case of Honduras (Análisis del Marco Legal para el Aprovechamiento sostenible y comercio de la madera en la región de Mesoamérica: Caso Honduras). IUCN Regional Office for Mesoamerica/Caribbean Initiative (Oficina Regional de UICN para Mesoamérica/Iniciativa Caribe). Available at: <a href="https://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:TPwwvQegmtEJ:https://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/analisis_marco_legal_para_aprovechamiento_y_comercio_de_madera_23oct13_.docx+&amp;cd=4&amp;hl=es&amp;ct=clnk&amp;gl=hn">https://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:TPwwvQegmtEJ:https://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/analisis_marco_legal_para_aprovechamiento_y_comercio_de_madera_23oct13_.docx+&amp;cd=4&amp;hl=es&amp;ct=clnk&amp;gl=hn</a></li> </ul> <p>Interviews with experts:</p>	<p>Although the procedure to obtain CITES certificates meets the administrative requirements for their issuance, and legislation has been reformed to simplify the administrative process (the experts interviewed in 2016 mentioned that, in practice, the administrative process takes longer than expected), risk of legally exporting illegally harvested timber with a CITES certificate has been identified in studies' reports in Navarro et al.(2011) and Vallejo, 2013 and Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment,2010, this last source was corroborated and confirmed by experts consulted during 2016). In addition, there is mention of the need for a verification system that enables tracing the timber from its origin. The country has made efforts to strengthen these weaknesses, such as negotiations for the signature of the VPA-FLEGT (2017) with the EU, and the design of a strategy to control illegal timber (ENCTI, Spanish acronym). According to Navarro et al. (2011), cases have been identified in which the name of the species (covered by CITES) to be exported is changed to one that is not covered by CITES, to avoid paying for the certificate (experts consulted in 2016 confirmed this information). In other cases, only one CITES species is declared while two are exported in the same shipment. Also mentioned is that "the CITES statistics compiled by the administrative authorities do not match the tariff items and therefore cannot be cross-checked with the trade statistics from the countries." (page 67 from Navarro 2011)</p> <p>The government experts consulted in 2016 indicated that they are working on a unified system, which will enable cross-verification of statistics among related institutions (ICF, SAG and others) in the future.</p> <p><b>Risk conclusion</b></p> <p>This indicator has been evaluated as specified risk. Threshold (2) is met: (2) Identified laws are not upheld consistently by all entities and/or are often ignored, and/or are not enforced by relevant authorities.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p>Conversations with various experts from the public and private sector and civil society in Honduras (here anonymous), carried out during April 2016, helped the authors of this report to better understand the applicable legislation and the risks associated with each indicator of legislation.</p>	
<b>Diligence/due care procedures</b>			
<p>1.21 Legislation requiring due diligence/due care procedures</p>	<p><b>Applicable laws and regulations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Laws on ensuring the legality of the timber trade: National Strategy Against Illegal Logging (Estrategia Nacional Contra la Tala Ilegal (ENCTI) (Spanish acronym) in compliance with Art. 18, sub-paragraph 22 of the LFAPVS) (2010)</li> </ul> <p><b>Legal Authority</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Institute for the Conservation of Forest, Protected areas and Wildlife (Instituto de Conservación Forestal Áreas Protegidas y Vida Silvestre (ICF, Spanish acronym)), Ministry of Labor and Social Security (Secretaría de Trabajo y Seguridad Social), Institute for Access to Public Information (Instituto de Acceso a la información Pública), Property Institute (Instituto de la Propiedad), Ministry of Energy, Natural Resources, the Environment and Mines (Secretaría de Energía, Recursos Naturales, Ambiente y Minas: MiAmbiente), National Agrarian Institute (Instituto Nacional Agrario), municipalities.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Government sources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LFAPVS (2008): <a href="https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/leyes/118-ley-general-de-areas-protegidas-y-vida-silvestre">https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/leyes/118-ley-general-de-areas-protegidas-y-vida-silvestre</a></li> <li>National Strategy Against Illegal Logging (Estrategia Nacional Contra la Tala Ilegal) (ENCTI, Spanish acronym) (2010): <a href="http://chmhonduras.org/phocadownloadpap/CBD/PNB/GIZ/ESTRATEGIA%20TALA%20ILEGAL%20ENDIGITAL.pdf">http://chmhonduras.org/phocadownloadpap/CBD/PNB/GIZ/ESTRATEGIA%20TALA%20ILEGAL%20ENDIGITAL.pdf</a></li> <li>VPA-FLEGT. (2013). Documents, Honduras: <a href="http://www.euflegt.efi.in">http://www.euflegt.efi.in</a></li> </ul>	<p><i>[subsections with translations from Spanish]</i></p> <p><b>Overview of Legal Requirements</b></p> <p>As a representative of the government, the ICF has initiated negotiations with the EU to enter into the VPA-FLEGT, which may occur in the second half of 2016 according to the government experts consulted in 2016 (nevertheless some experts from other sectors indicate that it will take longer to sign the agreement with the EU). To this end, the legality table has been generated and a Legality Assurance System (Sistema de Aseguramiento de la Legalidad (SALH, Spanish acronym) is in the process of being created. As a complement, the government has developed a National Strategy Against Illegal Logging (ENCTI, 2010) coordinated by the ICF with the support of all stakeholders along the chain of custody. This strategy was corroborated with experts during consultation in 2016.</p> <p>From the VPA-FLEGT prelinar (2018) it's mentioned that "in the context of this Agreement, the implementation of the ENCTI will help with the control illegal felling and transport of forest products and will provide the ICF with an executive instrument. The results achieved, and the recommendations made under the ENCTI will be submitted by the ICF to the SIIAVA, the body in which actors common to both processes participate and combine efforts,</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
	<p><b>Legally required documents or records</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Currently in force and approved management and operating plans, permits, registrations, waybills, invoices, reports, taxpayer declarations and customs declarations (VPA-FLEGT certificate when available)</li> </ul>	<p><a href="https://publications/ava-ue-honduras">t/publications/ava-ue-honduras</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>VPA-FLEGT . (2018). Preliminar agreement: <a href="https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/eu-honduras_vpa_agreement_en_0.pdf">https://eeas.europa.eu/sites/eeas/files/eu-honduras_vpa_agreement_en_0.pdf</a></li> <li>Chmhonduras.org. (N.Y). Mechanism for facilitating the enforcement of the convention on biological diversity in Honduras (CHM) (Mecanismo de facilitación del convenio sobre diversidad biológica en Honduras (CHM). National Strategy for Illegal Logging (Estrategia Nacional sobre la Tala Ilegal (ENCTI), Spanish acronym). Available at: <a href="http://chmhonduras.org/phocadownloadpap/CBD/PNB/GIZ/ESTRATEGIA%20TALA%20ILEGAL%20ENDIGITAL.pdf">http://chmhonduras.org/phocadownloadpap/CBD/PNB/GIZ/ESTRATEGIA%20TALA%20ILEGAL%20ENDIGITAL.pdf</a></li> <li>ICF. (N.Y). Supports Record of Round of Negotiations with the EU (Ayudas Memoria Rondas de</li> </ul>	<p>complement one another and create synergies to combat illegality in the forestry sector. Particularly relevant will be the contribution made by the Special Environmental Prosecution Service (FEMA), the Attorney-General's Office, the national police, the Honduran armed forces, the judiciary, municipalities and the National Commission on Human Rights in Honduras. In its role in ensuring coordination between the institutions involved in this Agreement, the SIIAVA will analyse the outcomes of the ENCTI submitted by the ICF in order to address systematic environmental crimes and assign responsibilities and the actions expected of the institutions involved. It will also share information regarding the functioning of the mobile units and permanent checkpoints and the results obtained by the National Interinstitutional Security Force and the Interinstitutional Task Force against Environmental Crime”</p> <p><b>Description of risk</b></p> <p>For both processes, thenegotiations with the EU to enter into the VPA-FLEGT and the National Strategy Against Illegal Logging (ENCTI)) (which strategy is described in Chmhonduras.org, N.Y), it is not yet possible to evaluate the impact on reducing and controlling illegal logging and trade. The non-government experts consulted in 2016 mentioned that, in order for the signature of the agreement to help governance, the institutions (e.g. SAHL, ENCTI) in charge of the control and supervision of the systems developed need to be strengthened. This aspect is also mentioned on the reports Forest Trends (2013) and OFRANEH (2016). The VPA-FLEGT round of negotiations between Honduras and the EU (2013) concluded on a development of the legality table with the current regulations and at the time of the development of this assessment were in the process of developing a system to ensure legality (SALH, Spanish acronym) (see source VPA-FLEGT Legality Table 2017 and ICF, N.Y).</p> <p>Since the systems to ensure legality had not been yet implemented and evaluated by 2016, evidences on the compliance with the legal</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p>Negociaciones con la UE). [online]. Instituto de Conservación Forestal Áreas Protegidas y Vida Silvestre (ICF, Spanish acronym). Available at: <a href="http://icf.gob.hn/?page_id=2397">http://icf.gob.hn/?page_id=2397</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>VPA-FLEGT Legality Table (Tabla de Legalidad AVA-FLEGT (2017) Available at: <a href="http://fdsf.hn/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/boleti%CC%81n-6-tablas-de-legalidad-nueva.pdf">http://fdsf.hn/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/boleti%CC%81n-6-tablas-de-legalidad-nueva.pdf</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Non-Government sources</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Forest Trends. (2013). Information Brief (September 2013): The AVA in Honduras: An opportunity to continue the forest reform initiated by the 2007 Law (El AVA en Honduras: Una oportunidad para continuar con la reforma forestal iniciada con la Ley de 2007). Available at: <a href="http://www.forest-">http://www.forest-</a></li> </ul>	<p>requirements around verification of the legal origin of the products in the country have not been found.</p> <p>In June 2018, the EU and Honduras initialled the VPA to indicate that both parties confirm that the wording contained in the document is the wording they have agreed. Following this, the EU and Honduras will commence a final review of the VPA text and annexes by lawyers from both parties, a necessary step in order to start the procedures to ratify the VPA (EFI, 2018). Since the systems to ensure legality have not yet been implemented and evaluated, and due to lack of information, using the precautionary approach, the indicator has been identified as specified risk.</p> <p><b>Risk conclusion</b></p> <p>Following precautionary approach, this indicator has been evaluated as specified risk. Threshold (2) is met: (2) Identified laws are not upheld consistently by all entities and/or are often ignored, and/or are not enforced by relevant authorities.</p>

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		<p><a href="https://trends.org/documents/files/doc_4157.pdf">trends.org/documents/files/doc_4157.pdf</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OFRANEH. (2016, 6 May). Honduras: the VPA-FLEGT, the REDD and the right of Indigenous Peoples to prior consent (Honduras: El AVA-FLEGT, los REDD y el derecho a la consulta previa de los Pueblos Indígenas). [online]. Honduran Black Brotherly Organization (Organización Fraternal Negra Hondureña) Available at: <a href="https://ofraneh.wordpress.com/2016/05/06/honduras-el-ava-flegt-los-redd-y-el-derecho-a-la-consulta-previa-de-los-pueblos-indigenas/">https://ofraneh.wordpress.com/2016/05/06/honduras-el-ava-flegt-los-redd-y-el-derecho-a-la-consulta-previa-de-los-pueblos-indigenas/</a></li> <li>• EFI (European Forest Institute). (2018). The Honduras-EU Voluntary Partnership Agreement. Available at: <a href="http://www.euflegt.efi.int/background-honduras">http://www.euflegt.efi.int/background-honduras</a></li> </ul> <p>Interviews with experts: Conversations with various experts from the public and</p>	

Indicator	Applicable laws and regulations, legal Authority, & legally required documents or records	Sources of Information	Risk designation and determination
		private sector and civil society in Honduras (here anonymous), carried out during April 2016, helped the authors of this report to better understand the applicable legislation and the risks associated with each indicator of legislation.	

### Recommended control measures

The recommended control measures here are only indicative in nature, and are not mandatory. Recommended control measures might not have been provided for all the risks that have been identified in this risk assessment. Organizations shall evaluate and devise appropriate control measures to mitigate the risks identified in this risk assessment as applicable.

Indicator	Recommended control measures
1.1 Land tenure and management rights	<p><b>Review and verify documents</b>            For private owners and municipally-owned property (ejidales):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Title of domain and complete certification of the registration of the title in the Property Institute (IP) (asiento registral) with each Annual Operating Plan (POA)</li> <li>• Certificate of property title registration, certificate from the institute of the property with its cartographic map indicating location of the property</li> <li>• Management Contract for natural or legal persons and communities</li> <li>• Certificate of property title registration</li> <li>• Certificate from the institute of the property with its cartographic map indicating location of the property</li> </ul> <p>For Public Forest areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The title of land</li> <li>• Management Contract for natural or legal persons and communities</li> <li>• Certificate of property title registration</li> <li>• Certificate from the institute of the property with its cartographic map indicating location of the property</li> </ul> <p><b>Consult</b>            Consultation with neighbours, local communities and authorities in the ICF (Instituto de Conservación Forestal Áreas Protegidas y Vida Silvestre) and the IP (Instituto de la Propiedad) on whether there are no irregularities in the property titles or there are land mapping problems or there are problems with land titles.</p>
1.2 Concession licenses	<p><b>Review and verify documents</b>            Forest management plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• confirm that they include the rights and obligations of the parties registered and that they are not transferrable to third parties</li> </ul> <p>National Land titles and Municipality-owned (ejidales) lands awarded in favour of the government:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Property Title</li> </ul>



Indicator	Recommended control measures
	<p><b>Consult</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultation with communal organizations, community members, advisory councils and authorities in the ICF (Instituto de Conservación Forestal Áreas Protegidas y Vida Silvestre) on whether there are conflicts regarding land tenure and whether there are Forest Management plans approved and already implemented in titles that are being granted to third parties.</li> <li>• Consultations with community members to verify that the terms of the management contracts have been properly communicated to the recipient communities.</li> </ul>
1.3 Management and harvesting planning	<p><b>Review and verify documents</b></p> <p>National Public Forest, Community-owned (ejidales) public Forest and Private Forest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approved Forest Management Plan (PMF), including legal and administrative requirements as well as ICF's requirements with respect to technical norms and good management, including protection and conservation areas on maps, as well as ICF's requirements with respect to social and environmental norms.</li> <li>• Approved Annual Operating Plan (POA), including legal and administrative requirements as well as ICF's requirements with respect to technical norms and good management, including protection and conservation areas on maps, as well as ICF's requirements with respect to social and environmental norms and volume and number of trees approved to be harvested.</li> <li>• Approved Salvage Plan</li> <li>• Review the field inspection reports (done by ICF) to POA areas considering the conclusion in terms of volume/species. POA contain detailed maps of the felling areas and volume/species data in accordance with the approved Forest Management Plan</li> </ul> <p>Forest Plantations and Agroforestry Plantation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approved harvesting plan (plantations and/or agroforestry systems)</li> </ul> <p><b>Consult</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultation with authorities in the ICF (Instituto de Conservación Forestal Áreas Protegidas y Vida Silvestre) shall confirm that an approved plan exists for the harvested timber and the information in the inventory and treatments included on the POA is consistent with approved Forest Management Plans.</li> <li>• Consultation with Municipality authorities shall be consulted to verify the correct registration of the PMF and POA.</li> <li>• Consultation with Communities to verify harvesting activities has been communicated to them before beginning operations.</li> </ul> <p><b>Field visit</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To verify the compliance in the field of the activities established in the PMF and POA.</li> <li>• To verify signage on the land of the protected and conservation areas.</li> <li>• To verify compliance of the information on the inventory and the treatments used match with the POA.</li> <li>• To verify the selected trees for harvesting match with the planning included on the POA.</li> </ul>
1.4 Harvesting permits	<p><b>Review and verify documents</b></p> <p>National Public Forest, Community-owned (ejidales) public Forest and Private Forest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forest Management plan currently in force and follow legal requirements</li> <li>• Approved Annual Operating Plan (POA) (Plan Operativo Anual (POA)) and the POAs follow the existing technical norms for each type of forest (conifer and broadleaf)</li> <li>• Salvage Plan</li> <li>• Valid identification of contractors</li> <li>• Registration of personnel and machinery with the ICF</li> <li>• Maps include correctly the boundaries of the felling areas</li> </ul> <p>Forest Plantations</p>

Indicator	Recommended control measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning of activities (planificación de actividades)</li> <li>• Plantation certificate, 2 types: C-PLANTA-plantation for Timber harvesting and C-PROTE: plantation for protection</li> <li>• Valid identification of contractors</li> <li>• Registration of personnel and machinery with the ICF</li> </ul> <p>Agroforestry Plantation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Special Plans for Agro-Forest Systems -PESA (Plan Especial en Sistema Agroforestal)</li> <li>• Annual Operating Plan (Plan de Operación Annual -POA)</li> <li>• Valid identification of contractors</li> <li>• Registration of personnel and machinery with the ICF</li> </ul> <p><b>Consult</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Authorities on the validity of the harvesting permits</li> <li>• Authorities (ICF and municipalities) to confirm the result from field visits done by staff from ICF in relation with felling area boundaries, species and volumes.</li> <li>• Interested third parties in the field about how the harvesting activities are done in terms of volume and boundaries respected in the area</li> <li>• Interested parties on the site about legal procedures to obtain the Communal Forest Management Plans and if allegations of manipulation exist.</li> <li>• Interested parties in the field about whether salvage plans that have been granted are justified</li> <li>• Authorities (ICF and municipalities) on the validity of the Salvage Plan.</li> </ul> <p><b>Field visit</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To verify that boundaries of the felling areas match with the maps of the POAs.</li> <li>• To verify the correct use of salvage plans and checked the areas to identify the compliance with the measures included on the Salvage Plan.</li> </ul>
1.5 Payment of royalties and harvesting fees	<p>(applicable for all sources of legal timber)</p> <p><b>Review and verify documents</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Receipts and invoices for the payment of taxes and administrative fees.</li> <li>• Verify volumes, species and quantities reported on invoices match the fees charged.</li> <li>• Verify data pertaining to inventories and classification of species.</li> </ul> <p><b>Consult</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Authorities (ICF and municipalities) to confirm the validity of the receipts.</li> <li>• ICF staff in charge of the field verification of the inventory data of Forest Management Plans and POAs to verify complaints or irregularities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Field visit</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To verify the correct data included on inventories and classification of species.</li> </ul>
1.6 Value added taxes and other sales taxes	<p><b>Review and verify documents</b></p> <p>All type of forest (only applicable when a first transformation is done)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The forest industries (primary and secondary) shall have copies of invoices indicating the amount of value-added taxes charged</li> <li>• Check that information on invoices is corresponds with documents with information on product descriptions, volumes, qualities and species. E.g. POAs, forest management plan, etc.</li> <li>• Companies shall be registered in the National Taxpayer Register (Registro Tributario Nacional RTN) for natural or legal persons</li> <li>• Sales invoices.</li> <li>• Companies shall be registered in the National Taxpayer Register (Registro Tributario Nacional (RTN) for natural or legal persons.</li> </ul>
1.7 Income and profit taxes	<p><b>Review and verify document</b></p> <p>All types of forests (Cooperatives are exempt from income and profit tax).</p>

Indicator	Recommended control measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Income tax declaration.</li> <li>• Sales invoice.</li> </ul> <p><b>Consult</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Authorities (Ministry of Finances (Secretaría de Finanzas (SEFIN- SAR)) shall confirm that all required income tax payments have been made and are consistent with the income tax declaration.</li> <li>• Consultations with SAR authorities to verify the payment of taxes is done on the corresponding date.</li> </ul>
1.8 Timber harvesting regulations	<p><b>Review and verify documents</b></p> <p>National Public Forest, Community-owned (ejidales) public Forest and private forest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review ICF technical audits reports to verify the status of the forest audited and the performance.</li> <li>• Inspections and technical reports (from ICF) should be used to confirm that the timber has been cut within the area of the Forest Management Plan</li> <li>• Approved POA is approved and include all technical and legal requirements and is consistent with the planning proposed in the PMF. Review ICF technical audits reports and the reports done by the Independent Forest Monitoring (Monitoreo Forestal Independiente (MFI))</li> </ul> <p>Forest plantation and Agroforestry plantation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review ICF technical audits reports to verify the status of the forest audited and the performance.</li> </ul> <p><b>Consult</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultations with ICF staff in charge of the field verification of the implementation of the Forest Management plans and POAs and the Independent Forest Monitoring to verify complaints or irregularities</li> </ul> <p><b>Field visit</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To verify compliance with technical norms for harvesting</li> <li>• To verify that boundaries of the annual felling areas of the Annual Operation plan match with the maps of the harvesting plans, and that harvesting in fact has taken place only within that area.</li> <li>• To verify the compliance in the field of the activities established in the PMF and POA.</li> </ul>
1.9 Protected sites and species	<p>(applicable for all sources of legal timber)</p> <p><b>Review and verify documents</b></p> <p>PMF, POA and maps establish and describe protected areas, based on LFAPVS and technical regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The protected areas indicated by the LFAPVS and technical regulations shall be established in the PMF and POA, and the boundaries of the terrain shall be clearly identified.</li> <li>• Each protected area has its legal declaration, which includes a description of the activities permitted and protection measures for important species in relation to harvesting.</li> <li>• Review ICF technical audits reports and the reports done by the Independent Forest Monitoring (Monitoreo Forestal Independiente (MFI))</li> </ul> <p><b>Consult</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Authorities of ICF and Co-managers of protected areas shall confirm that no illegal logging occurs within protected areas</li> <li>• Interested parties/communities on the site and authorities about protection of seed trees and trees for wildlife habitat.</li> </ul> <p><b>Field visit</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To verify that protected sites and boundaries are clearly identified and respected.</li> <li>• The technical inspections done by authorities shall verify that the protected areas and regulations for protected species are respected.</li> </ul>

Indicator	Recommended control measures
1.10 Environmental requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To verify that seed trees and trees for wildlife habitat are respected and only the volume and number of trees included on the POA has been harvested.</li> </ul> <p><b>Review and verify documents</b></p> <p>National Forest, Municipalities Forest (Ejidal) and Private Forest.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Verify that the Forest Management Plan (PMF) and the annual operation plan (POA) include description of the environmental through an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).</li> <li>• Review ICF technical audits reports and the reports done by the Independent Forest Monitoring (Monitoreo Forestal Independiente (MFI))</li> </ul> <p><b>Consult</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultations with authorities about approval of PMF and POA including environmental impact statements</li> </ul> <p><b>Field visit</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field visit to verify the effectiveness of the measures proposed on the environmental impact statement.</li> </ul>
1.11 Health and safety	<p>(applicable for all sources of legal timber)</p> <p><b>Review and verify documents</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Companies shall demonstrate each worker is registered on the social security program, or private medical insurance or copy of contingency plan for health care in case of health problems</li> </ul> <p><b>Consult</b></p> <p>Consultations with workers about knowledge of risks to health and safety that exist at the workplace and use of equipments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Equipment is acquired that is appropriate to the scale, intensity and climate in which the forestry work is performed.</li> <li>• The workers and employees know the risks to their health and safety that exist at the workplace</li> </ul> <p><b>Field visit</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To verify protection safety equipment and first aid kit is used in the field.</li> </ul>
1.12 Legal employment	<p>(applicable for all sources of legal timber)</p> <p><b>Review and verify documents</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forestry employers (owners of industries and forests) shall comply with the legal requirements for hiring workers involved in harvesting and transformation activities.</li> <li>• Workers documented or oral contracts verification</li> <li>• Employment Contracts between forestry employers (owners of industries and forests) and employees shall follow the legal requirements.</li> </ul> <p><b>Consult</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultations with workers about hiring children under 14 years of age on harvesting work</li> <li>• Consultations with authorities to verify company follows legal requirements for hiring and complaints and requests from workers have been addressed</li> <li>• Consultation with employers and employees to ensure the labor rights laws are met</li> <li>• Consultations with representative of workers and/or their associations in relation with freedom of association Consultation with IHSS inspectors if exist any complain and request from workers</li> </ul> <p><b>Field visit</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field visit to verify that children under 14 years of age are not doing a forest harvesting work.</li> </ul>
1.13 Customary rights	<p>(applicable for all sources of legal timber)</p> <p><b>Consult</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultations with third parties (indigenous and Afro-Honduran) about recognition of customary rights</li> </ul>

Indicator	Recommended control measures
	<p><b>Field visit</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field visit of indigenous and AfroHonduran territories</li> </ul>
1.14 Free prior and informed consent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where applicable, prior and informed consent must be obtained from with stakeholders</li> <li>• Interviews with all stakeholders to verify that this has been agreed by management and all concerned stakeholders</li> <li>• Minutes of agreement in power (acta de acuerdo de poder) of the ICF about consent or dissent as a result of the consultation.</li> </ul>
1.15 Indigenous peoples rights	<p><b>Review and verify documents</b></p> <p>National Forest, Municipalities Forest (Ejidal).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review documentation related to the process for awarding land titles to the PIAH</li> <li>• The title of property is not in dispute or has been previously been denounced to the Property Institute</li> </ul> <p><b>Consult</b></p> <p>National Forest, Municipalities Forest (Ejidal).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultations with authorities in relation with claims and invasion of indigenous communities' lands, as well as illegal sales where local authorities have been involved Consult with representatives of PIAH to verify that there are no claims or that these are being resolved</li> <li>• Verification of complaints and consultations with representatives of indigenous peoples and authorities such as IP and ICF</li> </ul> <p>Ancestral territories from Indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples (PIAH).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultations with third parties about recognition of ancestral rights</li> </ul>
1.16 Classification of species, quantities, qualities	<p>(applicable for all sources of legal timber)</p> <p><b>Review and verify documents</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sales invoices</li> <li>• transportation waybills (guías de movilización)</li> <li>• Review reports from ICF audits in terms of classification of the product.</li> </ul> <p><b>Consult</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultation with authorities (ICF, Postas, Attorney General, IFM) that shall confirm the correct classification of the product transported Consultation with authorities (ICF and DEI) shall confirm the correct compliance of technical norms and correct classification of the product.</li> <li>• Consultation with authorities (ICF) that shall confirm the correct compliance of technical norms and correct classification of the product.</li> </ul>
1.17 Trade and transport	<p>(applicable for all sources of legal timber)</p> <p><b>Review and verify documents</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review transportation waybills and invoices and check whether products (species and quantities) match</li> </ul> <p><b>Consult</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultations with ICF, national police, Justice Department, to ensure the control over the transportation of products and sub-products have been done and non-compliance have been raised for the company evaluated.</li> <li>• Consultations with the authorities responsible and third parties shall confirm the correct compliance of legal procedures and correct use of trade and transport documentation.</li> </ul>
1.18 Offshore trading and transfer pricing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The consultations with the institutions that regulate transfer prices corroborate that forestry companies that have transactions with related parties meet the legal requirements.</li> </ul>
1.19 Custom regulations	<p>(applicable for all sources of legal timber)</p> <p><b>Review and verify documents</b></p>

Indicator	Recommended control measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Export documents</li> <li>• Phytosanitary certificate</li> </ul> <p><b>Consult</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultations with the responsible stakeholders from the forest to the custom (ICF, municipalities, MiAmbiente) to industry (DEI, ICF) and the final product (for example, DEI, OIRSA, SAG), on whether legal procedures for exporting wood are followed.</li> <li>• Interviews with authorities responsible for the national processes (ENCTI) and international processes (VPA-FLEGT) in order to verify legality enable verification of compliance with legal procedures related to the export and import of forestry products.</li> <li>• Consultations with DEI authorities to verify that there has not been any tax evasion, and that verification has been performed and it matches the declared merchandise.</li> <li>• Consultations with International Regional Organization for Plant and Livetock Health (Organismo Internacional Regional de Sanidad Agropecuaria (OIRSA) about the legality of the phytosanitary permit.</li> </ul>
1.20 CITES	<p>All types of forests</p> <p><b>Review and verify documents</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Statement of provenance (dictamen de procedencia)</li> <li>• Review documents from the POA or harvesting permits, to evaluate the correct name of the species.</li> <li>• Verify the Certificate of Origin required for CITES</li> </ul> <p><b>Consult</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultation with responsible authorities (ICF, SAG) regarding legal compliance of CITES permits issued. The issuance of CITES certificates must follow a rigorous procedure to enable coordination with systems that verify the legal origin of the product (SALH, ENCTI).</li> </ul> <p><b>Timber testing</b></p> <p>Use timber testing to determine the species and origin. The following types of timber testing can be used to determine origin and species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DNA analysis</li> <li>• Stable isotope analysis</li> <li>• Wood anatomy (macro- and microscopic) analysis (for species identification only).</li> </ul>
1.21 Legislation requiring due diligence/due care procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that the ENCTI is implemented and confirm with stakeholders along the chain of custody to guarantee the legal origin of the products that are marketed and sold.</li> <li>• The country has signed and implemented a VPA-FLEGT agreement with the EU.</li> <li>• Interviews with authorities responsible for the national processes (ENCTI) and international processes (VPA-FLEGT) in order to verify legality enable verification of compliance with legal procedures related timber products.</li> </ul>

## Controlled wood category 2: Wood harvested in violation of traditional and human rights

### Risk assessment

Indicator	Sources of Information	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
2.1. The forest sector is not associated with violent armed conflict, including that which threatens national or regional security and/or linked to military control.	See detailed analysis below.	Country	Low risk  Justification: 'Low risk' thresholds (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5) apply.
2.2. Labour rights are respected including rights as specified in ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at work.	See detailed analysis below.	Country	Specified risk  Justification: 'Specified risk' thresholds (14) and (15) apply.
2.3. The rights of Indigenous and Traditional Peoples are upheld.	See detailed analysis below.	Country	Specified risk  Justification: 'Specified risk' thresholds (23), (24) and (26) apply.

Note: The present category 2 for the CNRA of Honduras was developed in 2016, and therefore the validity date of the sources is often based on this year.

### Recommended control measures

The recommended control measures here are only indicative in nature, and are not mandatory. Recommended control measures might not have been provided for all the risks that have been identified in this risk assessment. Organizations shall evaluate and devise appropriate control measures to mitigate the risks identified in this risk assessment as applicable.

Indicator	Recommended control measures
2.1	Not applicable.
2.2	Intentionally left blank - Organizations shall evaluate and devise appropriate control measures to mitigate the risks identified in this risk assessment as applicable.
2.3	Clear evidence that a forest operation is not taking place in a territory claimed by IP. Or, Clear evidence that the FMU is managed by the governance structures of Indigenous Peoples. Or, Clear evidence that the involved indigenous peoples have freely ceded their territorial and/or use rights in an agreement or settlement with the government. Or, An (FPIC) agreement with the IPs with rights in the FMU after a fair, transparent, cultural appropriate and inclusive procedure.



## Detailed analysis

Sources of information	Evidence	Scale of risk assessment	Risk indication <sup>6</sup>
<b>Context</b> (the following are indicators that help to contextualize the information from other sources) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Searching for data on: level of corruption, governance, lawlessness, fragility of the State, freedom of journalism, freedom of speech, peace, human rights, armed or violent conflicts by or in the country, etc.</li> </ul>			
World Bank: Worldwide Governance Indicators - the WGI report aggregate and individual governance indicators for 215 countries (most recently for 2004–2014), for six dimensions of governance: Voice and Accountability; Political Stability and Absence of Violence; Government Effectiveness; Regulatory Quality; Rule of Law; Control of Corruption. <a href="http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home">http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home</a>	<a href="http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#reports">http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#reports</a> (click on table view tab and select Country)  In 2017 (latest available year) Honduras scores between 14 (for Rule of Law) and 35 (for Regulatory Quality) on the percentile rank among all countries for all six dimensions (the scores range from 0 (lowest rank) to 100 (highest rank) with higher values corresponding to better outcomes).	Country	
World Bank Harmonized List of Fragile Situations: <a href="http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/fragilityconflictviolence/brief/harmonized-list-of-fragile-situations">http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/fragilityconflictviolence/brief/harmonized-list-of-fragile-situations</a>	<a href="http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTLICUS/Resources/511777-1269623894864/FY15FragileSituationList.pdf">http://siteresources.worldbank.org/EXTLICUS/Resources/511777-1269623894864/FY15FragileSituationList.pdf</a> Honduras does not feature on this list.	Country	
Committee to Protect Journalists: Impunity Index CPJ's Impunity Index calculates the number of unsolved journalist murders as a percentage of each country's population. For this index, CPJ examined journalist murders that occurred between January 1, 2005, and December 31, 2015, and that remain unsolved. Only those nations with five or more unsolved cases are included on this index. <a href="https://cpj.org">https://cpj.org</a>	<a href="https://cpj.org/reports/2015/10/impunity-index-getting-away-with-murder.php">https://cpj.org/reports/2015/10/impunity-index-getting-away-with-murder.php</a> Honduras does not feature on this Global Impunity Index 2015.  <a href="https://cpj.org/reports/2018/10/impunity-index-getting-away-with-murder-killed-justice.php">https://cpj.org/reports/2018/10/impunity-index-getting-away-with-murder-killed-justice.php</a> Honduras does not feature on this Global Impunity Index 2018.	Country	
Carleton University: Country Indicators for Foreign Policy: the Failed and Fragile States project of Carleton University examines state fragility using a combination of structural data and current event monitoring. In general, a high score - 6.5 or higher - indicates that a country is performing poorly relative to other states. Such a score may be indicative of an arbitrary and autocratic government, a history of non-transparent government, the presence of significant barriers to political participation, the absence of a consistently enforced legal framework, or a poor human rights record.	<a href="https://carleton.ca/cifp/failed-fragile-states/country-ranking-table/">https://carleton.ca/cifp/failed-fragile-states/country-ranking-table/</a> Country Ranking Table 2012 (preliminary data) Honduras scores 5.30 on the State fragility map 2012 (preliminary data) with Switzerland having the most positive score of 2.23 and Somalia have the worst score of 7.81.	Country	

<sup>6</sup> A risk indication is provided for each source analyzed, except in the first part that addresses the general country context as that is not a risk indicator. A cumulative risk assessment for each risk indicator is provided in the row with the conclusion on each risk indicator, based on all the sources analyzed and evidence found.

<p>A low score - in the range of 1 to 3.5 - indicates that a country is performing well relative to others, or that a country's structural conditions present little cause for concern. Values in the moderate 3.5 to 6.5 range indicate performance approaching the global mean.  <a href="http://www4.carleton.ca/cifp/ffs.htm">http://www4.carleton.ca/cifp/ffs.htm</a>          (Select Country Ranking Table)</p>			
<p>Human Rights Watch: <a href="http://www.hrw.org">http://www.hrw.org</a></p>	<p><a href="https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/world_report_download/wr2016_web.pdf">https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/world_report_download/wr2016_web.pdf</a>  <i>Human Rights Watch World Report 2016</i>  <b>“Rampant crime and impunity for human rights abuses remain the norm in Honduras.</b> Despite a downward trend in recent years, <b>the murder rate is among the highest in the world.</b> Efforts to reform the institutions responsible for providing public security have made little progress. <b>Marred by corruption and abuse, the judiciary and police remain largely ineffective.</b>  <b>Journalists, peasant activists, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender individuals are among those most vulnerable to violence.</b> Government efforts to investigate and prosecute violence against members of these groups made little progress in 2015. <b>The Council of the Judiciary has ignored due process guarantees in suspending and dismissing judges,</b> thus increasing their vulnerability to political pressures. In December 2012, Congress arbitrarily dismissed and replaced four Supreme Court judges. [...] Journalists, legal practitioners, and human rights defenders continue to suffer threats, attacks, and killings. <b>Forty-three journalists were murdered between 2010 and 2014, according to the National Human Rights Commissioner (CONADEH).</b> The IACHR received reports of eight more murders of journalists between January and July 2015. In most cases, authorities fail to investigate and prosecute crimes against journalists. By the end of 2014, only 12 cases had been brought to trial, according to the government. [...] <b>The IACHR received reports of the killing of 86 legal practitioners and 22 human rights defenders between 2010 and 2014.</b>  <b>In May 2015, the government enacted a law to protect human rights defenders, journalists, and legal practitioners.</b> The law creates a <b>14-member National Council for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders,</b> with representatives from human rights organizations, press associations, and associations of lawyers, judges, and prosecutors, as well as a “protection system” headed by the Secretariat of Justice, Human Rights, Governance, and Decentralization.          [...] <b>More than 90 people have been killed in recent years in land disputes in the Bajo Aguán Valley,</b> most of them since 2009, according to a March 2013 report by CONADEH. Scores more have been victims of attacks, threats, abductions, and police brutality. <b>The land disputes often pit international agro-industrial firms against peasant organizations over the rightful ownership of lands transferred following a 1992 reform to the country's agrarian law.</b> While most victims have been peasants, private security guards have also been killed and wounded.  <b>Honduran authorities have been ineffective at investigating abuses or providing protection for those at risk.</b></p>	<p>Country</p>	

	<p>[...] Indigenous leaders active on environmental concerns have also suffered violent attacks carried out with impunity. In April 2015, Luis de Reyes Marcía, a member of the Tolupan indigenous community in Locomapa, Yoro—which has opposed local logging and mining activities—was stabbed to death at night in his home. Three other leaders from the same community were shot dead in 2013, and their alleged killers remained at large at time of writing. De Reyes’ wife, Dilma Consuelo Soto, was one of 18 community members who received protection measures from the IACHR following the 2013 killings.</p> <p>[...] Violence against Children</p> <p>Children experience high levels of violence, largely perpetrated by armed gangs. Many are recruited into these gangs or are frequently under pressure to join them, according to press reports. Fear of violence drives hundreds of other children every year to leave their homes and head north, often unaccompanied, to Mexico and the United States.” (p. 292-297)</p>		
<p>US AID: <a href="http://www.usaid.gov">www.usaid.gov</a> (Search on website for [country] + ‘human rights’)</p>	<p>No information on human rights situation in Honduras found.</p>	<p>Country</p>	
<p>Global Witness: <a href="http://www.globalwitness.org">www.globalwitness.org</a> (Search on website for [country] + ‘human rights’)</p>	<p><a href="https://www.globalwitness.org/en/countries/honduras/#more">https://www.globalwitness.org/en/countries/honduras/#more</a> <i>Honduras-Country Page</i></p> <p>“Honduras is the third poorest country in Latin America. Its forests cover nearly half the country and are a hotbed of corruption and crime. Criminal activity in Honduras’ forests is stripping the country of its natural wealth, deepening poverty in rural areas, and causing violent social unrest, as forest communities are pitted against timber gangs. Hondurans seeking to defend their rights to their forests and their land face alarmingly high levels of threats, intimidation, attacks and killings. Our 2013 Deadly Environment report found that Honduras was the second most deadly country on the planet to be an environmental or land defender, with 109 known killings between 2002 and 2013. We are monitoring this situation with a view to investigating the root causes of the violence.”</p> <p><a href="https://www.globalwitness.org/en/press-releases/those-who-ordered-berta-caceres-murder-must-be-held-account-not-just-triggermen/">https://www.globalwitness.org/en/press-releases/those-who-ordered-berta-caceres-murder-must-be-held-account-not-just-triggermen/</a> <i>Those who ordered Berta Cáceres murder must be held to account, not just the triggermen – May 3, 2016</i></p> <p>Arrests made in connection with the murder of Honduran environmental activist Berta Cáceres are a positive step, but only an independent investigation will deliver justice, says Global Witness.</p> <p>Four men have been arrested over Cáceres’ killing, two months after she was shot dead in her home. Cáceres was awarded the 2015 Goldman Environmental Prize for her decade-long opposition to the ruinous impacts of the Agua Zarca hydroelectric dam on her community’s land.</p> <p>“The people who ordered Berta Cáceres’ murder must be held to account, not just the triggermen,” said Billy Kyte, campaigner at Global Witness. “So far the Honduran-led investigation has been a tragedy of errors – with false accusations, suspected cover-ups, and a brazen conflict of interest at the public prosecutor’s office. The Honduran authorities are too compromised to be trusted to put the intellectual authors of her killing behind bars. What’s needed is an independent investigation led by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.”</p>	<p>Country</p>	

	<p>[...] Cáceres' family revealed a glaring conflict of interest in that <b>an official involved in the investigation had previously represented DESA against Cáceres and her indigenous organisation COPINH.</b> (2)</p> <p>[...] The activist had reported 33 death threats linked to her campaign (5). The Inter-American Commission for Human Rights (IACHR) had requested emergency protection measures, which Cáceres' said the Honduran state never provided.</p> <p>As the activist's youngest daughter, Laura Cáceres, told the Guardian, "The <b>Honduran state is too closely linked to the murder of my mother to carry out an independent investigation. It is the government who awarded the dam commission and the government who sent military and police to work with Desa's private security guards, who threatened my mother.</b>" (6)</p> <p>Cáceres helped expose the acute vulnerability of environmental activists in Honduras, the world's most dangerous country per capita to be one. <b>According to Global Witness research at least 109 were killed in the country between 2010 and 2015, linked to a surge in destructive dam, mining and agribusiness projects.</b> (7)</p> <p>"<b>Berta Cáceres' murder was not an isolated incident – it was just one of a systematic assault on Honduran communities who dare to take a stand against the industrialisation of their land,</b>" said Billy Kyte. "Activists are being shot dead in broad daylight, attacked, or threatened for asserting their rights to their land and a healthy environment. Urgent action is needed to protect those in the firing line, and bring perpetrators to justice.""</p>		
<p>WWF:  <a href="http://wwf.panda.org/about_our_earth/about_forests/deforestation/forest_illegal_logging/">http://wwf.panda.org/about_our_earth/about_forests/deforestation/forest_illegal_logging/</a></p>	<p><a href="http://wwf.panda.org/about_our_earth/deforestation/deforestation_causes/illegal_logging/Honduras_not_mentioned_on_this_web_page.">http://wwf.panda.org/about_our_earth/deforestation/deforestation_causes/illegal_logging/Honduras_not_mentioned_on_this_web_page.</a></p>	Country	
<p>Chatham House Illegal Logging Indicators Country Report Card:  <a href="http://www.illegal-logging.info">http://www.illegal-logging.info</a></p>	<p><a href="http://indicators.chathamhouse.org/sites/files/reports/Tackling%20Illegal%20Logging%20and%20Related%20Trade_0.pdf">http://indicators.chathamhouse.org/sites/files/reports/Tackling%20Illegal%20Logging%20and%20Related%20Trade_0.pdf</a></p> <p><i>Chatham House Report 2015 Tackling Illegal Logging and the Related Trade. What Progress and Where Next?</i></p> <p><b>Honduras not mentioned in this report.</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.illegal-logging.info/regions/Honduras">http://www.illegal-logging.info/regions/Honduras</a></p> <p>About 40% of the land area of Honduras is covered by forests, just 10% of which is primary forest. The country has experienced a high rate of deforestation over the past two decades. For the period 2010-15, the annual rate of deforestation was 2.4% (FAO, 2015). <b>Illegal logging is a major problem in Honduras. The country is home to a number of valuable hardwoods, such as mahogany, which are the target for illegal logging and trafficking.</b> Much of this timber is exported to the US and EU. In 2013, <b>Honduras became the first country in central and south America to enter into formal VPA negotiations with the EU (EFI).</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.illegal-logging.info/sites/files/chlogging/FERN_participation_VPA.pdf">http://www.illegal-logging.info/sites/files/chlogging/FERN_participation_VPA.pdf</a></p> <p><i>Community representation and participation in the VPA process - How communities from nine VPA countries are represented in the FLEGT VPA process – FERN – March 2014</i></p> <p>"Community representation in the VPA negotiations</p> <p>An agreement was reached at the second round of negotiations with the EU in October 2013 on a VPA participatory approach that will allow inclusion of all stakeholders. CS ownership of the process is increasing and their alliance is growing steadily through the</p>	Country	

	<p>inclusion of three CS sub-national platforms in Atlántida, Yoro and Olancho. A series of sub-national meetings and consultations are planned to start discussions on the legality definition. The platform is also open to include IPs. However, IPs have not yet stated if and how they wanted to join the VPA process, asking for more information to hold internal discussions first to assess the challenges and opportunities of the VPA, organised by the Confederation of Indigenous Peoples.<sup>26</sup> To be noted is that the majority of Honduras's natural resources and main forests are in IP territories. CS pushed for a workshop with the newly elected government (November 2013) 'to inform them on the VPA process and continue momentum' which also relayed IPs' concern to create a dialogue on this matter with the new government."</p>		
<p>Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index: Based on expert opinion, the Corruption Perceptions Index measures the perceived levels of public sector corruption worldwide. <a href="http://www.transparency.org/">http://www.transparency.org/</a></p>	<p><a href="https://www.transparency.org/news/feature/corruption_perceptions_index_2017">https://www.transparency.org/news/feature/corruption_perceptions_index_2017</a> Honduras scores 29 points on the Corruption Perceptions Index 2017 on a scale from 0 (highly corrupt) to 100 (very clean). Honduras ranks 135 out of 180 with rank nr. 1 being the cleanest country.</p>	Country	
<p>Amnesty International Annual Report: The state of the world's human rights -information on key human rights issues, including: freedom of expression; international justice; corporate accountability; the death penalty; and reproductive rights. <a href="https://www.amnesty.org">https://www.amnesty.org</a></p>	<p><a href="https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/pol10/2552/2016/en/">https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/pol10/2552/2016/en/</a> <i>State of the Human Rights Report 2015/16</i> "Amid a general climate of crime and violence, human rights defenders, Indigenous, peasant and Afro-descendant leaders involved in land disputes, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) activists, justice officials and journalists were targeted with violence and intimidation by state and criminal actors in retaliation for their work. A weak criminal justice system and corruption contributed to a climate of extensive impunity for these abuses. [...] HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS Congress approved in April the Protection Law for Human Rights Defenders, Journalists, Social Communicators and Justice Officials. The move was welcomed as an important step to protect these groups, but in August a group of civil society organizations wrote to the government to voice concerns about the vagueness and lack of transparency of the draft implementation regulations, and asked to postpone its approval by several months. Human rights defenders, particularly women, faced threats and violence – abuses which were rarely investigated. The government failed to implement protection measures ordered by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) and to investigate a series of abuses in recent years against Indigenous Tolupan leaders, including the killings of two of their members by local hitmen during demonstrations in 2013."<sup>1</sup> [...] IMPUNITY Although government statistics showed a decrease in homicide rates, the country continued to suffer from a high rate of violent crime which, together with a deficient criminal justice system, resulted in pervasive impunity for human rights abuses. The Alliance for Peace and Justice, a Honduran NGO, found in a 2014 report that fewer than 4% of murder cases resulted in a conviction. The ineffective criminal justice system and evidence of corruption and human rights violations by police officers contributed to a lack of trust in law enforcement and justice institutions. LAND DISPUTES</p>	Country	

	<p>Local campesino organizations in the Bajo Aguán region faced violent attacks and threats in recent years by private security guards with ties to powerful landowners, and abuses by soldiers during evictions related to long-running land disputes. Local organizations in the Bajo Aguán region claim that 90 campesinos were killed between 2008 and 2013. Despite the establishment in April 2014 of a special unit in the Attorney General's Office to investigate these killings, there was little progress in the cases.</p> <p>In September, a forced eviction of campesinos in the department of Cortés resulted in the death of a teenager in unclarified circumstances. Peasant farmers said the boy was shot and killed by a policeman but a police spokesperson said the officers who participated in the eviction never fired their weapons, and that the police would launch an investigation." (p. 178-179)</p>		
<p>Freedom House:  <a href="http://www.freedomhouse.org/">http://www.freedomhouse.org/</a></p>	<p><a href="https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/2018/honduras">https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world/2018/honduras</a>  The status of Honduras on the Freedom in the World 2018 index is 'partly free'.  <a href="https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-net/freedom-net-2015">https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-net/freedom-net-2015</a>  No information available on the status of Honduras on the Freedom on the Net 2015 index.  <a href="https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-press/2017/honduras">https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-press/2017/honduras</a>The status of Honduras on the Freedom of the Press 2017 index is 'not free'.</p>	Country	
<p>Reporters without Borders: Press Freedom Index  Rank nr. 1 has the best press freedom.  <a href="https://index.rsf.org/#/">https://index.rsf.org/#/</a></p>	<p><a href="https://rsf.org/en/ranking">https://rsf.org/en/ranking</a>  2018 World Press Freedom Index  Honduras is ranked 141 out of 180 in the 2018 World Press Freedom Index with a score of 45.23.</p>	Country	
<p>Fund for Peace - Fragile States Index: the Fund for Peace is a US-based non-profit research and educational organization that works to prevent violent conflict and promote security. The Fragile States Index is an annual ranking, first published in 2005 with the name Failed States Index, of 177 nations based on their levels of stability and capacity.  <a href="http://fsi.fundforpeace.org/">http://fsi.fundforpeace.org/</a></p>	<p><a href="http://fundforpeace.org/fsi/country-data/">http://fundforpeace.org/fsi/country-data/</a>  Fragile States Index 2018  Honduras is ranked 68 out of 178 countries on the Fragile States Index. (nr 1 being the most failed state). This ranks Honduras in the category 'Middle Warning' (in between "Warning" and "High Warning").</p>	Country	
<p>The Global Peace Index: Published by the Institute for Economics &amp; Peace, This index is the world's leading measure of national peacefulness. It ranks 162 nations according to their absence of violence. It's made up of 23 indicators, ranging from a nation's level of military expenditure to its relations with neighbouring countries and the level of respect for human rights.  Source: The Guardian:  <a href="http://economicsandpeace.org/research/iep-indices-data/global-peace-index">http://economicsandpeace.org/research/iep-indices-data/global-peace-index</a></p>	<p><a href="http://visionofhumanity.org/app/uploads/2018/06/Global-Peace-Index-2018-2.pdf">http://visionofhumanity.org/app/uploads/2018/06/Global-Peace-Index-2018-2.pdf</a>  2018 Global Peace Index  The state of Peace in Honduras is labelled 'Medium' with Honduras ranking number 118 out of 163 countries.</p>	Country	
<p><b>Additional sources of information</b> (These sources were partly found by Googling the terms '[country]', 'timber', 'conflict', 'illegal logging')</p>	<p><b>Evidence</b></p>	<b>Scale of risk assessment</b>	<b>Risk indication</b>
	<p><a href="http://www.fern.org/sites/fern.org/files/Honduras%20loggingoff%20briefing.pdf">http://www.fern.org/sites/fern.org/files/Honduras%20loggingoff%20briefing.pdf</a>  Central America's first VPA? Perspectives on FLEGT in Honduras. The broader context of illegal logging – FERN – July 2011</p>	Country	

• Illicit activities: governance challenges in the Honduras forest sector include links with other illicit activities, no least drug trafficking and related money laundering, which hamper law enforcement efforts, especially in remote areas. There are concerns that the timber sector may provide a useful mechanism that facilitates these activities. The forest sector is rightly perceived as dangerous territory to engage in. Perhaps it is no coincidence that it is common for military forces to be used to bring the sector under control. A deeper understanding of these linkages is required so attempts to secure legality in the forest sector are not undermined by extra-sectoral – and economically more powerful – factors.

[...] Land titling: forest tenure, especially on public land, needs to be clarified, including existing conflicts that go beyond the forest sector itself. Warnings that the National Agrarian Institute may have been titling lands in an illegal way need to be taken very seriously, and addressed as a matter of urgency.

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<http://www.euflegt.efi.int/publications/the-honduras-eu-voluntary-partnership-agreement>  
 Media backgrounder - The Honduras-EU Voluntary Partnership Agreement – 4 January 2016

Illegal logging and trade

Forests make an important contribution to the Honduran economy, providing jobs and livelihoods for local people. Between 1990 and 2010, however, almost three million hectares of Honduran forests were destroyed. Illegal logging, driven by trade, is one of several contributors to deforestation. Trade, therefore, has a role to play in addressing the problem.”

[...] Honduras and the EU are negotiating the terms of the VPA through a cooperative process: both parties share the goal of fostering good forest governance and addressing illegality.

[...] Honduran efforts to tackle illegal logging

Honduras has made considerable efforts to address illegal logging, a problem the country has struggled with for decades. In 2005, in recognition of the scale of the problem, the National Commission for Human Rights launched an independent forest monitoring initiative to assess legal compliance, and observe and guide forest law enforcement systems.

In 2007, a new Forest Law entered into force, after an unprecedented participatory process that saw the government, civil society and the private sector work together. The law established a new forest authority, called the Forest Conservation Institute (Instituto de Conservación Forestal, ICF). In 2010, ICF adopted a national strategy for the control of illegal harvesting and transport of forest products (Estrategia Nacional para el Control de la Tala y el Transporte Ilegal de los Productos Forestales, ENCTI). In 2013, Honduras became the first Latin American country to enter into VPA negotiations with the EU.”

[...] Next steps - Address land tenure

There is broad recognition among stakeholders in Honduras that land tenure is one of the key challenges to address in improving forest governance. At present, several government bodies have responsibilities for land tenure, posing challenges to effective and coherent



land tenure policy and implementation. The active participation of all stakeholders in VPA negotiations brings such challenges to the fore.”

<https://www.theguardian.com/global/2014/jan/07/honduras-dirty-war-clean-energy-palm-oil-biofuels>

*Honduras and the dirty war fuelled by the west's drive for clean energy*

*The palm oil magnates are growing ever more trees for use in biofuels and carbon trading. But what happens to the subsistence farmers who live on the lucrative land? – 7 January 2014*

“The west's drive to reduce its carbon footprint cheaply is fuelling a dirty war in Honduras, where US-backed security forces are implicated in the murder, disappearance and intimidation of peasant farmers involved in land disputes with local palm oil magnates. More than 100 people have been killed in the past four years, many assassinated by death squads operating with near impunity in the heavily militarised Bajo Aguán region, where 8,000 Honduran troops are deployed, according to activists.

[...] Land occupations

The Bajo Aguán dispute dates back almost 20 years, to a World Bank-funded land modernisation programme. The farmers say thousands of hectares of land used for subsistence farming were fraudulently and coercively transferred to agribusinesses that grow African palms, which are lucratively exported to the west for biofuel, and are traded in the carbon credit market.

Since then, they have tried to reclaim the land using the courts, as well as roadblocks and illegal land occupations.

Zelaya launched an investigation to resolve the conflicts, but this came to an abrupt halt when he was toppled in a coup in 2009 that was backed by the business, political, military and church elites.

In December 2009, groups of subsistence farmers started large-scale illegal occupations on disputed land also claimed by the country's biggest palm oil producer, the Dinant Corporation, which is owned by Miguel Facussé, one of Honduras's most powerful men. Dinant says 17 of its security guards were killed and 30 injured in clashes with farmers.

The region was heavily militarised in early 2010, and the farmers who were occupying the land were forcibly removed by soldiers enforcing contentious court orders. Accusations of human rights violations have escalated ever since.

Advertisement

[...] The Aguán conflict mirrors a wider struggle over land and natural resources across Honduras that for decades has pitted the poor majority against the country's 10 oligarch families. Honduras became the world's most violent country outside a war zone in 2011, and it is one of the poorest and most unequal in the Americas.

