



STRAIGHT TO THE POINT

- » In its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), Honduras pledged by 2030 a target of achieving one million hectares of reforestation/afforestation by 2030, a 15 percent reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (excluding land use, land use change, and forestry) and 39 percent reduction in firewood usage below a business-as-usual (BAU) scenario, conditional on external financing and technical assistance.
- » Adaptation is the country's main priority. The combination of vulnerability to extreme weather events and economic dependence on the agricultural industry make Honduras extremely prone to the negative effects of climate change.
- » To align its climate and sustainable development agendas, as well as access appropriate financing and support, Honduras has created the Presidential Council for Climate Change (PCCC), designed a Climatic Agenda to guide actions in both mitigation and adaptation to climate change, and developed a master plan called "Agua, Bosque y Suelo (ABS)." NDC Partnership engagement will be facilitated by Germany's Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) and the Environment Ministry (MiAmbiente) of Honduras.
- » Potential for further NDC Partnership engagement lies in the the agricultural sector, particularly in forestation in collaboration with the Department of Climate Change and Forest (ICF) and supporting development of the country's Investment Plan from 2018 onwards. Based on the new inventory that will be available by February 2018, new priority areas and sector strategies shall be defined with continuous support of GIZ's global project, NDC Assist.

BACKGROUND

STEADILY CLIMBING ECONOMY FACES CHALLENGES OF CLIMATE CHANGE

- » High poverty (one of the poorest countries in Central America and with the third-lowest per capita income in the Western Hemisphere)¹;
- » High inequality²;
- » High rates of malnutrition (approximately 25 percent amongst children)³;
- » High rural population (half the population lives in rural areas, with a poverty incidence of 77 percent as compared to 56 percent in urban areas)⁴;
- » Increasing rates of urbanization⁵;
- » Food insecurity (the World Food Programme (WFP) estimates that 60 percent of Hondurans are food insecure)⁶; and
- » Significant economic dependence on the agricultural sector, which contributes approximately 13.5 percent of its GDP (2016);⁷
- » Degradation of its natural resources due to poor management.

¹ <http://povertydata.worldbank.org/poverty/country/HND>
² <http://povertydata.worldbank.org/poverty/country/HND>
³ <http://www.wfp.org/countries/honduras>
⁴ <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/712291475769747425/pdf/PIDC35717.pdf>

⁵ <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/712291475769747425/pdf/PIDC35717.pdf>
⁶ <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/712291475769747425/pdf/PIDC35717.pdf>
⁷ <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NV.AGR.TOTL.ZS?location=HN>



Honduras' enthusiasm for the Paris Agreement and achieving its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) is no surprise given that it is one of the countries most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. The country is particularly vulnerable for several reasons:

Since the 2008-2009 global economic crisis, Honduras has made a steady recovery, expecting 3.5 percent growth in 2017. Significant progress has been made in restoring macroeconomic stability through an International Monetary Fund (IMF)-supported Stand-By Arrangement and Standby Credit Facility, which has reduced fiscal debt and addressed some structural issues in Honduras. This initiative has been ongoing, with an initial request from Honduras for IMF support in 2008. Since then, considerable systematic improvements in the country's international sovereign debt credit ratings.⁸ This presumably means that the country should be more attractive to outside investors.

Despite the improvements that have been achieved, the economy is still facing challenges with high rates of poverty, and concerns exist in the areas of health, education, and security.⁹ Further damage to the agricultural sector via the effects of climate change will drastically impact Honduras' economic trajectory.

As evidenced by the damage from Hurricane Mitch in 1998 that severely crippled the country's banana industry, Honduras is especially vulnerable to extreme weather events, such as hurricanes. Honduras ranked among one of the three highest countries affected most by extreme weather-related loss events (storms, floods, heat waves, etc.) for 1996-2015.¹⁰ The Dry Corridor represents 70 percent of total poverty in the country, and 58 percent of all extreme poverty¹¹, a combination that could amplify the negative effects of climate change and potentially hinder Honduras' climate and sustainable development goals.

In regard to its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Honduras is prioritizing a reduction in extreme poverty, and promoting an educated and healthy citizenry with consolidated social welfare systems.¹² Honduras' development challenges, which include stopping deforestation, transforming the electricity sector, adapting to climate change, and reducing high poverty levels¹³, must be overcome to achieve its SDGs.

