

HONDURAS

and the Paris Agreement



Sectors

Energy, Industrial processes,
Agriculture and Waste



National Implementing Agency

Secretariat of Energy, Natural Resources, Environment and Mines (MiAmbiente)



Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) submitted

October 1, 2015

Paris Agreement signed

April 22, 2016

Paris Agreement ratified

September 21, 2016

Background

According to its Second National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Honduras is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, due to its exposure to extreme weather events such as hurricanes, floods and drought, and its socioeconomic characteristics. Therefore, mainstreaming climate into national planning is essential. Two of the most pressing challenges to achieving this goal are high turnover of personnel and a lack of technical knowledge on climate change within the government. The Honduras INDC Project focused on strengthening capacities on climate change, and positioning the issue higher in the public agenda.



About the INDC Project

The UNDP Low Emission Capacity Building (LECB) Programme was launched in January 2011 as part of a joint collaboration between the European Union, the Governments of Germany and Australia and UNDP. In the run up to the historic Paris Agreement, the European Commission and others provided financial and technical support specifically to advance the preparation of countries' INDCs. This support, in the context of the larger global LECB Programme called the INDC Project, continued post-Paris and has enabled advances in implementation and country-driven action.



ACTIONS & IMPACTS

Developed and submitted INDC

The INDC Project provided expert technical support to the Directorate of Climate Change and the teams working on Honduras' INDC process. Several workshops were organized with various sectors of the government and the private sector to develop Honduras' INDC and fulfill its commitment to submit it on time to the UNFCCC. The INDC establishes a conditional goal to reduce emissions by 15% with respect to business as usual (BAU) by 2030, as well as unconditional goals to reforest one million hectares of forest and reduce by 39% the consumption of firewood by 2030.

Government officials trained on climate change

Government officials were trained at a technical level, mainly from MiAmbiente, the Inter-institutional Technical Committee for Climate Change and key sectors and institutions related to the climate change agenda in Honduras, including agriculture, forestry, infrastructure, risk management and planning. These trainings focused on understanding the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventory and how it supports the formulation and evaluation of public policies for NDC implementation.

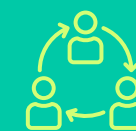
Regional and global knowledge exchange on lessons regarding the INDC process

The INDC Project enabled knowledge exchange with other countries through workshops, webinars and dialogues. During 2016, Honduras participated in a NDC seminar held in Brussels, in addition to the participation of government officials in the Conference of the Parties (COP) that year. Further, several webinars and courses related to NDCs were made accessible to the staff at the Climate Change Directorate.



Increased level of priority given to climate change in government

The INDC process facilitated countryside internalizing the discussion on climate change, elevating it from a technical level to a political level. This escalated the issue among the government's priorities and ultimately initiated the planning process for a national climate agenda. This included the adoption of INDC commitments and alignment of different instruments such as the National Mitigation Plan, the Climate Change Strategy, and the National Adaptation Plan, among others.



Synergies for climate change management

A platform was established to generate synergies between the different sectors and regions, and to support the coordination between MiAmbiente and other ministries to focus funding and comply with climate commitments. This platform allowed for the participation of actors outside the capital and increased the synergy of activities and processes. As a result, individual ministers did not need to look for their own funding or unilaterally propose and execute their own activities; instead, they coordinated with other actors involved.

AUTHOR:

Libelula - Climate Change Management and Communications

LAST UPDATED:

May 2019

SUPPORT MADE POSSIBLE BY:



Supported by:



Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety

based on a decision of the German Bundestag



Australian Government

MiAmbiente+