Activists say the use of state security forces to suppress protests against landgrabs, dams, mining and oil concessions has intensified since the 2009 coup.

[...] An investigation published in February by the Canadian group Rights Action (pdf) detailed 34 acts of violence and other crimes directly implicating the 15th Battalion. It said these typically occurred "in co-ordination with private security forces of palm oil



corporations, Honduran national police agents and other military units ... in what can only be characterised as death-squad activity."

[...] The UN working group on mercenaries described consistent reports of guards using illegal weapons to carry out with impunity human rights violations including killings, disappearances, forced evictions and sexual violence."

<https://www.hrw.org/news/2014/02/12/honduras-no-justice-wave-killings-over-land>  
*Honduras: No Justice for Wave of Killings Over Land Government Inaction Feeds Impunity in Bajo Aguán - February 12, 2014*  
 (Tegucigalpa) – Honduran authorities have failed to investigate properly a wave of killings and other abuses believed to be tied to land disputes in the Bajo Aguán region, Human Rights Watch said in a report released today.

The 72-page report, "There Are No Investigations Here: Impunity for Killings and Other Abuses in Bajo Aguán, Honduras" examines 29 homicides and two abductions in Bajo Aguán since 2009, as well as human rights violations by soldiers and police. Human Rights Watch found that prosecutors and police consistently failed to carry out prompt and thorough investigations into these crimes, a failure that Honduran public prosecutors, police, and military officials acknowledged in interviews.

[...] Not one of the 29 homicides documented by Human Rights Watch in Bajo Aguán has led to a conviction, according to information provided by government officials. Only one case went to trial – the November 2010 killing of five campesinos, or small-scale farmers. It was provisionally dismissed in January 2013, pending the discovery of more evidence, after the judge found insufficient grounds to proceed, and has not resumed.

The Bajo Aguán region of northern Honduras has been the setting for long-running, often violent land disputes, many stemming from changes to the country's agrarian law in 1992. Large tracts of territory in the region have been contested between campesino groups and agro-industrial businesses that mostly cultivate African palm oil. According to a report by the National Human Rights Commissioner of Honduras, 92 people were killed in the land disputes in Bajo Aguán from 2009 to 2012. While the majority of the victims have been campesinos, security guards employed by private firms have also been killed.

[...] The alleged involvement of security guards working for agro-industrial businesses in Bajo Aguán in abuses linked to land disputes prompted an investigation by the International Finance Corporation's (IFC) accountability mechanism – the Compliance Advisor/Ombudsman (CAO) – into the IFC's lending to Dinant Corporation.

The IFC, the private sector lending arm of the World Bank Group, has rules regarding its clients' hiring, deployment, and supervision of private security, particularly in the face of credible allegations of abuse. Dinant Corporation told Human Rights Watch it carries out internal investigations into all reports of abuse involving its personnel and cooperates fully with the authorities in relation to any criminal allegations.

The World Bank Group ombudsman's report, made public in January 2014, found serious problems with how the IFC staff had handled the situation, including underestimating risks related to security and land conflicts, and failing to undertake adequate due diligence even though the situation around the project and the risks had been raised publicly. Nor did IFC project staff inform other IFC specialists on such environmental and social risks about the

problems that they knew were occurring, the report concluded. The IFC has publicly acknowledged that there were shortcomings in the IFC's implementation of its own standards.”

[http://www.forest-trends.org/documents/files/doc\\_4081.pdf](http://www.forest-trends.org/documents/files/doc_4081.pdf)

*Community Forestry in Honduras: A Path towards Better Governance. Forest Trends, Information Brief # 8 - August 2013.*

The relationship between local communities and commercial forest extraction in Honduras goes back to early colonial times (Tucker 1992). Prior to the 1970s, however, local communities had no statutory rights to use forest resources for commercial purposes. It was only in 1974 that a new law (Decree 103) mandated the creation of the Social Forestry System (SFS), with the aim of engaging the rural population in forest resource use and protection (Utting 1993). Since then, Honduras has extensively promoted agroforestry cooperatives and other forms of CFEs.

[...] the SFS has existed for nearly four decades, and its mandate has been reconfirmed by successive legislative reforms, including the latest Forestry Law approved in 2007. Some of the first cooperatives are still functioning and new communities are constantly becoming involved. In spite of its problems, the SFS is one of the most enduring and successful examples of social forestry policy in Latin America.

[...] 2007- Approval of a new Forestry Law which reaffirms the SFS's legal mandate, eliminates restrictions on harvestable volume, and introduces procedures for granting long-term 'community forest management contracts' (of up to 40 years)

2009 - Beginning of ICF efforts to award community forest management contracts

May 2013 - 234 CFEs recognized by SFS, but only 83 have officially awarded use and management rights.

[...] A good number of CFEs in Honduras have been afflicted in varying degrees by mismanagement and corruption. In political-economic contexts molded around local power and hierarchical relations, it can be relatively easy for local elites to manipulate and dominate CFEs. As a result, there have been many cases of CFEs controlled by the wealthy at the expense of the less fortunate, with benefit distribution skewed along lines of socio-economic position and gender. In some instances, local timber merchants have been able to achieve a "covert privatization" of CFEs, similar to the outcome documented by Klooster (2003) in Mexico. For example, there have been a few cases around the Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve in which the degree of manipulation by timber traffickers has been so pervasive that local people speak of 'ghost' organizations: discredited and dysfunctional entities that exist only 'on paper' to facilitate timber laundering and other fraudulent activities by their bosses. Political patronage and hidden ties to power allow these practices to be carried out with impunity. On the other hand, in many CFEs throughout the country a lack of training has often led to poor bookkeeping and administrative mismanagement, creating confusion and suspicion even when corruption was not involved.

	<p>[...] Tenure security is a case in point. <b>Establishing secure tenure is widely recognized as a fundamental component for sustainable forest management and CFE success</b> (Tucker 1999, Pagdee et al. 2006, Larson et al. 2010). <b>Yet, community forestry in Honduras has been characterized by little or no de jure rights over forest areas.</b></p> <p>[...] Despite the efforts of the current ICF administration, after 40 years only 83 CFEs (out of 234) possess legally valid documents assigning them usufruct and management rights over specific forest areas, as shown in Table 4. <b>Most CFEs have only de facto rights derived by local recognition of their management and protection efforts, although such rights are at times strengthened by the existence of an approved management plan.”</b></p>		
From national CW RA: Info on illegal logging	Not available	-	-
<p><b>Conclusion on country context:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Honduras scores medium to low on most indicators reviewed in this context section such as stability, peace, freedom and governance and is considered a country with “Middle Warning” status on the Fragile States Index. Very serious human rights violations are reported in a general climate of crime and violence and intimidation by state and criminal actors. This affects in particular human rights defenders, Indigenous, peasant and Afro-descendant leaders involved in land disputes, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) activists, justice officials and journalists in retaliation for their work. A weak criminal justice system and corruption contributed to a climate of extensive impunity for these abuses. Children also experience high levels of violence. In particular the Bajo Aguán region of northern Honduras has been the setting for long-running, often violent land disputes. Illegal logging is reported as a major problem in Honduras and is connected to violent crime. Some positive developments are the creation in 2015 of the Protection Law for Human Rights Defenders, Journalists, Social Communicators and Justice Officials and a new Forest Law entered into force in 2007 together with the establishment of a new forest authority, called the Forest Conservation Institute in 2010. In 2013, Honduras became the first Latin American country to enter into VPA negotiations with the EU to combat illegal logging. Several Community-based Forest Enterprises (CFEs) have officially awarded use and management rights.</li> </ul>		Country	
<p><b>Indicator 2.1. The forest sector is not associated with violent armed conflict, including that which threatens national or regional security and/or linked to military control.</b></p> <p><b>Guidance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is the country covered by a UN security ban on exporting timber?</li> <li>Is the country covered by any other international ban on timber export?</li> <li>Are there individuals or entities involved in the forest sector that are facing UN sanctions?</li> </ul>			
<p>Compendium of United Nations Security Council Sanctions Lists: <a href="http://www.un.org">www.un.org</a></p> <p>Google: “Consolidated United Nations Security Council Sanctions List” for latest version. It is regularly updated.</p> <p>US AID: <a href="http://www.usaid.gov">www.usaid.gov</a></p> <p>Global Witness: <a href="http://www.globalwitness.org">www.globalwitness.org</a></p>	<p><a href="https://sccsanctions.un.org/fop/fop?xml=htdocs/resources/xml/en/consolidated.xml&amp;xslt=htdocs/resources/xsl/en/consolidated.xsl">https://sccsanctions.un.org/fop/fop?xml=htdocs/resources/xml/en/consolidated.xml&amp;xslt=htdocs/resources/xsl/en/consolidated.xsl</a></p> <p><i>Consolidated United Nations Security Council Sanctions List</i></p> <p>There is <b>no UN Security Council ban</b> on timber exports from Honduras.</p> <p>Honduras is <b>not covered by any other international ban on timber export.</b></p> <p>There are <b>no individuals or entities involved in the forest sector in Honduras that are facing UN sanctions.</b></p>	Country	Low risk
From national CW RA	Not available	-	-
<p><b>Guidance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is the country a source of conflict timber? If so, is it at the country level or only an issue in specific regions? If so – which regions?</li> <li>Is the conflict timber related to specific entities? If so, which entities or types of entities?</li> </ul>			

<p>Conflict Timber is defined by US AID as:  - conflict financed or sustained through the harvest and sale of timber (Type 1),  - conflict emerging as a result of competition over timber or other forest resources (Type 2).  <a href="http://www.usaid.gov">www.usaid.gov</a></p>	<p>No information on conflict timber in Honduras found.</p>	<p>Country</p>	<p>Low risk</p>
<p>Global Witness:  <a href="http://www.globalwitness.org/campaigns/environment/forests">www.globalwitness.org/campaigns/environment/forests</a></p>	<p><a href="https://www.globalwitness.org/en/countries/honduras/#more">https://www.globalwitness.org/en/countries/honduras/#more</a>  Honduras  Honduras is the third poorest country in Latin America. Its forests cover nearly half the country and are a hotbed of corruption and crime. Criminal activity in Honduras' forests is stripping the country of its natural wealth, deepening poverty in rural areas, and causing violent social unrest, as forest communities are pitted against timber gangs. Hondurans seeking to defend their rights to their forests and their land face alarmingly high levels of threats, intimidation, attacks and killings. Our 2013 Deadly Environment report found that Honduras was the second most deadly country on the planet to be an environmental or land defender, with 109 known killings between 2002 and 2013. We are monitoring this situation with a view to investigating the root causes of the violence."</p>	<p>Country</p>	<p>Low risk for conflict timber</p>
<p>Human Rights Watch: <a href="http://www.hrw.org/">http://www.hrw.org/</a></p>	<p><a href="https://www.hrw.org/news/2016/03/04/honduras-investigate-environmental-activists-killing">https://www.hrw.org/news/2016/03/04/honduras-investigate-environmental-activists-killing</a>  Honduras: Investigate Environmental Activist's Killing - Had Reported Being Followed and Threatened - March 4, 2016  "(Washington, DC) – Honduras should ensure that its investigation into the killing of the indigenous leader and environmental-rights activist Berta Cáceres is exhaustive and unbiased, Human Rights Watch said today.  In the early hours of March 3, 2016, gunmen broke into Cáceres's home in La Esperanza, Intibuca, and shot her dead, media accounts said. The killers escaped without being identified. Cáceres's family and colleagues have said they believe that she was murdered because of her work on behalf of indigenous and environmental rights.  [...] Cáceres, a member of the Lenca indigenous group, cofounded the Civic Council of Popular and Indigenous Organizations of Honduras (COPINH) and led a campaign against the construction of the Agua Zarca Dam on the Gualcarque River. The Chinese state-owned company Sinohydro, the world's largest dam builder, pulled out of the construction in 2013, publicly citing "ongoing community resistance and outrage."  <a href="https://www.hrw.org/news/2014/03/06/honduras-special-investigative-unit-bajo-aguan-crimes">https://www.hrw.org/news/2014/03/06/honduras-special-investigative-unit-bajo-aguan-crimes</a>  Honduras: Special Investigative Unit for Bajo Aguán Crimes - Transparent Investigations Critical to Victims' Families - March 6, 2014  "(Washington, DC) – The decision by Honduras's Attorney General's Office to create a special unit to investigate killings allegedly linked to land disputes in the Bajo Aguán region is an important step toward tackling widespread impunity there, Human Rights Watch said today.  Human Rights Watch called for such a unit in its February 2014 report titled "There Are No Investigations Here." Human Rights Watch documented the systemic failure of Honduran</p>	<p>Country</p>	<p>Low risk for conflict timber</p>

	<p>authorities to properly investigate a wave of killings and other abuses believed to be tied to land disputes in Bajo Aguán.</p> <p>[...] <b>The unit</b>, announced on February 27 by Attorney General Óscar Chinchilla, will consist of investigative experts, prosecutors, and members of the national police. It <b>will be responsible for investigating 147 homicides at its outset, and will pursue allegations that landowners in Bajo Aguán have been responsible for some crimes</b>, Chinchilla said. The director of the national police, Ramón Sabillón, pledged to carry out lawful and efficient investigations.</p> <p><b>The Bajo Aguán region of northern Honduras has been the setting for long running, often violent land disputes, many stemming from changes to the country's agrarian law in 1992.</b> Large tracts of territory in the region have been contested between groups of campesinos (small-scale farmers) and agro-industrial businesses that mostly cultivate African <b>palm oil</b>.”</p> <p><a href="https://www.hrw.org/news/2014/01/10/world-bank-group-inadequate-response-killings-land-grabs">https://www.hrw.org/news/2014/01/10/world-bank-group-inadequate-response-killings-land-grabs</a>  <i>World Bank Group: Inadequate Response to Killings, Land Grabs - Ombudsman Finds Honduras Palm Oil Investment Violates Key Policies - January 10, 2014</i>  (Washington, DC) – A report made public on January 10, 2014, by a World Bank Group ombudsman reinforces the need for proper oversight of its investments around the world, Human Rights Watch said today. The review concerned an investment in a company that was at the center of a spate of violence and killings in Honduras.</p> <p>The World Bank Group's Compliance Advisor Ombudsman (CAO), the independent accountability mechanism for its private lending arm, the <b>International Finance Corporation (IFC)</b>, concluded that <b>staff did not adequately assess and respond to risks of violence and forced evictions in the investment</b>, in violation of the organization's own rules. The palm oil and food company involved, <b>Corporacion Dinant, has already received US\$15 million of a US\$30 million IFC loan.</b></p> <p>[...] The CAO found that <b>IFC staff had underestimated risks related to security and land conflicts</b>, and that they did not undertake adequate due diligence even though the situation around the project and the risks had been raised publicly. Nor did IFC project staff inform other IFC specialists on such environmental and social risks about the problems that they knew were occurring.</p> <p>The investigation stemmed from allegations that Dinant conducted, facilitated, or supported forced evictions of farmers in Bajo Aguán, Honduras, and that <b>violence against farmers on and around Dinant plantations in the Bajo Aguán, including multiple killings, occurred because of inappropriate use of private and public security forces under Dinant's control or influence.</b>”</p> <p><a href="https://www.hrw.org/news/2013/12/19/honduras-accusations-military-endanger-activist">https://www.hrw.org/news/2013/12/19/honduras-accusations-military-endanger-activist</a>  <i>Honduras: Accusations by Military Endanger Activist - Government Should Repudiate Colonel's Claims - December 19, 2013</i>  (Washington, DC) – The Honduran government is putting human rights activists at risk by failing to repudiate dangerous remarks by a senior military officer, Human Rights Watch said today. <b>An army colonel recently claimed that Annie Bird, co-director of the US-based</b></p>	Country	Low risk for conflict timber
		Country	Low risk for conflict timber

	<p>nongovernmental organization Rights Action, was working to destabilize the Bajo Aguán region, where land disputes have led to violence.</p> <p>The commander of Operation Xatruch III, a military-police task force based in the Colón province, which includes Bajo Aguán, publicly accused Bird of destabilizing the area by “questioning the methods of the Honduran justice system” and making false claims about security forces operations. On December 12, 2013, the newspaper La Tribuna quoted Col. German Alfaro Escalante as saying: “We are in the process of investigating a complaint against a supposed American named Annie Bird, who is going around doing destabilizing work here in the Aguán sector, meeting with various campesino leaders.” Alfaro’s comments have been reproduced in national media, accompanied by photos of Bird, a US citizen.</p> <p>“In Honduras, where rights advocates and community leaders have been assaulted and even killed for their work, the colonel’s accusations show a reckless disregard for a longtime activist’s safety,” said José Miguel Vivanco, Americas director at Human Rights Watch. “President Porfirio Lobo and the defense minister need to make clear that the military has no business investigating complaints against activists, let alone smearing them in the media.”</p> <p>La Tribuna reported that Col. Alfaro said that Bird had pressured campesinos (small-scale farmers) in the region to rebel against security forces.</p> <p>The Bajo Aguán region of northern Honduras has been the setting for long-running, often violent, land disputes, many stemming from changes to the country’s agrarian law in 1992. Large tracts of territory in the region have been contested between campesino groups and agro-industrial businesses, which mostly cultivate African palm oil. According to a report by the National Human Rights Commissioner of Honduras, 92 people were killed in the land disputes in Bajo Aguán from 2009 through 2012.</p>	Country	Low risk for conflict timber
<p>World Resources Institute: Governance of Forests Initiative Indicator Framework (Version 1).  <a href="http://pdf.wri.org/working_papers/gfi_tenure_indicators_sep09.pdf">http://pdf.wri.org/working_papers/gfi_tenure_indicators_sep09.pdf</a>          Now: PROFOR  <a href="http://www.profor.info/node/1998">http://www.profor.info/node/1998</a></p>	<p>This work resulted in a publication: Assessing and Monitoring Forest Governance: A user’s guide to a diagnostic tool (available on this page) published by PROFOR in June 2012.          This tool has not yet been applied to Honduras.</p>	Country	-
<p>Amnesty International Annual Report: The state of the world’s human rights -information on key human rights issues, including: freedom of expression; international justice; corporate accountability; the death penalty; and reproductive rights.  <a href="http://www.amnesty.org">http://www.amnesty.org</a></p>	<p>No information on conflict timber in Honduras found.</p>	Country	Low risk
<p>World Bank: Worldwide Governance Indicators - the WGI’s report aggregate and individual governance indicators for 213 economies (most recently for 2004–2014), for six dimensions of governance: Voice and Accountability; Political Stability and Absence of Violence; Government Effectiveness; Regulatory Quality; Rule of Law; Control of Corruption.</p>	<p><a href="http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#reports">http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#reports</a>          In 2017 (latest available year) Honduras scores 28 for Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism (the scores range from 0 (lowest rank) to 100 (highest rank) with higher values corresponding to better outcomes).</p>	Country	Specified risk

<a href="http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wqi/index.aspx#home">http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wqi/index.aspx#home</a>			
Greenpeace: <a href="http://www.greenpeace.org">www.greenpeace.org</a> (Search for 'conflict timber [country]')	No information on conflict timber in Honduras found.	Country	Low risk
CIFOR: <a href="http://www.cifor.org/">http://www.cifor.org/</a> <a href="http://www.cifor.org/publications/Corporate/FactSheet/forests_conflict.htm">http://www.cifor.org/publications/Corporate/FactSheet/forests_conflict.htm</a>	No information on conflict timber in Honduras found.	Country	Low risk
(Google the terms '[country]' and one of following terms or in combination 'conflict timber', 'illegal logging')	<p><a href="https://www.bbc.com/news/science-environment-25960481">https://www.bbc.com/news/science-environment-25960481</a> Drug trafficking is speeding deforestation in Central America McGrath, January 2014</p> <p>“A new report says that drug smuggling in Central America is rapidly increasing rates of deforestation. Remote forests in Honduras and Guatemala are being cut down to facilitate landing strips for the transportation of narcotics. The scientists believe the influx of drug cash encourages ranchers, timber traffickers and oil palm growers to expand their activities. The research has been published in the journal Science. Drugs have been smuggled through Central America for decades, with marijuana and cocaine from countries like Colombia heading for lucrative markets in major US cities. But according to the researchers, the importance of the area as a route for trafficking has increased significantly over the past seven years after a crackdown on the narcotics trade in Mexico. This prompted drug traders to move their operations into more remote areas in countries like Honduras, Guatemala and Nicaragua. The problems caused by the narcotics trade usually commence with the building of clandestine roads and airstrips in remote forests. The number of drug-related landing strips prompted Unesco to declare the Rio Platano biosphere reserve in Honduras a "world heritage in danger," in 2011. The number of larger than expected forest clearings in eastern Honduras, indicating a connection to drug trafficking.</p> <p>In both Honduras and Guatemala, these forested areas are often poorly governed. With the influx of new cash and weapons, local ranchers, oil-palm growers and land speculators are emboldened to greatly expand their activities. Conservation groups are threatened and state prosecutors are bribed to look the other way, says the report. The drug dealers themselves often see advantages in converting the forests into agricultural land. Buying and clearing the forests helps launder profits, and the traffickers usually have enough political influence to ensure their titles to the land are not contested. Through this process, the "improved" land can then be sold on to corporate concerns. In this way, what was once forest is permanently lost to agriculture. The researchers believe that the attempts by the authorities to declare a "war on drugs" have merely pushed the traffickers into other remote areas, exacerbating pressures on vulnerable and ecologically important forests.”</p>	Country	Specified risk
		Rio Platano biosphere reserve and Eastern Honduras	Specified risk



From national CW RA	Not available.	-	-	
<b>Conclusion on indicator 2.1:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Despite news from 2014 published by the BBC reported that timber from remote forests was cut and used by drug traffickers to build landing strips for the transportation of narcotics, no information was found on Honduras as a source of conflict timber and the forest sector is not associated with any violent armed conflict, although there are very serious human rights violations associated with the forest sector (these are addressed under indicator 2.3) There is no UN security ban, other ban or UN sanction.</li> </ul> <p><b>The following 'low risk' thresholds apply:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The area under assessment is not a source of conflict timber<sup>7</sup>; AND</li> <li>(2) The country is not covered by a UN security ban on exporting timber; AND</li> <li>(3) The country is not covered by any other international ban on timber export; AND</li> <li>(4) Operators in the area under assessment are not involved in conflict timber supply/trade; AND</li> <li>(5) Other available evidence does not challenge 'low risk' designation.</li> </ol>		Country	Low risk	
<b>Indicator 2.2. Labour rights are respected including rights as specified in ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at work.</b>				
<b>Guidance</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Are the social rights covered by the relevant legislation and enforced in the country or area concerned? (refer to category 1)</li> <li>Are rights like freedom of association and collective bargaining upheld?</li> <li>Is there evidence confirming absence of compulsory and/or forced labour?</li> <li>Is there evidence confirming absence of discrimination in respect of employment and/or occupation, and/or gender?</li> <li>Is there evidence confirming absence of child labour?</li> <li>Is the country signatory to the relevant ILO Conventions?</li> <li>Is there evidence that any groups (including women) feel adequately protected related to the rights mentioned above?</li> <li>Are any violations of labour rights limited to specific sectors?</li> </ul>				
<b>general sources from FSC-PRO-60-002a V1-0 EN</b>		<b>information found and specific sources</b>	<b>scale of risk assessment</b>	<b>risk indication</b>
Status of ratification of fundamental ILO conventions: <a href="http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11001:0::NO::">http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11001:0::NO::</a> C29 Forced Labour Convention, 1930 C87 Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 C98 Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 C100 Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 C105 Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 C111 Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 C138 Minimum Age Convention, 1973 C182 Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999		<a href="http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11200:0::NO:11200:P11200_COUNTRY_ID:102675">http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11200:0::NO:11200:P11200_COUNTRY_ID:102675</a> Honduras ratified all 8 ILO Core conventions and the status of the ratified Conventions is: "in force". The minimum age specified for the C138 Minimum Age Convention, 1973, is 14 years.  <a href="http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3254474:NO">http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3254474:NO</a> <i>Observation (CEACR) - adopted 2015, published 105th ILC session (2016)</i> <i>Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) - Honduras (Ratification: 1980)</i> "The Committee notes the observations of the Honduran National Business Council (COHEP), received on 28 August and 24 September 2015, supported by the International Organisation of Employers (IOE).	Country	Low risk

<sup>7</sup> "Conflict timber" limited to include "timber that has been traded at some point in the chain of custody by armed groups, be they rebel factions or regular soldiers, or by a civilian administration involved in armed conflict or its representatives, either to perpetuate conflict or take advantage of conflict situations for personal gain - conflict timber is not necessarily illegal. Please refer to FSC-PRO-60-002a V1-0.



	<p>Article 1 of the Convention. National policy and application of the Convention in practice. In its previous comments, the Committee noted the measures taken to combat child labour, particularly in the context of the implementation of the Plan of Action for the Elimination of Child Labour (2008–15), and their results. <b>The Committee also noted the Government's indication that 122 labour inspectors distributed among 17 regional offices are responsible for child labour, but that no violations had been reported in this field despite the high percentage of children working under the minimum age.</b> The Committee requested the Government to take practical measures to reinforce the action of the labour inspectorate to prevent and combat child labour.</p> <p>The Committee notes the joint observations of the COHEP and the IOE according to which new legislation on labour inspection is under discussion with the social partners with a view to remedying the inadequate numbers and lack of specialization, for example in the field of child labour, of labour inspectors in the Secretariat of Labour and Social Security. The Government indicates that the inspection and information services reported 170 inspections and 60 violations in the Department of Women and Young Workers at the central and regional levels in 2014, as well as 48 inspections in the central office between January and June 2015. <b>However, the Committee notes with concern that, among the violations reported, the labour inspectorate has not reported violations relating to the Code for Children and Young Persons and the Regulations on child labour.</b> Furthermore, with regard to the measures adopted in the context of the Plan of Action for the Elimination of Child Labour, the Committee notes the Government's indication that the activities covered by the Plan of Action have been incorporated into the public policy, entitled "Roadmap to make Honduras a country free from child labour". The Committee also notes that the Government has commenced work on the preparation of a new National Plan of Action for the Elimination of Child Labour 2016–20. It further notes that, in accordance with the revision of the Code for Children and Young Persons through Decree No. 35 2013 of 6 September 2013, new section 128 has extended the coverage of labour inspectors, who henceforth cover any workplace, including homes. However, it notes that, <b>according to the household survey conducted by the National Statistical Institute in 2014, a total of 379,598 children between the ages of 5 and 17 years are engaged in work, or 15.3 per cent, which constitutes an increase in relation to 2013, when there were 328,000 working children.</b> Noting the information on the extension of the coverage of labour inspectors, as envisaged in the Code for Children and Young Persons, <b>the Committee requests the Government to take the necessary measures for the adaptation and reinforcement of the capacities of the labour inspection services so as to ensure that the protection afforded by the Convention also covers children working in the informal economy.</b> Further noting that new legislation on labour inspection is under preparation, it requests the Government to provide information on the progress achieved in this regard. The Committee also requests the Government to continue providing information on the manner in which the Convention is applied in practice, supported by statistics on work by children under 14 years of age, extracts from the reports of the labour inspection services and information on the number and nature of violations reported and the penalties imposed. Finally, it requests the</p>	Country	Specified risk for child labour
		Country	Specified risk for child labour
		Country	Specified risk for child labour

	<p>Government to provide information on the implementation of the Plan of Action for the Elimination of Child Labour 2016–20, once it has been adopted.</p> <p>Articles 2(1) and (4). Scope of application and minimum age for admission to employment or work. The Committee noted previously that, under the terms of section 32(2) of the Labour Code, the authorities responsible for supervising work by persons under 14 years of age may authorize them to engage in an economic activity if they consider it indispensable for their subsistence or that of their parents or brothers and sisters, and provided that it does not prevent them from attending compulsory schooling. It also noted that, under the terms of section 2(1) of the Labour Code, agricultural and stock-raising undertakings that do not permanently employ more than 10 workers are excluded from the scope of the Labour Code. It also noted that, in accordance with sections 4 to 6, the Regulations on child labour of 2001 only apply to contractual labour relations. The Government indicated in this regard that a draft revision of the Labour Code had been prepared containing provisions to bring the national labour legislation into conformity with the international Conventions ratified by Honduras. The Committee requested the Government to take the necessary measures to bring the national legislation into conformity with the Convention.</p> <p>The Committee notes the Government’s indication that the harmonization of the Labour Code has been underway since 2004. The Committee recalls that, under the terms of Article 2(1) of the Convention, no one under the age specified shall be admitted to employment or work in any occupation, subject to the exemption set out in Articles 4 to 8 of the Convention. It also recalls that the Convention applies to all branches of economic activity and covers all types of employment or work, whether or not they are performed within the framework of an employment relationship or a labour contract, and whether or not the employment or work is paid. Observing that the Government has been referring to the revision of the Labour Code for over ten years, the Committee once again urges the Government to take the necessary measures to bring the Labour Code and the 2001 Regulations on child labour into conformity with the Code for Children and Young Persons of 1996 so as to ensure that no child under 14 years of age is authorized to work, including children working in agricultural and stock-raising undertakings which do not permanently employ more than ten workers, and those who work on their own account. It once again requests the Government to provide information on the progress achieved in this respect.”</p> <p><a href="http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3254466:NO">http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3254466:NO</a></p> <p><i>Observation (CEACR) - adopted 2015, published 105th ILC session (2016)</i>  <i>Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) - Honduras (Ratification: 2001)</i>  “2. Indigenous children. Further to its previous comments, the Committee notes the Government’s indication that a study on indigenous children was prepared jointly with UNICEF in 2013. However, the Government does not provide any information in its report on the findings of the study, nor on the measures adopted to protect indigenous children from the worst forms of child labour. The Committee notes that, according to its concluding</p>	Country	Specified risk for child labour
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	<p>observations of 2015 (CRC/C/HND/CO/4-5, paragraph 77), the CRC expresses concern at the persistent practice of child labour, including its worst forms, among children of indigenous and African extraction. Recalling that the children of indigenous peoples are often the victims of exploitation, which takes on very diverse forms, and that these children are particularly exposed to the risk of becoming engaged in the worst forms of child labour, the Committee once again requests the Government to intensify its efforts to protect these children from the worst forms of child labour. In this regard, it requests the Government to take the necessary measures and to provide information on the results achieved in this field, particularly in the context of the study conducted with UNICEF.”</p> <p><a href="http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3190016:NO">http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3190016:NO</a></p> <p><i>Observation (CEACR) - adopted 2014, published 104th ILC session (2015)</i>  <i>Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87)</i>  <i>- Honduras (Ratification: 1956)</i></p> <p>“The Committee notes the observations of the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) of 2013 and received on 1 September 2014 as well as the observations of Education International (EI), received on 10 September 2014. The Committee requests the Government to provide its comments in this respect and emphasizes that these observations refer to assassinations and threats against trade union leaders and members. It notes that the information from the Office of the Public Prosecutor transmitted by the Government refers to eight murders of union leaders or members and to one offence of threats carried out. The ITUC also reports on the assassination of the father of the union leader, Víctor Crespo (who himself received death threats and had to go into exile). The Committee expresses its deep concern at these crimes and draws the Government’s attention to the principle that the rights of workers’ and employers’ organizations can only be exercised in a climate free from violence, pressure and threat, and in which there is full respect for human rights; it is incumbent on the Government to ensure respect of these principles. The Committee requests the Government to provide information on the development of criminal proceedings and firmly hopes that penalties proportional to the seriousness of the crimes will be imposed on the perpetrators of murders and threats against union leaders.</p> <p>[...]The Committee also notes the observations on the application of the Convention made by the General Confederation of Workers (CGT) reporting a deterioration of working conditions and the rise of the use of precarious contracts, making the exercise of the right of association almost impossible. The Committee requests the Government to submit these matters to the tripartite dialogue.</p> <p>[...]Article 2 et seq. of the Convention relating to trade union establishment, autonomy and activities. The Committee recalls that for many years it has referred to the need to amend several provisions of the Labour Code to bring them into line with the Convention. The Committee’s comments referred to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-the exclusion from the scope of the Labour Code, and consequently from the rights and guarantees of the Convention, of workers in agricultural and stock-raising enterprises</li> </ul>	Country	Specified risk for child labour for children of indigenous peoples and Afro-Honduran children
	<p>“The Committee notes the observations of the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) of 2013 and received on 1 September 2014 as well as the observations of Education International (EI), received on 10 September 2014. The Committee requests the Government to provide its comments in this respect and emphasizes that these observations refer to assassinations and threats against trade union leaders and members. It notes that the information from the Office of the Public Prosecutor transmitted by the Government refers to eight murders of union leaders or members and to one offence of threats carried out. The ITUC also reports on the assassination of the father of the union leader, Víctor Crespo (who himself received death threats and had to go into exile). The Committee expresses its deep concern at these crimes and draws the Government’s attention to the principle that the rights of workers’ and employers’ organizations can only be exercised in a climate free from violence, pressure and threat, and in which there is full respect for human rights; it is incumbent on the Government to ensure respect of these principles. The Committee requests the Government to provide information on the development of criminal proceedings and firmly hopes that penalties proportional to the seriousness of the crimes will be imposed on the perpetrators of murders and threats against union leaders.</p> <p>[...]The Committee also notes the observations on the application of the Convention made by the General Confederation of Workers (CGT) reporting a deterioration of working conditions and the rise of the use of precarious contracts, making the exercise of the right of association almost impossible. The Committee requests the Government to submit these matters to the tripartite dialogue.</p> <p>[...]Article 2 et seq. of the Convention relating to trade union establishment, autonomy and activities. The Committee recalls that for many years it has referred to the need to amend several provisions of the Labour Code to bring them into line with the Convention. The Committee’s comments referred to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-the exclusion from the scope of the Labour Code, and consequently from the rights and guarantees of the Convention, of workers in agricultural and stock-raising enterprises</li> </ul>	Country	Specified risk for freedom of association
	<p>[...]The Committee also notes the observations on the application of the Convention made by the General Confederation of Workers (CGT) reporting a deterioration of working conditions and the rise of the use of precarious contracts, making the exercise of the right of association almost impossible. The Committee requests the Government to submit these matters to the tripartite dialogue.</p> <p>[...]Article 2 et seq. of the Convention relating to trade union establishment, autonomy and activities. The Committee recalls that for many years it has referred to the need to amend several provisions of the Labour Code to bring them into line with the Convention. The Committee’s comments referred to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-the exclusion from the scope of the Labour Code, and consequently from the rights and guarantees of the Convention, of workers in agricultural and stock-raising enterprises</li> </ul>	Country	Specified risk for freedom of association
	<p>[...]Article 2 et seq. of the Convention relating to trade union establishment, autonomy and activities. The Committee recalls that for many years it has referred to the need to amend several provisions of the Labour Code to bring them into line with the Convention. The Committee’s comments referred to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-the exclusion from the scope of the Labour Code, and consequently from the rights and guarantees of the Convention, of workers in agricultural and stock-raising enterprises</li> </ul>	Country	Specified risk for freedom of association

	<p>which do not permanently employ more than ten workers (section 2(1) of the Labour Code);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-the prohibition of more than one trade union in a single enterprise, institution or establishment (section 472 of the Labour Code);</li> <li>-the requirement of more than 30 workers to establish a trade union (section 475 of the Labour Code);</li> <li>-the requirement that the officers of a trade union, federation or confederation must be of Honduran nationality (sections 510(a) and 541(a) of the Labour Code), be engaged in the corresponding activity (sections 510(c) and 541(c) of the Labour Code), and be able to read and write (sections 510(d) and 541(d) of the Labour Code);</li> <li>-the ban on strikes being called by federations and confederations (section 537 of the Labour Code); the requirement of a two-thirds majority of the votes of the total membership of the trade union organization in order to call a strike (sections 495 and 563 of the Labour Code); the authority of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security to end disputes in oil production, refining, transport and distribution services (section 555(2) of the Labour Code); the need for government authorization or a six-month period of notice for any suspension or stoppage of work in public services that does not depend directly or indirectly on the State (section 558 of the Labour Code); the referral to compulsory arbitration, without the possibility of calling a strike for as long as the arbitration award is in force (two years), of collective disputes in public services that are not essential in the strict sense of the term (that is services the interruption of which would endanger the life, personal safety or health of the whole or part of the population (sections 554(2) and (7), 820 and 826 of the Labour Code)).</li> </ul> <p>The Committee welcomes the fact that the Government extended the mandate of the direct contacts mission that took place in Honduras between 21 and 25 April 2014 in relation to the application of the Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98), so as to include issues raised by the Committee of Experts within the framework of the Convention.</p> <p>The Committee welcomes that a technical committee under the Ministry of Labour and Social Security formulated a proposal to reform 13 sections of the Labour Code to align it with the Convention and that the proposal included the technical assistance of the Office and was transmitted to the Economic and Social Council for discussion and adoption taking into account the recommendations of the Committee of Experts. The Committee notes, however, that a roadmap was also established providing for the presentation and adoption of the reform by National Congress in September 2014, which did not take place.</p> <p>The Committee hopes that all the initiatives referred to by the Government will allow the legislation to be aligned with the requirements of the Convention. The Committee expresses the firm hope that, with technical assistance from the Office, and in full consultation with the social partners, the Government will take all necessary steps to submit a draft reform of the Labour Code to National Congress to align it with the Convention. The Committee trusts that, in that process, all the issues it has raised will be taken into account. It requests the Government to provide information on any measures taken in this regard in its next report and firmly hopes to be able to note progress in the very near future.”</p>		
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		Country	Specified risk for the right to organise and collective bargaining

	<p>with the objective of placing such organizations under the control of employers or employers' organizations. The Committee again requested the Government, in consultation with the social partners, to take the necessary steps to these ends. The Committee notes that the Government's proposal submitted to the Social and Economic Council in 2014 addresses this request.</p> <p>Article 6. Right of public servants not engaged in the administration of the State to bargain collectively. In its previous comments the Committee pointed out that, although Article 6 of the Convention allows public servants engaged in the administration of the State to be excluded from the Convention's coverage, other categories of workers must be able to enjoy the guarantees laid down in the Convention and thus bargain collectively for their conditions of employment, including pay. The Committee asked the Government to take the necessary steps to amend sections 534 and 536 of the Labour Code barring unions of public employees from submitting lists of claims or signing collective agreements. The Committee again asked the Government to take the necessary measures to amend the legislation to take account to the abovementioned principle.</p> <p>The Committee noted in its previous observation the discussion held in the Committee on the Application of Standards in June 2013 in which that Committee, after noting that the authorities were working on a bill and proposal of a partial reform of the Labour Code with the technical assistance of the ILO and taking into account the recommendations of the Committee of Experts, emphasized the importance of ensuring that the reform process was carried out in consultation with all the workers' and employers' organizations concerned and expressed the firm hope that the above bills would be submitted in the near future to the legislative authorities. The Committee on the Application of Standards requested the Government to accept a direct contacts mission to ensure the full application of the Convention and to establish a tripartite dialogue to overcome the problems noted. The Committee notes the report of the direct contacts mission carried out in Honduras on 21 and 25 April 2014 and appreciates that the Government included in the mission's mandate questions not only under this Convention but also under the Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87).</p> <p>The Committee wishes to emphasize the conclusions of the direct contacts mission on the context and difficulties in industrial relations and the need to promote social dialogue through the Economic and Social Council (CES), which is a tripartite body: [...] The mission notes that the confidence of the trade unions in the Government has diminished over recent years, owing to a long dispute between the authorities and teaching sector organizations which resulted in legislative amendments without consultation, penalties imposed on many teachers, and a unilateral restructuring of vocational colleges. The mission is not dealing with this dispute (the trade unions submitted a complaint before another ILO body: the Committee on Freedom of Association (CFA)). Nevertheless, this dispute and its particular details including decisions and laws which were not subject to consultation, and measures against teachers' colleges, and their leaders and members, have dramatically degraded the climate of confidence between the trade unions and the Government.</p>	Country	Specified risk for the right to organise and collective bargaining
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	<p>[...] In addition, <b>the trade unions report a high level of corruption in labour inspection</b> and, as discussed with various authorities, the mission suggests that an ILO audit should be carried out which includes a technical diagnosis of the functioning of labour inspection and also handles complaints of corruption, with a view to taking relevant corrective measures.</p> <p>[...] The Committee recalls that the issues in question relate to fundamental rights and pose no technical difficulties, and therefore – taking into account that according to the <b>statement in the mission’s report that “both the Government and the social partners share the objective of bringing the national legislation fully into line with Conventions Nos 87 and 98”</b> – it is incumbent on the authorities to take all necessary measures so that together with the most representative workers’ organizations it fulfils the recommendations of the 2013 Committee on the Application of Standards and introduces the requested reforms into the legislation. <b>The Committee notes that the CES roadmap sets out the discussion and adoption of the legal reforms by the National Congress in September 2014 and, given the delay, urges the Government to take all necessary measures to that end and expresses the firm hope that concrete progress will be noted in the near future, bearing in mind the far-reaching importance of the pending legislative questions.”</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3190405:NO">http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3190405:NO</a>  <i>Observation (CEACR) - adopted 2014, published 104th ILC session (2015)</i>  <i>Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100) - Honduras (Ratification: 1956)</i>  “The Committee notes the observations from the General Confederation of Workers (CGT), received 1 September 2014, and the Government’s reply.  Articles 1 and 2 of the Convention. <b>Wage gap.</b> The Committee notes that, according to the CGT, <b>there is a wide gender wage gap and, where women occupy higher-level posts, they are paid less.</b> The Committee notes that, according to data from the National Institute of Statistics, <b>the gender gap in total national average earnings was 5 per cent in 2012 and almost 7 per cent in 2013.</b> Nevertheless, <b>if the gender wage gap is examined in terms of branches of activity</b> (taking particular account of the fact that minimum wages are fixed for each branch of activity or geographical area), <b>that difference is much more pronounced in certain cases.</b> For example, <b>the difference in average earnings is 14.67 per cent in agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing; 45.24 per cent in manufacturing; 37.14 per cent in commerce and the hotel industry; 30.72 per cent in communal and social services; and 63.87 per cent among transport drivers.</b> The gap is narrower in high-skill sectors (10 per cent for professional staff and technicians). The Committee previously noted, in the context of its examination of the application of the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111), the <b>low labour force participation rate for women and the pronounced gender-based occupational segregation in both urban and rural areas.</b></p> <p>[...] Article 1. <b>Work of equal value.</b> The Committee has been referring for years (since before 2003) to the need to amend section 44 of the Act on equal opportunities for women (LIOM), which provides for the payment of equal wages for equal work. The Committee notes the Government’s indication in its report that the Under-Ministry for Inclusion and Development has taken measures to enable the Gender Committee in the National</p>	Country	Specified risk for the right to organise and collective bargaining
		Country	Low risk for equal remuneration



	<p>Congress to revise and submit proposals for amendments relating to gender, equality, equity and discrimination in employment. Moreover, the National Women’s Institute has concluded an agreement with the Ministry of Labour and Social Security to promote amendments to the Labour Code to eliminate any discriminatory provisions. The Committee recalls that the concept of “work of equal value” lies at the heart of the fundamental right of equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value, and the promotion of equality. <b>The concept of “work of equal value” is fundamental to tackling occupational sex segregation, which characterizes the labour market in Honduras, as it permits a broad scope of comparison including, but going beyond, equal remuneration for “equal”, “the same” or “similar” work, and also encompasses work of an entirely different nature which is nevertheless of equal value</b> (see General Survey, 2012, paragraph 673). <b>The Committee urges the Government to take concrete steps towards amending in the very near future section 44 of the Act on equal opportunities for women (LIOM), so as to incorporate the principle of equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value.</b> The Committee asks the Government to provide information on any developments in this respect. It encourages the Government, if it so wishes, to request ILO technical assistance in this respect.”</p> <p><a href="http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3190313:NO">http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3190313:NO</a>  <i>Direct Request (CEACR) - adopted 2014, published 104th ILC session (2015)</i>  <i>Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100) - Honduras (Ratification: 1956)</i></p> <p>Article 3. <b>Objective job evaluation.</b> The Committee notes the Government’s indication that individualized evaluations have been carried out in each Secretariat of State and all staff members in all departments have been evaluated to verify that they have a suitable profile and that there is no disparity in pay for posts with equal responsibility. <b>The Committee notes from the documentation provided, that the Government refers to performance appraisal, which is aimed at evaluating how workers carry out their tasks. The Committee emphasizes that this is different from objective job evaluation, the objective of which is to measure the relative value of jobs with different content on the basis of the work to be performed. Objective job evaluation is concerned with evaluating the job and not the individual worker</b> (see General Survey on the fundamental Conventions, 2012, paragraph 696). In order to facilitate the application of the principle of equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value, the <b>Committee asks the Government to take steps to adopt a mechanism for objective job evaluation</b> that makes it possible to measure and compare the relative value of jobs on the basis of objective, and non discriminatory criteria that are free from gender bias, such as skills, effort, responsibility and conditions of work. The Committee asks the Government to provide information on any developments in this respect.</p> <p><a href="http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3147393:NO">http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3147393:NO</a>  <i>Direct Request (CEACR) - adopted 2013, published 103rd ILC session (2014)</i></p>	Country	Specified risk for equal remuneration
		Country	Specified risk for equal remuneration



	<p><i>Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111) - Honduras (Ratification: 1960)</i></p> <p><b>Gender equality.</b> With regard to the implementation of the II Gender Equality and Equity Plan of Honduras 2010–22 (IPIEGH), the Committee notes the registration rates in the National Employment Service of Honduras (SENAEH), disaggregated by sex and by region, and the rates of participation in the training activities provided by the Honduran Association of Enterprises in Export Zones, disaggregated by sex. The Committee also notes the measures adopted in the context of the gender equity policy of the Secretariat for Agriculture and Stock-Raising for the rural sector. <b>Nevertheless, according to the statistics, the participation of women in the labour market continues to be significantly low (70.4 per cent for men and 34.9 per cent for women), with clear occupational segregation by sex in both urban and rural areas. Furthermore, the number of property titles granted to women in rural areas continues to be considerably lower than for men.</b> The Committee observes that the information provided by the Government does not provide a basis for determining specifically the results which have been obtained up to now or the impact of the measures taken in reducing gender discrimination and increasing the labour market participation of women.</p> <p>[...] <b>Indigenous women.</b> The Committee notes the measures adopted by the Government for the development of indigenous peoples, including support measures for indigenous students and measures to contribute to the socio-economic development of Garifuna communities. The Committee also notes the granting of legal personality to Lenca women and the awareness-raising activities for Lenca women on the IPIEGH. The Committee requests the Government to provide specific information on the impact of all the measures adopted and referred to by the Government in its report in improving education and vocational training and increasing the labour market participation of indigenous and Afro-Honduran women. Please also provide information on the measures adopted by the Secretariat for Indigenous and Afro-Honduran Peoples (SEDINAFROH) to promote the inclusion of indigenous and Afro-Honduran women in the labour market, including through their traditional activities."</p>	Country	Specified risk for discrimination of women in the labour market
<p>ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. Country reports.  <a href="http://www.ilo.org/declaration/lang--en/index.htm">http://www.ilo.org/declaration/lang--en/index.htm</a>          (Search for 'racial discrimination', 'child labour', 'forced labour', 'gender equality', 'freedom of association')</p>	<p><a href="http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_489520.pdf">http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_norm/---relconf/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_489520.pdf</a></p> <p>378th Report of the Committee on Freedom of Association - 11 June 2016 CASE NO. 3032 INTERIM REPORT Complaint against the Government of Honduras</p> <p>"The Committee recalls that, in the present case, <b>the complaints form part of a long dispute between teachers' organizations and the Government, which gave rise to protests and strikes during the period from 2010 to 2013, caused by the suspension of the economic regime set forth in the Honduran Teachers' Statute and the delays in the payment of salaries in arrears, among other factors.</b> Further, the Committee recalls that the allegations still pending in this case relate to: (1) <b>the death of a trade unionist on 18 March 2011, while she was participating in a peaceful demonstration;</b> (2) the legal proceedings instituted against <b>24 teachers</b> for the crimes of sedition and unlawful association, and their <b>arrest while participating in a peaceful demonstration;</b> (3) the <b>exclusion of teachers' organizations from the higher level authority of the administration of the INPREMA;</b> (4) the suspension of</p>	Country	Specified risk for freedom of association



	Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), the continuing high rates of child labour and the inability of the labour inspectorate to identify cases of child labour.” (p. 16-17)		
<p>Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women  <a href="http://www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/cedaw/pages/cedawindex.aspx">http://www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/cedaw/pages/cedawindex.aspx</a>  <i>(Use the link to ‘Key documents’ on the left-hand side. Go to “concluding observations” and search for country or right top select country click on CEDAW treaty, click on latest reporting period and select concluding observations”)</i></p>	<p><a href="http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/TreatyBodyExternal/Countries.aspx?CountryCode=HND&amp;Lang=EN">http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/TreatyBodyExternal/Countries.aspx?CountryCode=HND&amp;Lang=EN</a>  The last concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on Honduras date 18 August 2007. <b>Outdated.</b></p> <p><a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N16/402/87/PDF/N1640287.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N16/402/87/PDF/N1640287.pdf?OpenElement</a>  <i>Concluding observations on the combined seventh and eighth periodic reports of Honduras – November 2016</i>  “D. Principal areas of concern and recommendations  Employment 34. The Committee reiterates its concern about the <b>disproportionately high unemployment rate among women, their concentration in low-paid jobs in the informal labour sector and persistent horizontal and vertical occupational segregation.</b> It notes with concern:  (a) The lack of targeted measures to facilitate the entry of women into the formal labour sector;  (b) The <b>persistent gender wage gap, job insecurity linked to illegal testing for pregnancy and HIV without women’s informed consent in hiring and jobretaining procedures in the maquila industry, inadequate working conditions, mainly in the maquila industry, and situations of child labour;</b>  (c) The <b>lack of regulations on decent working conditions and labour rights to protect women from exploitative labour practices, including domestic work in private homes;</b>  (d) The absence of information on labour inspections in industries and private households in which women are predominantly employed, and reports of violence and sexual harassment against women in the workplace; CEDAW/C/HND/CO/7-8 12/18 16-20853  (e) <b>Exploitation of women in the agro-industrial sector in the south of the State party, where they are exposed to dangerous chemicals and pesticides harmful to their health, especially their reproductive health.</b>”</p> <p><a href="http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CEDAW/Shared%20Documents/HND/INT_CEDAW_NGO_HND_23203_E.pdf">http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CEDAW/Shared%20Documents/HND/INT_CEDAW_NGO_HND_23203_E.pdf</a>  <i>Submission from the Women’s and feminist movement in Honduras members of the CEDAW Platform – 2 March 2016</i>  “In paragraph 155 of the report, the Honduran State expresses that the National Agrarian Institute issued resolutions of expropriation and recovery in 210 cases; however, it is well known that <b>86% of rural women lack land and that Indigenous/Afro-descendants are perpetually discriminated against, criminalized, evicted and murdered.</b> (p. 2)</p>	<p>Country</p> <p>South of Honduras</p> <p>Country</p>	<p>Specified risk for women discrimination at work</p> <p>Specified risk for working conditions for women in the agro-industrial sector</p> <p>Specified risk for discrimination against rural women, and Indigenous/Afro-descendants</p>
Human Rights Watch: <a href="http://www.hrw.org/">http://www.hrw.org/</a>	<b>No additional information found that indicates ‘specified risk’.</b>	Country	Low risk
Child Labour Index 2014 produced by Maplecroft: <a href="http://maplecroft.com/portfolio/new-analysis/2013/10/15/child-labour-risks-increase-china-and-russia-most-progress-shown-south-america-maplecroft-index">http://maplecroft.com/portfolio/new-analysis/2013/10/15/child-labour-risks-increase-china-and-russia-most-progress-shown-south-america-maplecroft-index</a>	<p><a href="https://maplecroft.com/portfolio/new-analysis/2013/10/15/child-labour-risks-increase-china-and-russia-most-progress-shown-south-america-maplecroft-index/">https://maplecroft.com/portfolio/new-analysis/2013/10/15/child-labour-risks-increase-china-and-russia-most-progress-shown-south-america-maplecroft-index/</a>  <i>(Last viewed in 2016)</i>  <i>Child Labour Index 2014</i></p>	Country	Specified risk for child labour

<a href="http://south-america-maplecroft-index/">south-america-maplecroft-index/</a> <i>(Last viewed in 2016)</i>	Honduras is labeled “Extreme Risk”		
Verité: <a href="https://www.verite.org/africa/explore-by-commodity/wood/">https://www.verite.org/africa/explore-by-commodity/wood/</a>	No additional information found that indicates ‘specified risk’ in relation to labour rights.	Country	Low risk
The ITUC Global Rights Index: ranks 139 countries against 97 internationally recognised indicators to assess where workers’ rights are best protected, in law and in practice. The Survey provides information on violations of the rights to freedom of association, collective bargaining and strike as defined by ILO Conventions, in particular ILO Convention Nos. 87 and 98 as well as jurisprudence developed by the ILO supervisory mechanisms. There are 5 ratings with 1 being the best rating and 5 being the worst rating a country could get. <a href="http://www.ituc-csi.org/new-ituc-global-rights-index-the?lang=en">http://www.ituc-csi.org/new-ituc-global-rights-index-the?lang=en</a>	<a href="https://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/ituc-global-rights-index-2018-en-final-2.pdf">https://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/ituc-global-rights-index-2018-en-final-2.pdf</a> <i>The ITUC Global Rights Index 2018</i> Honduras is <b>classified in Rating 5 “No guarantee of rights”</b> (p. 10)  <a href="http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/survey_ra_2016_eng.pdf">http://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/survey_ra_2016_eng.pdf</a> <i>The ITUC Global Rights Index 2016</i> Honduras is <b>classified in Rating 4 “Systematic violation of rights”</b> (p. 13) “Workers in countries with the rating 4 have <b>reported systematic violations</b> . The government and/or companies are engaged in serious efforts to crush the collective voice of workers putting fundamental rights under threat.” (p. 19) Increase in violence <b>Threats and violence in retaliation for the exercise of freedom of association deprives workers of their rights and creates a climate of fear that chills the exercise of that right by others.</b> Yet, there is a large number of countries where workers risk their life for engaging in trade union activity. There were 11 countries where workers were murdered or killed, one less than last year. However, there was a distinct surge in the number of countries where workers faced physical violence, kidnappings, threats and intimidation - from 36 countries in 2015 to 52 countries in 2016. <b>The examples are numerous.</b> However, Colombia, Egypt, Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia and the Ukraine <b>stood out last year in terms of the types and number of instances of violence documented.</b> [...] <b>On 17 June 2015, Héctor Orlando Martínez, president of Branch 6 of the Sindicato de Trabajadores de la Universidad Autónoma de Honduras (SITRAUNAH) at the Pacific Coast Regional University Centre (CURLPUNAH) in the city of Choluteca, was killed.</b> (p. 30-31) [...] <b>Fyffes workers abducted for forming a union:</b> Fourteen women workers of SURAGROH, a Fyffes subsidiary melon plantation in Honduras, were hospitalised in December 2015 after being poisoned by the noxious chemicals they were forced to handle without any personal protective equipment. Workers report that the company does not fulfil its legal obligations with regard to minimum wage, overtime payments, public holidays or Sunday double time. Social security quotas are deducted from pay but not passed on to the government departments, thus depriving employees from accessing the health system or being paid benefits to which they are entitled. The company also illegally charges workers for transport to the fields, and <b>when they formed a branch of the STAS agricultural workers’ union at the end of January 2016, four members of the new Executive were abducted, threatened and held incommunicado for a day until they renounced their membership.</b> <b>University trade union leader killed:</b> On 17 June 2015, <b>Héctor Orlando Martínez</b> , president of Branch 6 of the Sindicato de Trabajadores de la Universidad Autónoma de Honduras	Country  Country	Specified risk  Specified risk for rights to freedom of association, collective bargaining and strike