COUNTRY AMBITION

PRIORITIZING ACTIONS THAT PRODUCE CO-BENEFITS FOR GROWTH AND CLIMATE

Given its extreme vulnerability to climate change and the corresponding impact on its development efforts, Honduras is particularly committed to achieving its NDC.¹⁴ By 2030, Honduras pledged a target of achieving one million hectares of reforestation/afforestation, and a 15 percent reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (excluding land use, land use change, and forestry) and 39 percent reduction in firewood usage below a business-as-usual (BAU) scenario, conditional on external financing and technical assistance. In addition to financial support, the government of Honduras specifically requests technology transfer and capacity building support.

⁸ <http://www.imf.org/en/Publications/CR/Issues/2016/12/31/Honduras-2016-Article-IV-Consultation-Third-and-Fourth-Reviews-under-the-Stand-By-44423>

⁹ Honduras' NDC 2015 https://www.ctc-n.org/sites/www.ctc-n.org/files/UNFCCC_docs/honduras_NDC_esp.pdf

¹⁰ <https://germanwatch.org/en/12978>

¹¹ <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/712291475769747425/pdf/PIDC35717.pdf>

¹² <http://www.unosd.org/content/documents/1381DAY%201%20Honduras.pdf>

¹³ <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/712291475769747425/pdf/PIDC35717.pdf>

¹⁴ http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/NDC/Published%20Documents/Honduras/1/Honduras%20NDC_esp.pdf



Honduras is prioritizing efforts that promote adaptation and produce co-benefits for the population to transform Honduran society into a culture of sustainable production and consumption that effectively and equitably manages the risks of climate change. As a result, the country's climate change goals encompass both mitigation and adaptation efforts:

- » **Adaptation** // Honduras contributes less than 0.1 percent of total global emissions. Correspondingly, the country is focused on adaptation efforts in its food, agriculture, and marine and coastal ecosystem sectors.

Agriculture – Traditional and organic methods of farming can serve as strong adaptation tools, such as implementing crop rotation systems; using organic fertilizer or decreasing the amounts used; encouraging the use of seeds adapted to local conditions; emphasizing biological control of pests and diseases; combating soil erosion; and developing financial incentives to move toward these practices.

Food – One of the most important areas of concern for Honduras, food security, is intimately tied with agricultural production. Additional approaches include improving production efficiencies and preservation methods to conserve food.

Marine and Coastal Ecosystems – Given its geography, most Hondurans are within 200 kilometers of the coastline, which makes them increasingly vulnerable to extreme weather events. Additionally, some of Honduras' coastal areas and islands are tourist destinations, which contribute to the local economy. Protecting these areas will promote economic development, and keeping these zones free of trash and other waste will support Honduras' goal to manage waste services as outlined in its NDC.¹⁵

- » **Mitigation** // Honduras' priority sectors for mitigation include energy, industrial processes, agriculture, land use, land use change, and forestry (LULUCF), and waste sectors, which are the most emission-intensive sectors for

the country.¹⁶ There are no specific emission reduction goals within most of these sectors.

Energy – Energy use is mostly for electricity generation; Honduras is focused on exploring hydroelectric, solar, and wind options. Regarding energy sources for non-electricity generation purposes, Honduras has also determined to reduce the use of wood in households by 39 percent by 2030 through efficient cooking technologies.

Industrial Processes – Industry (including sugar, coffee, woven and knit apparel, wood products, and cigars) contributes 28.2 percent of GDP 2016.¹⁷

Agriculture – Banana and coffee make up the bulk of the agricultural sector, although they are not as important to the country's economy as they have been historically.¹⁸

Land Use, Land Use Change, and Forestry – LULUCF is not currently included in Honduras' emission reduction target, despite contributing a significant amount of emissions. Honduras hopes to achieve reforestation and afforestation of one million hectares by 2030 and reduce charcoal consumption by 39 percent.¹⁹ The objective is to reduce the use of wood in households by 39 percent by 2030 through efficient cooking technologies.²⁰

Waste – Lost opportunity for proper use and the process of eliminating waste make this sector emission-intensive and expensive for Honduras. Honduras lacks proper waste management systems; infrastructure and logistics for waste management are very sparse in the country. For example, out of 298 municipalities, only approximately 13 have landfills.

¹⁵ http://www.iadb.org/en/news/news-releases/2004-07-01/honduras-receives-first-grant-from-idb-managed-resources-of-the-global-environmental-facility_414.html

¹⁶ Honduras NDC 2015 http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/NDC/Published%20Documents/Honduras/1/Honduras%20NDC_esp.pdf

¹⁷ http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/NDC/Published%20Documents/Honduras/1/Honduras%20NDC_esp.pdf

¹⁸ <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NV.IND.TOTL.ZS?location=HN>

¹⁹ <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NV.AGR.TOTL.ZS?location=HN>

²⁰ http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/NDC/Published%20Documents/Honduras/1/Honduras%20NDC_esp.pdf



Additionally, the government of Honduras views adaptation to climate change as key to protecting human rights, particularly for indigenous and afro-hondureños populations. Furthermore, it is important for Honduras to have an inclusive model of national sustainable development that recognizes the role of women as change agents in developing a low-carbon and resilient society.²¹

STATE OF PLAY

DRIVING ACTION WITHOUT ENOUGH FINANCIAL FUEL

Honduras demonstrated its commitment and enthusiasm for achieving its NDC to adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change by becoming one of the first countries to ratify the Paris Agreement in April 2016.

Taking a holistic government approach, in 2016, the President of Honduras passed Executive Decree No. PCM-035-2017 creating the Presidential Council for Climate Change (PCCC), as the superior authority responsible for the approval of required strategies and public policies to deal with effects of climate change, as well to provide the necessary legal framework for such activities.

The council is presided by the President of Honduras and is composed of:

- » The Secretary for General Coordination
- » The Secretary for Energy, Natural Resources, Ambience and Mines;
- » The Secretary for Agriculture and Livestock;
- » The Secretary for Economic Development;
- » The Secretary of Finance;
- » The Secretary of Foreign Relations and International Cooperation;
- » The Secretary of Education;
- » The Commissioner for Permanent Contingencies (COPECO), and;
- » The Director of the Forest Conservation Institute (ICF);
- » The Presidential Delegate on Climate Change as the executive secretary of the PCCC.

Currently, Honduras is a member of EUROCLIMA+, an initiative by the European Commission supported by GIZ, to assist Latin American countries in the implementation of their commitments on climate change. It is an extension of the European Commission's EUROCLIMA program aimed to identify and develop the necessary elements to implement the Kyoto Protocol. Additionally, Honduras is a member of the High Ambition Coalition, which advocates for the recognition of a below 1.5-degree Celsius goal, a clear pathway for a low-carbon future, and support for developing countries to the tune of USD 100 billion per year, as well as the Climate Vulnerable Forum (CVF), which is a partnership of countries disproportionately affected by change due to their more sensitive socioeconomic and environmental vulnerabilities.²³

The institutional arrangements for climate action in Honduras began being strengthened in 2010. At that time, Honduras developed and presented its National Climate Change Strategy (ENCC), and made official the National Directorate on Climate Change (DNCC) within the Ministry of Energy, Natural Resources, Environment and Mines. These efforts were further enhanced through a Climate Change Law published in 2014 and the creation of the PCCC in 2016. In 2017, Honduras launched its Climatic Agenda, aligned with the

²¹ Honduras NDC 2015, http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/NDC/Published%20Documents/Honduras/1/Honduras%20NDC_esp.pdf

²² https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/news-and-events/euroclima_en

²³ GIZ Factsheet, https://oneuri.sharepoint.com/sites/ndc/Shared%20Documents/In-Country%20Engagements/Country%20Calls%20and%20Mapping%202017/BMZ%20Climate%20Change%20Navigator/Country%20fact%20sheets/CCCN_Country%20Fact%20Sheet_Honduras.pdf



Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 and its national development policies. The Climatic Agenda guides action on climate change mitigation and adaptation through a National Mitigation Plan and a National Adaptation Plan. Both instruments are under construction and will procure the achievement of the NDC commitments.

A master plan, called “Agua, Bosque y Suelo (ABS)” (water, forest, and soil), has been developed and launched by the government in 2017. This plan gives the technical support and guidance in the field to the Hondurans’ Economic and Development Plan to 2020. This document was created with wide participation of government entities, based on priorities defined in Regional Development Plans conducted previously to help conduct government efforts to tackle climate change. The Plans have three pillars: Governance, Capacity Building, and Implementation of Sustainable Practices. The ABS Plan is coordinated by the Presidential Delegate for Climate Change.