	<p>(SITRAUNAH) at the Pacific Coast Regional University Centre (CURLP-UNAH) in the city of Choluteca, was killed.</p> <p>The trade unionist was killed on his way home from work at the university. According to the reports, he was attacked by two individuals on a motorbike who fired at his vehicle and shot him 12 times. The incident reportedly took place after a human rights commission had begun investigating the complaints filed by Héctor Orlando Martínez.</p> <p>On 19 May 2015, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) had requested that precautionary measures be taken to protect Héctor Orlando Martínez and his family in light of the threats and acts of intimidation he was being subjected to as a direct result of his activities as a SITRAUNAH representative.</p> <p><b>Forced disappearance of university trade union leader:</b> Donatilo Jiménez Euceda, former president of branch three of the Sindicato de Trabajadores de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras (SITRAUNAH) disappeared on 8 April 2015 whilst working at the CURLA University (Centro Universitario Regional Litoral Atlántico) in La Ceiba. <b>The trade unionist was in charge of organising the coming union elections to be held by SITRAUNAH.</b>" (p. 59)</p>		
Gender wage gap (in OECD countries): <a href="http://www.oecd.org/gender/data/genderwagegap.htm">http://www.oecd.org/gender/data/genderwagegap.htm</a>	Not applicable.	-	-
World Economic Forum: Global Gender Gap Index: <a href="http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2015/">http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2015/</a> (Search for country rankings for the adjusted and the unadjusted pay gap)	<p><a href="http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2018.pdf">http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2018.pdf</a> <i>Global Gender Gap Index 2018 – Honduras</i></p> <p>Honduras ranks no. 68 out of 149 countries with a score of 0.706. (The highest possible score is 1 (equality) and the lowest possible score is 0 (inequality)).</p> <p>On the more specific sub-index on Economic participation and opportunity Honduras ranks no. 75 with a score of 0.673.</p> <p>Within that index, the most specific and relevant indicator is the <b>Wage equality for similar work</b>. Here <b>Honduras ranks no. 97 with a score of 0.590 which places Honduras below the average of the included countries.</b></p> <p><a href="http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2015/economies/#economy=HND">http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2015/economies/#economy=HND</a> <i>Global Gender Gap Index 2015 - Honduras</i></p> <p>Honduras ranks no. 80 out of 142 countries with a score of 0.699. (The highest possible score is 1 (equality) and the lowest possible score is 0 (inequality)).</p> <p>On the more specific sub-index on Economic participation and opportunity Honduras ranks no. 101 with a score of 0.617.</p> <p>Within that index, the most specific and relevant indicator is the <b>Wage equality for similar work</b>. Here <b>Honduras ranks no. 71 with a score of 0.65 which places Honduras exactly in the middle of 142 included countries.</b></p>	Country	Specified risk
Global Wage Report: "The Global Wage Report analyses the evolution of real wages around the world, giving a unique picture of wage trends and relative purchasing power globally and by region." <a href="http://www.ilo.org/global/research/global-reports/global-wage-report/lang--en/index.htm">http://www.ilo.org/global/research/global-reports/global-wage-report/lang--en/index.htm</a>	<p><a href="https://www.ilo.org/global/publications/books/WCMS_324678/lang--en/index.htm">https://www.ilo.org/global/publications/books/WCMS_324678/lang--en/index.htm</a></p> <p>Honduras is <b>not included in the Global Wage Report 2014/15.</b></p>	Country	-

<p>The Global Slavery Index: estimates the number of people in modern slavery in 167 countries. The Global Slavery Index answers the following questions:          What is the estimated prevalence of modern slavery country by country, and what is the absolute number by population?          How are governments tackling modern slavery? What factors explain or predict the prevalence of modern slavery?  <a href="http://www.globalslaveryindex.org/">http://www.globalslaveryindex.org/</a></p>	<p><a href="https://www.globalslaveryindex.org/2018/data/country-data/honduras/">https://www.globalslaveryindex.org/2018/data/country-data/honduras/</a>  <i>Global slavery index 2018</i>          Honduras ranks 99 out of 167 countries in the Prevalence Index Rank.          The 2018 Global Slavery Index estimates <b>30,000 people or 3.39/1000 estimated proportion of population living in conditions of modern slavery in Honduras</b>. 55.55/100 vulnerability to modern slavery.</p> <p><a href="http://www.globalslaveryindex.org/index/">http://www.globalslaveryindex.org/index/</a>  <i>Global slavery index 2016</i>          Honduras ranks 37 out of 167 countries.          “The 2016 Global Slavery Index estimates <b>23,800 people or 0.295% percent of the total population live in conditions of modern slavery in Honduras</b>. This is based on a random-sample, nationally representative survey undertaken in 2015, that sought to <b>identify instances of both forced marriage and forced labour</b> within the general population (survey conducted in Spanish language).  <b>The lowest percentage is 0.018% and the highest percentage is 4.373%.</b>  <b>Women and girls from Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Mexico and other nations within the Americas are trafficked by family members to the United States.</b>[21] There are reports that Mexican drug cartels facilitate the movement of girls too however more research is needed to know the extent of their involvement.[22]          [...]In Brazil, 877,000 women reported in the 2010 Census that they had been married by the age of 15.[30] <b>In 2014, the prevalence rate of child marriage in Brazil was at 34 percent.</b>[31] Other countries within the region reported similarly high rates of child marriage: 41 percent in the Dominican Republic, 23 percent in Mexico, 41 percent in Nicaragua, <b>34 percent in Honduras</b> and 30 percent in Guatemala.[32]          United States are currently confronting the issue of children travelling alone in the hope of obtaining asylum. In 2015, <b>the United States Government</b> provided millions in funding to assist the government of Mexico to crack down on these migrants, some of whom include refugees, crossing the US—Mexico border,[59] and <b>provided funding to Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador to assist the reintegration of forcibly-returned migrants.</b>[60]</p>	<p>Country</p> <p>Country</p>	<p>Specified risk</p> <p>Low risk</p>
<p>(Google the terms '[country]' and one of following terms 'violation of labour rights', 'child labour', 'forced labour', 'slave labour', 'discrimination', 'gender pay/wage gap, 'violation of labour union rights' 'violation of freedom of association and collective bargaining')</p>	<p><a href="http://www.ituc-csi.org/honduras-serious-labour-rights">http://www.ituc-csi.org/honduras-serious-labour-rights</a>  <i>Honduras: Serious labour rights violations according to US Labor Department Findings – 16 March 2015</i>          The US Department of Labour has issued a <b>damning 143-page report documenting widespread and serious violations of labour rights in Honduras</b>. The findings are in response to a complaint filed in 2012 by the AFL-CIO and 26 Honduran unions and NGOs under the Labour Chapter of the Central America Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA).          The allegations concerned <b>numerous cases where Honduran employers engaged in acts of anti-union discrimination, imposing non-union pacts to frustrate collective bargaining, as well as cases of non-payment of wages, forced overtime, numerous occupational health and safety violations and, in the agricultural sector, child labour.</b>  <b>In each case, the employer’s conduct was illegal under Honduran labour law, but the government utterly failed to enforce it – by failing to provide a remedy to workers or by failing to sanction employers, or both. Fines have not been increased since 1980, meaning</b></p>	<p>Country</p>	<p>Specified risk for labour rights</p>



	<p>that penalties for serious labour violations range between US\$9.35 to \$460. Even after the complaint was filed, and the US requested follow-up on the specific cases mentioned, the Honduran government still failed to enforce the law.</p> <p>The International Trade Union Confederation has identified Honduras as a “Country at Risk” and urges the Honduran government to act immediately on the recommendations in the report. The Honduran government will need to undertake substantial reforms in order to comply with its international legal obligations to effectively enforce its labour laws. This must be done in full consultation with Honduran unions.”</p> <p><a href="https://www.dol.gov/ilab/reports/pdf/Final_Report_of_Review-Honduras_Submission_022715_redacted.pdf">https://www.dol.gov/ilab/reports/pdf/Final_Report_of_Review-Honduras_Submission_022715_redacted.pdf</a>  <i>PUBLIC REPORT OF REVIEW OF U.S. SUBMISSION 2012-01(HONDURAS) – 27 February 2015</i></p> <p>In large part, the Submission alleges that the Government of Honduras has failed to effectively enforce its labor laws as defined under CAFTA-DR Article 16.8 with respect to: the right of association; the right to organize and bargain collectively; the minimum age for the employment of children and the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labor; and acceptable conditions of work with respect to minimum wages, hours of work, and occupational safety and health.”</p> <p><a href="http://www.afcio.org/content/download/147761/3770791/file/Honduras.PDF">http://www.afcio.org/content/download/147761/3770791/file/Honduras.PDF</a>  <i>Trade, Violence and Migration: The Broken Promises to Honduran Workers</i>      “in October 2014, the delegation led by AFI-CIO executive Vice President Tefere Gebre arrived in Honduras to meet with workers, labor, faith and community partners as well as government officials and learn about the impact of u.s. trade and immigration policies on Honduran workers and their families.      [...]It is clear Honduran Workers and their families are desperate for change. Their government is failing to protect their rights, and is actively promoting the interests of corporations over workers while eroding decent work in the country. A lack of basic opportunities encourages gang and drug activity that contributes to the country’s widespread political and economic violence. People are leaving their communities because they see no other choice.      Failed trade and migration policies continue to exacerbate Honduras’ problems. The U.S. government criminalizes migrant children and their families, while pursuing trade deals that simultaneously displace subsistence farmers and lower wages and standards across other sectors, and eliminate good jobs, intensifying the economic conditions that drive migration. This dynamic is enhanced in countries like Honduras, where the government’s own policies leave workers and families vulnerable to abuse. What is striking—and tragic—in the current debate is that there has been no effective response to the roots of the crisis: desperate poverty, violence and a lack of decent work opportunities at home. in order for the working families of Honduras to stand a chance in today’s global economy, both the U.S. and Honduran governments must reorient their migration, trade, foreign and labor policies to better protect and empower</p>	Country	Specified risk for right of association; the right to organize and bargain collectively, child labour and minimum wages
		Country	Specified risk for labour rights



workers. Policies such as the newly released Alliance for Prosperity plan, based on market fundamentalism at the expense of workers' rights, and security through increased militarization at the expense of human rights, have been failing for years in Honduras and must be avoided in responses to this crisis."

<https://www.dol.gov/agencies/ilab/resources/reports/child-labor/honduras>

*2014 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor in Honduras*

"In 2014, Honduras made a moderate advancement in efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor. The Government signed the Alliance for Prosperity in the Northern Triangle, a development initiative that includes among its many goals increasing educational and vocational training opportunities for youth and combating human trafficking. The Government also created a Prosecutorial Task Force to investigate and prosecute human trafficking and the smuggling of unaccompanied migrant youth. In addition, the Government created the Directorate of Childhood, Adolescence, and Family (DINAF) to better monitor children's rights and implement national plans concerning children and their families. However, children in Honduras are engaged in child labor, including in agriculture, and in the worst forms of child labor, including in commercial sexual exploitation as a result of human trafficking. The Government's procedures for enforcement of child labor laws do not sufficiently deter employers from using child labor, and both labor inspectors and criminal investigators lack the resources they need to effectively carry out their mandates.

Table 2. Overview of Children's Work by Sector and Activity

Sector/Industry	Activity
Agriculture (65,3%)	Production of melon, coffee, and sugarcane* (1, 13-19) Fishing*, including working as divers' assistants† and diving for lobster† (3, 4, 6, 19, 20)
Industry (12,3%)	Quarrying limestone*† and production of lime*† (21) Artisanal mining*† (1, 4, 10, 18, 20) Sale and production of fireworks*† (4, 22, 23) Construction,† activities unknown (4, 24)
Services (22,4%)	Street begging and vending† (1, 20, 21, 25) Washing car windows† and performing at traffic lights† (1, 8, 24, 26) Scavenging in garbage dumps† (1, 4, 18-21, 25) Domestic service† (1, 4, 8, 16, 18, 27)
Categorical Worst Forms of Child Labor ‡	Commercial sexual exploitation as a result of human trafficking (8, 9, 28) Forced begging (24, 29) Used in illicit activities, including by gangs in committing homicides, extortion, and selling and trafficking

Country

Specified risk for child labour

	<p>drugs (1, 24, 26, 28, 30)</p> <p>* Evidence of this activity is limited and/or the extent of the problem is unknown.  † Determined by national law or regulation as hazardous and, as such, relevant to Article 3(d) of ILO C. 182.  ‡ Child labor understood as the worst forms of child labor per se under Article 3(a) – (c) of ILO C. 182.</p> <p><a href="http://www.humanium.org/en/americas/honduras/Children%20of%20Honduras%20-%20Realizing%20Children's%20Rights%20in%20Honduras%20-%20Honduras%20is%20one%20of%20the%20poorest%20countries%20in%20Central%20America.%20Although%20the%20situation%20of%20children%20in%20Honduras%20has%20improved%20in%20recent%20years,%20problems%20arising%20from%20the%20very%20poor%20standard%20of%20living%20and%20the%20atmosphere%20of%20insecurity%20persist.%20The%20Realization%20of%20Children's%20Rights%20Index%20is%20visually%20illustrated%20using%205%20colours%20indicating%205%20situation%20levels%20of%20Children's%20Right.%20Honduras%20is%20marked%20red,%20meaning:%20'Difficult%20situation'">http://www.humanium.org/en/americas/honduras/Children of Honduras - Realizing Children's Rights in Honduras - Honduras is one of the poorest countries in Central America. Although the situation of children in Honduras has improved in recent years, problems arising from the very poor standard of living and the atmosphere of insecurity persist. The <b>Realization of Children's Rights Index</b> is visually illustrated using 5 colours indicating 5 situation levels of Children's Right. <b>Honduras is marked red, meaning: "Difficult situation"</b>.</a></p> <p>Child labour  <b>In 2010, 16% of children were employed, mostly in the agriculture industry for vegetable harvesting, but the phenomenon is observed also in mining, deep sea fishing, among the female labour force in large factories, etc.</b> Children often work in conditions that are hazardous to health. <b>Children in rural areas and indigenous peoples are particularly affected.</b></p> <p><a href="http://honduras.usembassy.gov/issconc_trafficking.html">http://honduras.usembassy.gov/issconc_trafficking.html</a>  <b>Honduras - Trafficking in Persons 28 July 2014</b>  <b>Honduras is principally a source and transit country for men, women, and children subjected to sex trafficking and forced labor; to a much lesser extent, Honduras is a destination for women and girls from neighboring countries subjected to sex trafficking.</b> Honduran women and children are exploited in sex trafficking within the country and in other countries in the region, particularly Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, and the United States. NGOs report that LGBT Hondurans continue to be vulnerable to sex trafficking. <b>Honduran men, women, and children working in agriculture, street vending, and domestic service within the country are vulnerable to forced labor."</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.unaids.org/en/resources/presscentre/featurestories/2013/april/20130405honduras">http://www.unaids.org/en/resources/presscentre/featurestories/2013/april/20130405honduras</a>  <b>as</b>  <b>Honduras reforms its penal code to end human right violations based on sexual orientation and gender identity - 05 April 2013</b>  Honduras is moving a step closer to the UNAIDS vision of 'zero discrimination'. Its Congress has recently adopted a <b>reform of the Penal Code that will ensure legal protection against discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity.</b>  <b>"This has been a historic step for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transexual and Intersex (LGBTI) populations that have suffered from widespread violence and impunity in Honduras,"</b> said Donny Reyes, Coordinator at Arcoiris, a civil society organization advocating for greater LGBTI rights. <b>"Finally our right to freedom and to live in peace has been formally recognized,"</b> he added.</p>		Country	Specified risk for child labour
			Country	Specified risk for forced labour and child labour
			Country	Specified risk for discrimination against LGBTI

	<p>Between 2009 and 2012, more than 90 homophobia-related killings were reported in the country, according to the Human Rights Observatory of Lesbian Catrachas Network. These incidents, which are among the highest in the region, are attributed to the high levels of homophobia and transphobia that exists in Honduran society.”</p> <p><a href="http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=14221&amp;LangID=E">http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=14221&amp;LangID=E</a></p> <p><i>The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination considers report of Honduras - 5 February 2014</i></p> <p>“The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination today completed its consideration of the combined initial to fifth periodic report of Honduras on its implementation of the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.</p> <p>Presenting the report, Giampaolo Rizzo Alvarado, Deputy Permanent Representative of Honduras to the United Nations Office at Geneva, said that Honduras recognized that the indigenous people and people of African origin in Honduras had suffered discrimination throughout history. The elimination of racial discrimination was thus a major goal of the country’s policy, to which both the outgoing and the incoming governments were strongly committed. Any citizen who was a victim of racial discrimination could address a special public prosecutor, who would in turn investigate such cases and demand sanctions for those responsible.</p> <p>During the discussion, Committee Experts expressed appreciation for the sincerity with which the Government of Honduras had prepared its report and presented it before the Committee, but wondered why it had taken so long for Honduras to ratify the Convention and prepare its first report. The Experts also raised issues of structural racism and racial discrimination, sanctions applied in cases of racism, and what the Government was doing to address the problem of poverty of the indigenous communities, and in particular of the Misquito people. Linguistic diversity, the protection and promotion of local languages and cultural diversity were also discussed. “</p> <p><a href="http://honduras.usembassy.gov/issconc_rights.html">http://honduras.usembassy.gov/issconc_rights.html</a></p> <p><i>Embassy of the United States in Honduras, Rights of Vulnerable Communities: Women and Children; Indigenous, Garifuna, and Afro-Honduran Communities; Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Communities; Persons with Disabilities - July 28, 2014</i></p> <p>“Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Communities</p> <p>Honduran law prohibits discrimination based on race, gender, disability, language, or social status. In February 2013, the National Congress added sexual orientation and gender identity to classes protected from discrimination and included these same classes in the hate crimes amendment to the penal code.</p> <p>Social discrimination against LGBT persons is widespread, and organizations representing the LGBT community have reported cases of harassment and break-ins. Representatives of NGOs focusing on sexual diversity rights have also asserted that police and others have harassed and abused their members.</p>	Country	Specified risk for discrimination against indigenous people and people of African origin
	<p>“Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Communities</p> <p>Honduran law prohibits discrimination based on race, gender, disability, language, or social status. In February 2013, the National Congress added sexual orientation and gender identity to classes protected from discrimination and included these same classes in the hate crimes amendment to the penal code.</p> <p>Social discrimination against LGBT persons is widespread, and organizations representing the LGBT community have reported cases of harassment and break-ins. Representatives of NGOs focusing on sexual diversity rights have also asserted that police and others have harassed and abused their members.</p>	Country	Specified risk for discrimination against LGBTI

	<p><b>Persons with Disabilities</b>  The law prohibits discrimination against persons with physical, sensory, intellectual, and mental disabilities in employment, education, air travel and other transportation, access to health care, or the provision of other state services. Although enforcement in employment is the responsibility of the Secretariat of State of Labor and Social Security (STSS), enforcement is not effective due to the secretariat's focus on workplace safety and pay problems. Enforcement of the laws in other areas is the responsibility of the Public Ministry. The law requires access to buildings for persons with disabilities, but few buildings are accessible, and the national government does not effectively implement laws or programs to provide access.</p> <p><b>Indigenous, Garifuna, and Afro-Honduran Communities</b>  Indigenous, Garifuna, and Afro-Honduran communities have little representation in the national government of Honduras, and consequently have limited political power to make decisions affecting their lands, cultures, traditions, and the allocation of natural resources. Most indigenous lands are owned communally, providing land-use rights to individual members of the ethnic community. Indigenous land titles often are poorly defined documents dating back to the mid-19th century. Lack of a clear title allows encroachment by, and expropriation conflicts with, landless nonindigenous field workers, businesses, and government entities interested in exploiting coastlines, forests, mining resources, and other lands traditionally occupied or utilized by indigenous and other ethnic minority communities. Indigenous communities have criticized the government's alleged complicity in the exploitation of timber and other natural resources on these lands. Indigenous leaders also have alleged that indigenous and non-indigenous groups engage in drug-smuggling and other contraband trafficking and had illegally appropriated vast areas of their communal lands."  Persons from indigenous and Afro-descendant communities continue to experience discrimination with respect to employment and occupation, education, housing, and health services. UNICEF called the situation of indigenous and Afro-Honduran children precarious and vulnerable.  The Office of the Special Prosecutor for Indigenous Affairs in the Public Ministry investigates crimes and discrimination against indigenous persons. The Secretariat of Indigenous and Afro-Honduran Affairs works to address issues affecting these communities."</p> <p><a href="https://www.american.edu/cas/economics/ejournal/upload/Global_Majority_e_Journal_4_1_Lomot.pdf">https://www.american.edu/cas/economics/ejournal/upload/Global_Majority_e_Journal_4_1_Lomot.pdf</a>  <i>Gender Discrimination: A Problem Stunting Honduras' Entire Economy- Global Majority E-Journal, Vol. 4, No. 1 (June 2013), pp.15-26</i>  "Abstract  Honduras is a developing country located in Central America that has been notorious for its maltreatment of women and the prevalence of sex and labor</p>	Country	Specified risk for discrimination against persons with disabilities
		Country	Specified risk for discrimination against persons from indigenous and Afro-descendant communities

	<p>trafficking. However, in the last decade many laws have been put in place by the Honduran government to provide rights and protection to its women. Despite legislation, many women still face daily domestic violence and discrimination in the work place. The country still lives by its machismo values, meaning that it is a male-dominated society. Women are half the population, and thus have the potential to be a huge benefit in the economy. Until women can enter into the workforce the Honduran economy will stay as stunted.</p> <p>[...] The article, Poverty, Headship, and Gender Inequality in Asset Owners hip in Latin America by Deere, Alvarado and Twyman (2010) also describes how little economic opportunities there are for women. It notes (p. 2) that 'there is ample evidence that women are generally at a disadvantage in the labor market due to occupational segregation, the characteristics of female employment — such as its more sporadic and part-time nature—and outright discrimination.' As the article states, this is not because of women lacking ability, but because of static gender roles. Women are seen as below men and incapable of doing jobs other than housework or raising a family.</p> <p>[...] Discrimination against women contributes to Honduras's failing and unstable economy. If women were allowed to enter the job market and had safe jobs to apply for, each household could make twice as much and could be twice as productive. Children would be able to be sent to school and each generation's productivity will increase. However, women are held back. Many of them cannot enter the workforce because of fear of domestic violence. Many times, they also cannot find a job because they lack self-confidence. They do not know how to work efficiently because they have never been trained to work. Women are left behind – and it is hurting the entire economy."</p> <p><a href="http://www.bananalink.org.uk/labour-rights-violations-support-call-honduran-government-act">http://www.bananalink.org.uk/labour-rights-violations-support-call-honduran-government-act</a></p> <p><i>Labour rights violations - support call for Honduran government to act - 14.07.2015</i></p> <p>"Honduras has been suffering repression since 2009 when a military coup brought its current National Party government to power. The country is known as the murder, repression and corruption capital of the Americas – a situation that has recently brought people on to the streets in the biggest popular demonstrations since the military coup. Within this context, numerous cases of labour rights violations experienced by Honduran agricultural workers have been presented to the Labour Ministry, but remain unresolved. The Union of Agroindustrial Workers (STAS) has appealed to the Minister of Labour, Carlos Madero, to settle these cases as soon as possible. STAS, along with the Honduran Federation of Agroindustrial Workers' Unions (FESTAGRO), to which it is affiliated, is calling for international solidarity to support this request. Founded in April 2013, STAS is the first union to represent workers throughout the agricultural sector and is working for the respect of fundamental workers' rights, including the payment of the minimum wage in the South of Honduras where 90% of companies fail to pay this.</p>	Country	Specified risk for discrimination against women
	<p>Country</p> <p>Specified risk for labour rights</p>	Country	Specified risk for labour rights

	A sector wide union is much stronger than having a number of smaller unions in each workplace. However as Iris Munguía, FESTAGRO secretary for Women Affairs, explains: "The private sector and the government have closed ranks to destroy this kind of organization. Therefore they set so much obstacles and problems to most of its work. That is the reason why we are denouncing what is happening here."	Country	Specified risk for freedom of association
<b>Additional general sources</b>	<b>Additional specific sources</b>		
From national CW RA	Not available	-	-
<b>Conclusion on Indicator 2.2:</b>		Country	Specified risk
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not all social rights are covered by the relevant legislation and enforced in Honduras. For example, under the terms of section 32(2) of the Labour Code, the authorities responsible for supervising work by persons under 14 years of age may authorize them to engage in an economic activity if they consider it indispensable for their subsistence or that of their parents or brothers and sisters, and provided that it does not prevent them from attending compulsory schooling; under the terms of section 2(1) of the Labour Code, agricultural and stock-raising undertakings that do not permanently employ more than 10 workers are excluded from the scope of the Labour Code; in accordance with sections 4 to 6; the Regulations on child labour of 2001 only apply to contractual labour relations; the requirement of more than 30 workers to establish a trade union (section 475 of the Labour Code); the requirement that the officers of a trade union, federation or confederation must be of Honduran nationality (sections 510(a) and 541(a) of the Labour Code), be engaged in the corresponding activity (sections 510(c) and 541(c) of the Labour Code); the ban on strikes being called by federations and confederations (section 537 of the Labour Code); the requirement of a two-thirds majority of the votes of the total membership of the trade union organization in order to call a strike (sections 495 and 563 of the Labour Code).</li> <li>The government did not effectively enforce applicable laws: the penalties provided in section 469 of the Labour Code for impairment of the right to freedom of association (from 200 Honduran lempiras (HNL) to HNL10,000, HNL200 being equivalent to around US\$12) are obviously insufficient and merely symbolic; the trade unions report a high level of corruption in labour inspection; numerous cases are reported where Honduran employers engaged in acts of anti-union discrimination, imposing non-union pacts to frustrate collective bargaining, as well as cases of non-payment of wages, forced overtime, numerous occupational health and safety violations.</li> <li>Right to freedom of association and collective bargaining is not upheld. Honduras is ranked in Category 5 of the ITUC Global Rights Index 2018 which stands for "No guarantee of rights. In 2016 it was reported by ITUC a rating of 4 "Systematic violation of rights" and that threats and violence in retaliation for the exercise of freedom of association deprives workers of their rights and creates a climate of fear that chills the exercise of that right by others; the rise of the use of precarious contracts, making the exercise of the right of association almost impossible.</li> <li>There is evidence confirming compulsory and/or forced labour in Honduras, however, no evidence was found that this occurs specifically in the forest sector. The Prevalence Index Rank from the Global Slavery Index 2018 has ranked the country more than 30 positions lower than in 2016.</li> <li>There is evidence confirming discrimination in respect of employment and/or occupation, and/or gender. Despite the Global Gender Gap Index 2018 was closer to equality than in 2015 figures, "Wage equality for similar work" for 2018 was lower than figures from 2015 and was found below the average of the included countries. In 2013, the difference in average earnings between men and women was 14.67 per cent in forestry, agriculture, hunting and fishing; this difference in average earnings was the lowest compared with other sectors (manufacturing, commerce and hotel industry, communal and social services and transport drivers). It is reported that despite legislation, many women still face discrimination in the work place; the participation of women in the labour market continues to be significantly low (70.4 per cent for men and 34.9 per cent for women [CEACR 2014]), with clear occupational segregation by sex in both urban and rural areas. Section 44 of the Act on equal opportunities for women (LIOM) does not incorporate the principle of equal remuneration for men and women for work of equal value and there is no mechanism for objective job evaluation. According to the statistics, persons from indigenous and Afro-descendant communities continue to experience discrimination with respect to employment; social discrimination against LGBT persons is widespread; the national government does not effectively implement laws or programs to provide access for persons with disabilities.</li> <li>There is evidence confirming significant child labour; Honduras is labeled "Extreme Risk" in the Child Labour Index 2014. According to the household survey conducted by the National Statistical Institute in 2014, a total of 379,598 children between the ages of 5 and 17 years are</li> </ul>			

engaged in work, or 15.3 per cent, which constitutes an increase in relation to 2013, when there were 328,000 working children; there is an enduring practice of child labour, including in its worst forms, among indigenous children and children of African descent.

- The country is signatory to all eight fundamental ILO Conventions which are all in force.
- There is evidence that any groups (including women) do not feel adequately protected related to the rights mentioned above: see information on discrimination in respect of employment and/or occupation, and/or gender above; in the section on the country context above it was mentioned that very serious human rights violations are reported in a general climate of crime and violence and intimidation by state and criminal actors which affects in particular human rights defenders, Indigenous, peasant and Afro-descendant leaders involved in land disputes, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI), activists, justice officials and journalists in retaliation for their work. Honduras is a country that has been reported as being notorious for its maltreatment of women.
- Violations of labour rights are not limited to specific sectors: Examples of violations were found in relation to a wide variety of sectors.

**The following 'specified risk' thresholds apply:**  
 (14) The applicable legislation for the area under assessment contradicts indicator requirement(s); AND  
 (15) There is substantial evidence of widespread violation of key provisions of the ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at work.

**Indicator 2.3. The rights of Indigenous and Traditional Peoples are upheld.**

**Guidance:**

- Are there Indigenous Peoples (IP), and/or Traditional Peoples (TP) present in the area under assessment?
- Are the regulations included in the ILO Convention 169 and is UNDRIP enforced in the area concerned? (refer to category 1)
- Is there evidence of violations of legal and customary rights of IP/TP?
- Are there any conflicts of substantial magnitude [footnote 6] pertaining to the rights of Indigenous and/or Traditional Peoples and/or local communities with traditional rights?
- Are there any recognized laws and/or regulations and/or processes in place to resolve conflicts of substantial magnitude pertaining to TP or IP rights and/or communities with traditional rights?
- What evidence can demonstrate the enforcement of the laws and regulations identified above? (refer to category 1)
- Is the conflict resolution broadly accepted by affected stakeholders as being fair and equitable?

general sources from FSC-PRO-60-002a V1-0 EN	information found and specific sources	scale of risk assessment	risk indication
ILO Core Conventions Database <a href="http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/docs/declworld.htm">http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/docs/declworld.htm</a> - ILO Convention 169	<a href="http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11200:0::NO:11200:P11200_COUNTRY_ID:102675">http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11200:0::NO:11200:P11200_COUNTRY_ID:102675</a> <b>Honduras has ratified ILO Convention 169</b> and the status is: in force.  <a href="http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3255670:NO">http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3255670:NO</a> <i>Direct Request (CEACR) - adopted 2015, published 105th ILC session (2016)</i> <i>Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) - Honduras (Ratification: 1995)</i> <b>"The Government indicates in its report that a technical working group has been established, consisting of representatives of the various government bodies, with a view to replying to the Committee's comments. The Committee requests the Government, when preparing its next report, to consult the social partners and organizations of indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples.</b>  Article 1 of the Convention. Self-identification. The Committee notes the Government's indication in its report that <b>the National Plan of Action on Human Rights (2013) envisages</b>	Country          Country	Low risk          Specified risk for consultation of IPs and



	<p>that the National Statistical Institute will periodically produce basic statistics disaggregated by each indigenous and Afro-Honduran people. The Committee requests the Government to provide updated information on the measures that have been taken to continue promoting the self-identification of the peoples concerned.</p> <p>Articles 2 and 33. Coordinated and systematic action. With reference to the activities of government bodies involved in the administration of programmes for indigenous communities, the Committee notes the establishment of the Department of Indigenous and Afro-Honduran Peoples (DINAFROH) under the responsibility of the Secretariat of State for the Social Development and Inclusion Department (SEDIS). The Government indicates that the activities in which indigenous peoples have participated include the development of the Political Agenda for Indigenous and Afro-Honduran Women (2012–13) and the National Plan to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. The Government adds that recent administrative changes have prevented progress in the implementation of the Strategic Plan for the Comprehensive Development and Identity of Indigenous and Afro-Honduran Peoples (2011–22). The Committee notes the meeting of government institutions held in July 2015 to discuss the preliminary draft Bill for the comprehensive development of indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples in Honduras, the background note for which is among the attachments to the Government’s report. The Committee requests the Government to continue providing information on the activities of the DINAFROH in which the peoples concerned participated. The Committee requests the Government to provide updated information on the implementation of the Strategic Plan for the Comprehensive Development and Identity of Indigenous and Afro-Honduran Peoples (2011–22) and on the action taken on the preliminary draft bill for the comprehensive development of indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples in Honduras, and particularly on the consultations held with the peoples concerned and the social partners on this subject.</p> <p>Articles 8 and 9. Customary laws. The Committee notes the indication in the Capacity-building Programme for Access to Justice that some indigenous peoples, including the Misquito, have their own systems of administration of justice. The Committee requests the Government to provide copies of court rulings which have taken into account the customs or customary laws of indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples.”</p> <p><a href="http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3255666:NO">http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3255666:NO</a>  <i>Observation (CEACR) - adopted 2015, published 105th ILC session (2016)</i>  <i>Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) - Honduras (Ratification: 1995)</i>          “The Committee notes the observations made by the Honduran National Business Council (COHEP), received on 28 August 2015, and supported by the International Organisation of Employers (IOE).</p> <p>Articles 6 and 7 of the Convention. Appropriate consultation and participation procedures. The Committee notes the Government’s indication in its report that the National Plan of Action for Human Rights (2013) includes action to agree with indigenous and Afro-</p>	<p>Country</p> <p>Country</p> <p>Country</p>	<p>Afro-Honduran people</p> <p>Low risk for recognition of indigenous and Afro-Honduran people</p> <p>Low risk for rights of IPs and Afro-Honduran people</p> <p>Low risk for access to justice</p>
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<p>Honduran peoples on a participatory mechanism for the holding of prior, free and informed consultations on matters of interest to them. Such action is under the direct responsibility of the Secretariat of State for the Departments of Energy, Natural Resources, the Environment and Mining (MiAmbiente). The Government adds that the Misquito people has a prior consultation procedure which has already been used in cases relating to land title and the management of natural resources. The COHEP indicates that indigenous peoples are consulted through open consultations, as no type of consultation exists as provided for in the Convention. The COHEP also considers that the Convention has been badly interpreted by state officials and by some leaders of indigenous peoples, who tend to consider that consultation is of a binding nature and that it includes the right of veto. The COHEP reiterates the need to adopt national legislation on prior consultation establishing the rights and obligations of all the parties. The Committee requests the Government to provide information on existing initiatives for the establishment of appropriate procedures for the consultation and participation required by the Convention.</p> <p>Article 14. Lands. The Committee notes with interest the detailed information provided by the Government concerning the titles to lands granted between 2012 and 2015 for the benefit of the Lenca, Chortí, Misquito and Garífuna peoples. Land title was issued during this period for a total surface area of 1,032,793.18 hectares. The Government places emphasis on the inter-community land title process for the Misquito people which benefited from the mediation of the Moskita Asla Takanka (MASTA) organization. Within the context of that process, the National Agrarian Institute issued ten inter-community land titles, benefiting 9,459 families in 175 communities. The Committee requests the Government to continue providing information on the progress made in the process of regularizing and issuing land title, with an indication of the surface of the lands for which indigenous peoples have lodged claims and the surface covered by the land titles issued.</p> <p>Article 15. Natural resources. The Committee notes the Government's indication that programmes have been promoted for the sustainable management of natural resources. With regard to the project for the construction of a hydroelectric dam in the middle reaches of the Patuca river (the Patuca III hydroelectric project), the Government indicates that the project has been delayed by lack of financing and by reason of the expropriation of lands in which the Tawahka and Misquito peoples are present. Nevertheless, the Government refers to the possibility of its reactivation. The Committee notes the consultations held with the Misquito and Garífuna peoples concerning a hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation contract. The Government also provides information on the General Bill on biodiversity, which recognizes indigenous participation mechanisms. The Committee further notes the establishment of the Indigenous and Afro-Honduran Round Table on Climate Change (MIACC) negotiation mechanism in the context of the development of a national strategy for the Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+). In its previous observation, the Committee noted the call by the Lenca Indigenous Movement of Honduras (MILH), included in the Government's report, for compliance with Article 15(1) and (2) of the Convention whenever hydroelectric or mining projects are undertaken. The Committee requests the Government to provide information</p>	Country	Low risk for right to FPIC
	Miskito people	Low risk for right to FPIC
	Country	Specified risk for right to FPIC
	Territories of Lenca, Chortí, Misquito and Garífuna peoples	Low risk for land rights
	Ten Miskito inter-community areas with land titles	Low risk for land rights
	Country	Low risk for rights to natural resources
	Country	Low risk for consultation
	Country	Low risk for participation of IPs in decision making

	<p>on the manner in which consultations have been held with the peoples concerned prior to undertaking or authorizing any programme for the exploration or exploitation of the resources pertaining to their lands. The Committee also requests the Government to indicate the manner in which the participation of indigenous communities is ensured in the benefits accruing from activities for the exploitation of the natural resources pertaining to their lands.</p> <p>Mining. The Committee notes the indication by the COHEP that none of the members of the National Association of Metal Mines of Honduras (ANAMIMH) are developing mining projects within the framework of the new legislation. The Committee recalls that the General Mining Act, as amended in 2013, provides in section 50 that the granting of mining concessions may not prejudice the guarantee of private property and property belonging to municipal authorities set out in the Constitution of the Republic and further developed in the Civil Code and in international treaties on indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples, with particular reference to Convention No. 169 and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. The Committee requests the Government to provide information on the application of the General Mining Act and on the procedures established to ensure the right to consultation if the interests of indigenous peoples are likely to be prejudiced.”</p>	Country	Specified risk for right to FPIC
Survival International: <a href="http://www.survivalinternational.org/">www.survivalinternational.org/</a>	No information found on indigenous peoples in Honduras.	Country	Low risk
Human Rights Watch: <a href="http://www.hrw.org/">http://www.hrw.org/</a>	<p><a href="https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/world_report_download/wr2016_web.pdf">https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/world_report_download/wr2016_web.pdf</a> Human Rights Watch World Report 2016</p> <p>“[...] Indigenous leaders active on environmental concerns have also suffered violent attacks carried out with impunity. In April 2015, Luis de Reyes Marcía, a member of the Tolupan indigenous community in Locomapa, Yoro—which has opposed local logging and mining activities—was stabbed to death at night in his home. Three other leaders from the same community were shot dead in 2013, and their alleged killers remained at large at time of writing. De Reyes’ wife, Dilma Consuelo Soto, was one of 18 community members who received protection measures from the IACHR following the 2013 killings. (p. 292-297)</p> <p><a href="https://www.hrw.org/news/2016/03/04/honduras-investigate-environmental-activists-killing">https://www.hrw.org/news/2016/03/04/honduras-investigate-environmental-activists-killing</a> <i>Honduras: Investigate Environmental Activist’s Killing - Had Reported Being Followed and Threatened - March 4, 2016</i></p> <p>“(Washington, DC) – Honduras should ensure that its investigation into the killing of the indigenous leader and environmental-rights activist Berta Cáceres is exhaustive and unbiased, Human Rights Watch said today.</p> <p>In the early hours of March 3, 2016, gunmen broke into Cáceres’s home in La Esperanza, Intibuca, and shot her dead, media accounts said. The killers escaped without being identified. Cáceres’s family and colleagues have said they believe that she was murdered because of her work on behalf of indigenous and environmental rights.</p> <p>[...] Cáceres, a member of the Lenca indigenous group, cofounded the Civic Council of Popular and Indigenous Organizations of Honduras (COPINH) and led a campaign against the construction of the Agua Zarca Dam on the Gualcarque River. The Chinese state-</p>	Country	Specified risk for rights of IPs



	<p>“Three Honduran indigenous leaders face unfounded charges in relation to their actions as human rights defenders. A hearing is scheduled to take place on 12 September. If they are imprisoned, Amnesty International will consider them prisoners of conscience. Bertha Cáceres, Tomás Gómez and Aureliano Molina are facing unfounded criminal charges for the alleged crimes of usurpation, coercion and continued damages (usurpación, coacción y daños continuados) against a company running a hydro-electric power project on indigenous land. They are also accused of inciting others to commit these crimes. Based on their testimonies and the information received from various sources, including from the authorities, Amnesty International believes they are being criminalized in reprisal for their leadership and human rights work in defence of the Lenca indigenous people.”</p>	Country	Specified risk for access to justice
<p>The Indigenous World: <a href="http://www.iwgia.org/regions">http://www.iwgia.org/regions</a></p>	<p><a href="http://www.iwgia.org/publications/search-pubs?publication_id=740">http://www.iwgia.org/publications/search-pubs?publication_id=740</a>  <i>The Indigenous world 2016</i>  “From 2 to 10 November 2015, the Special Rapporteur visited Honduras. During the nine days of the mission, she met with national, departmental and municipal government authorities, indigenous peoples, civil society organizations and the private sector in several parts of the country. She also held meetings with representatives, communities and organizations of the Lenca, Maya Chorti, Nahua, Tolupan, Garifuna, Pech, Tawahka and Miskito peoples. In her end-of-mission statement, the Special Rapporteur warned of the critical situation faced by indigenous peoples in Honduras in terms of their rights to lands and natural resources, as well as their lack of access to justice. She also expressed concern at the general environment of violence and impunity affecting many indigenous communities. She drew attention to the demand by indigenous communities for the title clearing (saneamiento) of their collective lands and to the violations of the human rights of indigenous peoples opposing development projects within their territories, including killings, threats and intimidation. The lack of a domestic legal framework that adequately reflects indigenous peoples’ rights and the lack of implementation of ILO Convention No.169 were also pointed out. The report will be submitted to the HRC in September 2016.4” (p. 504)</p> <p><a href="http://www.iwgia.org/iwgia_files_publications_files/0716_THE_INDIGENOUS_ORLD_2015_eb.pdf">http://www.iwgia.org/iwgia_files_publications_files/0716_THE_INDIGENOUS_ORLD_2015_eb.pdf</a>  <i>The Indigenous world 2015</i>  “Given the lack of an official census, it is estimated that the nine indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples living in Honduras number 1.27 million inhabitants, divided between the following groups: Lenca, 720,000; Garifuna, 380.000; Miskito, 87,000; Tolupan, 47,500; Nahua, 20,000; Chortí, 10,500; Pech, 3,800 and Tawahka, 1,500. The territory claimed by the indigenous peoples accounts for approximately two million hectares out of a total national land mass of 11.2 million. Only ten % have a guaranteed property title. Each of the indigenous peoples retains a degree of individuality, in line with their customs, and this is reflected in their day-to-day practices in terms of, for example, their community councils.</p>	Country	Specified risk for land rights and acces to justice
		Country	Specified risk for rights of IPs
		Country	Presence of IPs and Afro-Honduran people





	<p>managed to avoid the construction until 6 October, when they held open councils (form of community consultation in line with the Honduran law on municipalities) and <b>the mayor, accompanied by a strong police and military presence, not only managed to approve the permit for the company but also to intimidate the leaders of MILPAH</b>, for example Martín Gómez Vázquez.</p> <p>Moreover, between September and November 2014, MILPAH reported <b>con- tinuing intimidation from police and military units</b> reminiscent of the political re- pression and persecution of the 1980s: profiling the indigenous community leaders and issuing constant threats and accusations of sedition and treason.</p> <p>It should be noted that almost two years have now passed<sup>8</sup> since the <b>Lenca people of Río Blanco (in Intibucá department) blockaded the dam on the Gual- carque and Canje rivers as part of a process of struggle and territorial defence</b>. COPINH (<b>Civic Council of Popular and Indigenous Organisations of Honduras</b>) played an important role in this, mobilising the people in defence of water and territory. It should therefore be noted that, in recent months (to January 2015), <b>Berta Cáceres (general coordinator of COPINH) has been systematically per- secuted and threatened</b>. Implicated in this persecution<sup>9</sup> are the Chinese com- pany Desarrollos Energéticos S.A. (DESA) and Blue Energy, now part of the Honduran company Grupo Terra, which holds strategic energy and infrastruc- ture concessions in the country.</p> <p>In addition, it has been one year since the <b>takeover of San Francisco de Opalaca Town Hall in opposition to the corruption of the local authorities, calling for their replacement with Lenca structures and ancestral authorities</b>. “The struggle of the Lenca communities, organised via COPINH, has not stopped despite the <b>constant criminalisation – including the murder of members</b> – and will not stop because our lives are tied to Mother Earth, to the rivers, the mountains, the biodiversity we have cherished for centuries,” <sup>10</sup> argues COPINH in a press release denouncing the aggression against the Lenca people and summarising their position in defence of their territories.</p> <p><b>On 29 October 2014, Maycol Ariel Rodríguez García was found murdered. He was a 15- year-old Lenca boy from Río Blanco community, also a member of COPINH and an active defender of the Gualcarque River and its territory</b>. In addition, the Indigenous Community Council of Río Blanco reported that the <b>National Police was harassing and intimidating communities involved in the recovery of land around the Gualcarque River</b>. Incidents such as the abuse of power by the authorities and the murder of Maycol have thus far gone totally unpunished, indicating the complete defencelessness of the indigenous com- munities involved in resistance processes.</p> <p><b>Measures to protect intangible cultural heritage while neglecting human rights of the Tolupán</b></p> <p>While in 2014, the Honduran state inscribed the oral traditions of the To- lupanes from la Montaña de la Flor community on the UNESCO list of intan- gible cultural heritage in need of urgent safeguarding,<sup>11</sup> it did nothing to amend its historic abandonment of this people in terms of their health, educa- tion and housing or improve their security and access to justice. <b>The indige- nous Tolupán people from the San Francisco de Locomapa tribe, in Yoro de- partment, have denounced the impunity and insecurity that is being suffered on</b></p>	<p>Lenca territory</p> <p>Lenca territory</p> <p>Lenca territory</p> <p>Tolupán territory</p>	<p>Specified risk for rights of IPs</p> <p>Specified risk for rights of IPs</p> <p>Specified risk for participation in decision making and rights of IPs</p> <p>Specified risk for rights of IPs</p>
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	<p>their territory. Their complaint states that they are being <b>systematically threatened and persecuted by armed groups linked to organised crime and mining companies. The most alarming incident was the murder –on 23 August 2013– of three indigenous Tolupán: María Enriqueta Matute (71), Armando Fúnez Medina (46) and Ricardo Soto Fúnez (40). All were involved in defending their territory from the extraction of antimony. Paradoxically, despite the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights' call, on 19 December 2013, for protection to be provided to 38 members of the San Francisco tribe, the authorities have not yet taken any action to comply with these precautionary measures.</b><sup>12</sup></p> <p>The Garífuna's struggle for recognition On the Caribbean coast of Honduras, the Garífuna people and their organisations, such as OFRANEH (Organización Fraternal Negra Hondureña) are involved in an important and <b>vital debate on the indigenous status of the Garífuna people.</b><sup>13</sup> The importance of being recognised as indigenous lies in the fact that ILO Convention 169 would then be applicable, and this would enable the Garífuna people to defend themselves legally in the face of the evictions and dispossessions they are suffering, primarily those living on territories with concessions superimposed on them. <b>The Honduran state has maintained the same position before the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IA Court) for decades, not recognising the indigenous status of the Garífuna and instead calling them ethnic or Afrodescendant minorities.</b></p> <p>[...]Murders of indigenous peoples continue to rise The Broad Movement for Dignity and Justice (Movimiento Amplio por la Dignidad y la Justicia / MADJ) reports that <b>at least nine members of the Tolupán de San Francisco tribe have been murdered since 2002.</b> In addition, Honduran indigenous and human rights organisations report that, <b>between 2009 and 2014, at least 43 indigenous individuals from different peoples were murdered: Lenca, Maya-Chortí, Tolupán and Garífuna.</b> These murders were committed <b>with total impunity by armed groups paid by landowners, and there are also a number of cases in which evidence of the involvement of police and soldiers has been found.</b> As far back as 2005, the UN Commission on Human Rights reported that 58 Tolupán had been murdered by landowners.<sup>15</sup></p>	Country	Specified risk for rights of Garífuna
<p>United Nations Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples: <a href="http://www.ohchr.org/en/issues/ipeoples/srindigenouspeoples/pages/sripeoplesindex.aspx">http://www.ohchr.org/en/issues/ipeoples/srindigenouspeoples/pages/sripeoplesindex.aspx</a></p>	<p><a href="http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=16740&amp;LangID=E">http://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=16740&amp;LangID=E</a> <i>End-of-mission statement on Honduras by the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, Victoria Tauli-Corpuz - 10 November 2015</i> I am now <b>concluding my visit to Honduras in my capacity as United Nations Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples.</b> Over the last nine days, I have met with national, departmental and municipal government authorities, indigenous peoples, civil society organizations and the private sector in several parts of the country. I held meetings with representatives of indigenous peoples, communities and organizations in Tegucigalpa, Puerto Lempira, Auka, Rio Blanco, La Esperanza and La Ceiba. <b>This included meetings with representatives of the Lenca, Maya Chorti, Nahua, Tolupan, Garifuna, Pech, Tawahka and Miskito peoples.</b></p>	Country	Specified risk for rights of IPs

	<p>I am grateful to the <b>Government of Honduras</b> for its invitation and full cooperation it has provided, and for <b>allowing me to carry out my visit freely and in an independent manner</b>. [...] I would like to now provide <b>some preliminary observations and recommendations on the basis of what I have observed during my visit</b>. These do not reflect the full range of issues that were brought to my attention, nor do they reflect all of the initiatives on the part of the Honduras government.</p> <p>I am glad to note that <b>Honduras ratified International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples and voted in favour of the adoption of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples</b>. I am also aware of <b>specific institutions dealing with indigenous issues</b>, including the <b>Special Prosecutor of ethnic groups</b>, the <b>Dirección de Pueblos Indígenas y Afrohondureños (Dinafroh)</b>, a <b>legislative commission on indigenous peoples</b> and a department on indigenous education. I was also informed of the <b>work related to indigenous peoples by the Secretaria de derechos humanos, Secretaria del Ambiente, Instituto Nacional Agrario</b> and other institutions. I was also made aware of <b>various legislative and public policy initiatives concerning indigenous peoples</b>.</p> <p>In the course of the visit and my examination of the situation of indigenous peoples, I observed the critical situation faced by them regarding their rights on their lands and <b>natural resources, violence, impunity and corruption, access to justice</b> and lack of adequate social services including in education and health.</p> <p>A fundamental problem faced by indigenous peoples is the <b>lack of full recognition, protection and enjoyment of their rights to ancestral lands, territories and natural resources</b>. Even in cases when indigenous peoples have titled lands, these are <b>threatened by competing and overlapping titles to third parties, natural resource development projects in the extractive and the energy sectors, charter cities, tourism projects and protected areas</b>. I have heard concerning allegations of local and other authorities involved in illegal sale of lands and other violations of indigenous peoples' rights.</p> <p>Throughout Honduras, indigenous communities are demanding the <b>saneamiento (title clearing) of their collective lands in order to address the issue of third parties in their lands and resulting conflicts</b>. I visited the <b>Miskito community of Auka</b> where I spoke with <b>community members about the conflictive situation they have faced with settlers in their recognized territories</b> which led to the events of 12 March 2015. These events resulted in an agreement between the Government of Honduras and the community where the Government agreed to investigate and sanction those responsible for land sales and environmental destruction, to finalize the saneamiento process and to return third parties to their places of origin. Another point of the agreement was for the Government to invite me to undertake this visit. Apart from my visit, community <b>members reported they had no information on further actions taken</b> to implement the other parts of the agreement and at the same time, reported the increased presence of third parties in the area. On the other hand, <b>the Government informed me of its intention to compensate third party settlers so they leave the occupied lands</b>. In view of the circumstances, I would like to urge the Government of Honduras to urgently implement the full agreement in order to prevent the escalation of this conflictive situation.</p>	Country	Specified risk for land rights and access to justice
		Country	Specified risk for land rights

<p>In addition to the titling and clearing of the lands, another key component to enjoy their lands and other human rights is the strengthening of their governance systems. This includes the recognition of their own institutions, the management of their natural resources and the exercise of their customary justice systems. This also requires the necessary resources to exercise these functions.</p> <p>Indigenous peoples also expressed concern about natural resource development projects like hydro-electric dams that were approved through national legislation not previously consulted with them such as the case of the Agua Zarca Dam. Members of Lenca communities that have opposed the dam due to impacts on their livelihoods and culture, reported grave human rights violations including killings, threats and intimidation. Unfortunately, this is not an isolated situation and similar human rights abuses have been reported to me in the context of other hydro-electric projects affecting Lenca people, mining and logging concessions affecting the Tolupan people or tourism and infrastructure projects in Garifuna lands.</p> <p>According to information received, the creation of protected areas that overlap indigenous territories has also led to the restriction in the access and control of indigenous peoples over their lands and resources. Yet, as pointed out by indigenous representatives, the establishment of protected areas has not prevented outside interests from engaging in logging, extractive and illicit activities on indigenous lands.</p> <p>I am deeply concerned about the general environment of violence and impunity affecting many indigenous communities. I was able to talk to some representatives of the Tolupan tribes who described a situation of rampant violence including assassinations of Tolupan members for defending their lands. This is coupled with a widespread impunity of perpetrators of these crimes rendering justice illusive. Indigenous peoples are also vulnerable to human rights violations as a result of the general situation of violence prevalent in the country stemming from drug-trafficking, organized crime and related State responses. One example is the incident that occurred in the Miskito community of Ahuas on 11 May 2012 where four members of the community were killed during a drug interdiction operation led by the Honduran police and the United States Drug Enforcement Administration. Victims have not yet received adequate reparations nor justice.</p> <p>I received many testimonies which refer to indigenous peoples' lack of access to justice. Their ability to obtain justice is hindered by many factors, including lack of awareness by justice operators about indigenous peoples' rights, the lack of resources of the institutions such as the fiscalia de etnias and comisionado nacional de derechos humanos; language, cultural and economic barriers; racism and discrimination toward indigenous peoples; and impunity, among others. This evidences a dire need for effective legal, administrative or other mechanisms to enable indigenous peoples to present complaints for violations of their territorial, cultural and basic human rights and to obtain redress. There needs to be effective mechanisms for investigation, prosecution and sanction of state authorities or third parties responsible for violations of indigenous peoples' rights. The lack of these mechanisms has led indigenous peoples to engage in peaceful social protests, which unfortunately has led to the criminalization of those defending their lands.</p> <p>The effective implementation of the right to consultation and free, prior and informed consent was also a recurrent demand of indigenous peoples. Several initiatives to</p>	Country	Specified risk for self-governance
	Country	Specified risk for right to FPIC
	Country	Specified risk for rights of IPs
	Country	Specified risk for rights to land and natural resources (forestry sector)
	Country	Specified risk for rights of IPs
Country	Specified risk for access to justice	

	<p>implement the right of consultation have been brought to my attention, including a draft bill led by Dinafroh. I would stress that any such initiative should ensure the full and effective participation of all indigenous peoples through their own representative institutions and organizations. The same would apply to any other legislative and policy measure, including a national law on indigenous peoples that has also been brought to my attention.”</p> <p><a href="http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/IPeoples/SRIndigenousPeoples/Pages/CountryReports.aspx">http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/IPeoples/SRIndigenousPeoples/Pages/CountryReports.aspx</a></p> <p>The report from the country visit to Honduras is not yet available on the website of the Special Rapporteur.</p>	Country	Specified risk for right to FPIC
<p>UN Human Rights Council Universal Periodic Review: <a href="http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/Documentation.aspx">http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/Documentation.aspx</a></p>	<p><a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G15/157/80/PDF/G1515780.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G15/157/80/PDF/G1515780.pdf?OpenElement</a>  <i>Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review of Honduras - 15 July 2015</i>  <b>“Presentation by the State under review</b></p> <p>[...]24. In relation to the rights of indigenous peoples, Honduras promoted access to land. <b>The Secretariat for Energy, Natural Resources and the Environment was currently working with the Confederation of Autochthonous Peoples of Honduras in drafting a bill on prior and informed consultation of indigenous peoples.</b></p> <p>[...]36. Close cooperation was maintained with United Nations entities and the international community in general. <b>The Congress was working on a priority basis on issues related to the fulfilment of the rights of</b> children, education, security, development, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex groups, <b>indigenous communities and Afro-descendants</b>, the environment and gender. It had identified as a challenge the construction of a legislative agenda agreed with the relevant institutions and civil society.</p> <p>[...] 55. Honduras was <b>currently holding consultations for the elaboration of a policy against racism and racial discrimination to ensure the social and political participation of indigenous peoples and Afro-descendants</b> and the exercise of intercultural citizenship, as well as the right to bilingual intercultural education, right to health, land and natural resources.</p> <p>[...] <b>Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review</b></p> <p>[...]89. Slovenia welcomed efforts to bring the legislation into line with international standards. <b>It noted that the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination had deplored the assaults of indigenous and Afro-Honduran leaders and journalists</b>, and also noted the draft bill on the protection of human rights defenders.</p> <p>[...]95. Trinidad and Tobago commended the establishment of Anti-Trafficking in Persons Act, the mobile magistrates’ courts, the <b>redistribution of State land to the benefit of indigenous and Afro-Hondurans</b> and the enshrinement of the right to water and sanitation as a constitutional right.</p> <p>[...]105. Austria welcomed Honduran approval of the Public Policy and National Action Plan on Human Rights. It was concerned about attacks against journalists and impunity in that regard. Austria remained worried about shortcomings in the administration of justice, and <b>ongoing discrimination against indigenous, Afro-Honduran</b> and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.</p>	Country	-
		Country	Low risk for right to FPIC
		Country	Low risk for rights of IPs
		Country	Low risk for participation in decision making
		Country	Specified risk for rights of IPs
		Redistributed land to the benefit of indigenous and Afro-Hondurans	Low risk for land rights
		Country	Specified risk for rights of IPs

	<p>[...]118. Estonia commended the National Action Plan on Racism and Racial Discrimination and expressed concern that indigenous and Afro-Honduran women continued to face multiple forms of discrimination. It invited Honduras to ensure that human rights defenders could freely carry out their activities without unfair restrictions or fear of reprisals</p> <p>[...]120. Germany acknowledged the partial reforms made to the Criminal Code. It expressed concern about persistent human rights violations, particularly regarding the right to life, widespread impunity and discrimination against women, children, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and indigenous population.</p> <p>[...] Conclusions and recommendations</p> <p>124. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue and listed below enjoy the support of Honduras:</p> <p>[...]124.11 Strengthen its national institutions in charge of the promotion and protection of human rights, with a view to fostering access to justice, particularly for the most vulnerable groups, such as women, older persons, children, indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, people of African descent and the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex community (Brazil);</p> <p>[...]124.20 End discrimination in law and practice against indigenous and Afro-Honduran people and strengthen protection for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Austria);</p> <p>[...]124.57 Further promote the participation of Afro-Hondurans and the indigenous communities in the public sphere (Sierra Leone); Step-up socioeconomic policies to enable the active participation of people of African descent in economic, social and political sphere (Angola);</p> <p>[...]124.59 Improve the precarious situation of indigenous peoples and Afro-descendent communities (Estonia).</p> <p>[...] 125. The following recommendations enjoy the support of Honduras which considers that they are already implemented or in the process of implementation:</p> <p>[...]125.55 Ensure prompt investigations into attacks and threats against human rights defenders, indigenous people, and journalists as well as to ensure that they can carry out their activities without fear of reprisals (Slovenia);</p> <p>[...]125.71 Implement measures to reduce poverty and instances of social exclusion among indigenous people and Afro-Honduran communities (Trinidad and Tobago);</p> <p>[...]125.76 Continue ongoing efforts aimed at enhancing the participation and consultations of indigenous peoples on public policies that affect them, fully implementing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the ILO Convention No. 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries (Peru);”</p> <p><a href="https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G15/021/58/PDF/G1502158.pdf?OpenElement">https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G15/021/58/PDF/G1502158.pdf?OpenElement</a>  <i>Summary of of 33 stakeholders’ submissions to the universal periodic review of Honduras – 10 February 2015</i></p> <p>[...] 12. The Observatory for the Human Rights of the Indigenous Peoples of Honduras (ODHPINH) reported that almost two decades after ratifying the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), Honduras had not amended its national legislation.</p>	Country	Specified risk for rights of IPs
		Country	Specified risk for access to justice
		Country	Specified risk for rights of IPs
		Country	Specified risk for participation in decision-making

	<p>Honduras was trying to water down the Convention with a secondary indigenous law that had been under discussion in the national Congress for more than a decade.<sup>17</sup>  [...]<sup>25</sup>. JS5 recommended that Honduras adopt a national policy to protect and promote the rights of indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples.<sup>35</sup>  [...]<sup>33</sup>. Cultural Survival (CS) indicated that Indigenous and Afro-Indigenous Peoples continue to be discriminated against.<sup>43</sup>  [...]<sup>9</sup>. Minorities and indigenous peoples  84. AI called on Honduras to guarantee human rights, both individual and collective, of Indigenous Peoples and Garifuna communities; prevent and ensure that violations and abuses against these communities and their leaders are investigated and punished, with reparation provided to the victims, whether the crimes were perpetrated by state or non-state actors; and guarantee their right to free, prior and informed consultation and consent when projects affect their ancestral lands or territories.<sup>118</sup>  85. CS urged Honduras to fully implement the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and ILO Convention 169.<sup>119</sup>  86. JS3 recommended that indigenous peoples' rights be upheld, particularly those relating to land, food and prior, free and informed consultation.<sup>120</sup>  87. AI called on Honduras to prevent human rights violations and abuses committed in the context of land redistribution, and to comply with the precautionary measures ordered by the IACHR in relation to peasant communities and their leaders.<sup>121</sup>  88. The Observatory for the Human Rights of the Indigenous Peoples of Honduras said that the United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries was problematic for indigenous peoples, as there was no guarantee regarding lands as a result of the Property Act currently in force. The Observatory reported that a Garifuna organization had filed a petition with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and a request with the World Bank Inspection Panel relating to the Land Administration Project and the Property Act.<sup>122</sup>  89. The Observatory said that two cases regarding Garifuna communities were currently before the Inter-American Court of Human Rights.<sup>123</sup>  [...] <sup>96</sup>. CS noted that the government is determined to proceed with agro-industrial, mining, tourism, and hydroelectric mega-projects which have negative environmental and social consequences for Indigenous groups and Afro-Indigenous Peoples.<sup>132</sup>  [...]<sup>99</sup>. The Observatory for the Human Rights of the Indigenous Peoples of Honduras reported that the Special Development Regions (RED) Act, had been declared unconstitutional by the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court in 2012. The law had nevertheless been reintroduced and adopted in 2013 as the Special Development Zones (ZEDE) Act, which provided for the concession of strips of land to foreign investors and allowed them to establish city-states with their own laws and security arrangements. The Act provided for outsourcing of the administration of justice to other countries as an incentive to attract investors.<sup>135</sup>"</p>	Country	Specified risk for rights of IPs
		Country	Specified risk for rights of IPs, including Afro-Honduran people
		Country	Specified risk for right to FPIC
		Country	Specified risk for rights of IPs
		Country	Specified risk for land rights
		Special Development Zones	Specified risk for rights of IPs
UN Human Rights Committee: <a href="http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CCPR/Pages/CCPRIndex.aspx">http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CCPR/Pages/CCPRIndex.aspx</a>	<a href="http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/TreatyBodyExternal/Countries.aspx?CountryCode=HND&amp;Lang=EN">http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/TreatyBodyExternal/Countries.aspx?CountryCode=HND&amp;Lang=EN</a>	Country	-



<p>(search for country) UN Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination: <a href="http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CERD/Pages/CERDIndex.aspx">http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/CERD/Pages/CERDIndex.aspx</a></p>	<p>The latest available <b>concluding observations</b> of the UN Human Rights Committee on Honduras date from 2006 – <b>Outdated</b></p> <p><a href="http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CERD%2fC%2fHND%2fCO%2f1-5&amp;Lang=en">http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CERD%2fC%2fHND%2fCO%2f1-5&amp;Lang=en</a></p> <p><i>Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination - Concluding observations on the combined initial and second to fifth periodic reports of Honduras - 13 March 2014</i></p> <p>[...] 4. The Committee notes with satisfaction <b>article 346 of the Constitution, which provides that it “is the duty of the State to adopt measures to protect the rights and interests of indigenous communities in the country, especially the lands and forests where they have settled”.</b></p> <p>[...] Concerns and recommendations</p> <p>[...]11. The Committee notes with <b>concern that the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights and the Ministry for Indigenous and Afro-Honduran Peoples have been merged with other institutions</b> and thus no longer have ministerial status (art. 2, para. 1).</p> <p>[...]15. While noting that a bill on protecting human rights defenders, journalists, social communicators and justice officials has been drafted, the Committee regrets that <b>human rights defenders, especially indigenous and Afro-Honduran leaders, continue to be subject to serious physical assault.</b> The Committee is also concerned by information received indicating the failure of the police and the judiciary to take appropriate action (art. 2).</p> <p>[...]Organic Act on Employment and Economic Development Areas</p> <p>17. The Committee notes with concern the information received that the <b>Organic Act on Employment and Economic Development Areas allows for the concession of strips of land to investors. These areas have operational and administrative autonomy, and may have autonomous and independent courts with exclusive jurisdiction and their own security forces, which could have drastic consequences on the indigenous peoples and Afro-Honduran communities living in these regions</b> (art. 2, paras. 1 and 6).</p> <p>[...]20. The Committee notes with concern the information received from various sources regarding the <b>lack of systematic free, prior and informed consultation with indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples on development and natural resources projects (including hydroelectric and mining projects) and other legislation or programmes affecting them.</b> While the State party has made efforts to ensure the participation of indigenous peoples, the Committee is concerned at the lack of information on how this right has been implemented. The Committee also notes the importance of free, prior and informed consultation and of access to justice in relation to the titling of lands and territories (art. 5 (c)).</p> <p>[...]21. Notwithstanding the progress achieved in Honduras, the Committee notes that <b>indigenous peoples and Afro-Honduran communities still face significant barriers to full participation and representation in decision-making bodies</b> (art. 5 (c)).”</p>	<p>Country</p> <p>Country</p> <p>Country</p> <p>Country</p> <p>Country</p>	<p>Low risk for rights of IPs</p> <p>Specified risk for rights of IPs</p> <p>Specified risk for rights of IPs</p> <p>Specified risk for right to FPIC</p> <p>Specified risk for participation in decision making</p>
<p>Intercontinental Cry: <a href="http://intercontinentalcry.org/">http://intercontinentalcry.org/</a></p>	<p><a href="http://www.scribd.com/doc/216154458/Indigenous-Struggles-2013">http://www.scribd.com/doc/216154458/Indigenous-Struggles-2013</a></p> <p>“The <b>indigenous Lenca communities of Rio Blanco, Honduras, blocked access to the construction site of the “Agua Zarca” hydroelectric dam to demand the removal of all construction equipment and the cancellation of the project.</b>”</p>		





	<p>[...] One-hundred and fifty years after a treaty with England granted the Miskito people rights over their land--a treaty which was never fully respected--the <b>government of Honduras officially handed over nearly a million hectares of tropical forest along the Caribbean Coast to the Indigenous Peoples.</b> "This is an unprecedented and historic moment for our peoples," said Norvin Goff, chairman of Miskitu Asla Takanka (MASTA), a Honduras group representing the tribes." <b>The entire region is at risk from illegal hunting, logging and clearing of land to graze cattle. The Miskito people can protect it, but only if we have title to those lands.</b>" (p. 48)</p> <p><a href="http://intercontinentalcry.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/Indigenous-Struggles-2012.pdf">http://intercontinentalcry.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/Indigenous-Struggles-2012.pdf</a></p> <p>[...] <b>Leaders from two Garifuna communities began pursuing legal action against a Canadian citizen over several fraudulent land sales along the north coast of Honduras.</b> The Garifuna said that Randy Roy Jorgensen, president of the Canadian pornographic video store chain Adults Only Video, was in possession of several contracts that were obtained illegally.</p> <p>[...] The Indigenous Peoples Confederation of Honduras (CONPAH) released a statement calling on the government of Honduras to withdraw a REDD proposal submitted to the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility. The statement declared that the <b>Honduran government failed to consult local Indigenous peoples, whose land would be used for various forestation programs,</b> before submitting the proposal.</p> <p>[...] <b>The US Drug Enforcement Administration (D.E.A.) carried out a massacre deep inside the Miskitu coast of Honduras, killing two pregnant women, a child and a young father.</b> DEA officials initially denied that they opened fire--on foreign soil--but later claim that they did open fire, only, in self-defense. A U.S. Embassy spokesman referred to the "raid" as a "great example of positive U.S.-Honduran cooperation." The families of the victims, who were from the remote indigenous community of Ahuas, called out in vain for justice."</p>	<p>Tolupan Territory in Yoro district</p> <p>Miskito territory</p> <p>Miskito territory</p> <p>Garifuna territory</p> <p>Country</p> <p>Country</p>	<p>Specified risk for rights of IPs</p> <p>Low risk</p> <p>Specified risk for rights of IPs</p> <p>Specified risk for land rights</p> <p>Specified risk for right to FPIC</p> <p>Specified risk for rights of IPs</p>
<p>Forest Peoples Programme: <a href="http://www.forestpeoples.org">www.forestpeoples.org</a> FPP's focus is on Africa, Asia/Pacific and South and Central America.</p>	<p><b>No additional information found that indicates 'specified risk'.</b></p>	<p>Country</p>	<p>Low risk</p>
<p>Society for Threatened Peoples: <a href="http://www.gfbv.de/index.php?change_lang=english">http://www.gfbv.de/index.php?change_lang=english</a></p>	<p><b>No additional information found that indicates 'specified risk'.</b></p>	<p>Country</p>	<p>Low risk</p>
<p>Regional human rights courts and commissions: - Inter-American Court of Human Rights <a href="http://www.corteidh.or.cr/index.php/en">http://www.corteidh.or.cr/index.php/en</a> - Inter-American Commission on Human Rights: <a href="http://www.oas.org/en/iachr/">http://www.oas.org/en/iachr/</a> <a href="http://www.oas.org/en/iachr/indigenous/">http://www.oas.org/en/iachr/indigenous/</a> - African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights - African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights</p>	<p><a href="http://www.oas.org/en/iachr/reports/pdfs/Honduras-en-2015.pdf">http://www.oas.org/en/iachr/reports/pdfs/Honduras-en-2015.pdf</a> <i>INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS - Situation of Human Rights in Honduras - 31 December 2015</i> <b>"2. Indigenous Peoples and Afro-descendants</b> <b>a. Violence</b> 76. The <b>Commission has previously expressed concern about the challenges faced by indigenous peoples, mainly relating to: (i) the high levels of insecurity and violence arising from the imposition of project and investment plans and natural resource mining</b></p>		



	<p>measures, was stabbed to death. 77 According to published information, on May 22, 2015, Vilma Consuelo Soto was the victim of an attempt on her life when a neighbor came to her home and fired three shots.<sup>78</sup></p> <p>80. <b>The situation of indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples is aggravated by conflicts over territory, whether because of mining or tourism projects or other projects aimed at developing natural resources.</b> Civil society organizations reported that <b>there are 837 potential mining projects, which in territorial terms would account for almost 35% of the nation's territory.</b><sup>79</sup> Civil society pointed out to the IACHR that there are 98 mining concessions in the departments of Lempira and Santa Bárbara. It also reported that <b>there are 76 hydropower projects with completed feasibility studies and/or operating contracts approved in 14 of the country's 18 departments</b> (Atlántida, Colón, Comayagua, Copán, Cortés Francisco Morazán, Intibuca, La Paz, Lempira, Ocotepeque, Olancho, Patuca, Santa Bárbara, and Yoro).</p> <p>81. <b>The situation of the Garifuna community of Barra Vieja, which the IACHR visited, is an example of a land-related conflict associated with tourism investment.</b> The members of this community, in the city of Tela, were reportedly victims of orders evicting them from their lands to clear the way for tourism investment projects.<sup>80</sup> <b>The Garifuna people, the product of cultural syncretism between indigenous and African peoples, have asserted their rights in Honduras as an indigenous people.</b> 81 In 2013, the first hotel resort complex opened, and threats, intimidation and persecution of leaders and the population in general continued. 82 Approximately 400 individuals were victims of eviction on September 30, 2014, with the participation of the armed forces and police.<sup>83</sup> This eviction order issued by the First Court of Appeals of La Ceiba, had been the result of <b>an alleged irregular appropriation of part of Garifuna territory in the Bahía de Tela area</b> by the Honduran National Port Authority, which in 2006 had granted 25 hectares of expropriated land from the Miami community with a community title. Later, these lands were illegally sold on to San Pedro Sula businessmen.<sup>84</sup></p> <p>82. Regarding the corporations that are implementing these projects, a member of the indigenous people in La Ceiba stated in a meeting with the IACHR that: "they do not want to respect our culture, they do not want to respect our traditions, even worse they mislead us by telling us there will be jobs and that is a bad joke." <b>Regarding this, the IACHR was informed that megaprojects would be implemented on the land of the indigenous peoples, using their natural resources, without any prior, free, and informed consultation.</b> As for the megaprojects developed on indigenous territory, "We do not want anything that is not ours," said a member of the Garifuna People in La Ceiba.<sup>85</sup> "What we want is to retrieve what is ours, what they have stolen from us. Our parents, our grandparents, our great-grandparents taught us what is ours," he said. "Before we had coconuts, now we have to go and buy them. And there is no land to plant cassava. Neither is there any source of employment. Here we have young people who have graduated from school, young people who've studied, but there are no jobs," said a woman over 60 years old who was born and raised there.</p> <p>83. <b>Out of fear of becoming the victims of violence and due to the threats because of their work opposing several mining projects, some indigenous leaders have had to leave their communities.</b> One example is the case of eight leaders of the Nueva Esperanza and the</p>	<p>Country</p> <p>Garifuna territory</p> <p>Country</p>	<p>Specified risk for land rights for IPs, including Afro-Honduran people</p> <p>Specified risk for land rights</p> <p>Specified risk for right to FPIC</p>
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	<p>“Patronato Regional” of the Sector Florida communities, in the municipality of Tela, Department of Atlántida who are the beneficiaries of precautionary measures from the IACHR.<sup>86</sup></p> <p>84. The situation of the Independent Indigenous Movement Lenca de la Paz-Honduras (MILPAH) vis-a-vis the construction of hydroelectric projects on its territory has been the subject of concern to various civil society organizations. According to the information received, since November 2013 there has been death threats recorded against some community members.<sup>87</sup></p> <p>85. Similarly, in a communication dated July 24, 2014, under the provisions of Article 41 of the American Convention on Human Rights, the Commission requested information from the State of Honduras regarding the situation of the members of the COPINH and other members of the Lenca indigenous community. This was due to the alleged murders, assaults and threats against the community that occurred between May and June 2014. 88 It also requested information concerning the criminal proceedings initiated against 36 leaders of the Lenca indigenous community for the alleged crimes of "sedition prejudicial to the internal security of the State of Honduras and usurpation of functions". These charges related to the alleged seizure of the City Hall building by the above community after rejecting the results of the November 2013 elections, where Mr. Socorro Sanchez was the winner. In response to that request, the State indicated that on July 22, 2014, at the preliminary hearing, the public prosecutor and the defense requested the provisional acquittal of the accused for the offense of sedition, since the elected authorities had taken up their position without interference with the free exercise of their authority. On July 23, 2014, following the preliminary hearing, the First Court of the Intibucá Department ordered a final dismissal of the case for the offense of usurpation of functions due to a lack of evidence that the offense had been committed, and a provisional acquittal with regard to the offense of sedition.<sup>89</sup> In its response, the State did not provide any information about the other acts of violence and threats.</p> <p>86. Furthermore, the IACHR received information that indicates that on September 3, 2014, members of the police and armed civilians arrived at the premises of the Indigenous Council of Santiago Apóstol firing shots into the air, burning belongings, destroying crops, and stealing agricultural implements. On November 3, 2014, the indigenous rights defender, Calixto Vasquez, was arbitrarily arrested while participating in a peaceful march. It has been reported that since that day, the municipality, its surroundings and the territory where the company has started its work, has been highly militarized.<sup>90</sup></p> <p>87. The Commission considers that the initiation of baseless criminal proceedings against defenders may entail a violation of the right to personal integrity when the harassment caused by these actions affects the normal course of daily life and causes great and worrying disruption to the person subject to legal proceedings and his family.<sup>91</sup> Such severity is confirmed by the constant uncertainty about their future.<sup>92</sup> The State must ensure the existence of safeguards to prevent that authorities or third parties manipulate the punitive power of the State and its organs of justice to harass those who are engaged in legitimate activities such as human rights defenders.<sup>93</sup> In this regard the State should also adopt measures to respond to evidence of abuse or manipulation of authorities and third parties.</p>	<p>Lenca territory</p> <p>Country</p>	<p>Specified risk for rights of IPs</p> <p>Specified risk for rights of IPs</p>
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	<p>88. It is important to note that <b>violence against indigenous peoples in Honduras has been exacerbated by the presence of organized crime</b>. Information from certain organizations indicates that in the need to secure drug trafficking routes, violent incursions onto indigenous lands have occurred. Some allegedly drug gangs have forcibly occupied indigenous territories to construct clandestine airstrips. On July 17, 2014, members of the Garifuna community in northeastern Honduras, including the human rights activist Miriam Miranda, were kidnapped by armed men, because in a previous visit to the area they had discovered an illegal landing strip used by drug traffickers. Although at first they were told that they were going to be killed, they were subsequently released. 94 Members of the Tolupan Community of San Francisco de Locomapa in the Yoro department have denounced the threats and systematic persecution perpetrated by armed groups linked to organized crime and mining companies.<sup>95</sup></p> <p>89. <b>The Commission considers particularly serious the information that police officers take part directly in acts of harassment, intimidation and violence against indigenous communities and their members</b>. In this regard, it urges the Honduran government to put an end to these acts and to ensure that any activities carried out by the security forces where the defense of indigenous peoples and communities' ancestral territories are concerned, are consistent with the fundamental role of protecting individuals' rights to life, liberty and security.</p> <p>90. On the other hand, the Commission recalls that indigenous peoples have the right to be protected by the State from attacks by third parties, especially when they occur in the context of conflicts over ancestral territory.<sup>96</sup> In such cases, when the State knows or should know about the risk, state authorities are obliged to adopt reasonable measures to prevent the occurrence of such conflicts, protect indigenous communities from violent attacks, and effectively investigate and punish those responsible.<sup>97</sup></p> <p>91. The Commission recommends that the State investigate and punish those responsible for the threats, harassment, violence, intimidation and damage done to the property of members of indigenous communities, and in particular to their leaders and authorities. It should also adopt an effective and simple remedy to protect the right of indigenous peoples of Honduras to assert and access their traditional territories and to allow them to protect these lands from actions by the State or others who violate their property rights.<sup>98</sup></p> <p><b>b. Impunity</b></p> <p>92. According to information presented by the Observatorio de Derechos Humanos de los Pueblos Indígenas y Negros de Honduras [Human Rights Observatory of the Indigenous and Black Peoples of Honduras], in its Alternative Report for the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, even though there is an Office of the Special Prosecutor for Ethnic Groups and Cultural Heritage, investigated or, in cases in which officials do initiate a process, no orders to prosecute are issued.<sup>99</sup> These organizations believe that one of the main problems faced by indigenous peoples in Honduras has to do with the crisis in the administration of justice, given the lack of independence by the branches of government.</p> <p>93. <b>The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) indicated that between 2002 and 2013 the Office of the Special Prosecutor for Ethnic Groups and</b></p>	Country	Specified risk for rights of IPs
		Country	Specified risk for rights of IPs



	<p>Cultural Heritage received 55 complaints for discrimination offenses, of which 31 are under investigation, 17 were dismissed, 4 were brought to trial, and 3 resolved by other means. Apparently no penalties have been imposed for this offense. The CERD expressed particular concern over the small number of complaints filed with the Special Prosecutor's Office, as well as the disproportionality between the number of complaints dismissed and those brought to trial.<sup>100</sup></p> <p>94. The State, in its response to the draft of this report, indicated that in the context of its area of responsibility, the Office of the Special Prosecutor for Ethnic Groups and Cultural Heritage has taken cognizance of complaints filed for the crime of discrimination in which the complainants have been indigenous women; these have been prosecuted in cases where there has been relevant evidence. Likewise, to raise justice operators' awareness regarding this issue, the Office of the Special Prosecutor held training sessions in 2013 for indigenous organizations and prosecutors from the Public Prosecutor's Office. In this context, men and women leaders were given training regarding their rights and access to justice and the responsibilities of the justice institutions to which they should turn to ensure recognition of those rights.<sup>101</sup></p> <p>95. The State also indicated that a manual has been drafted for the investigation of violations of the rights of indigenous peoples and Afro-Hondurans—it is still pending publication—in order to provide training regarding crimes committed against indigenous peoples, and specifically the crime of discrimination.<sup>102</sup> The State reported that the manual covers the application of international standards regarding the rights of indigenous peoples, including the obligation of justice operators to offer translation services in criminal proceedings both when members of indigenous or Afro-descendant peoples are complainants and defendants, so as to ensure due process. 96. The State also made reference to the fact that on December 10, 2015, the Office of the Special Prosecutor for Ethnic Groups and Cultural Heritage obtained a conviction in the respective court against members of the Army for the homicide of indigenous leader Lenca Tomás García Domínguez.<sup>103</sup></p> <p>97. The IACHR considers it necessary to strengthen the Office of the Special Prosecutor for Ethnic Groups and Cultural Heritage and for this office to be provided with adequate financial and human resources so that it can function properly.” (p. 39-47)</p> <p><a href="https://www.culturalsurvival.org/news/indigenous-rights-win-major-steps-forward-honduras">https://www.culturalsurvival.org/news/indigenous-rights-win-major-steps-forward-honduras</a>  <i>Indigenous Rights Win Major Steps Forward in Honduras - January 15, 2016</i></p> <p>In a major win for Indigenous and Afro-descendent peoples in Honduras, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights issued a judgment in January declaring the State of Honduras responsible for the violation of collective ownership rights and the lack of judicial protection. The case was brought by OFRANEH, the Black Fraternal Organization of Honduras which has been working for years to defend the territory of the Indigenous Garifuna peoples and a partner of a broad coalition of Indigenous and campesino rights organizations across Honduras.</p> <p>After two years of deliberation, the Court, which is an international appeals court for countries in the Americas, issued the two judgments, upholding the communities' right to Free, Prior, Informed Consent in front of development projects on their lands. The Court</p>	<p>Country</p> <p>Country</p> <p>Country</p> <p>Garifuna territories of Triunfo de la Cruz and Punta Piedra</p>	<p>Specified risk for rights of IPs</p> <p>Low risk for access to justice for IPs/TPs</p> <p>Specified risk for rights of IPs</p> <p>Specified risk for rights of IPs and Garifuna</p>
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	<p>stated unequivocally: “Regarding the right to consultation and cultural identity, the Court considered that the consultation must be applied prior to any exploration project that may affect the traditional lands of the indigenous and tribal communities.” The ruling therefore extends protection Indigenous peoples across the country.</p> <p>After years of considering a petition from OFRANEH, in February 2013 the Human Rights Commission of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (ICHR) <b>presented the case to the Inter-American Court detailing the Honduran government’s violation of Garifuna collective ownership rights (citing Article 21 of the American Convention on Human Rights), lack of access to a fair trial and lack of judicial protection in the Garifuna communities of Triunfo de la Cruz and Punta Piedra. In addition, the case notes that the Honduran government violated the Garifuna’s rights to “Free, Prior, and Informed Consent”, a main tenet of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.</b></p> <p><b>During the site visit from the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (ICHR). members of the Garifuna community presented moving and detailed testimonies about land rights violations that they have faced for decades</b> that provided the basis of more than 30 legal claims of land usurpation presented to the ICHR.</p> <p><b>Reparation measures ordered by the Court last month include</b>, among other matters: the investigation of five assassinations of Garifuna people defending their ancestral lands; a public act of acknowledgment of international responsibility ; <b>demarcation of the land</b> on which it has been granted collective ownership to the Punta Piedra community ; <b>collective land ownership titles, properly defined and demarcated</b> on the plot of land known as the Triunfo de la Cruz Garifuna traditional territory; <b>free access, use, and enjoyment of collective property and commons of both communities</b>; and measures to <b>ensure that the provisions on mining regulations do not undermine the right to consultation.</b></p> <p><b>The Garifuna people currently have three more cases and several petitions at the Commission.</b> For OFRANEH the violations of collective and human rights perpetrated by the State of Honduras demonstrate the existence of deliberate land grabs and expulsions in Garifuna territory. As Julian Eramos Castillo, Vice President of the communal authority of Triunfo de la Cruz shared, “After the Coup we resist, and we will continue in resistance... we, Garifuna people, fight to the death. We will continue defending our ancestral territory to ensure our children never lose our culture, language and connection to land.”</p>	<p>Garifuna territories of Triunfo de la Cruz and Punta Piedra</p> <p>Garifuna territory</p>	<p>Specific risk for access to justice and right to FPIC</p> <p>Specified risk for land rights</p>
<p>Data provided by National Indigenous Peoples’, Traditional Peoples organizations</p>	<p><a href="http://www.territorioindigenaygobernanza.com/bienvenida.html">http://www.territorioindigenaygobernanza.com/bienvenida.html</a>  <i>[Google Translation from Spanish]:</i>          “This website wants to be a space where indigenous organizations and institutions that work with them, to find information on indigenous territories in Latin America, materials relating to territorial governance, legal and technical documents on the subject, audiovisual material and specific information on countries</p> <p><a href="http://www.territorioindigenaygobernanza.com/hon_10.html">http://www.territorioindigenaygobernanza.com/hon_10.html</a>  <i>This webpage lists organizations of indigenous peoples in Honduras</i></p> <p><a href="http://www.territorioindigenaygobernanza.com/honduras.html">http://www.territorioindigenaygobernanza.com/honduras.html</a>  <i>General information on Honduras</i></p>	<p>Country</p>	<p>-</p>

	<p><i>[Google Translation from Spanish]:</i>  Honduras has an area of 112,492 km<sup>2</sup>. The country's population is 8,045,990 inhabitants, of which 496,600 (6.2%) are indigenous (according to the National Statistics Institute, INE). But there is disagreement on this fact, as the Confederation of Indigenous Peoples of Honduras (CONPAH) It notes that 1,200,000 people belong to indigenous and Afro-descendant Peoples in the country.</p> <p>Indigenous communities are distributed in 2128 to over 15 of the 18 departments of Honduras. Indigenous peoples are seven: Chorti, Lenca, Miskito, Nahua, Pech, Tawahka and Tolupán. African descent are two: the Black Peoples of the Caribbean and Garifuna. The largest in population are the Lenca and Garifuna.</p> <p>Currently only 10% of the indigenous people of Honduras have title to their land (IGWIA, 2010). However, the territory claimed by them is approximately 2,000,000 hectares (17.8% of the national area). The Confederation of indigenous peoples of Honduras considers that the lack of titles is the main problem being experienced by indigenous people. Meanwhile, they are pressed to sell their land, especially in areas of interest, and the State grants titles to third parties. the indigenous territories suffer invasions constant by farmers, loggers and smugglers who grow illegal crops.</p> <p>Indigenous Territories are overlapped with the vast majority of the country's protected areas, including Biocultural Mesoamerican Corridor (consisting Biosphere Reserve Rio Platano, Patuca National Park and Reserve Tawahka Asangni), which represents the second zone reserve most important of the continent, after the Amazon biodiversity. Thus protected areas overlapping with indigenous territories cover more than half of the total territory of the Department of Gracias a Dios. According to the Property Law, the management of protected areas found within indigenous lands should be made jointly between the indigenous and the State (art. 101).</p> <p><a href="http://www.territorioindigenaygobernanza.com/hon_03.html">http://www.territorioindigenaygobernanza.com/hon_03.html</a>  Legal framework</p> <p><i>[Google Translation from Spanish]:</i>  The Constitution of Honduras legally recognize indigenous communities and the State's obligation to "enact measures to protect the rights and interests of indigenous communities in the country, especially land and forests where they settled" (Art. 346). This is the only article of the constitution which refers to its right to the territory, and makes no mention of autonomy or the right to their own forms of government.</p> <p><a href="http://www.territorioindigenaygobernanza.com/hon_04.html">http://www.territorioindigenaygobernanza.com/hon_04.html</a>  Land and Territory</p> <p><i>[Google Translation from Spanish]:</i>  In 2004 the Property Law was enacted. In Chapter III. Regularization Process Property Property for Indigenous and Afro-Honduran Peoples recognizes:  The right of indigenous peoples and Afro-Honduran to the lands they traditionally have (Art. 93), as a way of establishing qualifications traditional forms of communal property (Art. 94). The prevalence of the property rights of these peoples over the securities issued to third parties that have never possessed (Art. 96).</p>	Country	Presence of IPs/TPs
		Country	Specified risk for land rights of IPs
		Country	Low risk for rights of IPs
		Country	Low risk for rights of IPs, including Afro-

	<p>The State's duty to consult indigenous peoples when it intends to exploit natural resources in their territories, and report on the damages and benefits before authorizing any inspection or exploitation (Article 95).</p> <p>In August 2003, prior to the enactment of the Property Law, organizations of the 9 indigenous peoples requested the State to fulfill its duty to conduct consultation and Consent, prior and informed consent regarding the content of that law. The Honduran Black Fraternal Organization (OFRANEH) got the consultation is carried out in the Garifuna Community of Durugubutu, instance in which <b>indigenous rejected Article 100 of the Law</b> However, this article was included unchanged.:</p> <p>"It is declared and recognized that the communal system of land traditionally involves these peoples have inalienable, indefeasible and imprescriptible it. However, <b>the communities themselves will end this communal system, authorize leases to third parties or other nature authorize contracts that allow community participation in investments that contribute to its development</b> "(Art. 100).</p> <p>OFRANEH considers that allow the division of indigenous territories jeopardizes the exercise of their rights and contradicts the provisions of Convention 169.</p> <p>It is also debated the <b>Law of Special Development Regions, which facilitates the sale of Indigenous land to foreign companies</b> interested in installing for the installation of a "Model City" for tourism land.</p> <p>In 2009, he worked in Congress a draft "Indigenous Law". The same was <b>analyzed by indigenous organizations was withdrawn for reformulation, as identified limitations on their rights. That same year, Congress authorized at least 50 decrees authorizing the construction of hydroelectric dams in indigenous territories.</b></p> <p>In January 2010, the National Congress approved the "National Plan 2010-2022" without consulting the indigenous peoples, despite their execution includes territories of these peoples. Moreover, some policies aimed at recognizing the rights of indigenous peoples, especially regarding their right to bilingual intercultural education, and a Special Prosecutor for Ethnic Groups and Cultural Heritage.</p> <p><a href="http://www.territorioindigenaygobernanza.com/hon_06.html">http://www.territorioindigenaygobernanza.com/hon_06.html</a></p> <p><i>Indigenous territories</i>  <i>[Google Translation from Spanish]:</i>  <b>Indigenous territories are distributed throughout the national territory:</b>      In the South and East Center, are the Lenca People (Intibuca, Lempira, La Paz, Santa Barbara, Comayagua and Francisco Morazán Valley), Pech (Olancho, Colon and Gracias a Dios).      On the Atlantic Coast are the Black Anglophone and Garifuna (Cortes, Atlantida, Colon, Gracias a Dios and the Bay Islands), the Miskitos (Thank God), the Nahua (Olancho), Tawahkas (Thanks to God and Olancho).      In the border area with Guatemala the Chorti (Copan and Ocotepeque), and Tolupanes in northern Yoro and Francisco Morazan.      In the 90s, the state granted land titles have 3,200 for the Garifuna communities of the departments of Cortes, Atlantida, Bay Islands, Colon and Gracias a Dios.</p>	<p>Country</p> <p>Country</p> <p>Country</p> <p>Country</p> <p>Country</p>	<p>Honduran people</p> <p>Low risk for right to consultation</p> <p>Specified risk for rights of IPs</p> <p>Specified risk for land rights of IPs</p> <p>Specified risk for right to FPIC</p> <p>Presence of IPs – territories</p>
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	<p>In many cases <b>state agencies use bribes and promises of projects</b> for the approval of Community alleged leaders, this technique being used very frequently in Honduras. At the same time it <b>distorts the representation using small groups to divide the positions taken by the people.</b>"</p> <p><a href="http://copinhenglish.blogspot.nl/">http://copinhenglish.blogspot.nl/</a>  <b>Consejo Cívico de Organizaciones Populares e Indígenas de Honduras - Civic Council of Popular and Indigenous Organizations of Honduras (COPINH)</b>  jueves, 28 de julio de 2016  COPINH: <b>Threats and violence continue in Río Blanco despite attention following assassination of Berta Cáceres</b>  COPINH DENOUNCES REPRESSION IN Río Blanco  (AQUI EN ESPAÑOL) COPINH must again denounce the constant threats and intimidation against the Lenca people of the Río Blanco community that is fighting against the Agua Zarca Hydroelectric Project. <b>In the months since the assassination of our General Coordinator Berta Cáceres, there have been a series of incidents and threats that reflect the Strong climate of violence and repression against members of COPINH who oppose the building of the Agua Zarca Hydroelectric Project. These incidents are directly linked to members of the DESA corporation and the repressive branches of the State.</b> We denounce the following:  On July 23rd, 2016, around 6pm, COPINH member Alan García, who was shot by the army during their assassination of his father Tomás García three years ago, was threatened with a firearm when a man came into the community, took out a gun and pointed it at Alan. In recent months, a group of DESA-affiliated hitmen has come to the community of La Tejera, Río Blanco around midnight threatening to burn down the houses of COPINH members while they sleep in them.</p>	Lenca territory	Specified risk for rights of IPs
Data provided by Governmental institutions in charge of Indigenous Peoples affairs;	<p><a href="http://dinafroh.sedis.gob.hn/">http://dinafroh.sedis.gob.hn/</a>  <b>Dirección de Pueblos Indígenas y Afrohondureños - Department of Indigenous and Afro-Honduran Peoples (Dinafroh)</b>  <i>[Google Translation from Spanish]:</i>  <b>VISION</b>  <b>Improve the quality of life of indigenous and Afro-Honduran population the through economic, cultural, political and social productive development.</b>  <b>MISSION</b>  We are a government institution that aims to provide an efficient and relevant service to solving the great challenges that have plunged Indigenous Peoples and Afro Hondurans, for transformation and development with identity of their peoples and of Honduras; through a proactive committed and responsible care with trained personnel, making better use of technical and financial resources.  <b>The website has various articles about projects.</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.ina.hn/quienes_somos_quienes.php?pagp_id=15&amp;orden_id=13">http://www.ina.hn/quienes_somos_quienes.php?pagp_id=15&amp;orden_id=13</a>  <b>Instituto Nacional Agrario de Honduras</b>  <i>[Google translation from Spanish]:</i></p>	Country	Low risk for rights of IPs and Garifuna

	<p><i>Operational Policies and Strategies</i> Policy Framework</p> <p>The authorities currently rectoran the National Agrarian Institute, continue their view, it is vital to preserve harmony among all sectors that interact in the field, as a primary element for their efforts to <b>ensure social peace and harmony in the country</b>, seeking to <b>implement a true comprehensive agrarian reform, solve agricultural problems, respecting the areas of forestry</b>, micro basins and protected areas, defining their policies as follows:</p> <p><b>Expedite the process of allocation of land to peasant families occupying land national legal nature and / or communal, agricultural or livestock vocation, legalizing the occupied lands under the laws of the country, provide this resource to those who do not have maintaining gender balance.</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.ina.hn/programas_titulacion.php?pagp_id=28&amp;orden_id=2">http://www.ina.hn/programas_titulacion.php?pagp_id=28&amp;orden_id=2</a> [Google translation from Spanish]: <i>Indigenous and Afro-Honduran populations</i></p> <p><b>In Honduras, officially it recognized the existence of nine (9) different ethnic groups</b>, who are seated in different parts of the country. Your economic-social situation, usually located on poverty line and depend mainly on the production of the land.</p> <p>The certification process for Ethnic Sector, from the point of view of the State, plays an eminently social function. <b>This sector receives special treatment, which is supported by the Constitution of the Republic and by international commitments made by the Government of Honduras.</b></p> <p>Among these commitments, one of the most important is the <b>Convention No. 169 of the International Labour Organization (ILO) Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries</b>, which states that governments shall respect the cultures and spiritual values indigenous peoples in relation to land or territories. <b>The Agrarian Reform Law is consistent with these rules and regulations</b>, so commands provide a very special treatment to ethnic sector.</p> <p>To meet the staffing and qualifications in this sector, considering that the grounds for expropriation of land were in fact suspended by the Law for the Modernization and Development of the Agricultural Sector, usually you have to enter a process of buying and selling land. Then, fulfilling the mandate of the Act, which orders holder in free lands demanded by the ethnic groups, it is <b>essential that the Government allocate the INA funds to acquire the land, in order to subsequently transfer it communally plaintiffs peoples.</b></p>	Country	Low risk for land rights
Data provided by National NGOs; NGO documentation of cases of IP and TP conflicts (historic or ongoing);	<p><a href="http://conexihon.hn/site/noticia/derechos-humanos/pueblos-indigenas/el-instituto-nacional-agrario-y-el-saqueo-del-territorio">http://conexihon.hn/site/noticia/derechos-humanos/pueblos-indigenas/el-instituto-nacional-agrario-y-el-saqueo-del-territorio</a> [Google Translation from Spanish]: <i>The National Agrarian Institute and the looting of the Garifuna territory July 24 2014 Tegucigalpa, Honduras (Conexihon).</i>- Almost all of the 47 Garifuna communities in Honduras confront territorial spoils, mostly caused or guaranteed by the National Agrarian Institute (INA), and municipalities, a situation that puts at risk our survival as a distinct culture , given the intimate relationship between worldview and territory.</p> <p>From the decade of the 90s, almost simultaneously at the beginning of the agrarian counter-reform promoted by the neoliberal administration of Rafael Callejas, he began a</p>	Country	Low risk for rights of IPs and Afro-Honduran people

	<p>process of certification, with which definitive titles excluded functional habitats of communities surrendered, denied the territorial right to beaches, forests, marshes and maritime territory.</p> <p>At the same time the Municipalities Law was issued, allowing the expansion of its urban centers and thus appropriating good part of Garifuna ancestral territory. The remains of the Garifuna communities in Tela Bay arise from the expansion of the urban area of the city. At present we are awaiting a ruling by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in relation to Triunfo de la Cruz, while the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (CIDH) just accepted the case of San Juan Tela raised by the legal fraud committed with the issuance of a "title" by the INA.</p> <p>The INA has played an unfortunate role in the violence in our communities, supporting the presence of foreigners within the community titles, many of them fraudulently obtained land. At the same time it has led invasions, such as the one currently taking place in the associative companies Vallecito.</p> <p>Territorial conflicts such as New Armenia, reveals the connections between Municipality, INA and related organized crime figures. The ancestral territory of Armenia was usurped by the Standard Fruit Company after the called strike poquiteros in 1920. Late last century, the Standard returned the Garifuna ancestral lands to the municipality which ignores claims Community, parcializando the INA for foreign invaders seeking to seize the mouth of the river Papaloteca.</p> <p>Among the most embarrassing case in which the INA has been involved is the community of Punta Piedra, where an invasion promoted by General Castro Cabus, seizing the lands of Rio Honey in the year of 1993. For he 2002 an agreement with the invaders where they pay their improvements and would leave the territory of Punta Piedra was achieved. For 2007 the assessment process is repeated improvements, however the INA never made any effort to achieve the respective disbursement of the Ministry of Finance. The next September Punta Piedra case will hold a hearing at the Inter-American Court of Human Rights.</p> <p>More than one hundred complaints the Garifuna people to the Public Prosecutor in relation to territorial spoils. In most cases he is involved in one way or another the INA, either by sheer negligence or endorse third party invasions to our territories."</p> <p>See also other sources above.</p>	<p>Garifuna territories</p> <p>Garifuna territories</p>	<p>Specified risk for land rights</p> <p>Specified risk for land rights</p>
<p>National land bureau tenure records, maps, titles and registration (Google)</p>	<p><a href="http://www.ina.hn/programas_titulacion.php?pagp_id=28&amp;orden_id=2">http://www.ina.hn/programas_titulacion.php?pagp_id=28&amp;orden_id=2</a>  Quarterly overviews of issuing of titles to indigenous communities can be downloaded from this page. The latest available overview is the fourth quarter of 2012.</p> <p><a href="http://www.forest-trends.org/documents/files/doc_4976.pdf">http://www.forest-trends.org/documents/files/doc_4976.pdf</a>  This webdocument provides an overview of indigenous land titles in Honduras in Spanish.</p>	<p>Country</p> <p>Country</p>	<p>Low risk for land rights</p> <p>-</p>
<p>Relevant census data</p>	<p><a href="http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3255670:NO">http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID:3255670:NO</a>  Direct Request (CEACR) - adopted 2015, published 105th ILC session (2016)  Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) - Honduras (Ratification: 1995)</p>		



	<p>“Article 1 of the Convention. Self-identification. The Committee notes the Government’s indication in its report that <b>the National Plan of Action on Human Rights (2013) envisages that the National Statistical Institute will periodically produce basic statistics disaggregated by each indigenous and Afro-Honduran people.</b></p> <p><a href="http://181.189.226.85/index.php/catalog/compare/print/pdf">http://181.189.226.85/index.php/catalog/compare/print/pdf</a>  <i>National Statistical Institute; XVII Censo de Poblacion y VI de Vivienda 2013</i>  <b>“5. How do you identify yourself?”</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Category</th> <th>Weighted</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td><b>Indígena</b></td> <td><b>601824</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td><b>Negro (a)</b></td> <td><b>61617</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Mestizo (a)</td> <td>54178</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Blanco (a)</td> <td>6886470</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Otro</td> <td>653637</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td></td> <td>46046</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Total</td> <td>8303772</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Value</th> <th>Category</th> <th>Weighted</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Maya -Chortí</td> <td>33256</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Lenca</td> <td>453672</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Miskito</td> <td>80007</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Nahua</td> <td>6339</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>Pech</td> <td>6024</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Tolupán</td> <td>19033</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>Tawahka</td> <td>2690</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>Garífuna</td> <td>43111</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td>Negro de habla inglesa</td> <td>12337</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>Otro</td> <td>61151</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Total</td> <td>717620</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><a href="https://www.culturalsurvival.org/sites/default/files/media/upr_honduras_0.pdf">https://www.culturalsurvival.org/sites/default/files/media/upr_honduras_0.pdf</a>  <i>Observations on the State of Indigenous Human Rights in Honduras in Light of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples - September 15, 2014</i>  <b>“According to the national census of 2001 and the census conducted by the peoples themselves in 2007, it is estimated that the nine Indigenous and Afro-Indigenous peoples living in Honduras number 1.27 million inhabitants, making up 20 percent of the general population, divided among the following groups: Lenca, 720,000; Garifuna, 380.000; Miskito, 87,000; Tolupan, 47,500; Nahua, 20,000; Chortí, 10,500; Pech, 3,800 and Tawahka, 1,500.”</b></p>	Value	Category	Weighted	1	<b>Indígena</b>	<b>601824</b>	2	<b>Negro (a)</b>	<b>61617</b>	3	Mestizo (a)	54178	4	Blanco (a)	6886470	5	Otro	653637	6		46046	Total		8303772	Value	Category	Weighted	1	Maya -Chortí	33256	2	Lenca	453672	3	Miskito	80007	4	Nahua	6339	5	Pech	6024	6	Tolupán	19033	7	Tawahka	2690	8	Garífuna	43111	9	Negro de habla inglesa	12337	10	Otro	61151	Total		717620	Country	Low risk for recognition of IPs and Afro-Hondurans
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- Evidence of participation in decision making;	See various sources above	Country	- Presence of IPs and Garifuna																																																												

- Evidence of IPs refusing to participate (e.g. on the basis of an unfair process, etc.).			
National/regional records of claims on lands, negotiations in progress or concluded etc.	<p>The author did not find any government information on pending claims or negotiations on land titles.</p> <p><a href="http://www.territorioindigenaygobernanza.com/honduras.html">http://www.territorioindigenaygobernanza.com/honduras.html</a>  <i>General information on Honduras</i>  <i>[Google Translation from Spanish]:</i>  <b>Currently only 10% of the indigenous people of Honduras have title to their land (IGWIA, 2010). However, the territory claimed by them is approximately 2,000,000 hectares (17.8% of the national area). The Confederation of indigenous peoples of Honduras considers that the lack of titles is the main problem being experienced by indigenous people. Meanwhile, they are pressed to sell their land, especially in areas of interest, and the State grants titles to third parties. the indigenous territories suffer invasions constant by farmers, loggers and smugglers who grow illegal crops.</b></p> <p>Indigenous Territories are overlapped with the vast majority of the country's protected areas, including Biocultural Mesoamerican Corridor (consisting Biosphere Reserve Rio Platano, Patuca National Park and Reserve Tawahka Asangni), which represents the second zone reserve most important of the continent, after the Amazon biodiversity. Thus protected areas overlapping with indigenous territories cover more than half of the total territory of the Department of Gracias a Dios. <b>According to the Property Law, the management of protected areas found within indigenous lands should be made jointly between the indigenous and the State (art. 101).</b></p> <p><a href="https://www.culturalsurvival.org/sites/default/files/media/upr_honduras_0.pdf">https://www.culturalsurvival.org/sites/default/files/media/upr_honduras_0.pdf</a>  <i>Observations on the State of Indigenous Human Rights in Honduras in Light of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples - September 15, 2014</i>  <b>"The territory claimed by Indigenous Peoples accounts for approximately 2 million hectares out of a total national land mass of 11.2 million. Only 10% of these claimed lands have a guaranteed property title. (IWGIA, 2014)."</b></p> <p><b>See also other sources above.</b></p>	Country	-
		Claimed land without titles	Specified risk for land rights
		Claimed land without titles	Specified risk for land rights
Cases of IP and TP conflicts (historic or ongoing). Data about land use conflicts, and disputes (historical / outstanding grievances and legal disputes).	See various sources above	Country	-
Social Responsibility Contracts ( <i>Cahier des Charges</i> ) established according to FPIC (Free Prior Informed Consent) principles where available.	Not applicable	Country	-
(Google the terms '[country]' and one of following terms 'indigenous peoples organizations', 'traditional peoples organizations', 'land registration office', 'land office', 'indigenous peoples', 'traditional peoples', '[name of IPs]',	<a href="https://www.culturalsurvival.org/sites/default/files/media/upr_honduras_0.pdf">https://www.culturalsurvival.org/sites/default/files/media/upr_honduras_0.pdf</a> <i>Observations on the State of Indigenous Human Rights in Honduras in Light of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples - September 15, 2014 by Cultural Survival, Grassroots International and OBSERVATORIO DE DERECHOS HUMANOS DE LOS PUEBLOS INDIGENAS Y NEGROS DE HONDURAS, ODHPINH</i>		

<p>'indigenous peoples+conflict', 'indigenous peoples+land rights')</p>	<p>(Pueblo Lenca: Consejo Cívico de Organizaciones Populares e Indígenas de Honduras, COPINH  Pueblo Garífuna: Organización Fraternal Negra Hondureña, OFRANEH  Organización la Esperanza de las Mujeres Garifunas, OLAMUGAH  Organización Nacional de los Jóvenes Garifunas de Honduras, NANIGU  Pueblo Miskito: Organización de Mujeres Miskitas, MIMAT, Pueblo Pech: Federación de Tribus Pech de Honduras, FETRIPEH Pueblo Maya-Chorti: Consejo Indígena Maya Chorti de Honduras, CONIMCH Pueblo Tolupan: Asociación de Tribus Indígenas Topulanas de la Montaña de la Flor Tribu San Francisco de Locomapa)  “1. Executive Summary  Indigenous Peoples and Afro-Indigenous Peoples in Honduras are being challenged by the state of Honduras as an “obstacle to development” and their ancestral right to autonomy and sovereignty over their lands and territories is being threatened by government-backed development projects. Despite opposition from civil society, the government is determined to proceed with agro-industrial, mining, tourism, and hydroelectric mega-projects which will have deeply negative environmental and social consequences for Indigenous groups. To date, the major threats that Garífuna communities are facing include the planned building of “charter cities”, the expansion of agro-fuels plantations, and the exploration and exploitation of oil. Non-compliance to these projects is met with state-sponsored violence.”  II. Introduction and Background  According to the national census of 2001 and the census conducted by the peoples themselves in 2007, it is estimated that the nine Indigenous and Afro-Indigenous peoples living in Honduras number 1.27 million inhabitants, making up 20 percent of the general population, divided among the following groups: Lenca, 720,000; Garífuna, 380.000; Miskito, 87,000; Tolupan, 47,500; Nahua, 20,000; Chortí, 10,500; Pech, 3,800 and Tawahka, 1,500. The territory claimed by Indigenous Peoples accounts for approximately 2 million hectares out of a total national land mass of 11.2 million. Only 10% of these claimed lands have a guaranteed property title. (IWGIA, 2014). Although Honduras ratified International Labor Organization (ILO) Convention 169 in 1994 and signed the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), aside from an unregulated requirement to consult in a 2013 domestic mining law, there is no domestic law to protect the rights of Indigenous Peoples.”  A. Changes in Legislation  Indigenous and Afro-Indigenous Peoples throughout Honduras continue to be discriminated against, especially regarding rights to their traditional lands and in lack of participation in decision-making on issues that affect them. The government has begun construction of dams, in particular the Rio Blanco, without the consent of the local Indigenous Peoples. The Garífuna have been threatened by agribusiness using their ancestral lands without consent or just compensation. These situations drastically impact the livelihoods of the people affected. Unfortunately, ethnic discrimination towards indigenous groups is also supplemented by racial discrimination towards certain indigenous groups that identify themselves as Afro-Indigenous, particularly the Garífuna.</p>	<p>Country</p>	<p>Specified risk for rights of IPs and Garífuna</p>
		<p>Country</p>	<p>Specified risk for rights of IPs and Garífuna</p>