CLIMA+ of Honduras will lead the process of engagement with the NDC Partnership by defining the objectives and deliverables of such engagement, with the technical support and inputs of the Ministry of Environment (MiAmbiente+) through its National Directorate on Climate Change to facilitate the process, engaging the relevant national actors in the facilitation process of the NDC Partnership; and taking the actions required to achieve engagement objectives. The PCCC receives technical support from CLIMA+, which is headed by a Presidential Delegate that reports directly to the President.

To align its climate and sustainable development agendas, as well as access appropriate financing and support, Honduras is developing national legislation to codify its climate change ambitions. This includes the National Climate Change Strategy, the National Climate Finance Process, and the Agroforestry Law for Rural Development. Existing policies include the National Climate Change Law, a National Adaptation Plan, cross-cutting plans such as the Investment Plan for Climate Change and Technology Needs Assessments, and the sectoral REDD+ program.

INTERNATIONAL EFFORTS ENABLING PROGRESS

Regional support comes from the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI). One of its projects, 100x100, focused on small actions to influence larger change by completing 100 projects in 100 days. These projects were completed based on an assessment by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) citing the need to build resilience and evacuation routes for extreme weather events in Tegucigalpa.²⁶

Furthermore, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has supported national action on climate change primarily through technical assistance, which targets good practice on agricultural and land use activities. FAO’s focus in the country centers on four priority areas, including disaster risk management and resilience; management of natural resources and adaptation to climate change; food and nutrition security and family farming; and sustainable development of rural business and finance.²⁷

The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) issued Honduras a USD 25 million loan aimed at recovering forests affected by beetles, strengthening forest protections, and enhancing access to financing linked to fighting climate change. The bark beetle *Dendroctonus frontalis*, a bark-stripping pest that devastates vast areas of forest, has caused an estimated USD 284 million in damage to pine trees alone. The loss of forest has a direct effect on low-income families that depend on the forest system, with the potential loss of nearly 120,000 jobs.

²⁴ Honduras NDC 2015, http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/NDC/Published%20Documents/Honduras/1/Honduras%20NDC_esp.pdf

²⁵ https://observatoriotipio.cepal.org/sites/default/files/documents/hn_-_ley_del_cambio_climatico_y_otros_decretos.pdf

²⁶ <https://www.bcie.org/>

²⁷ <http://www.fao.org/countryprofiles/index/en/?iso3=HND>



This effort will improve bark beetle early-warning systems at the Forest Conservation and Development Institute, facilitate natural regeneration of healthier forests, fight forest fires, and avoid change in use of forests. Tree species less susceptible to the bark beetle and to climate change will be planted alongside pine trees. These measures will help forests regenerate more quickly, increase water levels in river basins, and boost production of timber and resin. Through this operation, Honduras will move closer toward achieving the goals set forth in the Paris Agreement.

Understanding the need of rising ambition in global climate action, MiAmbiente, as a National Designated Authority, with UNEP as delivery Partner and GCF as donor, intends to review and update its current NDC in the LULUCF sector and in adaptation. This revision will be done in light of new information that has been generated during 2016 and 2017 (after the INDC submission to the UNFCCC in 2015) such as through SINGEI, Forest Reference Emission Level, Climate Scenarios, REDD+ strategy, and National Adaptation Plan. This updated NDC with concrete and robust policies and measures will provide solid foundations for a more effective implementation of climate action and improvement of planning and decision-making. Moreover, this exercise will also contribute to enhancing monitoring, periodic reporting, and investment plans for the NDC. Moreover, this exercise will also contribute to enhancing monitoring, periodic reporting, and investment plans for the NDC.

Additionally, Honduras is using tools created under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) to credit and incentivize emission-reduction projects, and to help measure, report, and verify results of climate action. The country has more than 30 projects and programs registered under the CDM (hydro, wind, geothermal power) with potential to reduce more than five million to ten million tons of carbon dioxide-equivalent (CO₂e) up to 2020 and 2030, respectively.²⁸

Another tool under the CDM that Honduras is using includes the grid emission factor as a standardized baseline to calculate emissions from the electricity grid. This allows the government and others to report the potential emission reductions from investments in the energy sector. A training in how to use CDM tools to measure emissions took place at a workshop from 27-28 April 2016 with staff members from Empresa Nacional de Energia Electrica (ENEE), the Secretary of Energy, Energy, Natural Resources, Environment and Mines (MiAmbiente+), and CDM project participants. It was co-organized by the IDB, ENEE, Development Bank of Latin America (CAF), and UNFCCC CAF Regional Collaboration Centre, Bogota.