	<p>The domestic legislation that exists does not adequately protect these Indigenous and Afro-Indigenous groups from ethnic and racial discrimination. <b>The inability to implement certain international conventions such as ILO Convention 169</b> or applying the Convention for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) to combat both ethnic and racial discrimination for all Honduran Indigenous groups perpetuates the injustice faced by nearly one fifth of the general population.</p> <p><b>B. Rights to Land and Resources</b>  <b>Indigenous and Afro-Indigenous Peoples. Their ancestral right to autonomy and sovereignty over lands and territories and to use of the soil, subsoil and rivers is being clearly threatened and, in many cases, processes of territorial dispossession are already in progress. This has been the consequence of stronger policies aimed at liberalizing the land and natural resources in general.</b></p> <p><b>C. Threats to Physical Security and Violence</b>  <b>There has been an increase in the targeting of Indigenous human rights defenders and land rights activists in Honduras. The failure of authorities to properly pursue justice over past assassinations and the continuing threats and harassment directed at Indigenous land rights activists is a cause for concern and demands immediate action.</b> “Defending human rights in Honduras has become a life-threatening activity with Indigenous leaders protecting their peoples’ rights being particularly vulnerable to attack,” said Nancy Tapias Torrado, Researcher on Human Rights Defenders in the Americas at Amnesty International.”</p> <p><b>D. Violations to Cultural Rights</b>  Under their first review, Honduras accepted the recommendation n<sup>o</sup>111: Take urgent action to develop a specific policy to protect the rights of minorities and indigenous peoples and address the key question of racism (Recommended by Nigeria). But this recommendation has not been implemented fully.  No legislation has been established to protect the rights of Indigenous Peoples from racism. <b>Congress still has not passed an Amendment to Article 6 of the Constitution that will further establish Honduras as a multicultural and multilingual state. If passed, this would be a step towards protecting the land rights of Indigenous Peoples.</b> In fact, the state of Honduras has argued in front of the Inter-American Court that the Garifuna people do not qualify as Indigenous Peoples, denying their heritage as both Native Carib and African, which is recognized as Intangible Cultural Heritage by UNESCO. The state has tried to define the Garifuna first as Black, prioritizing their race over their Indigenous Arawar Carib culture and language <b>as an excuse to deny them the right to free, prior, and informed consent over development projects and all other rights that they are due under the UNDRIP.”</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/indigenouspeoples/brief/honduras-and-indigenous-people">http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/indigenouspeoples/brief/honduras-and-indigenous-people</a>  <i>World Bank Group Fact Sheet: Honduras and Indigenous People</i>  May 11, 2016  <b>“We deplore the high level of fear and violence in Honduras. Berta Caceres was one of dozens of environmental activists who have been killed during the last six years. We urge</b></p>	<p>Country</p> <p>Country</p> <p>Country</p> <p>Country</p> <p>Country</p>	<p>Specified risk to land rights</p> <p>Specified risk for rights and access to justice of IPs and Garifuna</p> <p>Specified risk for rights of IPs and Garifuna</p> <p>Specified risk for rights of Garifuna (including right to FPIC)</p> <p>Specified risk for rights of</p>
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	<p>the Government to address the deep-rooted land conflict in the region and bring this violence to an end.</p> <p>We know that strong environmental and social policies are key to achieving our goals of ending extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity. This makes it all the more important that voices of people like Berta are not silenced.”</p> <p><a href="http://www.grassrootsonline.org/where-we-work/mesoamerica/black-fraternal-organization-honduras-ofraneh">http://www.grassrootsonline.org/where-we-work/mesoamerica/black-fraternal-organization-honduras-ofraneh</a></p> <p><i>Black Fraternal Organization of Honduras (OFRANEH)</i></p> <p>“The Black Fraternal Organization of Honduras (OFRANEH) is a grassroots organization dedicated to defending the rights of Garifuna peoples in Honduras. <b>Garifuna peoples are Afro-descendent and indigenous communities who have successfully resisted various threats – from slavery and colonialism, to current-day pressures of neoliberalism. OFRANEH’s work to defend Garifunas’ land and territorial rights is part of that long struggle for the human rights of Afro-descendent indigenous populations.</b></p> <p>Created in 1979 to serve as a coordination space for 46 Garifuna communities in Honduras, OFRANEH works to protect Garifuna communities’ economic, social, and cultural rights in the states of Cortes, Atlántida, Colon, Gracias a Dios and Caribbean Bay Islands.</p> <p><b>Garifuna communities are connected to both the land and the sea, as they sustain themselves through both fishing and farming. Land grabs for agrofuels (African Palm plantations) and for tourist resort development along the Atlantic coast seriously threaten their way of life.</b> Their livelihoods are further impacted by rising sea levels and the increased frequency and severity of storms as a result of climate disruption.”</p> <p><a href="http://www.truth-out.org/opinion/item/35572-land-grabbing-is-killing-honduras-indigenous-peoples">http://www.truth-out.org/opinion/item/35572-land-grabbing-is-killing-honduras-indigenous-peoples</a></p> <p><i>Land Grabbing Is Killing Honduras’ Indigenous Peoples - 10 April 2016</i></p> <p><b>Berta Caceres wasn’t the first and, unfortunately, she won’t be the last. The world-renowned Lenca leader, assassinated last month in Honduras for her opposition to government-backed megaprojects, is one of an increasing litany of fallen fighters for Indigenous and environmental rights in Honduras and around the globe.</b></p> <p>The pattern of murder and criminalization of those who would defend land and the rights of rural people has only become more evident. We argue that this pattern responds to the land grab phenomenon that has intensified since the global financial and food crisis of 2007-2008.</p> <p><b>On March 15 another Honduran environmental and Indigenous activist was murdered. Nelson Garcia was an active member of the Civic Council of Popular and Indigenous Organizations of Honduras or COPINH. His murder took place “when he came home for lunch, after having spent the morning helping to move the belongings of evicted families from the Lenca indigenous community of Rio Chiquito,” said COPINH.”</b></p> <p><a href="http://america.aljazeera.com/articles/2014/6/23/honduran-indigenousgroupsdrugwar.html">http://america.aljazeera.com/articles/2014/6/23/honduran-indigenousgroupsdrugwar.html</a></p>	Country	IPs and Garifuna
		Country	Specified risk for land and natural resource rights of Garifuna
		Country	Specified risk for rights of IPs



Additional general sources for 2.3	Additional specific sources	scale of risk assessment	risk indication
From national CW RA	Not available	-	-
<p><b>Conclusion on Indicator 2.3:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The state of Honduras has argued in front of the Inter-American Court that the Garifuna people do not qualify as Indigenous Peoples and the Honduran Congress has not passed an Amendment to Article 6 of the Constitution that will further establish Honduras as a multicultural and multilingual state. However, the Garifuna people, the product of cultural syncretism between indigenous and African peoples, have asserted their rights in Honduras as an indigenous people and UNESCO recognizes their heritage as both Native Carib and African as Intangible Cultural Heritage. In January 2016 the Inter-American Court of Human Rights issued a judgment declaring the State of Honduras responsible for violation of Garifuna collective ownership rights, lack of access to a fair trial and lack of judicial protection in the Garifuna communities of Triunfo de la Cruz and Punta Piedra and notes that the Honduran government violated the Garifuna's rights to "Free, Prior, and Informed Consent", a principle of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Therefore, the Garifuna's should be included as indigenous peoples in Honduras. In the 17<sup>th</sup> Census of Population and 6<sup>th</sup> of Housing 2013, the National Statistical Institute included a question on self-identification. As a result, 601,824 people identified as indigenous and 61,617 as 'black'. However, according to the census conducted by the Confederation of Indigenous Peoples of Honduras in 2007, it is estimated that the seven Indigenous and two Afro-Indigenous peoples living in Honduras number 1.27 million inhabitants, making up 20 percent of the general population, divided among the following groups: Lenca, 720,000; Garífuna, 380.000; Miskito, 87,000; Tolupan, 47,500; Nahua, 20,000; Chortí, 10,500; Pech, 3,800 and Tawahka, 1,500. The territory claimed by Indigenous Peoples accounts for approximately 2 million hectares out of a total national land mass of 11.2 million hectares. Only 10% of these claimed lands have a guaranteed property title. Indigenous territories are distributed throughout the national territory.</li> <li>Honduras ratified ILO Convention 169 in September 1994. In 2007 it voted in favour of the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Article 346 of the Constitution, which provides that it "is the duty of the State to adopt measures to protect the rights and interests of indigenous communities in the country, especially the lands and forests where they have settled". Although indigenous peoples rejected Article 100 of the Property Law (2004) because it authorizes leasing their land to third parties it was included unchanged, allowing the division of indigenous territories. In 2009, a draft "Indigenous Law" was analyzed by indigenous organizations and withdrawn for reformulation, as they identified limitations on their rights. A Law on Free Prior and Informed Consultation (FPIC) of indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples was preliminary drafted in 2015 by the government behind closed doors in which Article 20 points that the final decision lies with the state, thus ignoring the free decision of the people. The General Mining Act, as amended in 2013, provides in section 50 that the granting of mining concessions may not prejudice the guarantee of private property and property belonging to municipal authorities set out in [...] international treaties on indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples, with particular reference to Convention No. 169 and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. There is still no general domestic law to protect the rights of Indigenous Peoples.</li> <li>There is significant evidence of violations of legal and customary rights of IPs. The situation faced by indigenous peoples in Honduras is reported as critical in terms of their rights to lands and natural resources, violence, impunity and corruption, as well as their lack of access to justice. This is the case, despite titles to lands granted between 2012 and 2015 for the benefit of the Lenca, Chortí, Misquito and Garífuna peoples and the establishment of several institutions and policies aiming for comprehensive development of indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples. Indigenous and Afro-Indigenous Peoples throughout Honduras continue to be discriminated against, especially regarding rights to their traditional lands and in lack of participation in decision-making on issues that affect them. A fundamental problem faced by indigenous peoples is the lack of full recognition, protection and enjoyment of their rights to ancestral lands, territories and natural resources. Even in cases when indigenous peoples have titled lands, these are threatened by competing and overlapping titles to third parties. It was reported that the National Agrarian Institute (Instituto Nacional Agrario, Spanish acronym) has played an unfortunate role in the violence against indigenous communities, supporting the presence of foreigners within the community titles, many of them fraudulently obtained land. The Special Development Zones (ZEDE) Act allows for the concession of strips of land to investors which obtain operational and administrative autonomy in these areas and may have autonomous and independent courts with exclusive jurisdiction and their own security forces, which could have drastic consequences on the indigenous peoples and Afro-Honduran communities living in these regions. Mega-projects are carried out on indigenous territories without their free prior and informed</li> </ul>		Country	Specified risk



<p>consent and it has also been reported that the state of Honduras in the past two decades has distorted many times the consultation with indigenous peoples by using bribes and promises of projects or by distorting the representation using small groups to divide the positions taken by the people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are conflicts of substantial magnitude<sup>8</sup> pertaining to the rights of Indigenous Peoples; Indigenous leaders active on environmental concerns and the protection of their territories have suffered violent attacks, including killings, carried out with impunity, which has been exacerbated by the presence of organized crime. There is also information that police officers take part directly in acts of harassment, intimidation and violence against indigenous communities and their members. The analysis above includes reports of many examples of conflicts of substantial magnitude.</li> <li>• There are recognized laws and/or regulations and/or processes in place to resolve conflicts of substantial magnitude pertaining to TP or IP rights and/or communities with traditional rights, but these are not recognized by affected stakeholders as being fair and equitable; there is no domestic case law to protect the rights of indigenous peoples (included their land rights) and those defending their lands face criminalization. Therefore several cases have been taken to the Inter-American court on Human Rights.</li> </ul> <p><b>The following 'specified risk' thresholds apply:</b></p> <p>(23) The presence of IP and/or TP is confirmed or likely within the area. The applicable legislation for the area under assessment contradicts indicator requirement(s) (refer to 2.2.6); AND</p> <p>(24) Substantial evidence of widespread violation of IP/TP rights exists; AND</p> <p>(26) There is evidence of conflict(s) of substantial magnitude pertaining to the rights of IP and/or TP. Laws and regulations and/or other legally established processes do not exist that serve to resolve conflicts in the area concerned, or, such processes exist but are not recognized by affected stakeholders as being fair and equitable. Note under threshold No 20 applies.</p>		
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<sup>8</sup> For the purpose of the Indicator 2.3, a conflict of substantial magnitude is a conflict which involves one or more of the following:

- a) Gross violation of the legal or customary rights of indigenous or traditional peoples;
- b) Significant negative impact that is irreversible or that cannot be mitigated;
- c) A significant number of instances of physical violence against indigenous or traditional peoples;
- d) A significant number of instances of destruction of property;
- e) Presence of military bodies;
- f) Systematic acts of intimidation against indigenous or traditional peoples.

Guidance:

In the identification of conflicts of substantial magnitude one must also be aware of possible parallel activities of other sectors than the forest sector that also impact the rights of indigenous/traditional peoples and that there can be a cumulative impact. This cumulative impact can lead to a 'gross violation of indigenous peoples' rights' or 'irreversible consequences' but the extent of the contribution of forest management operations needs to be assessed. The substance and magnitude of conflicts shall be determined through NRA development process according to national/regional conditions. NRA shall provide definition of such conflicts.

## Controlled wood category 3: Wood from forests in which high conservation values are threatened by management activities

### Overview

Honduras, the second-largest country in Central America, has a land area of 11.2 million hectares and a population of around 9.182.766 million people (1). The country is a broad isthmus between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, sharing its land borders with Guatemala and El Salvador to the North and West, and Nicaragua to the South (1). Honduras is a country of very high biodiversity, situated at the heart of the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor, and is made up three distinct biogeographic regions – The eastern Caribbean lowlands (including the northern part of the Mosquito Coast and mountain slopes); the central highlands and the Pacific lowlands, located on the Gulf of Fonseca - (2). More than three-fourths of the land area of Honduras is mountainous, lowlands being found only along the coasts and in the several river valleys that penetrate toward the interior. The interior takes the form of a dissected upland with numerous small peaks. The main surface features have a general east-west orientation. There is a narrow plain of alluvium bordering the Gulf of Fonseca in the south. The southwestern mountains, the Volcanic Highlands, consist of alternating layers of rock composed of dark, volcanic detritus and lava flows, both of middle to early Cenozoic age (i.e., about 2.6 to 65 million years old). The northern mountains in other regions are more ancient, with granite and crystalline rocks predominating (3).

The eastern Caribbean lowlands (including the northern part of the Mosquito Coast, called La Mosquitia) and mountain slopes embrace about one-fifth of the total land area of Honduras. Hot and humid, this area is densely forested in the interior highlands, and lumbering is an important economic activity. Subsistence agriculture and fishing are the main support of the scattered population (3). The northern coastal and alluvial plains and coastal sierras make up about one-eighth of the land area and contain about one-fourth of the population. This is an economically important region, the clayey and sandy loam soils producing rich crops of bananas, rice, cassava (manioc, or yuca), oil palm, corn (maize), citrus fruits, and beans. Cattle, poultry, and pigs are raised. The nation's railroads are confined to this northern area, which has four of the five important ports of entry (3). The central highlands take up two-thirds of the national territory and contain the vast majority of the population. The mountains are rugged, rising in the west to 9,347 feet (2,849 metres) at Mount Las Minas, the highest point in the country (3). The numerous flat-floored valleys lie between 2,000 and 4,000 feet (600 to 1,200 metres) in elevation. The generally fertile soils, derived from lava and volcanic ash, produce coffee, tobacco, wheat, corn, sorghum, beans, fruits, and vegetables and support cattle, poultry, and pigs. The Pacific lowlands, centred on the Gulf of Fonseca, and the adjacent lower mountain slopes are only a small part of the land area and contain an equally small part of the population. The fertile soils, composed of alluvium or volcanic detritus, produce sesame seed, cotton, and some corn and sorghum. Cattle are raised on the lowland pastures, and coffee is grown on the nearby uplands (3).

Honduras has coastal mixed tropical broadleaved moist forest on the North coast, natural pine and fir forests inland, giving way to broadleaved montane forests at higher elevations. The coastal and pine forests are where forestry production is focused. There are no forest plantation operations of significant scale in the country; due to the natural abundance of pine forests, there has been limited investment in development of commercial plantations compared to other countries in the region. Those that do exist consist mostly of native pine species, with some planting of teak (*Tectona grandis*). Nevertheless, the country has indications that there is a trend towards more plantations establishment, including through the intervention of the Association of Foresters of Honduras (ANASILH, acronym in Spanish) (4). This is due to the fact that Forestry Law<sup>1</sup> (Decree No. 156-2007 - Forest, Protected Areas and Wildlife Law), created the following: a) Forest Reinvestment Fund for management plans in state forest areas; b) Plantation Development Fund for the promotion of forest plantations in deforested and

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<sup>1</sup> The Law establishes the rules for the management, protection, restoration, use, conservation and promotion of Forest, Protected Areas and Wildlife resources.

degraded areas; c) Fund for the Municipal Forest Management to finance infrastructure and forestry activities prescribed in the management plans to run in municipal forest areas, and works for social development in communities located in priority areas where the income originated; and d) Fund responsible for the Management of Protected Areas and Wildlife for conservation and management of protected areas and wildlife, according to the guidelines of the National System of Protected Areas of Honduras (SINAP) (89). Since the approval of the law, there has been an increase in the area of certified plantations by the ICF of 52 ha in 2007 to 3.205 ha in 2011 (4).

According to the ITTO (5) Honduras is one of the few tropical countries with large areas of natural conifer forests, which feature seven *Pinus* species, as well as species of the genus *Abies*. At lower altitudes, of up to 700m [*metres above sea-level*], *P. caribaea* ('pino costanero') dominates; between 700 and 1,400 m, *P. oocarpa* occurs often in pure stands; and above 1,500 m up to 1,900 m a mixture of *P. oocarpa* ('pino ocote'), *P. maximinoi* ('pino llorón') and *P. tecumumanii* ('pino rojo') constitutes the major forest layer. Above 2,000 masl, *P. pseudostrobus*, *P. ayacahuite* ('pino blanco'), *P. pseudostrobus* ('pinabete'), *P. hartwegii* ('pino de montaña') and species of the genus *Abies* occur. Natural pine forests are used intensively by local communities and by industry. Tropical moist forests are found mostly in the north. The most common species are *Vochysia hondurensis*, *Virola koschnyi*, *V. sebifera*, *Luehea seemanii*, *Terminalia amazonia*, *Cordia alliodora*, *Cedrela mexicana*, *Ceiba pentandra*, *Tabebuia guayacan* and *Swietenia macrophylla* (5).

In total, forest covers an estimated 5,3 million hectares (18). This total forested area can be broken down as follows: 3,1 million hectares in broadleaf forests; 1,9 million hectares in coniferous forest; 284 thousand hectares in mixed forest; and 131 thousand hectares in mangrove forest (18). Due to land-use and settlement patterns, much of Honduras' land base has been subject to human intervention at some point in recent history; only 10% of forest cover in the country is classified as primary forest, according to Global Forest Watch (6). The country has one of the highest, if not the highest, rate of deforestation in Latin America. Current rates of forest loss are estimated to be in the region of 120,000 ha per year (7, 10).

There is a national protected areas system, the National System of Protected Areas of Honduras (SINAPH, acronym in Spanish), made up of 91 protected areas, covering 27% of Honduras' land area, and 36% of its forests (8, 18). However, the precise numbers are not clear and vary by source (8, 18). The National System of Protected Areas of Honduras is created by the Environment Act and regulated by the General Regulation of the Forestry Law, Protected Areas and Wildlife (9). Larger and more natural protected areas are the Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve, Tawakha Indigenous Reserve and Patuca National Park, between them cover 27,000 km<sup>2</sup> (approximately 24% of the country's territory). Only 12% of coniferous forests are in protected areas, compared to 57% of broadleaf forests. There is no high-quality data available on what proportion of production forests are situated in pine forests at higher elevations, versus broadleaf tropical forests.

The main government agency with responsibility for the forest sector is The National Institute for Conservation and Forest Development, Protected Areas, and Wildlife (ICF, acronym in Spanish). With the passing of the Law on the modernization of agriculture (Ley de Modernización Agrícola) in 1992, some state-owned forests were transferred to municipal and private ownership. Today, there are three main types of forest ownership: (i) public (tierras nacionales), which is under the direct administration of the forest service and the government assigns tenure rights to a public party, includes areas that belong to the State, municipalities and concession areas; (ii) municipal (land located within ejidos originally handed over by the government, as well as those whose owned is attributable to the municipalities); and (iii) private (land belonging to persons, natural or juridical, and property is accredited by title, this can be individual or communal, including Indigenous and Afro-Honduran peoples) (90). In addition, Honduras' legal framework supports three key regimes for community-based forestry: (i) user rights

granted to agroforestry cooperatives and associations in or around national or ejidal (municipal) forests; (ii) recognition of collective rights of indigenous and Afro-Honduran communities on customary lands; and (iii) private smallholder granting perpetual use and management rights to forests (91). There are many claims for the use of forests, particularly over public lands, and large tracts of moist forest have no clear ownership status. Tenure is a particular challenge for indigenous communities and other marginal groups, and a lack of proper legal title is the norm for the majority of landowners; security of tenure is mostly the preserve of a few large entities (17).

With a total land area of 11.2 million hectares, Honduras' forest cover represents 58% of the total land cover (91). National forest constitutes 1.9 million hectares (30% of the total land cover). The ICF typically contracts their management or co-management to third parties, including agroforestry cooperatives and associations, organizations that manage protected areas, logging enterprises and families claiming use rights on public land; municipal or ejidal lands, comprise nearly 634,312 hectares (9.9% of the nation's total forest area). These forests are owned by municipalities. Management rights may lie with the municipality, be shared with other municipalities or assigned to third parties via contracts. Private tenure comprises 1.3 million hectares (20% of the nation's total forest area), under this regime, natural or legal persons are assigned perpetual rights to forest areas secured through registered title, but the percentage of these held by smallholders versus large holders and industry is unknown. Also, under private forest, communal areas constitute 150,912 hectares (2.3% of the nation's total forest area). This regime grants perpetual collective ownership rights to indigenous and Afro-Honduran communities on their ancestral lands (91). On the other hand, in Honduras agroforestry cooperatives and associations may obtain forest use and management rights on national, ejidal or indigenous forest through contracts. The numbers show an increase in the area under community forest management contracts involved in timber production in recent years, due to the fact that in 2011, there were 226 organizations managing nearly 395,921 ha according to the National Institute of Forest Conservation and Development (11), while in 2013, such organizations are managing 495,030 hectares (see table below) (12, 91). The table below is a sub-set of the community-based forest enterprises operating in Honduras as it only includes those that were in possession of a formal community forest management contract issued by the government (12). The absence of a contract does not necessarily mean that a community forest enterprise (CFE) is operating unsustainably, or in the informal sector. Research findings (according to Forest Trends' study) (12) indicate there is a correlation between community-based forest management and conservation of the resource. However, the large number of CFEs that are not in possession of a contract, highlights the need for a higher degree of due diligence on the part of buyers than would otherwise be the case.

<b>Forest Type</b>	<b>Number of CFEs with contracts</b>	<b>Total number of CFEs, overall</b>	<b>Total area covered by contracts (hectares)</b>
<b>Pine Forest</b>	38	172	275,174
<b>Broadleaf Forest</b>	45	62	219,856
<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>495,030</b>

Source: Forest Trends. 2013. Community Forestry in Honduras: A Path towards Better governance (12).

Overall, the area under community forestry regimes has increased in the past decade, but support to, and performance of, these regimes has been much lower than expected (91).

Eight commercially traded tree species that grow in Honduras are currently listed on one of the three CITES appendices, and require additional valid documentation in order to be legally traded out of Honduras: *Swietenia macrophylla* (Appendix II), *Swietenia humilis* (Appendix II), *Cedrela odorata* (Appendix II and III), *Abies guatemalensis* (Appendix I), *Dalbergia acuta* (Appendix II), *Dalbergia calderonii* (Appendix II), *Dalbergia calycina* (Appendix II), *Dalbergia cubilquitzensis* (Appendix II) (13). The Forest Law allows the exportation of hardwood species from natural forests only as transformed or processed wood. Exporting hardwood species as roundwood or squared logs is prohibited. Pine (*Pinus elliottii*), cedar (*Cedrela odorata*), and mahogany (*Swietenia macrophylla*) are the three most exported species, going primarily to the United States, Europe, the Caribbean, and neighbouring Central American countries (14). Pine is exported as sawn timber and wood products such as stakes, tool handles, and furniture, while cedar is exported mostly as furniture. The trade of mahogany is restricted due to its status on CITES Appendix II. In general, mahogany is not exported as sawn timber but rather as semi-finished or finished products including doors, windows, furniture, and guitar parts (14).

Honduras is a low middle-income country that faces major challenges, with more than 60 percent of the population living in poverty. In rural areas, approximately one out of 5 Hondurans live in extreme poverty (less than US\$1.90 per day) (15). Since the 2008-2009 global economic crisis, Honduras has experienced a moderate recovery, driven by public investments, exports and higher remittances (15). In 2017, the country's economy grew by 4.8 percent and by 3.5 percent in 2018, and a 3.6 percent growth is expected for 2019. Despite the favorable economic outlook, the country faces the highest level of economic inequality in Latin America (15). The country is also vulnerable to external shocks. Its agricultural sector, for example, lost nearly one-third of its revenue over the past two decades, in part due to the declining prices of the country's export crops, especially banana and coffee. Additionally, Honduras is susceptible to adverse natural events such as hurricanes and droughts. Measures to mitigate the impact of these shocks focus on strengthening the adaptation capacity of households, expanding market-based risk management mechanisms, and developing effective social safety nets (15).

Land distribution in Honduras is highly unequal and the *latifundio* (large estate) / *minifundio* (smallholding) complex continues to dominate land distribution. A large percentage of land is privately owned by a small percentage of the population (16). Land tenure security in Honduras is challenged by ambiguity of ownership, lack of title and the threat of land invasion. Approximately 80% of the privately held land in the country is untitled or improperly titled. Only 14% of Hondurans legally occupy properties and, of the properties held legally, only 30% are registered. Minifundistas are the most tenure insecure of all farmers, as a large proportion lack title to their land. Invasion of private and ejidal (communal) land has become a common way for the landless to access land. As a result, land rights on private and ejidal land are not completely secure. The unclear nature of land tenure in Honduras renders mortgage and other forms of credit difficult to obtain. The informal land market is strong in both rural and urban areas, as lack of clear land title makes formal land transactions risky and expensive (16). Indigenous and other ethnic groups are highly tenure insecure. Many of these groups lack clear title to their land, which fosters encroachment and expropriation attempts by non-indigenous landless farmers, powerful business interests and government elites. In addition, community leaders opposed to land acquisitions have been subject to intimidation and violence. Lands held under communal tenure have also been subject to government expropriation.

Honduras has abundant water resources. Yet, the country has low amounts of water per capita due to mismanagement of and pressure on water resources. In addition, deforestation has significantly increased soil erosion and sedimentation of rivers and streams, dried up streams, reduced the storage capacity of reservoirs and reduced biodiversity (16). Honduras has rich forest resources, with the highest proportion of forest cover of any Central American country. However, deforestation is occurring at the high rate of 3.1% per year. Deforestation is fueled by forest conversion, forest fires, the collection of fuelwood and illegal logging. Members of environmental movements have been threatened, intimidated and killed for campaigning against deforestation (16). The mineral industry, while not a major contributor to Honduras' GDP, has been plagued by alleged environmental abuses and legislative indecision. In 2006, the Mining

Law was declared partially unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Justice when thirteen articles were invalidated. Reforms to the law prohibited open-pit mining and the use of chemicals such as cyanide, mercury and arsenic. As of April 2010, however, these reforms were stalled in the Honduran Congress (16).

### Experts consulted

	Name	Organization	Area of expertise (category/sub-category)
1.	Aroldo Santos	GeoForestal	Forestry, Consulting, GIS
2.	Sergio Herrera	Bosques del Mundo / Cooperativa COATLAHL	Danish ENGO / Grassroots Honduran community organization working on the management and protection of natural forests
3.	José Guillermo Flores Roda	ACS-PROCASUR	General Coordinator of World Bank project (focus on food security)
4.	Scott Landis	GreenWood	Community Forest Management / Supply chains
5.	Melvin Cruz	Executive Director, Fundación Madera Verde, La Ceiba	Community Forestry, Sustainable Business

### Risk assessment

Indicator	Sources of Information	HCV occurrence and threat assessment	Geographic al/Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
3.0	Refer to the information sources table.	<p>There is no national interpretation of HCVs in Honduras, but there is sufficient data on proxies to enable some conclusions to be drawn on likely HCV occurrence. The proxies used were determined by the available data listed in the Information sources table below against each indicator.</p> <p>There is also limited data available that documents specific forest management threats to HCVs or HCVA proxies. However, sufficient general information and data is available on potential forest management impacts and levels of monitoring and control of forest management activities across the country to draw conclusions about the threats to HCVs from these activities in the country. See the Information sources table below. With each of the HCV categories below the relevant literature is mentioned.</p>	<p><u>Geographical scale:</u> Country</p>	<p>Low risk for HCV 1 to 6.</p> <p>The following risk thresholds are met: (1) Data available are sufficient for determining HCV presence within the area under assessment; AND (2) Data available are sufficient for assessing threats to HCVs caused by forest management activities.</p>



3.1 HCV 1	4, 5, 7, 8, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 39, 82, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 122, 143, 160, 161	<p><b>HCV Occurrence</b></p> <p>Honduras is a country of very high biodiversity, situated at the heart of the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor. Honduras' central highlands and the La Mosquitia savannas on the northern coastal plain are covered by over 1.5 million hectares of natural pine forests, while more than 3 million hectares of rainforest cover much of the Caribbean coast, the Agalta Mountains and the eastern lowlands. More than 7,500 species of vascular plant have been recorded in the country, including approximately 150 endemic species. The country also has high levels of endemism in other taxa, including amphibians, reptiles, mammals and fish.</p> <p>The following proxies have been identified for HCV 1:</p> <p>1) Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) are nationally identified sites that contribute significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity, in terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems. KBAs are sites of global significance for biodiversity conservation. They are identified using globally standard criteria and thresholds, based on the needs of biodiversity requiring safeguards at the site scale. These criteria are based on the framework of vulnerability and irreplaceability widely used in systematic conservation planning (20). It builds on a methodology originally developed for identifying Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas that was then adapted to identify sites of importance for a range of different taxa (92). Honduras has 15 KBAs, spanning over 2.1 million hectares and covering approximately 18% of the country's land area (93).</p> <p>In table 1, you can see the list of all KBAs present in Honduras:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Table 1. Key Biodiversity Areas in Honduras</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Site Name</th> <th>Area (ha)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Celaque</td> <td>26,266.79</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cerro Azul and surrounding areas</td> <td>12,083.10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cerro Cantagallo</td> <td>N/d</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cerro El Pital</td> <td>2,677.34</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cerro El Zarciadero</td> <td>N/d</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Isla Roatan</td> <td>12,500.32</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Isla Utila</td> <td>647,152.49</td> </tr> <tr> <td>La Muralla and surrounding area</td> <td>26,903.42</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Montaña Santa Bárbara National Park</td> <td>13,951.21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pico Bonito</td> <td>107,107.45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rio Platano</td> <td>832,338.96</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Table 1. Key Biodiversity Areas in Honduras		Site Name	Area (ha)	Celaque	26,266.79	Cerro Azul and surrounding areas	12,083.10	Cerro Cantagallo	N/d	Cerro El Pital	2,677.34	Cerro El Zarciadero	N/d	Isla Roatan	12,500.32	Isla Utila	647,152.49	La Muralla and surrounding area	26,903.42	Montaña Santa Bárbara National Park	13,951.21	Pico Bonito	107,107.45	Rio Platano	832,338.96	<p><u>Geographical scale:</u> Country</p> <p><u>Functional Scale:</u> Type of forest area (all types of tenure or property) - Natural forest - Forest plantation</p> <p>Protection scheme: -Protected areas -Non-protected areas</p>	<p>Specified risk.</p> <p>The following threshold is met: (8) HCV 1 is identified and/or its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment and it is threatened by management activities.</p>
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Site Name	Area (ha)																													
Celaque	26,266.79																													
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Sierra de Agalta	73,723.94
Sierra de Omaso – Cusuco	17,704.39
Texiguat	33,267.15
Valle de Aguán	157,000.00

Source: World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas. N/d  
<http://www.keybiodiversityareas.org/site/results?reg=5&cty=95&snm=> Accessed November 2019

Most KBAs sites are part of the National Protected Areas (Celaque, Cerro Azul Copan-quebrada Grande and surrounding areas, Cerro el Pital, La Muralla and surrounding area, Montaña Santa Bárbara, Pico Bonito, Río Platano, Sierra de Agalta, Sierra Cusuco, Texiguat), only five KBAs sites are not Protected Areas (Cerro el Zarciadero, Cerro Cantagallo, Isla Roatan, Isla Utila, Valle de Aguán). For more detailed about specific location of KBAs in Honduras, please see the map in the web page of Key Biodiversity Areas (93)<sup>1</sup>.

- 2) Important Bird Areas. Migratory birds have a strong need for corridors because these provide habitat for resting and feeding, and ensure that species are able to continue on their migratory journey. Protection of these “flyways” as natural corridors for migratory species is critical to ensure that they are able to reach desired breeding or wintering grounds (96).

Twice a year, billions of birds migrate vast distances across the globe. Typically, these journeys follow a predominantly north-south axis, linking breeding grounds in arctic and temperate regions with non-breeding sites in temperate and tropical areas. Many species migrate along broadly similar, well-established routes known as flyways. Recent research has identified eight such pathways: The East Atlantic, the Mediterranean/Black Sea, the East Asia/East Africa, the Central Asia, the East Asia/Australasia, and three flyways in the Americas and the Neotropics (96).

The Americas is the longest north-to-south landmass on Earth. Stretching along its eastern edge, the Atlantic Americas Flyway connects the Canadian Arctic Archipelago to South America’s southern tip, Tierra del Fuego. Numerous arctic breeding birds move south along the flyway for the northern winter (96).

<sup>1</sup> Key Biodiversity Areas. World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas: <http://www.keybiodiversityareas.org/site/mapsearch>

		<p>In the face of such a diverse array of threats (climate change, unsustainable exploitation, deforestation, infrastructure and housing development, etc) the conservation of migratory birds depends on international collaboration and a coordinated response along entire flyways. Key to this is the identification and management of a coherence network of critical sites for migrants. BirdLife International's Important Bird Areas (IBAs) programme provides the foundations for effective conservation action (96).</p> <p>Honduras has 23 IBAs (see a list of the names of the sites in reference 20), covering 2,1 million ha, approximately 18% of the country's area. A total of 717 species of birds, including 7 threatened and 1 endemic (20). IBAs range from 800 to almost 800,000 ha in area (20).</p> <p>In Honduras, 74% of IBAs are totally protected, including 11 of Honduras's 17 national parks as well as the Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve. Only one IBA is without protection status in its entirety (Valle de Agalta, 55,948 ha). Four IBAs are also Ramsar sites, two on the Caribbean coast (Cuero y Salado and Jeanette Kawas National Park) and a further two (El Jicarito and hismuyo/Coyolito) are included in the Ramsar site "Sistema de Humedales de la Zona Sur de Honduras" in the Gulf of Fonseca on the Pacific side (20).</p> <p>Principal habitat types are submontane and montane pine forests, cloud forests, lowland rain forest, dry tropical forests and wetlands on both coasts. Three IBAs also include significant portions of artificial terrestrial landscapes (20). In reference 20 you can find the location map of the IBAs in Honduras.</p> <p>3) Protected Areas. Areas with a high probability of HCV1 presence are highly scattered throughout the whole country, and they include IUCN Protected Areas and the National Protected Areas System by the State (SINAPH, acronym in Spanish). IUCN protected areas management categories classify protected areas according to their management objectives. It is a system of categorising protected areas according to the underlying management objectives, which could be implemented through different management approaches. The categories are recognised by international bodies such as the United Nations and by many national governments as the global standard for defining and recording protected areas and as such are increasingly being incorporated into government legislation (94).</p> <p>The IUCN protected area management categories are a global framework, recognised by the Convention on Biological Diversity, for categorizing the variety of protected area management types. Broadly speaking, areas in categories I-IV are subject to more restricted management and use giving priority to biodiversity conservation, whereas</p>		
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		<p>those in categories V and VI are often under more flexible management regimes that allows multiple of their natural and cultural resources (94). Honduras currently has 39 protected areas under IUCN category; seven of them under IUCN category IV<sup>2</sup>, eight under IUCN category III<sup>3</sup> and twenty-five under IUCN category II<sup>4</sup> (95). For more details about location of IUCN Protected Areas, please see the map in the web page of the Protected planet<sup>5</sup>.</p> <p>In the case of the National Protected Areas System, protected areas were created to ensure the preservation of natural environments and their components in the country. They are areas of regular extension with outstanding characteristics: ecosystems, endemic and rare species of flora and fauna, natural, historical and cultural resources, and scenic beauties that are relevant and important at a national level. The SINAPH comprises 16 management categories, with a total of 5,6 million ha, of which 4 million ha are located in 91 declared protected areas (8). Broadleaf forest cover 3,74 million ha; pinewoods cover 2,47 million ha (both dense and sparse pine forests); and the rest are mixed forest, dry forest, and mangroves (16, 19). Please see Annex 1, Map 1 Protected Areas in Honduras.</p> <p>The 39 protected areas under the IUCN category are part of the 91 National Protected Areas System established by SINAPH, it is because SINAPH considers additional criteria as historical and cultural resources and scenic beauties that are relevant and important at a national level.</p> <p>4) Biodiversity Hotspots. A biodiversity hotspot is a biogeographic region that is both biologically rich and highly threatened with destruction from urbanization, development, pollution, and diseases. For a region to be classified as a biodiversity hotspot, it must have at least 1,500 vascular plants strictly endemic to the habitat and must have at most 30% of its original natural vegetation (21, 22). The country is included in one biodiversity hotspots:</p> <p>the whole of continental Honduras is in the Mesoamerican Hotspot, which is the third largest among the world's hotspots. The biodiversity of this region is a mixture of wildlife North and South America as well as endemic species. The ecosystem hosts 17,000 vascular plant species of which, 2,900 are endemic to the habitat. In addition, there are</p>		
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<sup>2</sup> Habitat/Species. Management Area: protected area mainly for conservation through management intervention.

<sup>3</sup> Natural Monument: protected area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features.

<sup>4</sup> National Park: protected area managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation.

<sup>5</sup> Protected Planet. 2018 United Nations List of Protected Areas of Honduras. <http://documents.protectedplanet.net/HND.html>

	<p>1,113 bird, 440 mammals, 692 reptile, 555 amphibian, and 509 fish species. The tapir and jaguar are the two largest land mammals in the neotropical forest of Mesoamerica. Its original extension is 113 million hectares. (20, 21, 22, 39). In reference 21 you can find the location map of the Mesoamerican Hotspot.</p> <p>5) RAMSAR Sites: RAMSAR Sites are designated because they meet the criteria for identifying wetlands of international importance. The first criterion refers to sites containing representative, rare or unique wetland types, and the other eight cover sites of international importance for conserving biological diversity. These criteria emphasize the importance the Convention places on sustaining biodiversity. The list includes wetlands that are considered to be of international importance under the RAMSAR Convention. Honduras currently has 10 sites designated as Wetlands of International Importance with a surface area of 271,767 hectares (23). 7 RAMSAR sites are also Protected Areas (Cuero and Salado wildlife refuge; Bacalar Lagoon; National Park Jeanette Kawas; Punta Ixopo wildlife reserve; Cuyamel-Omoa wildlife reserve; Bahia Islands Marine Park (which includes Utila wetlands); and Yojoa lake. The other 3 sites are not part of the Protected Areas (Zambuco Wetland System; Santa Elena Wetland System; The Southern Zone of Honduras Wetland System). In reference 23 you can find the location map of the RAMSAR Sites.</p> <p>6) Natural World Heritage Sites are sites with outstanding universal value because they meet at least one of the following criteria i) contains superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance; ii) is an outstanding example representing major stages of Earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features; iii) is an outstanding example representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems, and communities of plants and animals; or iv) contains the most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation (82).</p> <p>Honduras has two World Heritage Sites, of which one is a Natural site (Rio Plátano Biosphere Reserve) and another one is a cultural importance site (Maya Site of Copan), both are part of the Protected Areas in Honduras (82). In reference 82 you can find the location map of the two World Heritage Sites.</p> <p>7) Mesoamerican Biological Corridor (MBC): Honduras is part of the Regional Program Review of the World Bank that support the MBC. The corridor is necessary for wide-</p>		
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		<p>ranging species and for ecological processes on which key biodiversity areas depend. The Corridor within the Northern Mesoamerica region was identified and delineated based on the following criteria: coverage of key biodiversity areas, existence of large-scale intact biota assemblages, needs of wide-ranging landscape species, connectivity of habitats, and opportunities for maintaining ecological and evolutionary processes. This corridor encompasses the majority of site and species outcomes for Northern Mesoamerica. It is large enough to maintain ecosystem processes essential for sustaining biological diversity, while also being anchored by key biodiversity areas that have been determined to be of the highest priority for conserving globally threatened species as defined in IUCN Red list, CITES appendices, etc., endemic species of restricted range, and migratory species which are declining on a world-wide basis. These corridor outcomes aim to consolidate the areas that function as corridors for biodiversity, including the conservation of areas that provide connectivity to maintain ecological processes (24).</p> <p>The focus of the MBC approach was to identify four categories of conservation importance: (a) Category I, corridors of importance at a global level, large mostly intact areas of at least 10 000 ha; (b) Category II, small corridors important for connecting globally important areas, of 10,000 to 20,000 ha; (c) Category III, large protected areas of national importance, areas of 10,000 to 20,000 ha with fragmented nuclei; and (d) Category IV, small protected area of local importance, with highly fragmented nuclei and offering little connectivity with other areas (24).</p> <p>The following criteria were critical in delineating the Category I and II areas: size, degree of intervention, potential connectivity, representativity of ecosystems, and presence of species of global importance.</p> <p>The MBC includes a number of corridor zones which link the core protected areas, such as Heart Corridor (Corredor Corazon, in Spanish), the Name of God Mountain System, the North of Olancho Corridor. Most of these were selected for their forestry potential (forests lying outside of the protected areas, steep and stony areas, rivers and water bodies which could benefit from conservation measures, places offering shelter and refuge to large vertebrates, etc.), or for the effective tree cover they provide (forests under logging, coffee plantations with shade, etc). Mexico, Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama are all working to strengthen their protected areas and national parks. As managers develop new conservation areas, all of them are using biological corridors as a conservation strategy to reduce biodiversity loss (160, 161). In reference 122 you can find the location map of the Mesoamerica Biological Corridor in page 3 (122).</p>		
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	<p>Nevertheless, the maintenance of biodiversity depends on the ability of conservation efforts to identify and manage the ecological processes involved. Since many different forces affect species populations and their interactions with the environment and other species, the general tendency today is to work with ecological systems as conservation units. The Secretariat of Natural Resources and the Environment (SERNA, acronym in Spanish), together with TNC and WWF, has identified and mapped 62 terrestrial ecosystems of high biological value as part of a study to identify gaps in the country's protected area system and to propose an ecologically representative system of protected areas (35). These ecosystems include much of the remaining natural broadleaf and pine forest in the country and were selected based on a number of criteria relevant to HCV 1 such as the presence of the species of special concern, this is species communities but also including endemic species, species with restricted distribution e.g amphibians, species under critical danger, threatened species of reptiles, birds and mammals, plus critically threatened species of plants (of which 4 are trees and 2 of these are considered in CITES), this was the main criteria to define the gaps in the current system of Protected Areas.</p> <p>As a result, a number of conservation gap analysis have been carried out in the country and the government has identified five terrestrial ecosystems that are not represented or that are significantly underrepresented in the protected area network including: i) subtropical dry forest (Deciduous lowland forest, well drained, intervened; Semideciduous lowland forest well drained; Lowland deciduous scrubland on poor soils well drained; Submontane deciduous shrub land; Arbustal lowland deciduous microlatifoliado) as well as montane, sub-montane, and lowland pine forests (Pine forest, submontane in Olancho; Pine forest, submontane; Well drained Pine forest lowlands; Lowland pine forest moderately drained); Savannahs (Graminioides Savannah short flood, broadleaf deciduous trees; Short with graminioides Savannah Palms karts) and Seasonal Forest (Forest seasonal submontane). Only the Subtropical dry forest forms the largest forest ecosystem in the country and have less than 5% of their area within the protected area network (35).</p> <p>As a result of the Gaps Analysis Study of the SINAPH, such representative, administrative, ecological and financial gaps are identified, which have prevented effective management and ecologically representativity of the SINAPH.</p> <p>Considering the above (gaps in the Protected Areas System), in addition to the lack of information available and sufficient to identify HCV1 in the country, mainly outside the previously identified proxies, and due to its geographical location which converges on tropical and subtropical ecosystems, Honduras possesses a high degree of diversity of terrestrial, marine and coastal and freshwater biological resources, for that reason the probability of finding HCV1 in other sites is high.</p>		
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	<p><b>Threat Assessment</b></p> <p>The biodiversity of Honduras is considered highly stressed with many species being endangered. Using amphibians and reptiles as an example, nearly half (48.8%) of the 117 Honduran amphibian endemic species are threatened, endangered, or extinct, while nearly one-third (27.0%) of the 217 endemic reptiles are considered to have declining populations (4). However, the species record is patchy. Despite recording high levels of critically endangered and endangered tree species, significant groups of plants, such as shrubs, epiphytes, parasites, mosses, and lichens, have received very little research attention.</p> <p>The principal causes of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation in Honduras that affect all proxies with HCV1 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Forest cover elimination or degradation by deforestation: The main threat to biodiversity in Honduras is the loss and damage of habitat. In recent decades, Honduras has lost a high percentage of its original habitats, particularly forests and wetlands (5). Changes in land use they involve the conversion of forests, wetlands and other habitats to agricultural fields and infrastructure. Extensive livestock occupies large areas of land in Honduras and requires proper management on an intensive scale. The advance of the agricultural frontier for this purpose causes loss of forests and fragmentation of natural habitat (5).</li> </ul> <p>The country has one of the highest, if not the highest, rate of deforestation in Latin America although data varies by source. For example, between 1990 and 2005, Honduras has experienced a dramatic decline of 37% in its forest cover and an annual forest change rate of -15 thousand hectares per year (7); but according to other studies, Honduras has been presenting forest change rate of – 133 thousand hectares per year during the period of 1990-2015 (26) or – 58 thousand hectares per year between 1991-2008 (27); or – 85 thousand hectares per year by the period of 1996-2006 (28). For this assessment we used the global forest resources assessment 2015 by FAO, because FAO is the only organization collecting and reporting global forest resource information with regional and national organizations from 1948 (26).</p> <p>In addition, Honduras has made progress in the conservation of protected areas. It is estimated that about 30% of the country is protected in the form of reserves (however this does not include the percentage of watershed areas under protection). Nevertheless, certain protected areas remain vulnerable such as the Jeannette Kawas National Park alone, at least 20% of the core area has been lost to expansion in palm cultivation. There is moreover less manatee in the area. Other pressures on biodiversity include unplanned tourism, land tenure and speculation and lack of enforced legislation. In the case of the Pico Bonito</p>		
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	<p>National Park, the pine ecosystems in the southern sector have been impacted by overexploitation and pests (34).</p> <p>On the other hand, Honduras is a signatory to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and has adhered to the 2011-2020 Biodiversity Strategic Plan, which includes the Aichi Targets, 20 national targets aimed at reducing biodiversity loss worldwide. In the report submitted to the CBD in June 2014 most of Aichi's goals were presented as "Progress is occurring towards the target but at an insufficient rate to achieve it within the stated timeframe unless we increase our efforts".</p> <p>The NGO Forest of The World and other studies consider that the main causes of deforestation in Honduras are the subsistence agriculture, cattle farming, industrial agriculture, banana plantations, and illegal logging (5, 7, 27, 28, 29). On the other hand, forest degradation is widespread in the broadleaved forests, due mainly to small-scale illegal logging (5, 7, 27). The logging is an obstacle to the sustainable management in Honduras's regional natural forests for wood production. According to one report, there is an "Illegal Logging Crisis" in Honduras since the government fails to provide adequate funds to enforce the logging laws, and this results in losing up to 18 million dollars annually in forest-based revenue (5, 25). While in the case of pine forests, the frequent human-induced fires have led to their widespread degradation. The productivity and genetic quality of the pine forests have declined, mainly as a result of fire, disease and selective felling. The majority of remaining natural forest in Honduras is considered to be degraded primary forest (5, 28). In the last 10 years, 11,100 fires and a burned area of 564,000 hectares have been reported in the country, with irregular facts or behavior between seasons (each summer) and with growing cause of provocation data: 64% of fires are generated by 'criminal hand'; 11% correspond to agricultural and livestock activities and the remaining 25% are distributed between hunting, fishing, honey extraction and nightwalkers and others (143).</p> <p>In relation that RAMSAR sites that are not natural forest, the main threats reported by the RAMSAR Sites Information Service are related to economic activities by small populations in the area, including agriculture, deforestation, illegal fishing, expansion of African Palm crops, and population growth (23).</p> <p>- Introduction of alien/invasive species. Biological invasions by alien species (IAS) are now considered one of the main factors in the loss of biodiversity worldwide. Impacts from IAS on biodiversity can be direct, indirect, and cumulative. In protected or natural areas, as elsewhere, impacts from invasive alien species take the form of impacts on ecosystem function, impact on ecosystem structure, and impacts at the level of species communities or habitats as well as at the level of species (31). Respect to planted forests and their potential effect on biodiversity, in 2017 the Institute for the Conservation of Forest, Protected Areas</p>		
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	<p>and Wildlife (ICF, acronym in Spanish) reported a total of 32,473.72 ha of forest plantations certified by the government of Honduras with the main objective of recovering degraded areas at national level (30). In 2013 the ICF reported the use of 24 species in forest plantations, 7 of which were exotic (Teca, Melina, Caoba Africana, Moringa, Nim, Gravilea and Cedro de la India) (32).</p> <p>During this assessment, none information or evidence was found showing impacts from these forest plantations in Honduras or as a consequence of their management. All reports refer to the impacts of African palm plantations (29), where, oil palm plantations are one of the biggest drivers of deforestation and the loss of Garífuna and Miskita community territory for example. Officially 165,000 hectares are in cultivation, but this figure is poorly documented and is currently expanding, due to government policies and incentives (33, 34).</p> <p>The concentration of oil palm production in Honduras is not as pronounced; it is not exclusively the activity of large or transnational producers. Between 16 and 18 thousand producers in Honduras (cultivating 50 to 165 thousand hectares) are small producers. It should be noted that the number of registered hectares is the figure the companies publish, meaning it is probably underestimated—especially after the 2009 coup, when oil palm expansion, militarization and violence against peasant farmers began consolidating more aggressively (33).</p> <p>All threats mentioned in this assessment can obviously affect ACV1 areas previously identified because they are threats that happen at the national level and also, they can affect natural areas that are outside of the Natural Protected Areas.</p> <p>Furthermore, is important to consider that sourcing forest materials always requires permission from the ICF, regardless of whether it is from private, public or community land (see more information in Category 1 for the CNRA of Honduras). However, for all timber harvesting permissions, there are threats related to do with the accuracy of the management plans (poor technical basis, poor forest inventories, harvesting outside the limits, protection not included for water resource) presented by the producers. This generate that sourcing forest materials has always had a potential impact on the forest and may have an impact on HCV1 areas especially when forest management areas may potentially have presence of HCV1, both in natural forest or forest plantations through habitat fragmentation by roads, fires, pest attacks, removal and/or exotic species encroachment. As described before and following precautionary approach, forest management activities in natural forest and forest plantations are considered a threat to these HCV1 sites (lack of effective protection in natural areas, illegal logging, possible use of exotic species in plantations like Teca, Gmelina and others).</p>		
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		In conclusion, HCV1 is present (KBAs, IBAs, Protected Areas, Biodiversity Hotspots, RAMSAR sites, WHS, MBC) and/or its occurrence is likely in natural forests, plantations (private or communities' forest). Forest management activities such as timber harvesting are a threat to HCV 1 linked to habitat removal, fragmentation and invasive species encroachment mainly stemmed from illegal logging and thus is considered Specified risk. In addition, given the difficulty in identifying and locating the occurrence of such activities and considering the fragility of the national systems to control and monitoring, as well as the wide distribution of Protective National Areas, priority areas and natural resources as a whole, the precautionary approach has been adopted and the whole country was designated as specified risk.														
3.2 HCV 2	2, 5, 7, 8, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 43, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 122, 160, 161	<p><b>HCV Occurrence</b></p> <p>In Honduras there are some HCV2 sites:</p> <p>1) Intact Forest Landscape (IFL). According to maps and information provided by Global Forest Watch, in 2016 in Honduras the IFLs covered over 670,000 hectares, which is estimated to be 6% of the forest cover in the country, and 0.1% of the global area of IFLs, according to this, it might be said that Honduras has three IFLs areas: the first one is overlapping with the Patuca National Park and Tawahka Asagni Biosphere Reserve; the second one is overlapping with the Warunta National Park, the Tawahka Asagni Biosphere Reserve, the Rus-Rus Biological Reserve and the Mocoron Forestry Reserve; finally the third one is overlapping with a small part of the Tawahka Asagni Biosphere Reserve and mainly with the Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve (see annex 1 Map 2 IFLs areas in Honduras) (36).</p> <p>2) Landscape-scale natural protected forest: following the guide for HCV2 identification, terrestrial areas larger than 50.000 ha that are relatively far from human settlements, roads or other accesses could be considered as HCV2 (38). However, taking into consideration the size of the country, the levels of fragmentation and the fact that the average size of the protected forests in Honduras is 44,000 ha, for that reason, all terrestrial protected areas totaling 44,000 ha or more could classify as HCV2. Please see the table below (Table 2):</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Table 2. Large Protected Areas in Honduras</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Protected Area (≥ 44,000 ha)</th> <th>Area (ha)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Biosphere Reserve Río Platanó</td> <td>832,338.96</td> </tr> <tr> <td>National Park Patuca</td> <td>375,584.29</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Biosphere Reserve Tawahka Asangni</td> <td>250,941.98</td> </tr> <tr> <td>National Park Pico Bonito</td> <td>107,107.45</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Table 2. Large Protected Areas in Honduras		Protected Area (≥ 44,000 ha)	Area (ha)	Biosphere Reserve Río Platanó	832,338.96	National Park Patuca	375,584.29	Biosphere Reserve Tawahka Asangni	250,941.98	National Park Pico Bonito	107,107.45	<p><u>Geographical scale:</u> Country</p> <p><u>Functional Scale:</u> Type of forest (all types of tenure or property) - Natural forest - Forest plantation</p> <p>Protection scheme: -Protected areas -Non-protected areas</p>	<p>Specified risk for: IFLs, Landscape natural protected forest and Mesoamerican Biological Corridor.</p> <p>Threshold (12) is met: HCV 2 is identified and/or its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment, and it is threatened by management activities.</p> <p>Low risk for the rest of the country.</p> <p>Threshold (9) is met: There is no HCV 2 identified and its occurrence is unlikely in the area under assessment.</p>
Table 2. Large Protected Areas in Honduras																
Protected Area (≥ 44,000 ha)	Area (ha)															
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Biological Reserve Rus – Rus	116,348.55
National Park Agalta	73,723.94
National Park Blanca Jeannette Kawas Fernandez	79,381.77
National Park Mountain of Botaderos	96,755.04
National Park Sierra de Río Tinto	88,089.44
Forestry Reserve Mocerón	68,167.21
National Park Warunta	65,369.72
National Park River Kruta	60,092.85
Resource Reserve El Cajon	48,055.19

Source: Information taken from the National System of Protected Areas of Honduras -2013 (8)

### 3) Large landscape Areas/Corridors significant at global or regional level:

Biodiversity Hotspots, are large regions containing exceptional concentrations of plant endemism and experiencing high rates of habitat loss. The entire continental area of Honduras is in the Mesoamerican Hotspot, which is the third largest among the world's hotspots. The biodiversity of this region is a mixture of wildlife North and South America as well as endemic species, with an original surface of 115 million hectares, it goes from central Mexico to the Panama Canal. It includes the countries of Guatemala, Belize, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, as well as some Caribbean islands (22). In reference 21 you can find the location map of the Mesoamerica Hotspot (21).

According to the Wildlife Conservation Society, the Central American isthmus makes up only one-tenth of one percent of the Earth's surface, yet supports 7 percent of our planet's species. The biodiversity of Mesoamerica is impressive, with approximately 17,00 species of vascular plants, 1,113 bird, 692 reptile, 555 amphibian, 509 fish, and 440 mammal species. Of its plant species, 17 percent are endemic, including valuable timber species such as big-leaf mahogany, pacific mahogany, spanish cedar, and rosewood (97).

The entire Mesoamerica hotspot represents a global conservation priority; however, the region's size and international scope, and the limited funding available, requires further prioritization of corridors within the hotspot to achieve the greatest impact. The southern region of the Mesoamerica Biological Corridor harbors the highest montane forests in Central America, with the most extensive and best-protected cloud forests in the region. The design and implementation of conservation initiatives in these corridors is the first step toward preservation of species and ecosystem diversity throughout the hotspot (98).

The Biodiversity Hotspot spreads across all the countries of Mesoamerica (Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama) and is important considering

	<p>all the above mentioned, however, in order to have a proper identification of HCV2 in Honduras, the most relevant or important areas within the Mesoamerica Hotspot is the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor.</p> <p>The corridor is necessary for wide-ranging species and for ecological processes on which key biodiversity areas depend. The Corridor within the Northern Mesoamerica region was identified and delineated based on the following criteria: coverage of key biodiversity areas, the existence of large-scale intact biota assemblages, needs of wide-ranging landscape species, connectivity of habitats, and opportunities for maintaining ecological and evolutionary processes. This corridor is large enough to maintain ecosystem processes essential for sustaining biological diversity, while also being anchored by key biodiversity areas that have been determined to be of the highest priority for conserving globally threatened species. These corridor outcomes aim to consolidate the areas that function as corridors for biodiversity, including the conservation of areas that provide connectivity to maintain ecological processes (24). The MBC is a visionary effort to safeguard one of the world's biodiversity hotspots while meeting the social and economic needs of the region's people. This is a regional initiative launched in Central America and southern Mexico that aims to conserve biological diversity while fostering sustainable developments (98).</p> <p>According to data from 2001, the Mesoamerican region (Central America and the five southern states of Mexico) covers 76,8 million hectares. The MBC reportedly covers 30% of this total land mass and includes many of the areas demarcated as part of the Central American System of Protected Areas, with the remaining land being used mostly for cattle and crop production. The main crops produced in the MBC include sugar cane, corn, coffee, and beans. With agricultural production being such a large part of all the nations' economies, there is much emphasis on adopting sustainable agricultural practices (2).</p> <p>The MBC is based on the protected areas already existing in each of the countries and on proposals for new ones. Most of these areas were selected and legally declared as protected areas during the last four decades because they contain species of flora and fauna that are endemic or in danger of extinction, samples of unique natural ecosystems, and landscapes that either appeal to the public or produce goods and services of use to society, such as water. The MBC also includes a number of corridor zones which link the core protected areas.</p> <p>The Mesoamerican Biological Corridor is made of four parts: Core Zones, Buffer Zones, Corridor Zones, and Multiple-Use Zones, each with varying availability for human use. Core Zones are protected areas whose purpose is to promote and sustain biodiversity in the areas in order to maintain ecosystem services to the local people. Buffer Zones include the areas surrounding the protected Core Zones, which are made up mostly of wild land. Pathways</p>		
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	<p>between zones are labeled as Corridor (or Connectivity) Zones; these zones link water and land passages, allowing movement of plants and animals throughout the corridor. The MBC includes a number of corridor zones which link the core protected areas, such as Heart Corridor (Corredor Corazon, in Spanish), the Name of God Mountain System, the North of Olancho Corridor. Most of these were selected for their forestry potential (forests lying outside of the protected areas, steep and stony areas, rivers and water bodies which could benefit from conservation measures, places offering shelter and refuge to large vertebrates, etc.), or for the effective tree cover they provide (forests under logging, coffee plantations with shade, etc) (160, 161).</p> <p>Finally, Multi-use Zones, separate wild and protected land from land used for forestry, agriculture, and areas of direct human impacts (2). In reference 122 you can find the location map of the Mesoamerica Biological Corridor in page 3 (122).</p> <p><b>Threat Assessment</b></p> <p>The Honduran forest cover, like in most tropical developing countries, has been constantly decreasing as a consequence of forest fragmentation and deforestation the last decades. The exact rate of deforestation is in dispute due to changes in forest assessment methodologies, which has made comparisons difficult. According to one estimate made by the Honduran forest authorities in 2011, the deforestation rate between 2005-2009 was 28,395 hectares per year. However, other sources estimate higher deforestation rates, for example the Global Forest Watch, which has reported an annual loss of 34,385 hectares (assuming a forest definition of 75% canopy density) with no sign of a downward trend (29). Other studies indicated that Honduras has been presenting forest change rate of – 133 thousand hectares per year during the period of 1990-2015 (26) or – 58 thousand hectares per year between 1991-2008 (27); or – 85 thousand hectares per year by the period of 1996-2006 (28). For this assessment, we used the global forest resources assessment 2015 by FAO (133,000 hectares/year during 1990-2015), because FAO is the only organization collecting and reporting global forest resource information with regional and national organizations from 1948 (26). The causes of deforestation are well-known with the primary drivers being subsistence agriculture, cattle farming, industrial agriculture of banana plantations, expansion of African Palm crops and illegal logging (5, 7, 23, 27, 28, 29).</p> <p>Despite the rapid rate of deforestation and fragmentation (26, 27, 28), some forest areas in Honduras still remain relatively intact because of their size and inaccessible location, especially the IFL area corresponding to the Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve and the Warunta National Park. The current extent of the IFL in Honduras is 670,000 hectares, but like all other forests in Honduras, the forest is prone to deforestation, which has caused a 28.6% IFL area loss in the period from 2000-2013 (29, 37). Industrial logging, agricultural</p>		
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	<p>expansion, fire, and mining/resource extraction were the primary causes of IFL area reduction. Protected areas (International Union for Conservation of Nature categories I to III) were found to have a positive effect in slowing the reduction of IFL area from timber harvesting but were less effective in limiting agricultural expansion in the period from 2000 - 2013 (37).</p> <p>Fragmentation of IFLs by logging and establishment of roads and other infrastructure initiates a cascade of changes that lead to landscape transformation and loss of conservation values. At the global level, the leading fragmentation and alteration agents are timber harvesting (37.0% of global IFL area reduction), agricultural expansion (27.7%), and wildfire spread from infrastructure and logging sites (21.2%). Other causes included fragmentation by roads for mining and oil/gas extraction, pipelines, and power lines (12.1%) and expansion of the transportation road network (2.0%) (37).</p> <p>On the other hand, in recent decades, the Mesoamerica Biodiversity Hotspot has seen some of the highest deforestation rates in the world; between 1980 and 1990, deforestation averaged 1.4% annually, and it is estimated that 80% of the area's original habitat has been cleared or severely modified (40, 43). While, Honduras between 1990 and 2005 has experienced a dramatic decline of 37% in its forest cover, which is the highest in Central America. Honduras has an annual forest change rate of 3,1%, which is also the highest in Mesoamerica Biodiversity Hotspot (25). During the same period, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama saw annual deforestation rates of 2.3 – 2.5%. The expansion of the road network, logging, agricultural encroachment and livestock production, and the use of wood for cooking are the major driver of deforestation in Honduras like other countries in Central America (25). While the national governments of the Mesoamerica Hotspot have declared dozens of new national parks and reserves, many of these areas remain poorly protected. Some of these areas are too small to provide adequate protection to the full range of their biodiversity and are vulnerable to outside threats, especially illegal squatters and poaching (40, 43).</p> <p>Despite considerable efforts to protect biodiversity in reserves and parks in Mesoamerica, many of these refuges are small, fragmented, isolated, or poorly protected (41), and not all ecosystems or species are represented adequately (41). Besides having inadequate dimensions, most protected areas are embedded within an agricultural landscape, and existing buffer zones are inadequate to alleviate effects of fragmentation, contamination by agrochemicals, hunting, and unsustainable or illegal logging (41).</p> <p>Another serious threat to most protected areas is the illegal trafficking of hardwood. Illegal logging recently accounted for 75–85% of hardwood production in Honduras and nearly 50% in Nicaragua (41). Illegal practices are still common, wood production is primarily conducted</p>		
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		<p>under the permit system, but with virtually no monitoring or enforcement of laws, policy and procedures. In fact, several cases have been reported about illegal logging being harvested from protected areas and national parks (99, 100, 101).</p> <p>Finally, during the development of this assessment, it was not found evidence or information supporting management activities are not threatening HCV2 or are providing an effective protection for HCV2, considering this precautionary approach is followed for the areas where HCV2 is likely to occur. For the rest of the country where HCV2 occurrence was not identified, the search during the development of this assessment did not find evidence that forest management activities in these areas are or could threaten HCV2.</p>		
3.3 HCV 3	5, 7, 8, 16, 18, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 34, 35, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 82, 102, 103, 104, 105, 1143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 162	<p><b>HCV Occurrence</b></p> <p>Honduras has a land area of 11.2 million hectares, 5.3 of these are forest cover, just under half of the total land area, that represent 48% of the national territory (18). This total forested area can break in 3,1 million hectares in broadleaf forests (57.5%), 1,9 million hectares in coniferous forest (36.3%), 284 thousand hectares in mixed forest (5.3%) and 131 thousand hectares in mangrove forest (1.0%) (18, 42).</p> <p>1) The Protected Area Río Plátano is the first proxy for HCV3 present in Honduras, because this is the only Natural Biosphere Reserve there. Biosphere Reserves are multipurpose protected areas with the objective to conserve the diversity and integrity of natural plant and animal communities and to safeguard the genetic diversity of species. These sites include representative and unusual or rare ecosystems of the world's biomes and helps to rebuild any damage caused to ecosystems. The main objects are to i) Conserve representative samples of ecosystem; ii) Provide long term in situ conservation of genetic diversity iii) Provide appropriate sustainable managements of the living resources iv) help in the restoration of degraded ecosystem (45, 46).</p> <p>Located on the watershed of the Río Plátano, the reserve is one of the few remains of a tropical rainforest in Central America and has an abundant and varied plant and wildlife. In its mountainous landscape sloping down to the Caribbean coast, over 2,000 indigenous people have preserved their traditional way of life (46). Located in the Mosquitia region of Northeastern Honduras, Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve is the largest protected area in the country with 350,000 hectares. This area protects the entire watershed of the Río Plátano all the way from the headwaters in the mountains to the river mouth on the Caribbean Coast (45, 46).</p>	<p><u>Geographical scale:</u> Country</p> <p><u>Functional Scale:</u> Type of forest (all types of tenure or property) -Natural forest -Forest plantation</p> <p>Protection scheme: -Protected areas -Non-protected areas</p>	<p>Low risk for: RAMSAR sites that are not natural forest (Lagoons, Marine Parks, Wetlands, Lakes) and the Meso-America Reef.</p> <p>The following threshold is met: (14) There is low/negligible threat to HCV3 caused by management activities in the area under assessment.</p> <p>Specified risk for the rest of the country.</p> <p>The following thresholds are met: (17) HCV 3 is identified and/or its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment and it is threatened by forest management activities; AND (18) There is no progress in achieving Aichi biodiversity targets.</p>

	<p>2) 14 threatened or endangered ecosystems. The National System of Protected Areas of Honduras (SINAPH), has 91 protected areas covering 27% of Honduras's land area, excluding bodies of water (approximately 1.0 million hectares) (8, 18). The total forest cover in Protected Areas is 2.1 million hectares (39.6%) and is subdivided as follows: moist broadleaf forests with 1.7 million hectares, coniferous forest 148 thousand hectares, mixed forest 54 thousand hectares, mangrove forest 131 thousand hectares and others forest 110 thousand hectares (secondary forests are not considered forests in the analysis) (42).</p> <p>In addition to the above, the Secretary of Natural Resources and Environment, together with TNC and WWF, has developed a conservation gap analysis to better define conservation priorities. As a result of the study, the country identified and mapped 62 terrestrial ecosystems that harbor significant numbers of rare, threatened, endangered or endemic species or due to habitat destruction have lost a significant proportion of their original area and are considered threatened ecosystem (35). In conclusion were analysed a total of 62 terrestrial ecosystems, water bodies including wetlands, of which 50 have at least 20% present in the 91 protected areas SINAPH and the remaining 12 ecosystems have ecological representativity gaps in Honduras. For that reason, those are considered the second proxy for HCV3, these include:</p> <p><b>Dry Forest</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Deciduous lowland forest, well drained, intervened</li> <li>2. Semideciduous lowland forest well drained</li> <li>3. Lowland deciduous scrubland on poor soils well drained</li> <li>4. Submontane deciduous shrub land</li> <li>5. Arbustal lowland deciduous microlatifoliado</li> </ol> <p><b>Pine Forest</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Pine forest, submontane in Olancho</li> <li>7. Pine forest, submontane</li> <li>8. Well drained Pine forest lowlands</li> <li>9. Lowland pine forest moderately drained</li> </ol> <p><b>Savannahs</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10. Graminioides Savannah short flood, broadleaf deciduous trees</li> <li>11. Short with graminioides Savannah Palms karts</li> </ol> <p><b>Seasonal Forest</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12. Forest seasonal submontane.</li> </ol>		
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	<p>Of these, dry forest ecosystems are considered the most threatened ecosystem in Honduras, of its 6 ecosystems, 5 are considered with gaps of representativeness (35). The dry forest ecoregion of Central America has been classified by WWF as critical or endangered. The dry forest ecoregion in Central America is a totally fragmented ecoregion, represented in less than 2% of the original habitat, is threatened by strong pressures from man, cattle ranching, burning, agricultural expansion, and hunting operations (44). The dry tropical forests are now much rarer than tropical rain forests, although the latter are also disappearing at a very rapid rate (44).</p> <p>The work lead by SERNA builds on the UNDP-coordinated Regional Mesoamerican Biological Corridor Project (MBC), which ran from 1997 to 2005, identified corridors of conservation importance based on several criteria, among them the representativeness and connectivity of highly fragmented ecosystems (35) which are also related to HCV3, specifically the sub-categories of remnant natural forest vegetation in heavily cleared landscapes and ecosystems that are depleted or poorly reserved at the regional or national scale.</p> <p>The study considered important to establish ecological corridors between i) Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve, Tawahka Biosphere Reserve, Patuca and Warunta National Parks, Rus-Rus Biological Reserve and Sierra de Río Tinto National Park; ii) The Nombre de Dios mountain range and the north corridor of Olancho that joins the Muralla Wildlife Refuge and the Montafia de Botaderos; iii) the San Marcos de Colón zone to the Cerro Guanacaure multiple-use protected area in the south; iv) the multi-purpose area Carias Bermudez with Corralitos and Coyolar zones; v) the multiple-use protected area Lake of Yojoa, the Cusuco National Park and the Agalta National Park (35).</p> <p>13. Oak endangered forest. In Honduras, the status of the pine-oak forest still being subjected to a wide array of expanding human impacts, including extensive logging. Pine-oak forests have been extensively cleared for agricultural purposes, including cattle, or degraded through logging, or cutting for firewood (45). The second least represented ecoregion in SINAPH is the Pine and Oak Forest. Forests of varying combinations of pine and oak species occur broadly at moderate elevations (600–1500 m) throughout Mexico and northern Central America. A large portion of the pine-oak forests in the central and western Honduras contains predominant species of <i>Pinus oocarpa</i> and <i>Quercus</i> spp. At lower elevations, and <i>Pinus pseudostrobus</i> and <i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> at higher elevations (35). Those forests are widely distributed through the mountainous interior in upland environments. (35, 162). Please see in reference 162 the generalized map of the upland pine-oak forest areas of Honduras, page 134.</p>		
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	<p>The Pine and Oak Forest of Central America has been classified by WWF as critical or endangered (45). The pine-oak forests of Central America are poorly represented in protected areas, and no large tracts of pine-oak forest are protected anywhere. A few protected areas in the ecoregion, such as Sierra de las Minas Biosphere Reserve in Guatemala and Cusuco and Agalta National Parks in Honduras, are primarily designed to protect cloud forest, but include small amounts of pine-oak forest in their core zones (45).</p> <p>Additionally, it was verified if the IUCN list of threatened ecosystems worldwide included any of the 62 terrestrial ecosystems that harbor significant numbers of rare, threatened, endangered or endemic species in Honduras (described above). Mangrove was the only ecosystem included in the IUCN global list. Although, mangrove is not a threatened ecosystem or with low protection in Honduras, it was considered important to include it in the list of threatened ecosystems for this proxy, because it is in a threatened state worldwide.</p> <p>14. Mangrove forests. Honduras has more native mangrove forest than any other country in Central America. Mangrove vegetation found in Honduras include species such as red mangrove (<i>Rhizophora mangle</i>), black mangrove (<i>Avicennia germinans</i>), white mangrove (<i>Laguncularia racemosa</i>), buttonwood (<i>Conocarpus erectus</i>) and another species of red mangrove (<i>R. harrisonii</i>) (144, 145).</p> <p>Mangroves are found within twelve protected areas. Along Honduras's Caribbean coast, mangroves can be found both in lagoons as well as estuaries. The southern areas of the offshore Bay Islands also have mangroves. On the Pacific coast, there are large mangrove areas in the sheltered Gulf of Fonseca. According to the Forest Statistics Yearbook (National Institute of Forest Conservation and Development, Protected Areas and Wildlife (ICF), 2011), mangroves cover an estimated surface area of 130,894 ha in Honduras's southern zone (48,584 ha in Choluteca and Valle) and Gracias a Dios (40,880 ha). There are also mangrove forests in Atlantida Department (13,480 ha), Colon (17,659 ha), Cortés (5,656 ha), and the Bahia Islands (4,635 ha) (144, 145).</p> <p>However, more than one in six mangrove species worldwide are in danger of extinction due to coastal development and other factors, including climate change, logging and agriculture, according to the first-ever global assessment on the conservation status of mangroves for the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species and Ecosystem. As a result, 11 out of 70 mangrove species (16 percent) which were assessed will be placed on the IUCN Red List. The Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Central America, where as many as 40 percent of mangrove species are considered threatened, are particularly affected (146).</p> <p>Finally, it is important to consider that previously identified threatened ecosystems (Dry forest, Pine and Oak Forest, Savannahs, Seasonal Forest and Mangroves Forest) can be</p>		
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	<p>found anywhere in the country, therefore for proper identification, it is suggested that users visit the REDD / CCAD-GIZ Program page where they can find available for each municipality in the country the "Atlas Municipal Forestry and Land Cover of Honduras". Please see reference 147 to access all maps in Honduras (147).</p> <p>3) RAMSAR sites are the fourth proxy for HCV3. RAMSAR Sites are designated because they meet the Criteria for identifying Wetlands of International Importance. The first criterion refers to Sites containing representative, rare or unique wetland types, and the other eight cover Sites of international importance for conserving biological diversity. These criteria emphasize the importance the Convention places on sustaining biodiversity (23). Honduras currently has 10 sites designated as Wetlands of International Importance with a surface area of 271,767 hectares (23). 7 RAMSAR sites are also Protected Areas (Cuero and Salado Wildlife Refuge; Bacalar Lagoon; National Park Jeanette Kawas; Punta Ixopo Wildlife Reserve; Cuyamel-Omoa Wildlife Reserve; Bahia Islands Marine Park (which includes Utila wetlands); and Yojoa lake). The other 3 sites are not part of the Protected Areas (Zambuco Wetland System; Santa Elena Wetland System; The Southern Zone of Honduras Wetland System). For more details about specific location, in reference 23 you can see the map showing RAMSAR sites in Honduras.</p> <p>4) The ecosystems in the Red List of IUCN (47). This initiative assesses the conservation status of ecosystems, at local, national, regional and global levels. The Red List of Ecosystems evaluates whether ecosystems have reached the final stage of degradation (a state of Collapse), whether they are threatened at Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable levels, or if they are not currently facing significant risk of collapse (Least Concern) (47).</p> <p>Based on the hypothesis that ecosystem risk is a function of the species that compose them, their interactions, and the ecological processes they depend on, the IUCN Red List of Ecosystems protocol includes five criteria for assessing the risk of ecosystem collapse: A) Reduction in geographic distribution, B) Restricted geographic distribution, C) Environmental degradation, D) Disruption of biotic processes or interactions and E) Quantitative analysis that estimates the probability of ecosystem collapse that compose them (47).</p> <p>The Meso-American Reef (MAR), a unique ecosystem containing the second largest barrier reef in the world and the only ecosystem that Honduras has in the red list of IUCN at local level. The MAR extends more than 1,000 km from Mexico to Belize, Guatemala, and northern Honduras. It contains the largest barrier reef in the Western Hemisphere, stretching nearly 700 miles from the northern tip of the Yucatan Peninsula down through the Honduran Bay Islands. Dazzling arrays of different types of coral form this underwater wilderness, and provide homes and food to hundreds of fish species, marine turtles, and sharks. Along the</p>		
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	<p>shores, mangroves provide habitat for fish and shorebirds as well as protect coastal areas from the damage associated with hurricanes and strong storms (47). Please see in reference 47 the map of IUCN Red List of Ecosystems present in Honduras (47).</p> <p>5) Natural World Heritage Sites are sites with outstanding universal value because they meet at least one of the following criteria: i) contains superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance; ii) is an outstanding example representing major stages of Earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features; iii) is an outstanding example representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems, and communities of plants and animals; or iv) contains the most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation (82).</p> <p>Honduras has two World Heritage Sites, of which one is a Natural site (Rio Plátano Biosphere Reserve) and another one is a cultural importance site (Maya Site of Copan). Both are part of the Protected Areas in Honduras (82). In reference 82 you can find the location map of the two World Heritage Sites.</p> <p><b>Threat Assessment</b></p> <p>The main threats for rare, threatened and endangered ecosystems and habitats in Honduras are forest degradation caused by illegal logging (27, 28, 29) and deforestation (7, 26, 27, 28) caused by land-use change from forest to other uses such as agriculture and livestock, as well as overexploitation of resources (34), and lack of better planning and greater protection of Protected Natural Areas. All of them are direct causes of the lack of effective protection of ecosystems and habitats.</p> <p>- Deforestation and illegal logging</p> <p>The country has one of the highest, if not the highest, rate of deforestation in Latin America. Between 1990 and 2005, 37.1% of the forests of Honduras disappeared. For the period 2010-15, the annual rate of deforestation was 2.4% (FAO, 2015 – referenced by Chatham House). Current rates of forest loss are estimated to be in the region of 120,000 ha per year (7), while one estimate made by the Honduran forest authorities in 2011, the deforestation rate between 2005-2009 was 28,395 hectares per year. However, other sources estimate higher deforestation rates, information ranging from 34,385 hectares per year until 133 thousand hectares per year (26, 27, 28, 29). According to the threat analysis in indicator 3.1</p>		
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	<p>the causes of deforestation in Honduras are the subsistence agriculture, forest fires, collection of fuelwoods, cattle farming, industrial agriculture of banana plantations, expansion of African Palm crops and illegal logging (5, 7, 16, 23, 27, 28, 29).</p> <p>Illegal logging, overharvesting of timber, and illegal hunting have also been identified as a key threat to forest ecosystems in the country (5). Given its nature, this activity is difficult to quantify. However, based on available information, Central America greatly exceeds the volume officially authorized, which averages 4 million cubic meters per year (51). For Honduras, clandestine production was estimated at 75–85% (about 125,000–145,000 m3) of total hardwood production, and 30–50% (350,000–600,000 m3) of softwood production, based on the 1996-2000 period (52).</p> <p>Illegal timber production chains in Honduras involve a wide range of actors and the institutional arrangements between these actors facilitate access to forest resources, provision of up-front capital and equipment, transportation, processing and marketing, as well as accompanying formal and informal transactions to ‘legalize’ production or circumvent the legal and fiscal system (52).</p> <p>In Honduras intermediaries have infiltrated forest producer organizations established under the Social Forestry System (SSF) in order to obtain cutting permits, typically licenses for domestic consumption theoretically non-commercial and local sales of deadwood. Being quicker and cheaper to comply with than management plans, the permits are an effective means of legalizing timber. These intermediaries dominate decision-making, maintain tight control of the production chain, and use local sawyers as hired labour (52).</p> <p>Institutional weaknesses in the state forestry agencies mean that technicians and senior government officials have been instrumental in fraudulently legalising production. In Honduras, AFECOHDEFOR’s policy of issuing mahogany deadwood licences following Hurricane Mitch (1998) resulted in fraudulent authorisations to fell standing mahogany trees (52). Despite multiple efforts, the State Forestry Administrations have not been more successful in combating wood trade and illegal logging, even when most countries of the region have laws that regulate the wood use and trade. It is said that in practice, the enforcement of those said laws goes beyond the capacities of them (51).</p> <p>In addition, much of the negative impact on forest ecosystems are forest fires. In 2012, there were a recorded 411 fires affecting 51,264 ha of forest in Honduras. In 2013, there were 512 fires affecting 58,103 ha. According CONADEH, since 2007 until 2014 were registered 8,439 fires that affected, at least, 447,255 ha of forest. In 2015, it was estimated at 81,506 ha of forest were affected by fires. It is estimated that forest fires annually affect more than 62,000 hectares of forest in Honduras. The main causes of forest fires are due caused by</p>		
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	<p>human activities, according to ICF, mainly due to criminal activities (56%), grazing (12%), agricultural burning (12%) and others (17%) (104, 105). The ICF reports similar data: in the last 10 years, 11,100 fires and a burned area of 564,000 hectares, where: 64% of fires are generated by 'criminal hand'; 11% correspond to agricultural and livestock activities and the remaining 25% are distributed between hunting, fishing, honey extraction and nightwalkers and others (143). Forest management is not reported as a cause of forest fires in the country.</p> <p>Although detection systems have improved with the introduction of the Regional Visualization and Monitoring System (Servir), which was made official on February 3, 2005 in the Water Center for the Humid Tropics of Latin America and the Caribbean (Cathalac) located in Panama, the institutional, political, agricultural and forestry causes are still a major problem, due to the weak organizational structures for fire prevention and combat by national institutions, some outdated or plainly inadequate legal frameworks and lastly, serious deficiencies in the coordination between institutions and between sectoral and extra-sectoral policies. Added to all this is the scarcity or lack of trained personnel and specialized equipment to carry out this work from national institutions (51).</p> <p>Honduras has normative that require actions related to protection, prevention and control of fires in forest management areas, these requirements must be submitted and approved in order to obtain authorization for harvesting (See Category 1, indicator 1.3, for the CNRA of Honduras), where fires play an important role in environmental impacts. However, the application of management systems adapted to specific conditions is not regulated or monitored by the institutions. As assessed in Category 1, the low implementation of environmental requirements is a national trend, for plantation as well as for tropical rainforest.</p> <p>For all timber harvesting permissions, there are threats related to do with the accuracy of the management plans (poor technical basis, poor forest inventories, harvesting outside the limits, protection not included for water resource) presented by the producers and consequently generates very high environmental impacts in relation to the low volumes harvested per hectare (27, 28), as well as the limited control and supervision capacity by the authority (27, 28, 51). This generate that sourcing forest materials has always had a potential impact on the forest and may have an impact on HCV3 areas especially when forest management areas may potentially have presence of HCV3, through habitat fragmentation by roads, fires, pest attacks, removal and/or exotic species encroachment.</p> <p>Overexploitation of resources is linked to illegal logging since it does not apply sustainable forest management measures and consequently generates very high environmental impacts in relation to the low volumes harvested per hectare (27, 28). Illegal logging causes the</p>		
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	<p>fragmentation and degradation of forests, resulting in the loss of important habitats to plant and wildlife species. There is also risk of illegal logging related to forest operation crossing the boundary of allowed harvesting areas, as it is no physical barrier that establishes those boundaries.</p> <p>Besides the risk linked to illegal logging, there is also risk of forest degradation related to inadequate logging and management practices applied in areas legally authorised for harvesting. This is mostly caused by a lack of forest information, inadequate planning, technological and equipment deficiencies, as well as the limited control and supervision capacity by the authority (27, 28, 51). Forest degradation is widespread in the broadleaved forests, due mainly to small-scale illegal logging (5, 7, 27). In Honduras, logging is an obstacle to sustainable management (5, 25, 27).</p> <p>- Lack of better planning and greater protection of Natural Protected Areas</p> <p>In Honduras, biodiversity is managed and conserved through the National Protected Areas System (SINAPH). The SINAPH comprises 14 management categories and has grown since 2002 from 1,200,000 hectares (ha) of terrestrial protected areas to the current 4,023,396 ha, with a total of 91 areas (102). Honduras, as a signatory of the Convention on Biological Diversity (Honduras has adhered to the 2011-2020 Biodiversity Strategic Plan) has carried out actions and projects for improving forest governance (Forest Monitoring Project during 2002-2013; the national strategy for controlling illegal logging and trade in 2010; the new Forest Law adopted in 2013; the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2018-2022; a draft Biodiversity Law) (102, 103). Despite all these actions, in the report submitted to the CBD in June 2014 most of Aichi's goals were presented as "Progress is occurring towards the target but at an insufficient rate to achieve it within the stated timeframe unless we increase our efforts" (34).</p> <p>According to the CNRA for Honduras (Cat 1, indicator 1.9 Protected sites and species), an analysis of 94 individual IFM have reported logging in protected areas that are water sources (3%), logging without documents (4%) and illegal logging (12%), and felling of seed trees or trees for wildlife habitat. There have also been reports about illegal logging in the Platano River Biosphere and trafficking of mahogany, included on the CITES list. It has also been reported in some news these situations in national parks, like La Tribuna in October 2019, the article "In three reserves 36% of deforestation occurs", describes illegal activities in the Biosphere Reserve of Rio Platano, in La Mosquitia, the Biosphere Reserve Tawahka Asangni and Patuca National Park (148), and La Prensa in June 2019, about the "Unstoppable Deforestation in Honduras" (149) or the article in relation with the national parks of Honduras affected by palm oil (150). In addition, Servir reported that during 2000-2010 fires in protected areas accounted for nearly 90% of the forest fires detected. This</p>		
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	<p>figure has varied from one year to another. Therefore, in 2001, these fires represented approximately two thirds of forest fires, but in 2005, 2007, 2009 and 2010, they represented over 90% of forest fires (51).</p> <p>Another important threat derives from the inappropriate use of the land and natural resources, which along with the conditions of poverty and extreme poverty of large part of the population, has led to the establishment of inadequate settlement and land occupation patterns. As a result, the agricultural frontier advances, habitat fragmentation, deforestation processes and soil and water contamination continue, and consequently, loss of biodiversity and natural resource deterioration increases. In view of this situation, many specialists have considered the region as one of the world's critical sites in terms of biodiversity (51).</p> <p>All this, and taking into account the information in the previous section, related to the existence of protection gaps in the National System of Protected Areas show the vulnerability of protected areas and certain ecosystems in the country.</p> <p>- Other factors</p> <p>In the case of the Meso-American Reef, it has been affected by multiple threats over the last 50 years, including hurricanes, lionfish invasion, overfishing, pollution, ocean acidification, rising sea surface temperatures, and disease outbreaks among urchins and corals (47).</p> <p>According to WWF, commercial agriculture alters the landscape, disturbs soils and causes enormous amounts of pesticide and sediment runoff, all of which ultimately drain into the reef areas. In addition, much of the coastal area surrounding the reef and nearby islands is low-lying and vulnerable to sea level rise from climate change. Eroding shorelines have already been documented, which can affect nesting and reproductive success of marine turtles. Rising water temperatures cause more episodes of coral bleaching, which is devastating to reefs and the wildlife that depend on them. And more frequent and intense storms are having a tremendous impact on communities, and finally the tourism is the largest and fastest growing industry in the world, with major environmental, cultural, social and economic implications (48, 49, 50). Although tourism can be an opportunity for sustainable development, poorly planned development of hotels and resorts in coastal areas can result in habitat destruction, pollution, and other negative impacts on biodiversity. In the Mesoamerican Reef, tourism-related coastal development is rapidly expanding south from Cancun into Belize and Honduras (48, 49).</p> <p>In addition, related with RAMSAR sites that are not natural forest (Bacalar Lagoon; Bahia Islands Marine Park; Yojoa lake; Zambuco Wetland System; Santa Elena Wetland System and The Southern Zone of Honduras Wetland System), the main threats reported by the RAMSAR Sites Information Service are related to economic activities by small populations</p>		
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		<p>in the area, including agriculture, illegal fishing, expansion of African Palm crops, and population growth (23).</p> <p>In both cases, for RAMSAR sites that are not natural forest and the MAR the threats are related to factors different from management activities, like agriculture and use of pesticides in this activity, climate change and tourism, population growth, illegal fishing, and others (23, 48, 49, 50). the search during the development of this assessment did not find evidence on that forest management activities close to these areas are or could threaten HCV3.</p> <p>Finally, not only, given the wide distribution of protected areas and the threatened or endangered ecosystems; the information concerning the existence of threats to those areas related to forest activities; deforestation, illegal logging, low implementation of environmental requirements; the frailty of monitoring systems by institutions; and the systematic occurrence of illegal activities inside those areas. But also the lack of information available to clearly identify in which natural forest and forest plantations it is possible to find HCV3. As well as the lack of evidence or information supporting management activities are not threatening HCV3 or are providing an effective protection for HCV3, considering this precautionary approach is followed for the areas where HCV3 is likely to occur.</p>		
3.4 HCV 4	5, 7, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 43, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 73, 74, 79, 80, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 122, 123, 125, 143, 147, 148, 150,	<p><b>HCV Occurrence</b></p> <p>Hydrological resources, people health and the health of watershed are inseparable. This is because a watershed is an interconnected system of land, water, air, and the life they support including people and cities (55). People everyday actions affect a watershed. When a watershed is unhealthy, everything living in it suffers. The symptoms are easy to see: Beaches are closed because of pollutants. Fish populations dwindle because there isn't enough water or the quality is too poor to support them. Air pollution endangers human health and damages soil, water, crops, forests, and wildlife. A polluted watershed puts drinking water supplies at risk. Food sources are affected: Contaminated shellfish are unsafe to eat. Toxic chemicals in fish can accumulate in humans (55).</p> <p>In this context, forests are crucial to sustainable drinking water supplies and quality of water. By intercepting precipitation, evaporating moisture from vegetative surfaces, transpiring soil moisture, capturing fog water and maintaining soil infiltration, forests influence the amount of water available from groundwater, surface watercourses and water bodies (51, 57, 73). Forests contribute to enhance the hydrological properties of ecosystems, such as carbon storage, fuel and fiber provision, water and soil regulation, and habitat for pollinators—that support human well-being in both urban and rural settings (54, 74).</p>	<p><u>Geographical scale:</u> Watersheds</p> <p><u>Functional Scale:</u> Type of forest (all types of tenure or property) - Natural forest - Forest plantation</p> <p>Protection scheme: -Protected areas</p>	<p>Specified risk.</p> <p>The following threshold is met: (22) HCV 4 is identified and/or its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment and it is threatened by management activities.</p>

151, 152, 153, 154, 155	<p>Honduras has three major geomorphological regions largely composed of mountains that cover over 82% of the country with dense forest. Honduras has abundant water resources (13,504 cubic meters per capita) and is home to most of Central America’s watershed including rivers, lakes, groundwater coastal waters, seas, besides river tributaries and permanent and non-permanent streams (43, 53). The rest of the country is composed of the Northern Coastal Plain or the Caribbean Lowlands and the Coastal Plain region of the Pacific or the Pacific lowlands. The Atlantic side contains 13 river basins that produce 87% of Honduras’ surface runoff, while the Pacific side contains five major watersheds that produce 13% of the country’s surface runoff (69, 106). Along this coast lies the southern end of the world’s second longest barrier reef system – the Mesoamerican Reef – that lies within the Caribbean Sea and touches the coasts of Mexico, Belize, Guatemala and Honduras. It contains the largest barrier reef in the Western Hemisphere, stretching nearly 700 miles from the northern tip of the Yucatan Peninsula down through the Honduran Bay Islands (107).</p> <p>National regulations protecting water resources have been established since 1927 when the General Water Law was approved, also the constitution of the Republic (1982); the general Environment Law (104-93); Municipalities Law (134-90 and 48-91) (69). As a complement, the Forest Law, passed in 2007, which describes the requirements that must be met in forest management. This Law required to describe the permanent and non-permanent watercourses in maps, and measures to prevent and mitigate the environmental impacts of the affected resources must be described and programmed, including water (56). The Forest Law and municipalities regulations establish guidelines, criteria and specifications as to the content of the Forest Management Plan regarding protecting rivers, temporary bodies of water, riparian vegetation, banks of the channels and other permanent bodies of water (56).</p> <p>However, natural disasters, agriculture, and urban sprawl have depleted forests and left watersheds vulnerable to extreme weather events. Hurricanes and tropical storms have repeatedly whipped through the Central American nation, damaging reservoirs that are the source of water for people and crops. The situation became so dire that from 1992 to 2011, Honduras ranked third on a global climate risk index compiled by German Watch, an environmental think tank (54). Many of the extreme events that have struck Honduras have resulted in extensive forest cover loss in many watersheds, increasing their vulnerability to soil erosion. Due to poor planning and organization, disasters affect the population’s livelihood sustainability and tend to be a result of inadequate management and use of the territory and natural resources (54).</p> <p>In addition, Honduras has the second lowest amount of water per capita in Central America due to mismanagement of and pressure on water resources. Of total annual freshwater withdrawal, approximately 80% is used for agriculture, 8% is used for domestic needs and 12% is used by industry. More than 90% of total water use is from surface water.</p>	-Non-protected areas	
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	<p>Groundwater is primarily used by communities without access to water systems, urban industries and farmers during the dry seasons. An estimated 95% of the urban population and 81% of the rural population have access to an improved water source. There are high rates of intestinal diseases and diarrhea in areas with limited access to water and sanitation services (106).</p> <p>Having regard to the above, the following are the most important proxies for the identification of HCV4:</p> <p>1) Eco-hydrologically sensitive watersheds. The Government of Honduras with support of USAID carried out an analysis to determine the sensitivity of watersheds to climate variability and change. The analysis was carried out on watershed in three regions: Western, Southern and the coastal zone (108, 109). The sub-watersheds were selected based on the following criteria: 1) they represent key recharge areas and are therefore critical sources of water supply; 2) encompassing a representative range of livelihood zones and ecosystem types; 3) they provide key ecosystem services to important population centers; and 4) they have the potential to form an interconnected biodiversity corridor, both along watershed division and along riparian areas that could enhance ecological resilience and biodiversity conservation in the region. The results were the following:</p> <p>Due to the size of the watersheds in the Western Honduras region, eight sub-watersheds were selected as part of this eco-hydrology analysis: Río Mocal, San Juan, and El Venado (located within the Río Lempa watershed); and Higuito, Mejocote, Gualcarque, Grande de Otoro (located within the Ulua watershed), and Palagua (located within the Goascoran watershed) (108).</p> <p>The eco-hydrological vulnerability analysis identified Venado-Lempa as the sub-watershed that is most eco-hydrologically sensitive to climate exposure, followed by San Juan-Lempa, Palagua-Goascoran, and Higuito. This means that under climate projections of increased temperature and reduced precipitation, these sub-watersheds would face even greater conditions of water stress, as climate impacts would further reduce already scarce water supplies for ecosystems, crops, and human consumption. Based on these results, the least eco-hydrologically vulnerable sub-watershed is Grande de Otoro. Grande de Otoro's high level of permanent land cover and high-water production potential indicate that the sub-watershed has a greater ability to withstand the impacts of increased temperatures and reduced precipitation (108).</p> <p>In the case of Southern Honduras, five main rivers flow into the Gulf of Fonseca (Choluteca, Goascoran, Nacaome, Negro and Sampile). The natural features of the watersheds of Southern Honduras make them very hydrologically vulnerable. Climate change will only add</p>		
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	<p>more uncertainty and exacerbate problems in these already vulnerable watersheds. this is because the Gulf of Fonseca watersheds are generally steep, with an average slope of about 17 percent. These slope values indicate that these watersheds are prone to a very rapid flow of both surface and subsurface runoff. With such steep slopes, water can flow from the upper parts of the catchment to the Gulf of Fonseca very rapidly (109).</p> <p>In addition, those watersheds in Southern Honduras have a permanent land cover ratio of less than 50 percent, indicating that the majority of the landscape has been cleared of natural vegetation and converted to croplands or pastures. There is no doubt that eco-hydrological processes in these watersheds already have been seriously altered, especially the ratio of baseflow to direct runoff. Erosion and soil loss in these watersheds are high, and rivers carry and deposit high-sediment loads (109).</p> <p>Finally, the case of the eco-hydrology of the coastal zone, the five main rivers that discharge into the Gulf of Fonseca form extensive, braided estuaries that create ideal conditions for mangroves and they play an important role in the hydrology of the coastal zone. These catchments are key in maintaining water tables up for shallow aquifers that are water sources for Choluteca, San Lorenzo, Nacaome, and many other small communities in the coastal zone. This is because, the coastal zone, including the coastal plain and mangrove zone, depends on groundwater flows from the upland watersheds to push saltwater down and back, maintaining a water table of freshwater that reaches to the inland edge of the mangrove zone. Second, mangrove ecosystems themselves function in ways that affect the hydrology of the coastal zone (109).</p> <p>In summary, from this analysis nine watersheds were identified as eco-hydrologically sensitive to climate exposure: In the Western region Venado, San Juan, Palagua and Higuito (these watersheds have spatial overlaps with the following protected areas: Celaque and Montecristo Trifinio National parks; Guisayote, Volcan Pacayita, Opalaca, Sabanetas, Guiajiquiro and El Pital Biological Reserves; Erapuca Wildlife Refuge; and El Jilguero water Production Reserve) (108); In the Southern and the coastal zone Choluteca, Goascoran, Nacaome, Negro and Sampile (these watersheds have spatial overlaps with the following protected areas: Bahía Chismuyo, El Jicarito, La Berbería, Los Delgaditos, San Bernardo, San Lorenzo, Las Iguanas y Punta Condega Habitats Management Area by Species; El Guanacaure and Montaña La Botija Multiple Use Reserves; Archipelago del Golfo de Fonseca Marine National Park) (109).</p> <p>2) RAMSAR Sites. RAMSAR Sites are designated because they meet the Criteria for identifying Wetlands of International Importance. The first criterion refers to Sites containing representative, rare or unique wetland types, and the other eight cover Sites of international importance for conserving biological diversity. These criteria emphasize the importance the</p>		
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	<p>Convention places on sustaining biodiversity (23). According to the RAMSAR initiative, "Wetlands are vital for human survival". They are among the world's most productive environments; cradles of biological diversity that provide the water and productivity upon which countless species of plants and animals depend for survival (23).</p> <p>Wetlands are indispensable for the countless benefits of ecosystem services that they provide humanity, ranging from freshwater supply, food and building materials, and biodiversity, to flood control, groundwater recharge, shoreline stabilization &amp; storm protection, sediment &amp; nutrient retention and export, climate change mitigation and adaptation (23). Wetlands are particularly relevant in terms of HCV4, these sites play a critical role in maintaining many natural cycles and supporting a wide range of biodiversity. They serve as a natural sponge against flooding and drought, protect coastlines and help fight climate change (23).</p> <p>Honduras currently has 10 sites designated as Wetlands of International Importance with a surface area of 271,767 hectares (23). 7 RAMSAR sites are Protected Areas (Cuero and Salado wildlife refuge; Bacalar Lagoon; National Park Jeanette Kawas; Punta Ixopo wildlife reserve; Cuyamel-Omoa wildlife reserve; Bahia Islands Marine Park (which includes Utila wetlands); and Yojoa lake). The other 3 sites are not part of the Protected Areas (Zambuco Wetland System; Santa Elena Wetland System; The Southern Zone of Honduras Wetland System). In reference 23 you can see the map showing RAMSAR sites present in Honduras.</p> <p>3) Cloud Forest. A very important land ecosystem is located in cloud forests; these tend to develop in the zones of condensation of humid air originating primarily from the sea, where dense cloud masses are formed with a resulting high humidity and high rain precipitation. Cloud forest habitats are found throughout the mountainous interior of Honduras. They are subject to a Highland Wet climate, which features annual precipitation of &gt;1500 mm and a mean annual temperature of &lt;18°C (58).</p> <p>Cloud forests are a rare habitat of tropical mountains which have not received sufficient attention for their exceptional concentrations of biodiversity and as sources of freshwater. Cloud forests are also of vital importance to local communities and downstream people for their unique ability to capture water from the clouds, in addition to direct rainfall. All mountain forests have an important role in stabilizing water quality and maintaining the natural flow patterns of the streams and rivers originating from them (112).</p> <p>Honduras contains within its borders a major segment of the mountains of Nuclear Middle America. Many of the ranges found within the country have portions high enough to support cloud forest (See Annex 1 Map 3) (58). Elevations high enough to support cloud forest are distributed throughout the Serranía, the mountainous interior of Honduras, which is a portion</p>		
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	<p>of the Nuclear Middle American highlands (See Annex 1 Map 3). The Serranía is traditionally divided into the Northern Cordillera and the Southern Cordillera, the latter distinguishable from the former by an overlay of Pliocene volcanic ejecta deposits. Both of these cordilleras are interrupted by an irregular graben, called the Honduran depression, traceable from north to south through the Ulúa-Chamelecón Plain, the Valley of Humuya, the Comayagua Plain, and the Valley of Goascorán (58). The cloud forest of Honduras is immensely valuable for the ecosystem goods and services that they provide. They have environmental services that provide to society at large: climate regulation, soil nutrient cycles, natural products, scenic beauty, and most importantly, water supply (58). Millions of people depend on high-quality freshwater flowing from mountain cloud and similar forests. For example, the cloud forests in La Tigra National Park in Honduras sustain a well-regulated, quality water flow throughout the year, providing more than 40 percent of the water supply of the 850,000-1,200,000 people in the capital city, Tegucigalpa (110, 111).</p> <p>Celaque Mountain in the north of Honduras is called “Box of Water” in the Lenca language and has been worshipped by the Lenca for millennia as a god mountain that supplies life-giving water to the land and people. With dense cloud forest cover, Celaque Mountain generates nine major rivers and countless streams, which feed clean water to nearby cities and communities (110).</p> <p>A recognition that natural mountain areas play an essential role in providing drinking water in Honduras led to the Cloud Forest Decree in 1987 (Decreto legislativo 87-87) which defines specific cloud forest as National Parks (Cerro Azul, Cusuco, Jicarito, Pital, La Tigra, Mountain of Celaque, Mountain of Santa Barbara, Mountain Yoro, Montecristo Trifinio, Pico Bonito, Pico Pijol and Agalta National Parks; Cerro of Uyuca, Guajiquiro, Guisayote, Montecillos, Merendon, Sabanetas and Yerba Buena Biological Reserves; La Muralla and Texiguat Wildlife Refuges), wildlife refuges and biological reserves and declares that they are protected in perpetuity (62). All cloud forests are protected in national parks, wildlife reserves and biological reserves (122).</p> <p>4) Mangroves. There are extensive mangrove areas to be found on both the Caribbean and Pacific coasts of Honduras. Along Honduras’s Caribbean coast, mangroves can be found both in lagoons as well as estuaries. The southern areas of the offshore Bay Islands also have mangroves. On the Pacific coast, there are large mangrove areas in the sheltered Gulf of Fonseca. According to the Forest Statistics Yearbook (2011), mangroves cover an estimated surface area of 130,894 ha in Honduras’s southern zone (48,584 ha in Choluteca and Valle) and Gracias a Dios (40,880 ha). There are also mangrove forests in Atlántida Department (13,480 ha), Colón (17,659 ha), Cortés (5,656 ha), and the Bahía Islands (4,635 ha) (119). They protect the coast against erosion due to wind, waves and water currents and protect coral reefs, seagrass beds and shipping lanes against siltation, hurricane winds,</p>		
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	<p>waves, and floods. Mangroves also help prevent erosion by stabilizing sediments with their tangled root systems. They maintain water quality and clarity, filtering pollutants and trapping sediments originating from land (119, 120). Please visit the REDD / CCAD-GIZ Program page and access each municipality map in Honduras to identify Mangroves (147).</p> <p>5) Landslide Susceptible Areas: Honduras is vulnerable to all types of disasters, including drought, flooding, tropical cyclones, hurricanes, landslides and forest fires (65, 79, 80). Its geographical location and the mountainous topography of a large part of the country influence this vulnerability. Honduras experiences 1.67 disasters per year on average, with an average of 521 people losing their life and 402 people getting hurt, and a much larger number of people surviving and being affected by the disaster (151).</p> <p>Generally, the whole country, especially the highlands, faces a landslide hazard. Local disaster risk experts indicated that since Hurricane Mitch's catastrophic events, the country has become even more vulnerable to landslides due to widespread deforestation and soil degradation. Landslide risk is highest from May to October, during the rainy season (152). According to the Global Climate Risk Index for 2015 (Germanwatch), Honduras was the country most affected by climate change between 1996 and 2015. The combination of global climate change and increased climatic variability, are likely to exacerbate exposure to hurricanes, floods, erosion, landslides, and droughts (79, 80, 153).</p> <p>In this context, the National Autonomous University of Honduras (UNAH, Spanish acronym) and the Honduran Institute of Earth Sciences (IHCIT, Spanish acronym) developed a Climate Atlas and Risk Management of Honduras to generate maps of susceptibility to landslides, floods, aridity, cyclones and forest fires at national level. The intention of the susceptibility to landslide map is to give a quick overview for decision makers on a national/subnational level about the risk exposure of the population in landslide prone areas. The classification used here runs from green (very low susceptibility) to red (very high susceptibility to landslides); the most susceptible areas are those classified as: "high" and "very high" Landslide susceptibility (154).</p> <p>Four departments were identified as "very high" landslide susceptibility: Comayagua, Santa Bárbara, Francisco Morazán and Intibucá; and four departments with "high" landslide susceptibility: La Paz, Choluteca, Valle and Ocotepeque (154), and according to the information provided, in these eight departments there is a high possibility of containing this HCV subcategory. For detailed information about the specific location of the eight main departments of landslide in Honduras, please see the map in the Climate Atlas and Risk Management of Honduras, page 72 (154).</p>		
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	<p>6) Wildfire susceptible areas. Honduras, as a result of its climatic, physiographic, and socio-economic conditions in rural areas, is vulnerable to almost every global disaster category. Among these disasters, wildfires are present every year, and they are almost all related to human factors and activities. The Forest Institute of Honduras has reported that, for the most part, human negligence or malice is to blame for wildfires during the dry season (155). It is estimated that forest fires annually affect more than 62,000 hectares of forest in Honduras. The main causes of forest fires are due caused by human activities, according to ICF, mainly due to criminal activities (56%), grazing (12%), agricultural burning (12%) and others (17%) (104, 105). Forests in Honduras are endangered as a result of the relentless occurrence of wildfires during the dry season, and their frequency and area burned have been gradually increasing, a pattern attributable to the numerous ignition sources (155).</p> <p>Conrado and colleagues in their study identified the major drivers of wildfires in Honduras and map the regions where they were most likely to occur. This study integrated the wildfire occurrences throughout the 2010–2015 period (wildfire information from the Forest Institute of Honduras) with a series of variables using a random forest algorithm. The study included variables related to human activities such as the continuous distances to infrastructure and settlements. Other variables included were satellite observations that reflect the seasonal vegetation change, climatic conditions over the country, and topographical variables. The analysis of the explanatory variables revealed that the dry fuel conditions and low precipitation combined with the proximity to non-paved and paved roads were the major drivers of wildfires in the country (155).</p> <p>Based on this information, a map of wildfire susceptibility was developed, showing areas with “very high, high, low and very low susceptibility for wildfire occurrence. The map thus identifies 5% of the country with very high, 10% with high, 19% with moderate, 24% with low, and 42% with very low wildfire susceptibility. The estimated area with high and very high wildfire susceptibility was 15% of the country. From the results acquired, the spatial patterns of wildfire susceptibility throughout the country tend to be higher near the central and western regions of the country, which correspond to areas where coniferous forests and mixed forests are mostly locate (155). For more detailed about the specific areas with very high and high wildfire susceptibility for Honduras, please see the map in reference 155.</p> <p><b>Threat Assessment</b></p> <p>When forests are felled, subsequent land uses affect surface runoff, soil erosion, and soil compaction. In Honduras, widespread cultivation on steep hillslopes, short fallow periods, and intense rainfall have exacerbated soil degradation even further (59). The main messages of Global Climate Risk Index (IRC 2015), among others, indicate that Honduras,</p>		
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	<p>Myanmar and Haiti were the countries most affected by extreme weather events. (According to World Bank classification) (60).</p> <p>Honduras is a country with multiple risks that include natural hazards, with great influence of climatic and hydro-meteorological phenomena. In all time horizons, severe negative impacts are projected affecting the different regions of the country in different ways (60). The prolonged, severe and cyclical droughts have caused significant losses in the availability of water for human consumption and agricultural production, threatening the food and nutritional security of the population, especially in the Dry Corridor. The inadequate land use practices, together with ordinary climatic variability and ENSO phenomena, trigger what is now known as the Dry Corridor, whose immediate manifestation is cyclical food insecurity, especially of basic grains (60).</p> <p>Environmental stress has negatively affected Honduras' surface and groundwater resources. Water resources are polluted by toxic pesticides used for agricultural production and untreated effluents from mining, especially along the Gulf of Fonseca. Untreated sewage is released into surface waters, leading to disease and eutrophication. In addition, deforestation has significantly increased soil erosion and sedimentation of rivers and streams. This has dried up streams, reduced the storage capacity of reservoirs and reduced biodiversity. Extensive hydroelectric development has also affected the quality of the water and surrounding environment (106, 113, 114)</p> <p>- Deforestation: contributes to forest critical ecosystem services' degradation.</p> <p>The main threat that exists for all forests types is deforestation. Honduras has some of the highest rates of deforestation in the world, with a rate of – 133 thousand hectares per year during the period of 1990-2015 (26). According to the threat analysis in indicator 3.1 the causes of deforestation in Honduras are the subsistence agriculture, cattle farming, industrial agriculture of banana plantations, expansion of African Palm crops and illegal logging (5, 7, 23, 27, 28, 29).</p> <p>Watershed headwaters report high deforestation as a result of the agriculture activities and inadequate land use. Deforestation rates contribute to the systematic alteration of the hydrologic cycle, generating flooding, droughts, and high levels of erosion, with the resulting sedimentation of wetlands and the reduction of aquifer levels. Honduras has limited access to resources for agricultural sustainable production. The continuous use of traditional production systems, united with fragmentation of land into parcels, cause a rapid degradation of the soils resource. Additionally, the low vegetation and management quality of irrigation systems suggest the sub use of water and soil, given that in flat lands that are irrigated production could be increased (114).</p>		
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	<p>Hydrological resources can be classified as rural, urban and watershed unit. In the rural sector, the reduction of water availability given the extreme deforestation; expansion of the agricultural frontier, inadequate land use, overgrazing and the inappropriate urban and rural road construction, result to be the most important causes (114). The increase in population led to the clearing of land for cultivation and the cultivation of marginal soils in rural areas, as well as uncontrolled settlements outside the urban areas. All these factors contribute to deforestation and therefore to soil erosion (60). Models suggest that deforested regions have reduced annual rainfall of up to 80%, with regions outside of the deforested area also impacted by rainfall changes (123).</p> <p>The logging is an obstacle to the sustainable management in Honduras's regional natural forests for wood production and contribute with deforestation. According to one report, there is an "Illegal Logging Crisis" in Honduras since the government fails to provide adequate funds to enforce the logging laws, and this results in losing up to 18 million dollars annually in forest-based revenue. In effect, "Britain and Spain import Honduran timber worth 100 thousand and 1.3 million dollars, respectively, but the real sums are 1.6 million and 2.6 million dollars - another illustrative case of illegal logging and sales". However, official production figures do not take into account timber harvested illegally (5, 25). At the same time, forests are cleared for cattle grazing, subsistence farming, gathering wood for fire (which is where the country gets 65% of its energy), mining, and timber harvesting. Forest fires also play a huge part in the deforestation rate in Honduras. Illegal logging has a large impact on the deforestation as well. More than 85% of timber harvesting in Honduras is illegal (61).</p> <p>The rapid rate of deforestation has severe environmental consequences causing wildlife habitats to be fragmented and destroyed, which lead to the loss of species. The social impact includes destruction of important water catchment areas, which currently supply thousands of rural and urban people with drinking water. In addition, the social impact includes increased vulnerability of especially rural households due to climate changes increasing risk of erosion and landslides, drought, flooding, forest fires and pests. As testimony of the impacts, Honduras is ranked in the top three of the most vulnerable countries to the impacts of climate change for ten consecutive years, according to German Watch's Global Climate Risk Index, for the period between 1998 and 2017 (29).</p> <p>- Lack of better protection of Protected Natural Areas. Despite considerable efforts to protect Reserves, National Parks, and all Protected Areas, the report submitted by the country to the Convention on Biological Diversity in June 2014 indicates that the Aichi's goals have advanced but at an insufficient rate to achieve it within the stated timeframe.</p> <p>According to CNRA for Honduras (Cat 1, indicator 1.9 Protected sites and species), an analysis of 94 individual IFM have reported logging in protected areas that are water sources</p>		
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	<p>(3%), logging without documents (4%) and illegal logging (12%). This is in line with some news reporting these situations in national parks, like La Tribuna in October 2019, the article "In three reserves 36% of deforestation occurs", describes illegal activities in the Biosphere Reserve of Rio Platano, in La Mosquitia and the Biosphere Reserve Tawahka Asangni and Patuca National Park (148), and La Prensa in June 2019, about the "Unstoppable Deforestation in Honduras" (149) or the article in relation with the national parks of Honduras affected by palm oil (150).</p> <p>In addition, it is important to say that all cloud forests are natural parks and unfortunately, many of them are "paper parks" with no implementation of their protected status and no forest guards to supervise human activities (62). Other causes of forest loss, applicable to RAMSAR sites, which are natural parks, are over-exploitation for timber and fuelwood, and natural agents such as fire, cattle farming, industrial agriculture and banana plantations (27, 28, 29). Furthermore, in relation that RAMSAR sites that are not natural forest, the main threats reported by the RAMSAR Sites Information Service are related to economic activities by small populations in the area, including agriculture, deforestation, illegal fishing, expansion of African Palm crops, and population growth (23).</p> <p>- Lack of enforcement and compliance with legislation.</p> <p>Honduras has specific regulations for the protection of forests that provide critical ecosystem services, which are defined as protective forest for riverside vegetation and has specific regulations for water use, protection: The General Law on the Environment (Legislative Decree 104-93), the Law on Financial Balance and Welfare (2002), and the Law of Administrative Simplification (2002) form the backbone of the Honduran legal framework for the management of natural resources and the environment. In addition, the Municipalities Law (Decree 134-90) contains provisions related to environmental protection, income generation arising from the use of natural resources, and investment in protecting the municipal environment. Management of land, forestry, and water resources is governed by the country's Land Management Law, the Law of Protected Forest Areas and Wildlife (2007), and the General Water Law, approved by the Honduran Congress in August 2009 (114, 115).</p> <p>However, this environmental legal framework, still has important gaps. For example, there is no specific legislation in force to manage air quality or biodiversity. In addition, although a number of regulations have been issued, the water sector still lacks regulations to govern its many uses (consumption, production, and so forth). Other regulatory weaknesses include institutional and legal inconsistencies within the country's environmental regulatory framework (114, 115).</p>		
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	<p>In the forestry sector the regulation and technical norms are more specific, because requires the prohibition of logging within 150 meters of water sources prohibition of logging on steep hillsides, and requires the protection of soils and water resources (permanent and temporary watercourses), erosion control measures, measures to be included in the management plan (116, 117, 118), and it is assumed that logging in private, community and national/public forests take place in strict accordance with the management and operational plans approved by COHDEFOR (116, 117, 118). However, illegal logging operations systematically circumvent these official processes and regulations in a wide variety of ways (125). No area containing valuable timber—including national parks and remote, inaccessible regions—is immune from illegal deforestation. Trees are cut without legal permits or authority for logging rights; permits are gained from corrupt officials to cut trees in protected areas or to cut more trees than originally authorized; and illegally cut logs are transported clandestinely to exporters, where they enter the legal timber flow (125). All these factors can affect HCV4.</p> <p>Although, authorities have the responsibility of enforcing the law, very often there are limited resources available for controlling, monitoring and evaluating the fulfilment of the prescriptions of the approved forest management plans and annual plans, social and environmental aspects, irregularities respect to salvage plans in areas infested by pine beetles. It can be concluded that the applicable legislation includes laws that prevent environmental and water impacts, but the evaluation of risks for Category 1 in the CNRA for Honduras confirms specified risk for indicators 1.3 Management and harvesting planning, 1.8 Timber harvesting regulations and 1.9 Protected sites and species. (See Category 1 for the CNRA of Honduras).</p> <p>- Forest fires.</p> <p>In the last 10 years, 11,100 fires and a burned area of 564,000 hectares have been reported in the country, with irregular facts or behavior between seasons (each summer) and with growing cause of provocation data: 64% of fires are generated by 'criminal hand'; 11% correspond to agricultural and livestock activities and the remaining 25% are distributed between hunting, fishing, honey extraction and nightwalkers and others (143). In April of 2018, at least 425 forest fires had been reported throughout the country since January, burning nearly 19,000 hectares (47,000 acres) of land (63). According to ICF, during the first 76 days of 2019 already had been presented above 198 forest fires affecting 7,319.26 hectares of forests (63). The departments of Olancho, Francisco Morazán, Gracias a Dios, Yoro, Comayagua y El Paraíso are most vulnerable in the country for forest fires (64).</p> <p>These fires, combined with logging and other forms of development, have given Central America the highest deforestation rate of any region in the world between 1990 and 2005. During this period, Central America lost 19% of its forest cover, or about 1.26 percent</p>		
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		<p>annually. According to the UN, the countries with the highest rate of forest loss in Central America are Honduras (37.1%), Nicaragua (20.6%), El Salvador (20.5%), Guatemala (17.1%), and Costa Rica (6.7%) (66).</p> <p>Although the main cause of fires is slash and burn practices, management activities have an important role as well. The activities in forest fire management can be divided into three different categories with different objectives: fire prevention (how to prevent fires from happening); fire detection (how to report the fires as fast as possible); fire suppression (the work to put out the fire, actually fighting the fire). In this context, Honduras has normative, based on the Law for Forest, Protected Areas and Wildlife (LFAPVS, Spanish acronym) that require actions related to protection of forest having been submitted and approved in order to obtain authorization for management, where fires play an important role in environmental impacts (See Category 1, indicators 1.3 Management and harvesting planning, 1.4 Harvesting permits and 1.8 Timber harvesting regulations for the CNRA of Honduras).</p> <p>However, the application of management systems adapted to specific conditions is not well regulated or monitored by the institutions. General reports by the Independent Forest Monitoring during the period of 2005 to 2008 and 2014 to 2015 indicate irregularities in compliance with the technical regulations by forestry operators (See indicator 1.10 Environmental requirements - Category 1, CNRA of Honduras). Taking this into account, Honduras has a low compliance with environmental impact regulations, which apply both for plantations and natural forests.</p> <p>Considering the above and the lack of information available and sufficient to identify HCV4 in the country, mainly outside the previously identified proxies and due to the wide presence of susceptible natural resources throughout the country, the probability of finding HCV4 in other sites is high. In this case precautionary approach must be considered for the whole country.</p>		
3.5 HCV 5	5, 7, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 37, 60, 62, 63, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 75, 76, 77, 78, 81, 91, 106, 113, 114, 123, 124,	<p><b>HCV Occurrence</b></p> <p>Honduras, faces high levels of poverty and inequality. While the middle-income country poverty rate (US\$5.5 per person per day) dropped from 60.8 percent to 52.6 percent between 2005 and 2017, the extreme poverty rate (US\$1.90 per person per day, the international poverty line) is 17.2 percent, the highest rate in LAC after Haiti. Inequality (GINI 50.5 in 2017, among the highest in the region and the world) has also resulted in one of the smallest middle classes in LAC (11 percent in 2015, compared with 35 percent regional average) (130). Poverty is largely concentrated in rural areas, where 74% of the country's poor and 86% of the extremely poor reside. Poverty is prevalent in the interior</p>	<p><u>Geographical scale:</u> Country</p> <p><u>Functional Scale:</u> Type of forest (all types of</p>	<p>Specified risk.</p> <p>The following threshold is met: (26) HCV5 is identified and/or its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment and it is threatened by management activities.</p>

	<p>126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 148, 149, 150</p>	<p>highlands and the western region, which has the highest concentration of poverty and extreme poverty in the country than in the north and central areas where most of Honduras' industries and infrastructure are concentrated (130). According with the World Bank, about half of the income from forests is non-cash and includes food, fuel, fodder, construction materials, and medicine. This non-cash contribution, or "hidden harvest," is especially important for the extreme poor and women-led households (126).</p> <p>The current population of Honduras is 9,796,944 (October 27, 2019), based on Worldometers elaboration of the latest United Nations data (67) with 20% of people who self-identified as indigenous or of African descent accounted according to a 2007 census conducted by indigenous organizations (68). Main minorities and indigenous peoples are: Lenca (453,672), Miskito (80,007), Garífuna (43,111), Maya Ch'ortí (33,256), Tolupán (19,033), Bay Creoles (12,337), Nahua (6,339), Pech (6,024), and Tawahka (2,690) (68).</p> <p>Sites and resources fundamental for satisfying the basic necessities of indigenous are widespread in Honduras. Honduras is very mountainous and has limited arable land. Only 9.5% of total land area is arable, while approximately 28% is dedicated to agriculture, 3 % is permanent cropland, 38% is forest area and 20% is made up of nationally protected areas (69).</p> <p>The Confederation of Native Communities (Confederación de Pueblos Autóctonos de Honduras, CONPAH) recognises and represents the following indigenous communities in Honduras: the Chortis, Lencas, Misquitos, Pech, Tawahka, Tolupanes or Xicaques, Nahoas, Creoles (Negros de Habla Inglesa in Spanish) and the Garífunas (5, 72). In the Environmental Information System by IUCN for Central America you can find the map showing where Indigenous People live, Protected Areas and Natural Ecosystems (156). The map shows that Indigenous territories comprise about 44 percent of Central American forests are located inside areas inhabited and used by Indigenous Peoples (72).</p> <p>The use of native plants by those communities that live in forest areas is frequent. The Tawahka, for example, use at least 107 species of medicinal plants. These plants are cultivated in homestead gardens, on fallow agricultural land that is regenerating back into forest and in community forests (5). Indigenous people use forest areas for hunting, extract drinking water from the country's many watercourses, while the coastal communities (of which there are a reported 200) have livelihoods that are dependent mainly on fisheries and wood and other resources of the mangrove forests.</p> <p>As in the rest of Mesoamerican countries, many indigenous peoples live in forest areas (70). The distribution of the indigenous population in the forest of Honduras are concentrated in departments of Gracias a Dios, Colon and Olancho; including the Río</p>	<p>tenure or property) -Natural forest -Forest plantation.</p> <p>Protection scheme: -Protected areas -Non-protected areas</p>	
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	<p>Plátano Reserve (70), where the Miskitos are the largest population group in this area, there are a great many rural and indigenous people who remain dependent on forests for critical portions of their food supplies, and the forest foods remain an essential supplement to their diet. This region is important for the country because of the expanse of tropical forests located there, their biodiversity and the scale of protected areas. The Department of Gracias a Dios alone (the location of Mosquitia) has an area of 16 630 km<sup>2</sup>. The region as a whole is home to around 80 percent of the species of flora and fauna in Honduras, and includes the country's largest system of protected areas, including the 243.126 hectares of the Tawahka Asangni Biosphere Reserve, Río Plátano Man and the Biosphere Reserve and the Patuca National Park. These reserves form the Central American Biological Corridor, which is the most biodiverse region in the Central American Isthmus (70).</p> <p>In addition, Tawahka groups of Honduras have lived in the Mosquitia and Olancho regions of Honduras for at least 400 years too. Since the 1950s, they have been horticulturalist foragers, with their subsistence based on the extraction of forest products, permanent polyculture of riparian plots, and shifting cultivation of manioc and rice in small (1 ha) upland plots cleared from primary or secondary forests (71). The Tawahka use hundreds of forest species in construction, transportation, the manufacture of household goods (e.g., hammocks, cooking utensils, blankets, rope), and for medicines and food (71). In addition to these subsistence uses, the Tawahka have for centuries harvested forest products to sell or barter in local, regional, and national markets (71).</p> <p>On the other hand, the Institute for Conservation and Forest Development, Protected Areas and Wildlife (ICF, Spanish acronym) assigns public production forests to communities pursuant to forest management agreements and management plans in the framework of the Social Forestry System (SSF, Spanish acronym) (Articles 77-130). The Law on Forests, Protected Areas and Wildlife (2007) strengthened the social forestry sector operating since 1974, by promoting community-based forestry (CBF, Spanish acronym) as a means for efficient use of natural resources and improving rural livelihoods. It provided for community forest-management contracts, providing communities usufruct rights to tracts of government-owned forest land for up to 40 years. The ICF was put in charge of promoting, organizing and strengthening the SSF as a means to involve the communities living in or around national forest areas in the protection, management, afforestation and use of the forest. The forestry law also charged municipalities with promoting SSF through community participation in ejidal forests, thereby fulfilling their social, economic and environmental functions. These provisions are further supported by the National Forest Policy 2013–2022, which among its objectives seeks to “consolidate and strengthen the Social Forestry System as a means to improve the quality of life of the population, incorporating the communities that live in the periphery or within the national forest areas in the transformation, industrialization and commercialization of the wood and non-timber</p>		
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	<p>products". (91, 124). Forest resources are important for rural communities; for both timber and non-timber uses, also food supply is very important, considering the gathering of fruits and wild honey, NTFP, complemented with proteins from fishing.</p> <p>Rural communities are significant participants in forest management. Under the Social Forestry System policy, the State has allocated 596,603 hectares of public production forest to these communities, three times the forest area managed by private owners (2016). In addition, acting through water councils, communities manage all protection forests classified as water-supplying micro watersheds (426,042 hectares, equivalent to 8% of the total forested area of the country) and part of the national protected areas pursuant to co-management agreements. The remainder of the protected areas are managed by nongovernmental organizations and municipalities. Of the 1.94 million hectares of pine forests, communities manage around 13% (243,000 hectares) in the form of production and protection forests (124). In the Honduras Forest Sector Geoportal, you can find the map showing where are located the Areas Assigned under community forest management contracts (157).</p> <p>In relation to water basic needs, Honduras consumes approximately 1.1 million m3 per year of which 71% is consumed for agricultural purposes in the majority without applying efficiency criteria. Honduras has the second lowest amount of water per capita in Central America due to mismanagement of and pressure on water resources. Of total annual freshwater withdrawal, approximately 80% is used for agriculture, 8% is used for domestic needs and 12% is used by industry. More than 90% of total water use is from surface water. Groundwater is primarily used by communities without access to water systems, urban industries and farmers during the dry seasons. An estimated 95% of the urban population and 81% of the rural population have access to an improved water source. The integrity of superficial water resources of Honduras suffers of biological pollution due to municipal waste waters. There are high rates of intestinal diseases and diarrhea in areas with limited access to water and sanitation services (106, 113, 114).</p> <p>Humans need 20 to 50 liters of water free from harmful contaminants each and every day (127). A reported 84 % of Honduras's population have rural access to clean water, meaning that 16 percent of the country's people do not. This rate is higher than the global average of people who do not have access to clean water, which, as reported, is 1 in 10 people (128). Despite the fact that this rate is less than double the global average, this statistic still means that 638,000 people in Honduras do not have access to safe water. Deficiencies in water supply and sanitation coverage significantly hamper economic opportunities for every one of those people individually, and decrease the quality of their lives (127). The lack of access to good water quality in Honduras demonstrates a division between rural populations and the rest of the country's people. This divide stems from the fact that people</p>		
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	<p>in rural communities often rely on small springs to obtain their water and this water is often contaminated and is not always reliable throughout every season (128, 129).</p> <p>Given the above, the sites where the main sources of water for drinking and cover fundamental needs of Indigenous Peoples and Communities are found and where HCV5 is highly likely to be occurring are:</p> <p>1) Indigenous and Community lands.</p> <p>According to that indicated previously, forests that are owned by Indigenous groups and communities can be considered as HCV5, because indigenous and communities depend in a different degree on the resources of the forests on their lands for their survival.</p> <p>Taking this into account, it can be assumed that areas, where whole communities are heavily dependent on their ecosystems for their livelihoods, are more likely to be areas with the presence of HCV 5. This includes, for example, sites for harvesting wood, collecting food or products for revenue, such as wood, swa oil (an NTFP, is extracted from a tree <i>Carapa guianensis</i>, which is medicinal and cosmetic), Maya nut (is the seed of <i>Brosimum alicastrum</i>, a large tropical rainforest tree native), medicinal products and others, besides water supply sites and other important resources.</p> <p>In general, if local communities and indigenous people take advantage of natural or traditionally managed ecosystems, HCV 5 may be present. Thus, to identify areas as HCV5, the information on the occupation of areas by local communities and indigenous peoples must be considered. For local communities please visit the Honduras Forest Sector Geoportal and find where are located Areas Assigned under community forest management contract (157). On the other hand, for indigenous peoples please in the Environmental Information System by IUCN for Central America you can find the map showing where Indigenous Peoples live in Honduras (156).</p> <p>2) La Tigra National Park</p> <p>La Tigra was initially established as a reserve in 1952 and then became Honduras' very first national park in 1980. La Tigra is located only 11 km from Tegucigalpa, and its cloud forest is considered a rich habitat (132).</p> <p>La Tigra National Park (LTNP, acronyms in Spanish), a cloud forest just above Tegucigalpa, provides approximately 30-40% of the Tegucigalpa potable water needs (73, 75) and 100% of the bordering communities, according to La Tigra management plan 2013-2025. The park benefits 61 communities with 30,974 inhabitants (please see the list of communities in Annex</p>		
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	<p>1, Table 1) and has been protected since 1980 to protect the area's rainforests and their hydrological potential. The LTNP has a total area of 23,876 hectares, of which 7,571 ha are in the core of the park and 16,255 ha are in the buffer zone. Its elevation ranges from 1,200 to 2,290 meters above sea level, covering the following municipalities: the municipality of the Central District, Valle de Angeles, Santa Lucia and Cantarranas (76, 132, 133). La Tigra National Park harbors three major natural ecosystem (cloud forest, pine forest, and transition forest of cloud and pine forest) (132). In reference 133 you can see the map that shows the area of influence of La Tigra National Park (please see Map Limits of La Tigra National Park according to Decree 976 - 80, page 17).</p> <p>3) Celaque Mountain National Park</p> <p>Celaque mountain is called 'Box of Water' in the Lenca language and has been worshipped for millennia as a God Mountain that supplies life-giving water and covers an area of 266.31 square kilometres. The national park is classified as a cloud forest with a mean precipitation of 1,600 mm at lower altitudes and a mean of 2,400 mm at higher altitudes. Celaque mountain generates 9 major rivers supplying clean water to between 100 to 120 communities nearby including the district capital of Gracias (73, 77, 131).</p> <p>MAPANCE (Association of Municipalities of Celaque Mountain National Park) is legally authorized by the Government of Honduras to hold jurisdiction and authority in Celaque Mountain National Park (78). As co-managers of one of the most important protected areas in Honduras, the 11 municipalities surrounding Celaque include San Sebastián, San Manuel, San Marcos de Caiquín, La Campa, Gracias, Las Flores and Talgua in the Department of Lempira; Cucuyagua, Corquín and San Pedro in the Department of Copan and Belen Gualcho in the Department of Ocotepeque (78).</p> <p>The wise management of Celaque Mountain Park's water resources is essential to the provision of safe drinking water to the more than 100,000 people who live between 100 to 120 communities nearby Celaque (78, 131). In reference 131 you can see the map showing the municipalities of influence of Celaque (please see map of Zoning of Celaque Mountain National Park, page 3).</p> <p>4) RAMSAR Sites.</p> <p>Wetlands of international importance recognized by the RAMSAR Convention are vital for human survival. They are among the world's most productive environments; cradles of biological diversity that provide the water and productivity upon which countless species of plants and animals depend for survival. Wetlands are indispensable for the countless benefits or "ecosystem services" that they provide humanity, ranging from freshwater</p>		
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	<p>supply, food and building materials, and biodiversity, to flood control, groundwater recharge, and climate change mitigation.</p> <p>Honduras currently has 10 sites designated as Wetlands of International Importance with a surface area of 271,767 hectares (23). However, only two RAMSAR sites Barras de Cuero y Salado and Subcuenca del Lago de Yojoa provide an important source of drinking water. Barras de Cuero y Salado is a National wildlife refuge with an extensive complex of linked coastal, estuarine and riverine wetlands. Much of the area is composed of flooded forest and mangroves with coconut plantations lining the beaches. The area provides an important source of drinking water, excellent summer grazing for cattle, and supports a rich fish fauna and a wide variety of resident and migratory waterbirds (23). Approximately 84 families live within the limits of the refuge, and these earn their living mainly from agriculture, fishing and the harvesting of coconuts. Their diet depends largely on products derived from the wetlands e.g. fish, crabs, shrimps, wild fruits, and wild animals. Their houses with thatched roofs are constructed with the wood founded there (135). For detailed information about the specific location and its Influence Area of RAMSAR site, please visit the RAMSAR website in reference 23.</p> <p>Subcuenca del Lago de Yojoa; Comayagua, Cortés and Santa Bárbara (81). Yojoa has five dams and reservoirs. A lake and surrounding area containing a total of 13 wetland types and unique ecosystems for Honduras, such as evergreen low mountain forest and the highest karst mountain in Central America (23). The lake and its associated watersheds have high hydrologic value. Several economic activities depend directly on the lake. For example, the national government manages two hydroelectric plants located on tributaries of the lake. Residents have constructed aquaculture ponds around the lake, while a foreign-owned company cultivates tilapia in cages in the lake. In addition to these, the lake's watersheds provide drinking water to approximately 200 communities with over 36,000 residents of the eight municipalities mentioned above (134, 139). During this evaluation, no information was found to confirm that the communities that border it depends only on the water of Lake Yojoa to cover their basic needs.</p> <p>Nevertheless, an association of 8 municipalities (Siguatepeque, San Jose of Comayagua, Santa Cruz of Yojoa, San Francisco of Yojoa, Las Vegas, Gualala, Ilima and San Pedro of Zacapa) near Lake Yojoa are engaging in promotion of the sustainable development of the region through the joint effort of all member municipalities. The organization has four programmatic priorities, one of which is the conservation, protection and valuation of Lake Yojoa and its watershed (135, 136, 137). Taking into account that the lake may have more importance than it seems for the eight near municipalities, the precautionary approach is considered and the Lake Yojoa is considered as an HCV5. For detailed information about</p>		
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	<p>the specific location and its Influence Area of RAMSAR site, please visit the RAMSAR website in reference 23.</p> <p><b>Threat Assessment</b></p> <p>- Lack of protection to Protected Natural Areas linked to key water resources: national parks as the only water source or important reserves.</p> <p>The main threat for these areas is deforestation. Honduras has some of the highest rates of deforestation in the world, with a rate of – 133 thousand hectares per year during the period of 1990-2015 (26). The causes of deforestation are well-known with the primary drivers being the subsistence agriculture, cattle farming, industrial agriculture of banana plantations, expansion of African Palm crops and illegal logging (5, 7, 23, 27, 28, 29, 69). Watershed headwaters report high deforestation as a result of the agriculture activities and inadequate land use (114). Models suggest that deforested regions have reduced annual rainfall of up to 80%, with regions outside of the deforested area also impacted by rainfall changes (123).</p> <p>An analysis of 94 individual IFM have reported logging in protected areas that are water sources (3%), logging without documents (4%) and illegal logging (12%). This is in line with some news reporting about these situations in national parks. For example, La Tribuna in October 2019, in the article “In three reserves 36% of deforestation occurs”, describes illegal activities in the Biosphere Reserve of Rio Platano, in La Mosquitia and the Biosphere Reserve Tawahka Asangni and Patuca National Park (148), and La Prensa in June 2019, about the “Unstoppable Deforestation in Honduras” (149) or the article in relation with the national parks of Honduras affected by palm oil (150).</p> <p>The case of the Mosquitia region, one of the remotest areas of the country, and containing the Rio Platano Biosphere Reserve which is one of the best resourced legally protected areas in the country and where are the largest indigenous populations (72), is illustrative of these threats. Like all other forests in Honduras, despite the strong legal protection, Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve has long suffered from human pressure threatening its integrity. Currently there are threats to the conservation of the reserve which include illegal hunting, harvesting of high value tropical hardwoods e.g mahogany, and clearing of land to graze cattle. Recent rafting expeditions from the Rio Plátano headwaters through all three zones of the reserve (cultural, buffer and core) have documented cattle grazing in the core zone, commercial fishing and hunting camps along the river and illegal logging near Las Marias (37). Although no specific information was found in relation to threats for PNA linked to key water resource, this is just one example showing how the protected areas are threatened in the country. Considering this information, this assessment considers that this type of threats exists throughout the whole country for all PNA.</p>		
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	<p>On the other hand, the cloud forests of Honduras, as elsewhere in Central American, are under severe threat, to the extent that Central American high-altitude forest are high on the list of the worlds' most threatened ecosystems (62). In relation to La Tigra National Park, this park receives pressure from agricultural areas along the borders of its core, as well as from within its borders (approximately one-third of the Park's area is private property). In addition, the park is threatened by pressure from the recreational tourism, and forests fires during the dry season (132).</p> <p>In the case of RAMSAR sites, the forest cover elimination or degradation by deforestation are the main threat for these sites in Honduras. Other causes of forest loss (also applicable to RAMSAR sites, which some of them are natural parks with forests, including Lake Yojoa and Barras de Cuero y Salado) are over-exploitation for timber and fuelwood, and natural agents such as fire, cattle farming, industrial agriculture and banana plantations (5, 7, 27, 28, 29). In the case of Lake of Yojoa, the introduction of exotic species of fishes, deforestation and the advance of the land-and-cattle frontier are some of the most pressing problems in this site (23). Despite the region's value for water resources, land use practices have resulted in loss of watershed degradation. Other economic activities have caused water pollution, altered hydrologic flow patterns and contributed to the loss of native species. Between 1986 and 2000, land use maps show that almost all of the primary forests and pine forests in the Lake Yojoa multiple use area were converted to agricultural lands. Forest cover also diminished dramatically in the Santa Bárbara and Cerro Azúl Meambar National Parks, but to a lesser degree due to the rough terrain and inaccessibility of much of the two parks' primary forests (135, 138, 139).</p> <p>Organic pollution from municipal sewage and floating aquaculture tanks contribute to the Lake's eutrophication. Most of the towns in the lake's watershed do not have sewage treatment plants. Aquaculture tanks cover 2.6 hectares of the lake, where 4,500 tilapia are grown each year. The food given to the fish every day is a constant source of organic pollution that contributes to eutrophication. Agrochemicals are also a major source of water pollution. Ornamental plant nurseries, pineapple plantations and coffee plantations all contribute to this problem (135,138, 139).</p> <p>- Lack of enforcement and compliance with legislation</p> <p>In the case of natural forest in rural areas that are part of Local Communities and Indigenous people's land, or adjacent of them, in order to access the forestry resources of the natural forest, it is necessary to comply with the Law of Forest, Protected Areas and Wildlife. The sustainable use of wood and NTFPs requires plans and regeneration strategies, but regulation is weak and data on uses, rates of extraction (both legal and illegal), harvesting</p>		
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	<p>methods, damage to water sources and the impacts of harvesting on production and on the wider ecosystems the products are extracted from is limited and unreliable (62, 63).</p> <p>Furthermore, is important to consider the limited resources available for controlling the fulfilment of the prescriptions of the approved forest management plans, deficient quantity and capacity of the personnel in charge of processing forest procedures; intermediate effectiveness in monitoring and evaluating compliance with environmental aspects, the complexity of the procedures, especially when it is required to present environmental impact manifestations and establish wildlife management units; the lack of automated procedures and the centralization of attention to authorizations, which create unmanageable volumes of files (62, 63), lack of application of the measures specified in the Annual Operating Plan and Forest Management Plan approved by the ICF in relation to environmental impact statement, based on the Manual of Guidelines and Regulations for Improved Forest Management, that is included within the Forest, Protected areas and Wildlife Law (See Indicator 1.10 Environmental requirements in the CNRA of Honduras). All of these generate conditions for forest degradation by forest management activities and illegal logging activities, which can compromise fundamental resources like water and forest/sites for the local communities and indigenous peoples (140). Logging is an obstacle to the sustainable management in Honduras for wood production. According to one report, there is an “Illegal Logging Crisis” in Honduras since the government fails to provide adequate funds to enforce the logging laws (60, 69).</p> <p>In the case of forest plantations and natural forest adjacent to HCV5 sites with potential occurrence of HCV5, the potential negative impacts related to the fundamental needs could be: i) the reduction in the amount of water available for human consumption, for the failure to comply with the restrictions set in the management plans due to non-planning harvesting, road construction and also for the chemical use (141); ii) the risk of damage to communities’ dwellings/town adjacent to forest management areas due to the erosion of fragile soils, plantations leaving the soil without an adequate top soil cover thus making the soils susceptible to erosion caused by rain and other abiotic agents (141).</p> <p>The search during the development of this assessment did not find evidence on that forest management activities (in natural forests or forest plantations) in Honduras are not threatening HCV5 unique/main sources of water (for drinking and other daily uses and for the irrigation of food crops) and food, NTFP, medicines or fuel for local consumption by compromising (impacting) fundamental needs of local and indigenous communities. Furthermore, in Honduras despite all reports by the Independent Forest Monitoring (See indicator 1.10 Environmental requirements), the reports do not describe levels of compliance with environmental impact regulations in general, such as maintenance of protection of federal zones, and management practices implemented to protect water and forest</p>		
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		resources. Another aspect to consider is that the assessment of indicator 2.3 “The rights of indigenous and traditional peoples are upheld” of this CNRA supports a generalized national trend on violation of rights of Indigenous/Traditional Peoples. Considering the previous and following precautionary approach, management activities in natural forest and forest plantations in HCV5 sites are highly likely to compromise the fundamental needs of local communities.		
3.6 HCV 6	6, 7, 24, 26, 27, 28, 68, 72, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 142, 159, 165	<p><b>HCV Occurrence</b></p> <p>In Honduras, archaeological sites are protected by the Constitution of the Republic. The article 172, Chapter VIII of the III Title of the Constitution of 1982, states “all anthropological, archaeological, historical, and artistic resources are part of the national patrimony”. This article, enforced through the Law for the Protection of the Cultural Patrimony of the Nation of 1997, imposed a stewardship obligation to the citizens to protect, conserve, and rescue all that is considered cultural patrimony. Archaeological remains, including ancient settlements, buildings, and artifacts are under this protection even if they are located on private or communal property (local communities or Indigenous peoples) (142). That same article authorizes the Congress of the Republic to establish all the norms that would be necessary for the conservation, maintenance, and restitution of cultural patrimony.</p> <p>The agency created by the government to administer and execute the laws to cultural patrimony in Honduras was the Instituto Hondureño de Antropología e Historia (IAHAH, Spanish acronym). The IAHAH was founded in 1952 to protect and preserve Honduran culture and its patrimony (142). The IAHAH has the obligation of maintaining a national inventory of all properties classified as cultural patrimony, that are in the hands of public and private institutions. In addition, the IAHAH possesses regional offices in charge of fulfilling the objectives and mission of the institute at the regional level. These regional offices are in charge of supervising archaeological excavations and assisting in the execution of the law at the local level.</p> <p>According to the 2007 census conducted by indigenous organizations, people who self-identified as indigenous or of African descent accounted for 20% of the Honduran population. Main minorities and indigenous peoples are Lenca (453,672), Miskito (80,007), Garífuna (43,111), Maya Chortí (33,256), Tolupán (19,033), Bay Creoles (12,337), Nahua (6,339), Pech (6,024) and Tawahka (2,690) (68).</p> <p>Over 80 %per cent of the land is mountainous, with ranges extending from east to west. Most of the Afro-Honduran population is concentrated on the Atlantic Coast along with Miskito who</p>	<p><u>Geographical scale:</u> Country</p> <p><u>Functional Scale:</u> Type of forest (all types of tenure or property) -Natural forest -Forest plantation.</p> <p>Protection scheme: -Protected areas -Non-protected areas</p>	<p>Low risk for: Cultural site Maya Site of Copan and Garífuna territories (the North coast of Honduras from Masca, Cortés to Plaplaya and Gracias a Dios).</p> <p>Threshold (29) is met: HCV6 has been identified and is likely to be present in the area under assessment but is effectively protected against threats from forest activities.</p> <p>Specified risk for the rest of the country.</p> <p>The threshold (30) is met: HCV 6 is identified and/or its occurrence is likely in the area under assessment and it is threatened by management activities.</p>

	<p>lives in areas that border Nicaragua. The majority of other indigenous peoples are located in the central departments and near the borders with Guatemala and El Salvador (68).</p> <p>Map of the distribution of indigenous populations by territories are available by the IUCN (72).</p> <p>On the other hand, below there are some information resources at country level that can help to identify areas with more probability to contain HCV6:</p> <p>1) UNESCO World Heritage Sites are places of importance to cultural or natural heritage as described in the UNESCO World Heritage Convention, established in 1972 (82). Honduras accepted the convention on 8 June 1979, making its historical sites eligible for inclusion on the list. As of 2019, there are two World Heritage sites in Honduras, one of them a cultural site (Maya Site of Copan) and the other one a natural site (Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve) (24, 82).</p> <p>- The Maya site of Copan is one of the most important sites of the Mayan civilization. The site functioned as the political, civil and religious center of the Copan Valley. It was also the political center and cultural focus of a larger territory that covered the southeast portion of the Maya area and its periphery.</p> <p>The Mayan city of Copán as it exists today is composed of a main complex of ruins with several secondary complexes encircling it. The main complex consists of the Acropolis and important plazas. Among the five plazas are the Ceremonial Plaza, with an impressive stadium opening onto a mound with numerous richly sculptured monoliths and altars; the Hieroglyphic Stairway Plaza, with a monumental stairway at its eastern end that is one of the outstanding structures of Mayan culture. On the risers of this 100 m wide stairway are more than 1,800 individual glyphs which constitute the longest known Mayan inscription. The Eastern Plaza rises a considerable height above the valley floor. On its western side is a stairway sculptured with figures of jaguars originally inlaid with black obsidian. The lengthy inscription on the Hieroglyphic Stairway, the longest inscribed text in the Maya region, is of considerable historic significance for the site, and for a wider cultural area (82).</p> <p>- The Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve, the reserve is one of the few remains of a tropical rainforest in Central America and has an abundant and varied plant and wildlife. In its mountainous landscape sloping down to the Caribbean coast, over 2,000 indigenous people have preserved their traditional way of life (82).</p> <p>Located in the Mosquitia region of Northeastern Honduras, Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve is the largest protected area in the country with 350,000 hectares. The property protects the</p>		
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	<p>entire watershed of the Río Plátano all the way from the headwaters in the mountains to the river mouth on the Caribbean Coast. Adding to its importance, the property is an integral part of a significantly larger conservation complex encompassing Tawahka Asangni Biosphere Reserve and Patuca National Park, among other protected areas. Recognised as a nature conservation gem, the property also harbours notable archaeological and cultural values, with numerous Pre-Columbian sites and petroglyphs, as well as the living cultures of the various local and indigenous communities. Indigenous peoples and peoples of African descent in and around Río Plátano include the Pech, Tawahka, Miskito and Garífuna, living alongside the Mestizo (Ladino) population (82).</p> <p>Due to its archaeological importance parts of the Río Plátano basin became subject to protection efforts long before the nature conservation values were formally recognized. In 1960, Ciudad Blanca Archaeological Reserve was created, later re-classified as an Archaeological National Park in 1969 (82). Even today, ruins and cities of great/important cultural value are still discovered in the Reserve, for example, in 2013, an ancient city was discovered in a valley in the Mosquitia mountains which was invisible underneath the forest regrowth and was only detected using LIDAR technology (84, 85).</p> <p>For more detail about location of these two World Heritage sites in Honduras, please see the map in the website of the WHC-UNESCO World (82)</p> <p>2) On the other hand, the UNESCO also keeps a list of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. These are traditions or living expressions which are passed down through generations in the form of oral traditions, performing arts, social practices, rituals, festive events, or knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe (83). In this way, Honduras has 1 UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritages (ICHs) elements: Language, dance and music of the Garifuna (83).</p> <p>The Garifuna settled along the Atlantic coast of Central America after being forced to flee from the Caribbean island of Saint Vincent in the eighteenth century. Today, Garifuna communities mainly live in Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Belize. They are a population of mixed origin incorporating cultural elements of indigenous Caribbean and African groups (83).</p> <p>The Garifuna language belongs to the Arawakan group of languages and has survived centuries of discrimination and linguistic domination. It is rich in tales (úruga) originally recited during wakes or large gatherings. The melodies bring together African and Amerindian elements, and the texts are a veritable repository of the history and traditional knowledge of the Garifuna. There is also a considerable amount of satire in these songs, which are accompanied by various drums and dances (83).</p>		
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	<p>These traditions are still very important to the life and survival of the Garifuna people. The elders are the ones who maintain many of the ceremonies, festivals and oral traditions (83). Please see the map in the website of the ICH-UNESCO (83). The Garifuna population that lives in the Atlantic Coast, between Belize and Nicaragua, is distributed in 43 towns and villages. Approximately 43,111 (the 2013 Population Census) Garifunas are mostly concentrated along the North coast from Masca, Cortés to Plaplaya and Gracias a Dios. Among other villages are: Santa Rosa de Aguan, Tornabé, Limón, Nueva Armenia, San Juan, Cosuna, Triunfo de la Cruz, and Baja Mar (163, 164). See annex 1, map 5, for a map of Demographic dynamics of Indigenous populations of the tropics in Central America (165).</p> <p>3) Additionally, inventories of sites of cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of critical cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance are established at the national, regional and local levels by IHAH. These inventories have been used as a basis for the selection – identification and register of sites of national significance.</p> <p>The Institute of Anthropology and History of Honduras (El Instituto Hondureño de Antropología e Historia, IHAH) is the government entity responsible for the protection of sites that can be considered HCV6 because all of them are important sites in Honduras for its cultural, archaeological and historical value. According to IHAH, there are 2,000 registered sites (86), that also includes the world-renowned ruins of Copan, the Fortress of San Fernando de Omoa in Cortes, that is an 18th-century Spanish fort, built for protection from pirates raiding from the Atlantic Ocean (87).</p> <p>In 1779, it was the site of the Battle of San Fernando, a short siege between British and Spanish forces shortly after Spain joined the American Revolutionary War as an American ally. In 1959, the Honduran government committed to a restoration project and the fort has become one of the most popular tourist spots in the country (87).</p> <p>The Naranjos Eco-Archeological Park has archaeological remains and protected natural land. Located on the northern shores of Lake Yojoa, excavations in the 1930s and 1960s lead to findings from varied time periods with artefacts marked as early as 800-400 B.C. and as late as A.D. 950-1250. "Naranjo" means orange, and the name of the park was derived from the orange color found on pottery, part of an expansive collection of findings that also included jade figurines, clay vessels and more (87). But more than an estimated 140,000 archeological sites in the country remain unregistered (86).</p> <p>In relation to the 2,000 sites identified and registered, during this assessment, an extensive search was done on the web but it was not possible to obtain a map with their location, so it is suggested to request it (specific location of important cultural sites) from the Institute of</p>		
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	<p>Anthropology and History. On the other hand, in relation to the 140,000-potential presence of new archaeological sites in the country, due to the lack of specific information and the probability that they can be present anywhere, the precautionary approach is followed, thus considering HCV6 presence likely throughout the country.</p> <p><b>Threat Assessment</b></p> <p>The most important legal instrument for the protection and conservation of tangible and intangible cultural heritage in Honduras is the Law for the Protection of the Cultural Heritage of the Nation (Decree 81-84 and Decree 220-97, this decree is very detailed in all the material culture, tangible and intangible that constitute the cultural patrimony of the State).. The responsible implementation of this law is carried out by the Ministry of Culture, Arts and Sports and the Honduran Institute of Anthropology and History (HIAH) (88). Cultural Property must be duly registered with the Honduran Institute of Anthropology and History (Decree No. 220-97, Art. 13) (88).</p> <p>In addition, the instruments for the protection and conservation of Natural Areas are protected under a range of legislation through the Institute for the Conservation of Forest, Protected Areas and Wildlife (ICF, Spanish acronym), which is responsible, among other functions, for approving management and operating plans; issuing felling permits, plantation certificates and CITES certificates; registering forest industries; awarding land titles in favor of the government, and others, in close collaboration with a number of other government authorities (88).</p> <p>In relation with the Cultural and Natural World Heritage Sites inscribed on the World Heritage List; the threats are:</p> <p>- For WHS Sites</p> <p>The property is managed by the Honduran Institute of Anthropology and History (IHAH). At the national level, the property is protected by the Constitution of the Republic of Honduras (1982), the Law for the Protection of the Cultural Heritage of the Nation (1997) that provides a general framework for the protection of cultural resources and the General Law of Environment (1993) that includes cultural resources as part of the protection of the environment. At the regional level, a Presidential Decree (1982) created the National Monument of Copan, covering a 30 km stretch of land that includes the Copan Valley where the World Heritage property is located, and that prescribes a special protection for all archaeological vestiges within the National Monument. The Law of Municipalities (1990) also considers the protection of cultural resources (82).</p>		
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	<p>The boundaries of the World Heritage property enclose the key monuments, specifically the Main Group and the residential neighborhoods around it, that give the Maya Site of Copan its Outstanding Universal Value. All attributes to convey its significance are contained within the Copan Archaeological Park (about 84.7 ha) (82).</p> <p>Copán remains endangered by continued erosion of the river, microflora; and the outlying complexes, by continued agricultural practices. The site is a seismic zone and had suffered damage from at least two earthquakes. Although impacts of both natural and human origins continue to exist, and the setting and natural surroundings are being threatened by sprawl of the neighboring town (82).</p> <p>On the other hand, the Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve as a national park is under the legal umbrella for all formally protected areas in Honduras, the national General Environmental Law, which establishes the national protected areas system. Further regulations are specified in a corresponding by-law. More recently, the Forest, Protected Areas and Wildlife Law came into force, jointly with the establishment of a new governmental authority for the management and conservation of forests, nature and wildlife. The legal framework supports co-management agreements and involvement of civil society at all levels (82).</p> <p>It is important to consider that Protected Areas are currently threatened by different factors. According with the Category 1 of this assessment for Honduras, the issue of fraudulent property titles in protected areas (case of Patuca National Park), lack of PA's management plans, deficiency in surveillance and law enforcement by Institute for the Conservation of Forest, Protected areas and Wildlife (ICF) evidence a remaining considerable level of noncompliance with the legal requirements and a lack of capacity from the relevant authorities to efficiently follow up via preventive actions when there are cases of violations to the laws in PAs, resulting in a low level of conservation effectiveness in many cases. An analysis of 94 individual IFM have reported logging in protected areas that are water sources (3%), logging without documents (4%) and illegal logging (12%). In some cases, activities in protected areas have been reported; for example, illegal logging in the Platano River biosphere and trafficking of mahogany, included on the CITES list. Studies of the verification and monitoring of PMF and POA also have reported harvesting in protected areas such as water sources and felling of seed trees or trees for wildlife habitat. And this has particularly been reflected in more natural forest area loss (6, 7, 26, 27, 28).</p> <p>A major management instrument is zonation to distinguish areas requiring strict protection and areas of controlled use of natural resources. Despite the strong legal protection, Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve has long been suffering from human pressure threatening its integrity. Forests continue to be logged and converted to pasture, agricultural encroachment and illegal resource extraction are widespread (82). The case of the Mosquitia region, one</p>		
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	<p>of the remotest areas of the country and home to indigenous and ethnic groups such as the Miskito, Pech, Rama, Sumo, Garífuna, Ladino, and Creole peoples is illustrative of these threats. Like all other forests in Honduras, the Mosquitia forest is threatened by deforestation and fragmentation, which has caused that forest cover in Honduras has been constantly decreasing. The rate of deforestation reported in 2015 by FAO indicated that Honduras has been presenting forest change rate of 133 thousand hectares per year during the period of 1990-2015 (26). The causes of deforestation are well-known with the primary drivers being subsistence agriculture, cattle farming, industrial agriculture and banana plantations, and illegal logging (27, 28, 29).</p> <p>In accordance with the above, and after an exhaustive search, the Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve is the only site that is reported to be threatened by illegal logging. In addition to this, deforestation is affecting the natural forest mainly caused by the clearing of land for extension of agricultural and livestock frontier and the lack of effective protection in natural areas by the environmental authorities.</p> <p>In addition, the risk assessment for the relevant indicators 1.15 “Indigenous peoples’ rights” and indicator concludes specified risk. Of specific relevance for indicator 3.6, in indicator 1.15 it was found a lack of full recognition of the ancestral rights of indigenous peoples over their territories and that FPIC mechanisms is still not fully implemented and there is no national legislation on FPIC. Another aspect to consider is that the assessment of indicator 2.3 “The rights of indigenous and traditional peoples are upheld” of this CNRA supports a generalized national trend on violation of rights of the local communities. The previous allows to apply a precautionary approach to the WHS natural site Río Plátano Biosphere Reserve and all sites that have inventoried by IHAH that could have forested ecosystems (of cultural, archaeological or historical significance, and/or of critical cultural, ecological, economic or religious/sacred importance). This also applies to the forest plantations and the natural forests adjacent to all the HCV6 sites previously identified.</p> <p>- For intangible cultural sites</p> <p>This site is not a forested area. In the case of the ICHs present in Honduras (Language, dance and music of the Garífuna), the main threats are economic migration, discrimination and the complete absence of the Garífuna language from the school system, which are endangering its survival. Although the language is still widely spoken, it is now taught in only one village (83).</p> <p>One of the risks facing indigenous peoples in defense of their ancestral territories is the approval of development projects (mining, hydroelectric dams, tourism projects, etc.) without prior consultations. Such complaints have been submitted to national as well as international</p>		
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		<p>agencies (IACHR, UN) which document violations of this right, which is established in ILO Convention 169 (159).</p> <p>A news from Avispa Midia (June 15, 2018) stated that the Garifuna people have so far rejected the draft bill for FPIC proposed by the government. As it was mentioned on the indicator 2.3, there is a lack of acceptance of the new drafted law among the different indigenous group, and actually no mechanism is in place to establish the procedures to do a FPIC (159).</p> <p>The failure to properly consult communities or indigenous people has resulted in communities losing their customary rights to land and their resources, which in turn threatens their access to forest products to fulfill their basic needs, integral for their subsistence. It does not matter what type of activity will be carried out (forestry, mining). The assessments in indicators 1.13 and 1.14 of this CNRA evidence a national trend of non-compliance with legal requirements around FPIC and customary rights in Honduras and the assessment of indicator 2.3 of this CNRA supports a generalized national trend on violation of rights of the local communities.</p> <p>During the development of this assessment, the exhaustive search did not find evidence on forest management activities destroying or disturbing the rights or values determining HCV6 presence on intangible cultural sites.</p> <p>- National Archaeological Sites</p> <p>Concerning the protection and conservation of the 2,000 registered sites by the Institute of Anthropology and History of Honduras and the 140,000 potential presence of new archaeological sites in the country (86), an exhaustive search did during this assessment did not find evidence in the publicly available literature that forest management threats these sites. Due to limited knowledge available related to traditional, religious or other cultural values related to forested areas, and following the precautionary approach, the risk is classified as specified for HCV 6.</p>		
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**Recommended control measures**

Intentionally left blank - Organizations shall evaluate and devise appropriate control measures to mitigate the risks identified in this risk assessment as applicable.

## Information sources

No.	Source of information	Relevant HCV category and indicator
1	Diplomatic Information Office. 2019. Country Profile: Republic of Honduras. <a href="https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&amp;rct=j&amp;q=&amp;esrc=s&amp;source=web&amp;cd=1&amp;ved=2ahUKEwjEw5ba0snkAhWMq1kKHd7yDvQQFjAAegQIBRAC&amp;url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.exteriores.gob.es%2FDocuments%2FFichasPais%2FHONDURAS_FICHA%2520PAIS.pdf&amp;usq=AOvVaw3EbshwVL_mIKbVigWDUqA3">https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&amp;rct=j&amp;q=&amp;esrc=s&amp;source=web&amp;cd=1&amp;ved=2ahUKEwjEw5ba0snkAhWMq1kKHd7yDvQQFjAAegQIBRAC&amp;url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.exteriores.gob.es%2FDocuments%2FFichasPais%2FHONDURAS_FICHA%2520PAIS.pdf&amp;usq=AOvVaw3EbshwVL_mIKbVigWDUqA3</a>	Overview
2	World Bank. 2011. The Mesoamerican Biological corridor. Regional Program Review. <a href="http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/378391468330902777/The-Mesoamerican-Biological-Corridor">http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/378391468330902777/The-Mesoamerican-Biological-Corridor</a>	Overview, 3.2
3	Moncada, J.R., Clegern, W.M. and Woodward, R.L. N/D. Republic of Honduras. <a href="https://www.britannica.com/place/Honduras">https://www.britannica.com/place/Honduras</a> accessed august 2019.	Overview
4	ANASILH. 2019. Drive forest trade in the principles of legality is a way of promoting forest governance. Impulsar el comercio forestal en los principios de legalidad es una forma de promover la gobernanza forestal. <a href="https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&amp;rct=j&amp;q=&amp;esrc=s&amp;source=web&amp;cd=1&amp;ved=2ahUKEwjsx-bl5MvkAhWkwVkkHYWWA70QFjAAegQIBBAC&amp;url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.illegal-logging.info%2Fsites%2Ffiles%2Fchlogging%2F1330%2520%25283%2529%2520ANASILH%2520Presentaci%25C3%25B3n%2520Chatham%2520House%25202019%2520Ver.%25201.3.pdf&amp;usq=AOvVaw0HHb-F4yQ-BDfYqCvP9MAW">https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&amp;rct=j&amp;q=&amp;esrc=s&amp;source=web&amp;cd=1&amp;ved=2ahUKEwjsx-bl5MvkAhWkwVkkHYWWA70QFjAAegQIBBAC&amp;url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.illegal-logging.info%2Fsites%2Ffiles%2Fchlogging%2F1330%2520%25283%2529%2520ANASILH%2520Presentaci%25C3%25B3n%2520Chatham%2520House%25202019%2520Ver.%25201.3.pdf&amp;usq=AOvVaw0HHb-F4yQ-BDfYqCvP9MAW</a>	Overview, 3.1
5	ITTO. 2011. Latin America and the Caribbean: Status of Tropical Forest Management 2011. <a href="http://www.itto.int/direct/topics/topics_pdf_download/topics_id=2648&amp;no=2&amp;disp=inline">http://www.itto.int/direct/topics/topics_pdf_download/topics_id=2648&amp;no=2&amp;disp=inline</a>	Overview, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5
6	Global Forest Watch. N/d. Tree cover loss in Honduras. <a href="https://www.globalforestwatch.org/country/HND">https://www.globalforestwatch.org/country/HND</a> Accessed August 2019.	Overview, 3.6
7	DiBio. 2017. National Biological Diversity Strategy and Action Plan 2018-2022. Estrategia Nacional de Diversidad Biológica y Plan de Acción 2018-2022. Tegucigalpa, Honduras. <a href="https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/hn/hn-nbsap-v2-es.pdf">https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/hn/hn-nbsap-v2-es.pdf</a>	Overview, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6
8	SINAPH. 2014. The National System of Protected Areas of Honduras – SINAPH. <a href="https://www.iderechoambientalhonduras.org/en/node/232">https://www.iderechoambientalhonduras.org/en/node/232</a>	Overview, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3
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## Controlled wood category 4: Wood from forests being converted to plantations or non-forest use

### Risk assessment

Indicator	Source of information	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
<p>4.1 Conversion of natural forests to plantations or non-forest use in the area under assessment is less than 0.02% or 5000 hectares average net annual loss for the past 5 years (whichever is less), OR Conversion is illegal at the national or regional level on public and</p>	<p><b>Legislation:</b></p> <p>Legislation relevant to the conversion of natural forests to plantations or non-forest use.</p> <p>Legislation that prohibits land use changes to plantations or non-forest uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Constitution of the Republic (1982) Art. 340: <a href="http://www.se.gob.hn/media/files/leyes/LC_BTf7DGE.pdf">http://www.se.gob.hn/media/files/leyes/LC_BTf7DGE.pdf</a></li> <li>Forest, Protected areas and Wildlife Law (Ley Forestal, Áreas Protegidas y Vida Silvestre (LFAPVS, Spanish acronym) (2013) Art. 7: <a href="https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/leyes/118-ley-general-de-areas-protegidas-y-vida-silvestre">Link to law and amendments: https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/leyes/118-ley-general-de-areas-protegidas-y-vida-silvestre</a> Link to law directly: <a href="https://www.tsc.gob.hn/web/leyes/Ley%20Forestal,%20Areas%20Protegidas%20y%20Vida%20Silvestre.pdf">https://www.tsc.gob.hn/web/leyes/Ley%20Forestal,%20Areas%20Protegidas%20y%20Vida%20Silvestre.pdf</a></li> <li>Property Law (ley de propiedad) (2015) Art 75: <a href="https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/leyes/337-ley-de-propiedad">https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/leyes/337-ley-de-propiedad</a></li> <li>General Law of the Environment (2007) Art. 45: <a href="https://www.tsc.gob.hn/web/leyes/Ley_general_del_ambiente.pdf">https://www.tsc.gob.hn/web/leyes/Ley_general_del_ambiente.pdf</a></li> </ul> <p>Legislation that has favored land use changes or generated a conflict with laws that prohibit land use changes or the awarding of land titles for land with forest uses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Law of Municipalities (Decree No. 189-2015) (2015) Art.69: <a href="https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/leyes/4-ley-de-municipalidades">https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/leyes/4-ley-de-municipalidades</a></li> </ul>	<p>Country</p>	<p><b>Assessment based on legality</b></p> <p><i>Content of law</i> <i>[subsections with translations from Spanish]</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Constitution, Art. 340: The technical and rational exploitation of the natural resources of the Nation is declared of public interest and a necessity. The government shall regulate harvesting according to the social interest and establish the conditions for grants to private parties. The reforestation of the country and conservation of forests is declared to be of national interest and public concern.</li> <li>General Law of Environmental, Art. 45: The forest resource shall be managed and used based on the principle of protection of biodiversity, sustainable yield, and multi-use of the resource, addressing its ecological, economic and social functions.</li> <li>LFAPVS Art. 7: NO EFFECT ON FOREST LAND: In no case, shall forest land be considered uncultivated or idle and it shall not be subject to effects from agrarian reforms or the awarding of land titles, when applicable, except where stipulated in Art. 69 of the Law of Municipalities (see below), reformed by Decree No. 180-2003 dated October 30, 2003, in the Property Law Decree No. 82-2004 dated May 28 (see below), 2004, and in the present Law.</li> <li>•Property Law, Art 75: Natural persons who, for a continuous period of not less than ten (10) years, are occupying rural estates no larger than 5 hectares located in national or fiscal lands, will be titled by the Property Institute (IP) provided and when they are not included in spaces of public domain or of other affectations of common benefit or because of public utility.</li> <li>Law of Municipalities, Art. 69 (Decree 127-2000) (exception to art. 7 LFAPVS): ... rural community-owned property (ejidales) with forest uses shall fall under the full domain of the municipalities once its use has been determined and its perimeter has been technically established by the Governmental Forest Administration (Administración Forestal del Estado), at the request of the municipality. To this end, the National Agrarian Institute (Instituto Nacional Agrario -INA, Spanish acronym) shall award the respective real title within a maximum period of 180 calendar days from the date of receipt of the request. In the case of non-compliance, the municipality shall take executive action before the competent courts in order to obtain the awarding of the corresponding title. The title can be registered in the Property Register without the need to be notarized. The municipalities shall</li> </ul>



<p>private land Note: The following changes are not considered applicable conversion according to the indicator: (legal) road construction, logging landings and infrastructure development to support forestry operations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law of territorial order and its general regulation (Decree No. 180-2003) (2003) (Ley de ordenamiento territorial y su reglamento general): <a href="http://www.sinit.hn/descargas/documentos/ley.pdf">http://www.sinit.hn/descargas/documentos/ley.pdf</a></li> <li>• Property Law (Ley de la propiedad) (2004) Art. 16: <a href="https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/leyes/337-ley-de-propiedad">https://www.tsc.gob.hn/biblioteca/index.php/leyes/337-ley-de-propiedad</a></li> <li>• Law to protect coffee farming (1995) Decree No. 199-95: Arts. 4 and 6: <a href="http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/hon168244.pdf">http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/hon168244.pdf</a></li> <li>• Decree 37-2016 changes on the Law to protect coffee farming: <a href="https://www.ccichonduras.org/website/Descargas/LEYES/LEYES ADMINISTRATIVAS ESPECIALES/Reforma Ley de Proteccion a la Actividad Caficultora.pdf">https://www.ccichonduras.org/website/Descargas/LEYES/LEYES ADMINISTRATIVAS ESPECIALES/Reforma Ley de Proteccion a la Actividad Caficultora.pdf</a></li> <li>• Mining Law (Decree No. 32-2013) (2013) Arts. 48 and 49: <a href="https://www.tsc.gob.hn/web/leyes/Ley de Mineria.pdf">https://www.tsc.gob.hn/web/leyes/Ley de Mineria.pdf</a></li> <li>• Law to promote the generation of electricity with renewable resources (Ley de promoción a la generación de energía eléctrica con recursos renovables) (Decree 138-2013) (2013): <a href="https://www.tsc.gob.hn/web/leyes/Ref_art_2_ley_promocion_energia_electrica_2013.pdf">https://www.tsc.gob.hn/web/leyes/Ref_art_2_ley_promocion_energia_electrica_2013.pdf</a></li> <li>• ICF Resolution 030/2013 (2013)-Salvage Plan: <a href="https://portalunico.iaip.gob.hn/archivos/InstitutoNacionaldeConservacionyDesarrolloForestal(ICF)/Regulaciones(normativa)/Acuerdos%20Institucional/2015/ACUERDO%20030%202013.pdf">https://portalunico.iaip.gob.hn/archivos/InstitutoNacionaldeConservacionyDesarrolloForestal(ICF)/Regulaciones(normativa)/Acuerdos%20Institucional/2015/ACUERDO%20030%202013.pdf</a></li> </ul> <p><b>Sources:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CONEXIHON. (2013). Colombian Mafia Now Trafficking Timber and Gold in Honduras (Mafia Colombiana ahora trafica con madera y oro en Honduras) Available at: <a href="http://conexihon.hn/site/noticia/derechos-">http://conexihon.hn/site/noticia/derechos-</a></li> </ul>		<p>achieve the sustainable management of the forest resources on their properties of their own accord or in association with or through third parties, in accordance with their use and with the Forest Management Plan approved by the governmental forest administration (Administración Forestal del Estado).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Property Law on the Art. 16 describes that the national property regularization program is the temporary unit responsible for implementing the process of regularization of real estate at the national level.</li> <li>• On the Art. 1 from the Law of territorial order and its general regulation; it's mentioned that this law establishes that the territorial order is constituted as a State policy that, incorporating national planning, allows the integral, strategic and efficient management of all the Nation's resources, human, natural and technical, through the application of policies, strategies and effective plans that ensure human development in a dynamic, homogeneous and equal opportunities and sustainable, in a process that reaffirms the human person as the supreme purpose of society and at the same time its most valuable resource.</li> <li>• The Law for the protection of coffee farming, Art. 4: Properties dedicated to coffee crops shall not be subject to expropriation, regardless of their location, size, use, or whether they are national, community-owned (ejidales) or private land. This law doesn't allow to re-convert land for coffee farming into forest /reforestation.</li> <li>• Law for the Protection of Coffee Farming, Art. 6: Those who possess or occupy national property containing coffee crops can request that the National Agrarian Institute awards full domain (it's a full property and management rights of the land, (UNAH, 2015)). This law allows in a way land use changes and so the conversion from natural forest to another use.</li> <li>• Decree 37-2016: Art. 3: Crops producing coffee or cocoa located on national or ejidal lands have the right to apply for and obtain full title through the National Agrarian Institute (INA) fulfilling the requirements established in this Law. And Art. 4: The farms dedicated to the cultivation of coffee or cocoa are not expropriables whatever their</li> <li>• location, measure, vocation and condition, of lands national, ejidal or privately owned.</li> <li>• Regarding the cultivation of coffee or cocoa, there will be no limit maximum or minimum to the production unit, which allows qualify it as latifundio, smallholder land.</li> <li>• Mining Law: Art. 48: The mining authority shall not in any case award mining rights in the following zones: declared protected areas registered in the Inalienable Public Forest Heritage Catalogue (Catálogo del Patrimonio Público Forestal Inalienable) and in the Property Register (Registro de la Propiedad Inmueble), declared water producing zones, beaches and low tide zones declared for tourism use. However, for the rest of areas is allowed to use and convert the exiting forest into a mining</li> </ul>
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	<p><a href="#">humanos/ddhh-investigaciones/mafia-colombiana-ahora-trafica-con-madera-y-oro-en</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CONEXIHON. (2013). Nine Conflicting Articles within the Mining Law (Nueve artículos conflictivos tiene Ley de Minería). Available at: <a href="http://conexihon.hn/site/noticia/derechos-humanos/conflicto-agrario-y-minero-investigaciones/nueve-art%C3%ADculos-conflictivos">http://conexihon.hn/site/noticia/derechos-humanos/conflicto-agrario-y-minero-investigaciones/nueve-art%C3%ADculos-conflictivos</a></li> <li>• FAO. (2014). Global Forest Resources Assessment 2015: National Report for Honduras. Available at: <a href="http://www.fao.org/3/a-az235s.pdf">http://www.fao.org/3/a-az235s.pdf</a></li> <li>• Murillo, A. (2011). Estimates of Deforestation in Honduras (Estimaciones de la Deforestación en Honduras): Work performed by the statistics department of the center for information and forest resources (sección de estadísticas del centro de información y patrimonio forestal). Available at: <a href="http://icf.gob.hn/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/PREFO-La-deforestacion-en-Honduras.pdf">http://icf.gob.hn/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/PREFO-La-deforestacion-en-Honduras.pdf</a></li> <li>• Vallejo Larios, M. (2011). Preliminary evaluation of the causes of deforestation and degradation of forests in Honduras (Evaluación preliminar de las causas de deforestación y degradación de los bosques en Honduras). Available at: <a href="http://www.reddccadgiz.org/documentos/doc_323022347.pdf">http://www.reddccadgiz.org/documentos/doc_323022347.pdf</a></li> <li>• El Heraldo. (2018). The 9 sectors that contributed most to the Honduran economy (Los 9 sectores que más aportaron a la economía de Honduras). Available at: <a href="https://www.elheraldo.hn/economia/1179720-466/los-9-sectores-que-m%C3%A1s-aportaron-a-la-econom%C3%ADa-de-honduras">https://www.elheraldo.hn/economia/1179720-466/los-9-sectores-que-m%C3%A1s-aportaron-a-la-econom%C3%ADa-de-honduras</a></li> <li>• Woda, C. (2017). Report from the Climate Change Adaptation Program for the Forest Sector (Programa Adaptación al Cambio Climático en el Sector Forestal) (CLIFOR): Success Factors and Obstacles to Community Forestry in Honduras (Factores de Éxito y Obstáculos de la Forestería Comunitaria en</li> </ul>		<p>area. This law allows land use changes and so the conversion from natural forest to another use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mining Law: Art. 49: No zones in the territory can be established that are permanently or temporarily excluded from mining without complying with the corresponding legal procedure.</li> <li>• Law on the generation of electricity with renewable resources: Art 21. The hydroelectric projects will obtain the right to grant the use of the national waters and the renewable natural resource required for the electric power generation of the area corresponding to the development of the power generation project, through the Concession Agreement issued by the Secretariat of Status in the Natural Resources and Environment Meetings (SERNA).</li> <li>• Art 15. In order to achieve the expeditious construction and efficient operation of all energy generation projects with renewable sources, it is ordered to all State institutions, whether centralized or decentralized, as well as to Municipalities in general, to be considered of National Priority to all these projects, having to offer them all the collaboration they require in accordance with the Laws of the Republic, refraining from imposing requirements and obligations that are not expressly established in the laws in force in the country, nor imposing taxes, fees or fees by any concept. This law allows land use changes and so the conversion from natural forest to another use.</li> <li>• Emergency laws and forest-sanitary laws are also another tool to perform natural forest conversion legally. For example, the ICF Resolution 030/2013 (2013) (Salvage Plans), allow quickly and easily to cut infested trees.</li> <li>• “Productive Landscape Policy” (“Política de Paisajes Productivos”), it’s a project already approved by the Council of Ministers, aimed at solving problems due to inconsistent laws. This aspect (conflicts among laws) has been included in the complementary measures of the VPA-FLEGT agreement.</li> <li>• No legal requirements for compensation (e.g. restocking) were identified in Honduras.</li> </ul> <p><i>Is the law enforced?</i> Even though laws exist that prohibit the conversion of natural forests to plantations and other uses, there are laws in other sectors (such as coffee farming, mining and renewable energy production) that have been used to allow land use changes and the awarding of titles for forested land to third parties. Experts from the public sector consulted in 2016 stated that a policy project exists (productive landscape project) that seeks to resolve the contradictions within the legislation that have contributed to land use changes through the objectives 4 and 5 (4. Reduce deforestation and increase forest cover and 5. Removal of barriers for policy development, land use planning and governance and technical assistance development) (PNUD, 2019).</p>
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<p>Honduras). Available at: <a href="http://clifor.hn/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/Factores-de-%C3%A9xito-y-obst%C3%A1culos-de-la-forester%C3%ADa-comunitaria-en-Honduras.pdf">http://clifor.hn/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/Factores-de-%C3%A9xito-y-obst%C3%A1culos-de-la-forester%C3%ADa-comunitaria-en-Honduras.pdf</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TRAGSATEC. (2017). Honduras forestal analysis (Análisis forestal de Honduras). Document elaborated under the funding of the European Union through the project EuroFor - MOSEF. Available at: <a href="http://mosef.org.hn/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Analysis-del-Sector-Forestal-2016.pdf">http://mosef.org.hn/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Analysis-del-Sector-Forestal-2016.pdf</a></li> <li>• Morazán, F. (2017). Proposal Reference Level of Forest Emissions from Deforestation in the Republic of Honduras for payment of REDD + results under the UNFCCC (Propuesta Nivel de Referencia de las Emisiones Forestales por DEforestación en la República Honduras para pago por resultados de REDD+ bajo la CMNUCC). Available at: <a href="https://redd.unfccc.int/files/nivel_de_referencia_honduras_final.pdf">https://redd.unfccc.int/files/nivel_de_referencia_honduras_final.pdf</a></li> <li>• PNUD (2019) Sustainable Productive Landscapes (Paisajes Productivos Sostenibles). Available at: <a href="http://www.hn.undp.org/content/honduras/es/home/projects/paisajes-productivos-sostenibles.html">http://www.hn.undp.org/content/honduras/es/home/projects/paisajes-productivos-sostenibles.html</a></li> <li>• UNAH National Autonomous University of Honduras (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras). (2015). Types of Land and its Legalization (Tipos de Tierras y su Legalización). Available at: <a href="https://blogs.unah.edu.hn/consultoriojuridico/tipos-de-tierras-y-su-legalizacion/">https://blogs.unah.edu.hn/consultoriojuridico/tipos-de-tierras-y-su-legalizacion/</a></li> </ul> <p>Interviews with experts: Conversations with various experts from the public and private sector and civil society in Honduras (here anonymous), carried out during April 2016, helped the authors of this report to better understand the applicable legislation and the risks associated with each indicator of legislation.</p>	<p>Emergency laws (infestations and natural disasters) have also been somewhat contradictory (Mario Vallejo, 2011) and have contributed to illegal logging and land use changes. The emergency laws have also been contradictory to some extent. "After Hurricane Mitch that hit Honduras in November 1998, amendments were made to forestry regulations that allowed the use of trees collapsed by the scourge of rains in the construction and repair of local housing. Seven years later, this legal loophole was still exploited by loggers to cut up standing mahogany trees." (EIA 2005- in Mario Vallejo, 2011 page 29 [translated]). The loss of coverage is also due to the lack of forest management, which includes sanitation and prevention of pests and diseases, but documents indicate that historically there has been very little attention to prevention and the declaration of a "Forest State of Emergency". "And that the presence of pests has been exploited by many people to further prey on the forest, including areas larger than those actually affected. This was particularly true with the last emergency declared in 1998 by Hurricane Mitch and more recently by the emergence of outbreaks of the <i>Dendroctonus frontalis</i> weevil in several parts of the country" (Mario Vallejo, 2011, page 52 [translated]). Deforestation rate could increase further as a result of the effects of the infestation that is growing at alarming rates (415,000 ha had been affected since 2013 when the infestation started and until April 2016, according to the ICF officials interviewed in 2016).</p> <p>In addition, given the emergency presented by the pine beetle (<i>Dendroctonus frontalis</i>) infestation, there is a risk that many forests that are affected will undergo land use changes after the infestation has ended (IFM, local coordinators responsible for controlling the infestation). The interviewed experts believe that there is also a risk that the species will change when reforesting the areas damaged by the infestation, due to lack of supervision over those in charge of implementing that activity.</p> <p>In addition, the problem of deforestation in protected areas was mentioned, during expert consultation in 2016, in terms of the conversion to African palm crops and livestock activities. Also, on Mario Vallejo 2011, it's mentioned that policies with an unsustainable agricultural development approach have been especially negative. The article from Mario Vallejo (2011) mentions that "Large agro-industries protected by national governments are settling since the end of the 19th century on the best agricultural land or cutting wide areas of forest to manage monocultures such as banana, sugarcane, african palm and pineapple; extensive ranching developed in hillside lands has prompted subsistence farmers to destroy mountains for decades. The cultivation of coffee despite allegedly having negative impacts of little significance, has also been a factor of deforestation by virtue of incentives for its promotion and disincentives to maintain forest cover. also of forest degradation by the introduction of exotic species in habitats and by inadequate production practices" (Vallejo, 2011 p. 23 [translated from Spanish]).</p>
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		<p>developed small plantation projects to explore on forest production investments and the government has installed plantations in the last decades with the purpose to protect micro-watershed protection rather than for economic purposes (TRAGATEC 2017). No more evidences that support this were found.</p> <p>In addition, the risk evaluation for category 1 (legality) presented the large majority of key indicators assessed as specified risk (national trend of non-compliance with the legislation assessed).</p> <p>Based on document review and expert consultation in 2016, it has been detected that there is a lack of monitoring and enforcement of the law, giving the consequences that actually conversion of natural forest into other uses is a high problem in the country. And overall it has been identified that a relevant factor for deforestation is the fact that there is the general lack of policies targeted to reduce deforestation (TRAGSATEC 2017).</p> <p><i>Is it possible to conclude that the spatial threshold can be met by assessing the enforcement of legislation?</i></p> <p>No, the applicable legislation is not enough to assess this indicator with the spatial-based thresholds.</p> <p><b>Assessment based on spatial data</b></p> <p>Deforestation rates are highly difficult to determine for specific periods of time due to the lack of continuous inventories for Honduras (TRAGSATEC 2017). Nevertheless, in the National Report for Honduras from the Global Forest Resources Assessment 2015 (FAO 2014) there are figures for primary forest (broadleaf and conifer natural forests) and other forest regenerated in a natural way. 457,000 ha and 4,735,000 ha for 2010 respectively, and 457,000 ha and 4,135,000 ha for 2015 respectively. This source also reports zero values for planted forest, which are reported to be mostly certified plantations all over the country and that are located in recuperation areas suitable for forestry. Zero is then reported under the justification that this amount is insignificant.</p> <p>Between 2010 and 2015, the estimation of average annual loss for primary forest is 0% in relation to primary forest hectares in 2010, and other naturally regenerated forest is 2.53% in relation to naturally regenerated forests in 2010. The estimation of both (primary forest and other naturally regenerated forest) is 2.31% in relation of both forests' types' hectares in 2010. (estimations used data from FAO 2014)</p>
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### Recommended control measures

The recommended control measures here are only indicative in nature, and are not mandatory. Recommended control measures might not have been provided for all the risks that have been identified in this risk assessment. Organizations shall evaluate and devise appropriate control measures to mitigate the risks identified in this risk assessment as applicable.

Indicator	Recommended control measures
4.1	"Intentionally left blank - Organizations shall evaluate and devise appropriate control measures to mitigate the risks identified in this risk assessment as applicable"

## Controlled wood category 5: Wood from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted

### Risk assessment

Indicator	Sources of information	Functional scale	Risk designation and determination
<p>5.1 There is no commercial use of genetically modified trees.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RALLT. (2012). Biodiversity in Latin America and the Caribbean: "The Situation with Transgenics in Honduras: RALLT Bulletin 457" ("La Situación de los transgénicos en Honduras, Boletín 457 de la RALLT"). Available at: <a href="http://www.biodiversidadla.org/Portada_Principal/Documentos/Situacion_de_los_transgenicos_en_Honduras_Boletin_457_de_la_RALLT">http://www.biodiversidadla.org/Portada_Principal/Documentos/Situacion_de_los_transgenicos_en_Honduras_Boletin_457_de_la_RALLT</a></li> <li>• CBD. (2016). Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (Protocolo de Cartagena sobre bioseguridad). Available at: <a href="https://bch.cbd.int/protocol/parties/">https://bch.cbd.int/protocol/parties/</a></li> <li>• FHIA. (N.Y.). Banana and Plantain Program (Programa de Banano y Plátano). Honduran Foundation for Agricultural Research, research and productive projects (Fundación Hondureña de Investigación Agrícola, investigación y proyectos productivos). Available at: <a href="http://www.fhia.org.hn/htdocs/banano_y_platano.html">http://www.fhia.org.hn/htdocs/banano_y_platano.html</a></li> <li>• LACBiosafety. (2011). Regulatory Framework for Biosafety: Honduras, a Study of the case of Central America. PPT Presentation. Available at: <a href="http://es.slideshare.net/lacbiosafety/marco-regulatorio-de-bioseguridad-honduras-un-estudio-de-caso-para-centroamerica">http://es.slideshare.net/lacbiosafety/marco-regulatorio-de-bioseguridad-honduras-un-estudio-de-caso-para-centroamerica</a></li> <li>• Law for the Protection of Plant Obtainment (Ley para la protección de obtenciones de vegetales) (Decree 21-2012) (2012): <a href="http://www.poderjudicial.gob.hn/CEDIJ/Leyes/Documents/Ley%20para%20la%20Proteccion%20de%20Obtenciones%20de%20Vegetales%20(3.1mb).pdf">http://www.poderjudicial.gob.hn/CEDIJ/Leyes/Documents/Ley%20para%20la%20Proteccion%20de%20Obtenciones%20de%20Vegetales%20(3.1mb).pdf</a></li> <li>• Special Biosafety Regulation with Emphasis on Transgenic Plants (Reglamento Especial de Bioseguridad con Énfasis en Plantas Transgénicas). (2001): <a href="https://www.ecolex.org/details/legislation/acuerdo-no-157098-reglamento-de-bioseguridad-con-enfasis-en-plantas-transgenicas-lex-faoc043010/">https://www.ecolex.org/details/legislation/acuerdo-no-157098-reglamento-de-bioseguridad-con-enfasis-en-plantas-transgenicas-lex-faoc043010/</a></li> <li>• Guide to processes and procedures of the regulatory system of genetically modified organisms for decision-making (2018) (Guía de procesos y procedimientos del sistema regulatorio de organismos genéticamente modificados para la toma de decisiones). Available at: <a href="https://bch.cbd.int/database/record.shtml?documentid=113665">https://bch.cbd.int/database/record.shtml?documentid=113665</a></li> </ul> <p>Interviews with experts: Conversations with various experts from the public and private sector and civil society in Honduras (here anonymous), carried out during April 2016, helped the authors of this report to better understand the applicable legislation and the risks associated with this indicator. <i>[Some contents from these sources have been translated from Spanish to include them in this assessment]</i></p>	<p>Country</p>	<p>Legislation covering GMOs (trees) exists in Honduras. Applicable legislation does not include a prohibition on the use of GMO. To introduce or intentionally release GMO into the environment, authorization from National Service for Agrifood Health and Safety must be requested first. Then the National Biodiversity Commission evaluates the risks to the environment and, based on the results, authorizes or prohibits the use of the requested GMO. Authorization licenses are required for commercial use of GM trees.</p> <p>During the expert consultations in 2016 and exhaustive research online of information related to the topic, found no evidence on the unauthorized use of GM trees in the country, neither any commercial use of GM trees. Also, no licenses have been issued based on the confirmation of experts during the consultations in 2016 and exhaustive research online.</p> <p>This indicator has been evaluated as low risk. Threshold (2) and (3) are met: (2) There is no commercial use of GMO (tree) species in the area under assessment, AND (3) Other available evidence does not challenge a 'low risk' designation.</p>



	GMO Context Question	Answer	Sources of Information (list sources if different types of information, such as reports, laws, regulations, articles, web pages news articles etc.).
1	Is there any legislation covering GMO (trees)?	Yes, there is legislation covering GMOs. There is a special regulation on Biosafety with Emphasis on Transgenic Plants and allow for the protection of obtainment of plants. The Cartagena Protocol on Biodiversity is ratified by Honduras and a guide to processes and procedures of the regulatory system of genetically modified organisms for decision-making has entered into force since 2018.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CBD. (2016). Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (Protocolo de Cartagena sobre bioseguridad)- Available at: <a href="https://bch.cbd.int/protocol/parties/">https://bch.cbd.int/protocol/parties/</a></li> <li>• Guide to processes and procedures of the regulatory system of genetically modified organisms for decision-making (2018) (Guía de procesos y procedimientos del sistema regulatorio de organismos genéticamente modificados para la toma de decisiones). Available at : <a href="https://bch.cbd.int/database/record.shtml?documentid=113665">https://bch.cbd.int/database/record.shtml?documentid=113665</a></li> <li>• Law for the Protection of Plant Obtainment (Ley para la protección de obtenciones de vegetales) (Decree 21-2012). (2012): <a href="http://www.poderjudicial.gob.hn/CEDIJ/Leyes/Documents/Ley%20para%20la%20Proteccion%20de%20Obtenciones%20de%20Vegetales%20(3,1mb).pdf">http://www.poderjudicial.gob.hn/CEDIJ/Leyes/Documents/Ley%20para%20la%20Proteccion%20de%20Obtenciones%20de%20Vegetales%20(3,1mb).pdf</a></li> <li>• Special regulation on Biosafety with Emphasis on Transgenic Plants (Reglamento Especial de Bioseguridad con Énfasis en Plantas Transgénicas). (2001). <a href="https://www.ecolex.org/details/legislation/acuerdo-no-157098-reglamento-de-bioseguridad-con-énfasis-en-plantas-transgenicas-lex-faoc043010/">https://www.ecolex.org/details/legislation/acuerdo-no-157098-reglamento-de-bioseguridad-con-énfasis-en-plantas-transgenicas-lex-faoc043010/</a></li> </ul>
2	Does applicable legislation for the area under assessment include a ban for commercial use of GMO (trees)?	No. Applicable legislation does not include a prohibition on the use of GMO. To introduce or intentionally release GMO into the environment, authorization from National Service for Agrifood Health and Safety - Servicio Nacional de Sanidad e Inocuidad Agroalimentaria ( <i>SENASA</i> , Spanish acronym) must be requested, which through the National Biodiversity Commission ( <i>CONABIOH</i> , Spanish acronym) will evaluate the risks to the environment and, based on the results, will authorize or prohibit the use of the requested GMO.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law for the Protection of Plant Obtainment (Ley para la protección de obtenciones de vegetales) (Decree 21-2012). (2012): <a href="http://www.poderjudicial.gob.hn/CEDIJ/Leyes/Documents/Ley%20para%20la%20Proteccion%20de%20Obtenciones%20de%20Vegetales%20(3,1mb).pdf">http://www.poderjudicial.gob.hn/CEDIJ/Leyes/Documents/Ley%20para%20la%20Proteccion%20de%20Obtenciones%20de%20Vegetales%20(3,1mb).pdf</a></li> <li>• Special regulation on Biosafety with Emphasis on Transgenic Plants (Reglamento Especial de Bioseguridad con Énfasis en Plantas Transgénicas). (2001): <a href="https://www.ecolex.org/details/legislation/acuerdo-no-157098-reglamento-de-bioseguridad-con-énfasis-en-plantas-transgenicas-lex-faoc043010/">https://www.ecolex.org/details/legislation/acuerdo-no-157098-reglamento-de-bioseguridad-con-énfasis-en-plantas-transgenicas-lex-faoc043010/</a></li> </ul>
3	Is there evidence of unauthorized use of GM trees?	During the expert consultations in 2016 and exhaustive research online of information related to the topic, no evidence was found of the unauthorized use of GM trees in the country. The majority of the experiences with GMO involved corn and banana, and these obtained the corresponding authorization, except for the first dissemination of transgenic corn, which was “accidental,” stemming from a donation from a North American evangelical church.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultation with experts in 2016.</li> <li>• RALLT. (2012). Biodiversity in Latin America and the Caribbean: “The Situation with Transgenics in Honduras: RALLT Bulletin 457” (“La Situación de los transgénicos en Honduras, Boletín 457 de la RALLT”): <a href="http://www.biodiversidadla.org/Portada_Principal/Documentos/Situacion_de_los_transgenicos_en_Honduras_Boletin_457_de_la_RALLT">http://www.biodiversidadla.org/Portada_Principal/Documentos/Situacion_de_los_transgenicos_en_Honduras_Boletin_457_de_la_RALLT</a></li> <li>• FHIA. (N.Y.). Banana and Plantain Program (Programa de Banano y Plátano). Honduran Foundation for Agricultural Research, research and productive projects (Fundación Hondureña de Investigación Agrícola, investigación y proyectos productivos). Available at: <a href="http://www.fhia.org.hn/htdocs/banano_y_platano.html">http://www.fhia.org.hn/htdocs/banano_y_platano.html</a></li> </ul>



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LACBiosafety. (2011). PPT Presentation: Regulatory Framework for Biosafety: Honduras, a Study of the case of Central America:</li> <li><a href="http://es.slideshare.net/lacbiosafety/marco-regulatorio-de-bioseguridad-honduras-un-estudio-de-caso-para-centroamrica">http://es.slideshare.net/lacbiosafety/marco-regulatorio-de-bioseguridad-honduras-un-estudio-de-caso-para-centroamrica</a></li> </ul>
4	Is there any commercial use of GM trees in the country or region?	No, based on an exhaustive research online and experts confirmed during the consultations in 2016 that there is no evidence on the commercial use of GM trees in the country. It was only mentioned that in 2010, the use of corn, bananas and an experiment with rice were reported (applicant was Bayer).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consultation with experts in 2016.</li> <li>RALLT. (2012) Biodiversity in Latin America and the Caribbean: "The Situation with Transgenics in Honduras: RALLT Bulletin 457" ("La Situación de los transgénicos en Honduras, Boletín 457 de la RALLT"): <a href="http://www.biodiversidadla.org/Portada_Principal/Documentos/Situacion_de_los_transgenicos_en_Honduras_Boletin_457_de_la_RALLT">http://www.biodiversidadla.org/Portada_Principal/Documentos/Situacion_de_los_transgenicos_en_Honduras_Boletin_457_de_la_RALLT</a></li> <li>LACBiosafety. (2011). PPT Presentation: Regulatory Framework for Biosafety: Honduras, a Study of the case of Central America: <a href="http://es.slideshare.net/lacbiosafety/marco-regulatorio-de-bioseguridad-honduras-un-estudio-de-caso-para-centroamrica">http://es.slideshare.net/lacbiosafety/marco-regulatorio-de-bioseguridad-honduras-un-estudio-de-caso-para-centroamrica</a></li> </ul>
5	Are there any trials of GM trees in the country or region?	No, during the expert consultations in 2016 and exhaustive research online of information related to the topic, no evidence was found on trials of use of GM trees in the country. It was only mentioned that in 2010, the use of corn, bananas and an experiment with rice were reported (applicant was Bayer).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consultation with experts in 2016.</li> <li>RALLT. (2012) Biodiversity in Latin America and the Caribbean: "The Situation with Transgenics in Honduras: RALLT Bulletin 457" ("La Situación de los transgénicos en Honduras, Boletín 457 de la RALLT"): <a href="http://www.biodiversidadla.org/Portada_Principal/Documentos/Situacion_de_los_transgenicos_en_Honduras_Boletin_457_de_la_RALLT">http://www.biodiversidadla.org/Portada_Principal/Documentos/Situacion_de_los_transgenicos_en_Honduras_Boletin_457_de_la_RALLT</a></li> <li>LACBiosafety. (2011). PPT Presentation: Regulatory Framework for Biosafety: Honduras, a Study of the case of Central America: <a href="http://es.slideshare.net/lacbiosafety/marco-regulatorio-de-bioseguridad-honduras-un-estudio-de-caso-para-centroamrica">http://es.slideshare.net/lacbiosafety/marco-regulatorio-de-bioseguridad-honduras-un-estudio-de-caso-para-centroamrica</a></li> </ul>
6	Are licenses required for commercial use of GM trees?	<p>Yes, authorization is required for their use and trade. The procedure for conducting an experiment with transgenics in the country is as follows:</p> <p>Submit an application to SENASA: this application must contain all the information about the product that the company/person wants to run experiments. The information is transmitted to the National Committee on Biotechnology and Biosafety (CNBB), it makes the technical evaluation and recommends whether or not it agrees depending on what they can evaluate from the project.</p> <p>The technical evaluation returns to the Ministry of Agriculture and it is the minister who, prior to SENASA's opinion, decides whether or not to approve the project. SENASA will protect intellectual property rights, as well as confidential information of a commercial nature</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Plant and Livestock Health Service (<i>Servicio Nacional de Sanidad Agropecuaria</i> (SENASA, Spanish acronym): <a href="http://www.senasa.gob.hn/index.php/sub-direcciones/sub-direccion-tecnica-de-sanidad-vegetal/depto-de-certificacion-de-semillas">http://www.senasa.gob.hn/index.php/sub-direcciones/sub-direccion-tecnica-de-sanidad-vegetal/depto-de-certificacion-de-semillas</a></li> <li>Special Biosafety Regulation with Emphasis on Transgenic Plants (Reglamento Especial de Bioseguridad con Énfasis en Plantas Transgénicas) (2001): <a href="https://www.ecolex.org/details/legislation/acuerdo-no-157098-reglamento-de-bioseguridad-con-enfasis-en-plantas-transgenicas-lex-faoc043010/">https://www.ecolex.org/details/legislation/acuerdo-no-157098-reglamento-de-bioseguridad-con-enfasis-en-plantas-transgenicas-lex-faoc043010/</a></li> </ul>

		<p>which has been notified or facilitated by any means under the Special Biosafety Regulation.</p> <p>The applicant may indicate, in the applications submitted in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation (Special Biosafety), the information that should be kept secret to protect their competitiveness. The competent authority shall decide, after consultation with the applicant, on information that must be kept secret and inform the applicant of the decision.</p> <p>SENASA will inform the National Committee of Biodiversity about all authorizations for the use of organisms transgenic granted. It will also inform about the accidents that have occurred in the country in relation to the scope of application of the Special Biosafety Regulation, providing the details required to evaluate the possible effects of the accident.</p>	
7	<p>Are there any licenses issued for GM trees relevant for the area under assessment? (If so, in what regions, for what species and to which entities?)</p>	<p>No, during the expert consultations in 2016 and exhaustive research online of information related to the topic, no licenses were issued for GM trees for the area under assessment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultation with expert in 2016.</li> <li>• RALLT (2012) Biodiveristy in Latin America and the Caribbean: “The Situation with Transgenics in Honduras: RALLT Bulletin 457” (“La Situación de los transgénicos en Honduras, Boletín 457 de la RALLT”): <a href="http://www.biodiversidadla.org/Portada_Principal/Documentos/Situacion_de_los_transgenicos_en_Honduras_Boletin_457_de_la_RALLT">http://www.biodiversidadla.org/Portada_Principal/Documentos/Situacion_de_los_transgenicos_en_Honduras_Boletin_457_de_la_RALLT</a></li> <li>• LACBiosafety (2011). PPT Presentation: Regulatory Framework for Biosafety: Honduras, a Study of the case of Central America: <a href="http://es.slideshare.net/lacbiosafety/marco-regulatorio-de-bioseguridad-honduras-un-estudio-de-caso-para-centroamerica">http://es.slideshare.net/lacbiosafety/marco-regulatorio-de-bioseguridad-honduras-un-estudio-de-caso-para-centroamerica</a></li> </ul>
8	<p>What GM ‘species’ are used?</p>	<p>During the expert consultations in 2016 and exhaustive research online of information any case of use of GM ‘species’ was identified. It was only mentioned by the consulted experts that in 2010 there was a reported use of corn, bananas and an experiment with rice. (applicant was Bayer).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultation with expert in 2016.</li> <li>• LACBiosafety (2011). PPT Presentation: Regulatory Framework for Biosafety: Honduras, a Study of the case of Central America: <a href="http://es.slideshare.net/lacbiosafety/marco-regulatorio-de-bioseguridad-honduras-un-estudio-de-caso-para-centroamerica">http://es.slideshare.net/lacbiosafety/marco-regulatorio-de-bioseguridad-honduras-un-estudio-de-caso-para-centroamerica</a></li> </ul>
9	<p>Can it be clearly determined in which MUs</p>	<p>No, during the expert consultations in 2016 and exhaustive research online of information, it was confirmed that GM trees have not been used.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultation with experts in 2016.</li> <li>• RALLT (2012) Biodiveristy in Latin America and the Caribbean: “The Situation with Transgenics in Honduras: RALLT Bulletin 457” (“La Situación de los transgénicos en Honduras, Boletín 457 de la RALLT”):</li> </ul>

the GM trees are used?		<a href="http://www.biodiversidadla.org/Portada_Principal/Documentos/Situacion_de_los_transgenicos_en_Honduras_Boletin_457_de_la_RALLT">http://www.biodiversidadla.org/Portada_Principal/Documentos/Situacion_de_los_transgenicos_en_Honduras_Boletin_457_de_la_RALLT</a> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LACBiosafety (2011). PPT Presentation: Regulatory Framework for Biosafety: Honduras, a Study of the case of Central America: <a href="http://es.slideshare.net/lacbiosafety/marco-regulatorio-de-bioseguridad-honduras-un-estudio-de-caso-para-centroamerica">http://es.slideshare.net/lacbiosafety/marco-regulatorio-de-bioseguridad-honduras-un-estudio-de-caso-para-centroamerica</a></li> </ul>
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### Recommended control measures

The recommended control measures here are only indicative in nature and are not mandatory. Recommended control measures might not have been provided for all the risks that have been identified in this risk assessment. Organizations shall evaluate and devise appropriate control measures to mitigate the risks identified in this risk assessment as applicable.

Indicator	Recommended control measures
5.1	N/A

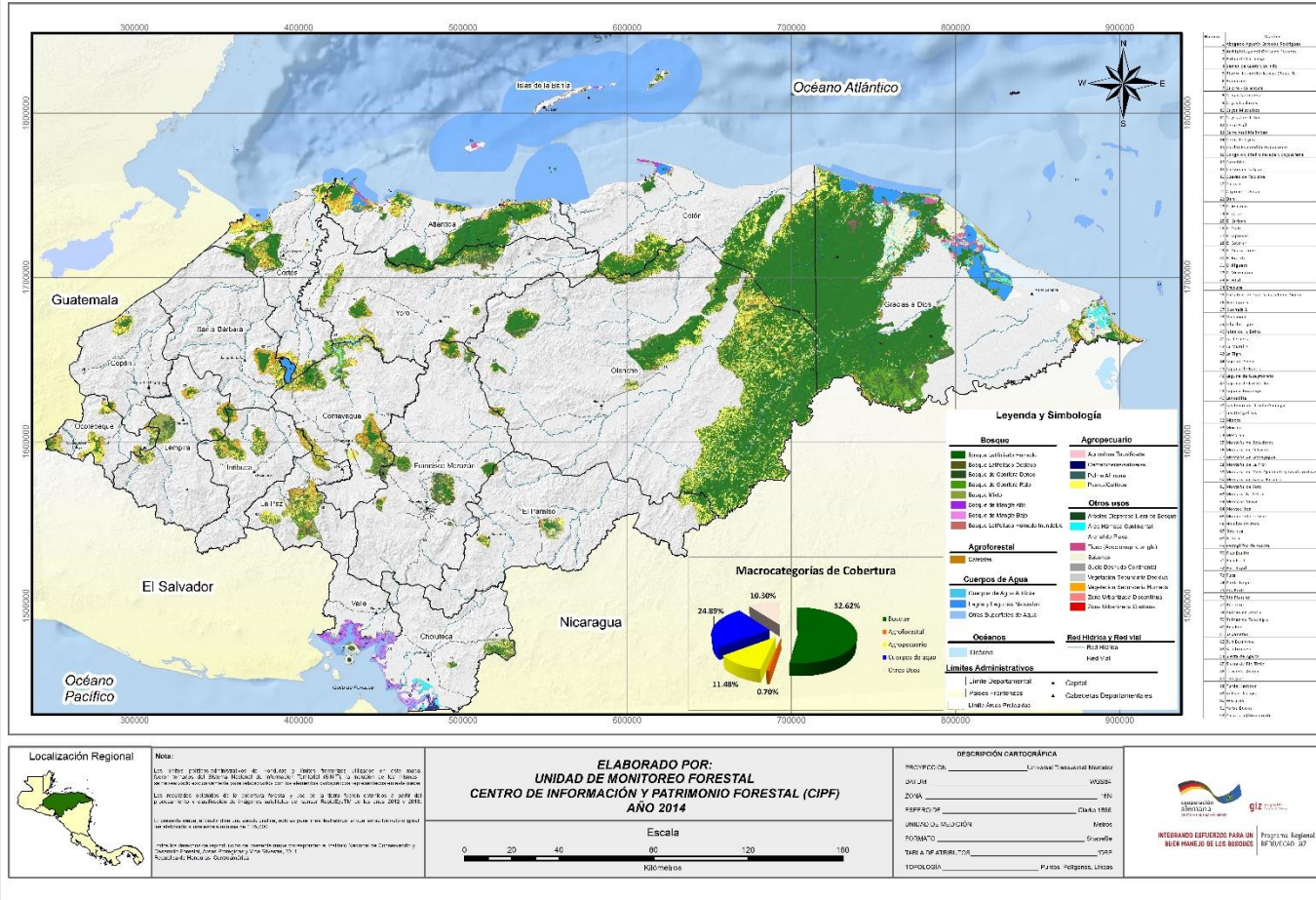
## Annex 1

Map 1. Protected Areas in Honduras.

# MAPA FORESTAL Y COBERTURA DE LA TIERRA EN LAS ÁREAS PROTEGIDAS DE LA REPÚBLICA DE HONDURAS



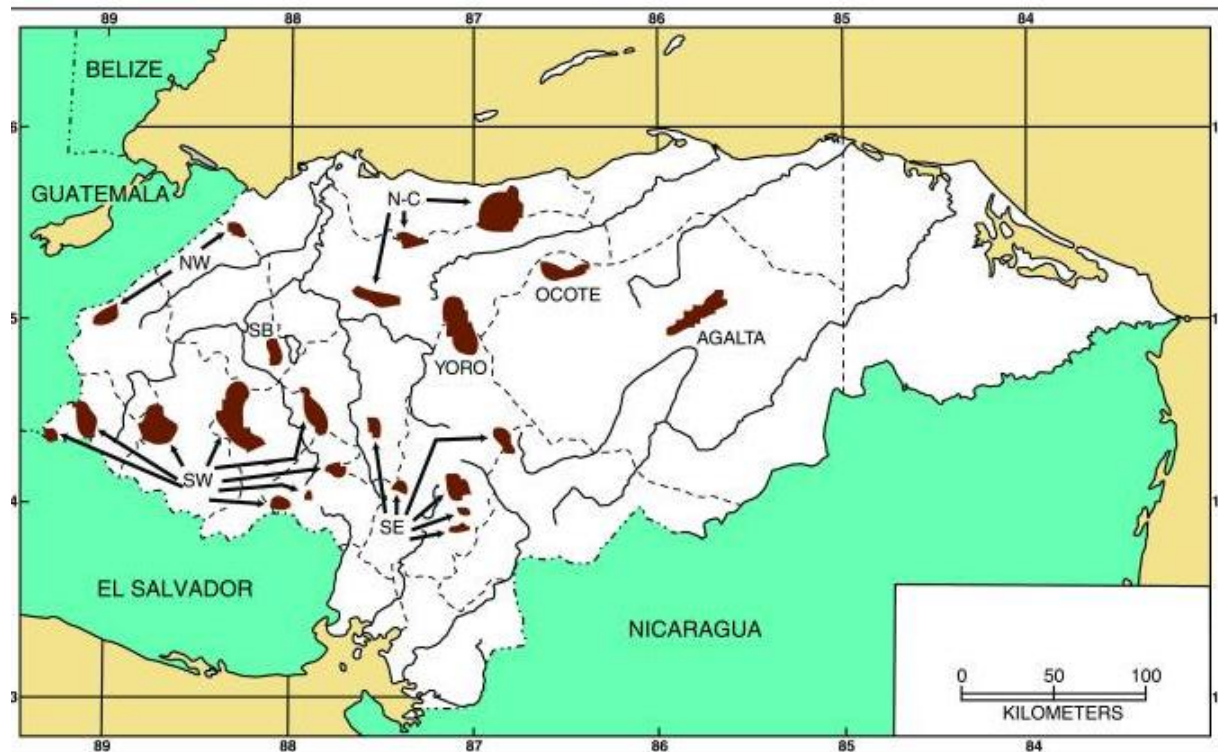
INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE CONSERVACIÓN Y DESARROLLO FORESTAL, ÁREAS PROTEGIDAS Y VIDA SILVÍSTRE  
ICF



Source: The National Institute for Conservation and Forest Development, Protected Areas, and Wildlife – ICF. 2014. [http://sigmof.icf.gob.hn/?page\\_id=4758](http://sigmof.icf.gob.hn/?page_id=4758)  
Map 2. IFLs Areas in Honduras: Global Forest Watch, 2016.

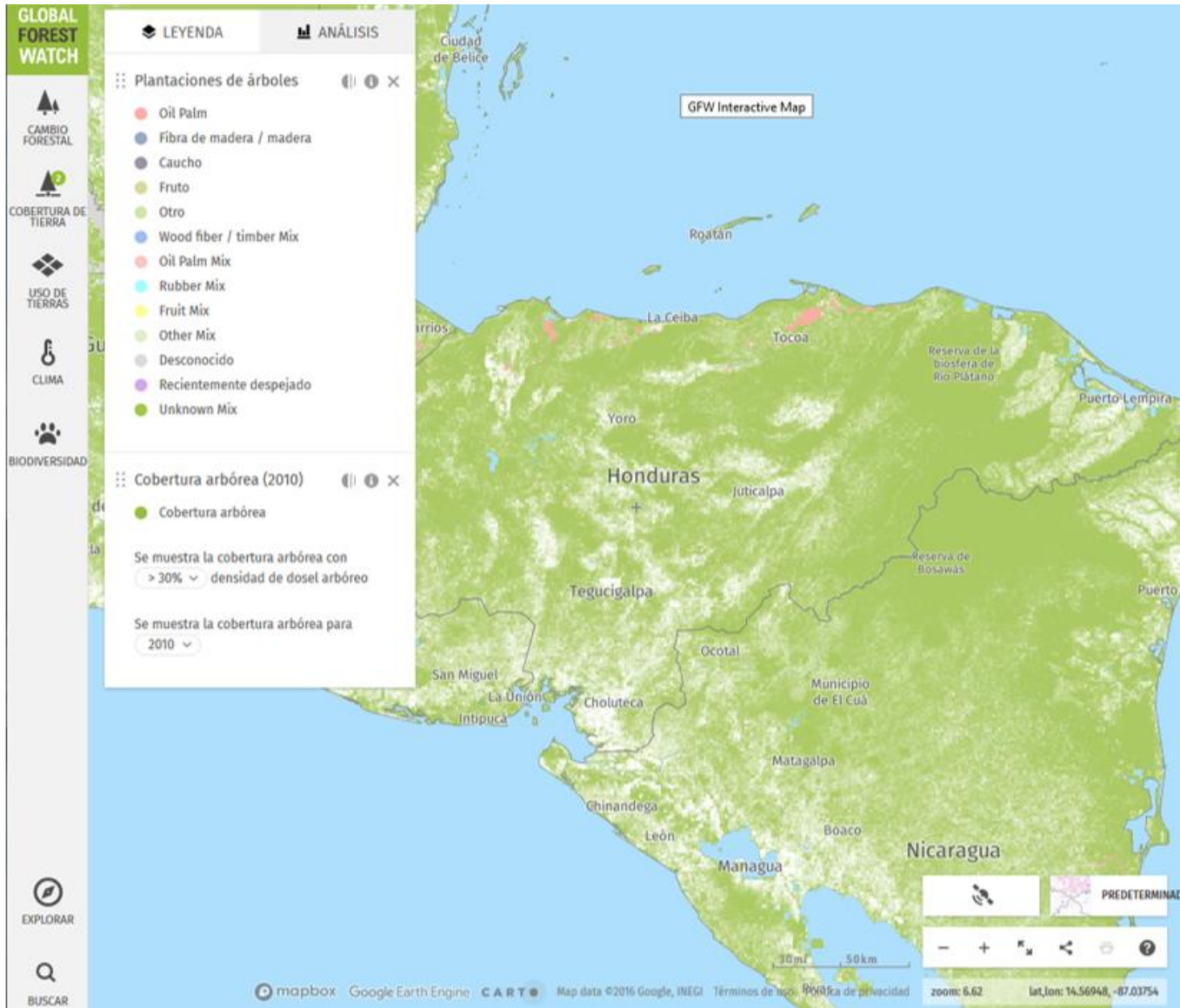






Abbreviations are as follows: NW = Northwestern Highlands; N-C = North-Central Highlands; SW = Southwestern Highlands; SE = Southeastern Highlands; SB = Santa Bárbara Highlands; Yoro = Yoro Highlands; Ocote = Ocote Highlands; Agalta = Agalta Highlands.  
 Source. Wilson, L.D. and McCraine, J.R., 2004. The herpetofauna of the cloud forest of Honduras. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC289145/> (58)  
 This is the most reliable source of information.

Map 4. Map of Forest Plantations present in Honduras. To see the map with greater resolution please use the interactive map of the Global Forest Watch.



Source: Global Forest Watch. N.d. Interactive Map. <https://www.globalforestwatch.org/> Accessed July 2019.  
Map 5. Map of Indigenous peoples and territories of Honduras.





Source: Perez, H.B. 2005. Demographic dynamics of Indigenous populations of the tropics in Central America (2000 census). [https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&ved=2ahUKEwjqtJ3H6NznAhVEWK0KHVftDacQFjAAegQIBxAB&url=https%3A%2F%2Fiussp2005.p rinceton.edu%2Fpapers%2F51583&usg=AOvVaw00QQQqg\\_A-l5AVNs2asLSs](https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&ved=2ahUKEwjqtJ3H6NznAhVEWK0KHVftDacQFjAAegQIBxAB&url=https%3A%2F%2Fiussp2005.p rinceton.edu%2Fpapers%2F51583&usg=AOvVaw00QQQqg_A-l5AVNs2asLSs)

Table 1. List of Communities in the area of influence of La Tigra National Park.  
 Source: ICF. 2013. Management Plan: La Tigra National Park 2013-2025.  
<https://acchonduras.files.wordpress.com/2014/07/pm-pnltfinal.pdf>

Num.	Community	# Houses	Population estimate (Survey 2011)
1	Cofradía Centro	346	2.172
2	Zepate	65	408
3	Los Plancitos Cofradía	42	265
4	El Carrizal, Cofradía	45	287
5	Majada Seca	68	427
6	Las Oricas	38	238
7	Casa Quemada	75	471
8	El Carpintero	107	671
9	Planes del Duraznal	138	866
10	La puente	39	244
11	La Cantadora	52	326
12	El Matasano	54	339
13	Las Primavera	128	803
14	Limonos	79	496
15	Los Jutes	37	232
16	Las Matas	31	194
17	Lo De Ponce	29	182
18	Corralitos	123	772
19	El Piliguín	236	1.482
20	Las Trojas	65	408
21	Los Ramos	38	238
22	Los Plancitos	47	295
23	Nueva Juncales	32	201
24	El Chimbo	358	2.248
25	Loma Alta Norte	76	477
26	La Unión	52	326
27	El Túnel Santa Lucía	29	182
28	Santa Elena Arriba y Abajo	63	395
29	Zarabanda	245	1.538
30	Montaña Grande o De Los Lagos	72	452
31	Quebrada Honda	56	351
32	Chaguitillos	81	508
33	Las Cañadas (Parte de las Moras)	23	144
34	Molino	32	198
35	Tablón Arriba	83	521
36	La Cimbra	72	452
37	Mira valle	89	558
38	La Escondida	61	383
39	Segmento del Casco Urbano de Valle de Ángeles	32	202
40	La Mina – Las Golondrinas	45	282

41	El Cantón	176	1.105
42	El Portillo	34	213
43	El Liquidámbar	71	445
44	Nueva Rosario	56	351
45	El Once 50 y Reforma	19	120
46	Los Eucaliptos	14	87
47	Barrio Arriba San Juancito	114	715
48	Barrio Carboneras	122	766
49	El Plan San Juancito	321	2.015
50	Plan Grande	38	238
51	La Guadalupe	26	163
52	Guacamayas	116	728
53	El Mulular	37	236
54	El Carbón Centro	93	586
55	El Zapote	23	146
56	San José de Ramos	112	703
57	Pajarillos Centro	87	548
58	La Arenosa	16	102
59	Plan Fresco	31	187
60	El Robledal	26	165
61	El Quebracho	19	121