The World Bank has been very active in Honduras, with several completed projects and one currently underway. The most recent project, which began in 2017, is the Honduras Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) Phase 1 Grant, which aims to develop a Strategic Plan for Climate Resilience (SPCR) and the World Bank's investment plan, as well as establish an enabling environment for integrating climate resilience into development planning and implementation. Another active project is the Capacity Development for Sustainable Forest Management through Climate Change Mitigation in Non-Annex I Countries (started in August 2009 and still active), which is focused on land administration and management and biodiversity as it relates to climate change. Previous World Bank projects include La Esperanza Hydro Project, which sought to reduce emissions by accessing emission trading credits through the Community Development Carbon Fund (CDCF). The project, completed in 2015, produced environmental, social, and economic community benefits, including full-time employment opportunities for residents through the duration of the project.³¹

²⁸ <http://newsroom.unfccc.int/climate-action/honduras-reducing-emissions-with-help-of-un-mechanism/>
²⁹ <http://projects.worldbank.org/P157795?lang=en>

³⁰ <http://projects.worldbank.org/P117956/capacity-development-sustainable-forest-management-through-climate-change-mitigation-non-annex-countries?lang=en>
³¹ <http://projects.worldbank.org/P088256/la-esperanza-hydro-project?lang=en>



The government of Honduras is also leading projects to promote both development and climate goals. One example is a hydro-electrical project (known as Patuca III), which aims to provide energy and protect local wildlife and forests. Further, Four Institutional Partners (IDB, FAO, UNDP, and UNEP) are helping the Government in developing several proposals to access GCF resources to support the national climate agenda on dimensions including sustainable forest management, food security, productive landscapes, and water resource management. Furthermore, four Institutional Partners (IDB, FAO, UNDP, and UNEP) are helping the Government in developing several proposals to access GCF resources to support the national climate agenda on dimensions including sustainable forest management, food security, productive landscapes, and water resource management.

NDC PARTNERSHIP ENGAGEMENT

SUPPORT IN ADAPTATION

Presently, Honduras is a member of the NDC Partnership and has welcomed support and engagement. The government of Honduras has several ongoing collaborations with NDC Partnership members. With GIZ as a facilitator³³, Honduras has been working on several projects, such as Adaptation to Climate Change in Forestry (CliFor), Sustainable Management of Natural Resources (PROCAMBIO), and Food Security and Adaptation on Climate Change in Mosquitia. UNDP has supported the development of Honduras' national adaptation plan and—with funding from the European Commission—contributed to the preparation of the country's NDC and post-Paris planning process.

Other ongoing collaborations include eight projects in environment and natural disasters supported by the IDB; and engagement with the World Bank as part of the Scaling-Up Renewable Energy Program in Low-Income Countries (SREP) of the Climate Investment Funds.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR PARTNERSHIP

CAPACITY NEEDED TO TRANSFORM PLANS INTO IMPLEMENTATION

Major gaps include technical capacity and financial support. Significant infrastructure investments will need to be made to ensure resilience to extreme weather events, which could be better addressed through a multi-sector approach by further engaging its Ministry of Finance and the private sector.

Honduras has taken the initial steps to develop a robust Policy, Strategy, and Legal Framework through its cooperation with the European Union via UNDP to develop its NDC and establish national climate change legislation. However, Honduras may benefit from expanding and strengthening its Budget and Investment Framework to move beyond identifying needed resources and support. The country could promote the efficient and effective use of finances and technical assistance as they are provided, if a plan was in place that could quickly be operationalized by preparing a pipeline of investment-ready projects.

Additionally, a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework is absent outside of calculating emissions to measure other indicators, both quantitative and qualitative. In its efforts to integrate the SDGs into its

³² [http://www.enee.hn/pdfs/PROYECTO%20PATUCA%20II%20\(WEB\).pdf](http://www.enee.hn/pdfs/PROYECTO%20PATUCA%20II%20(WEB).pdf)
³³ Facilitators are nominated by the government to work in-country to refine its objectives for support over time and serve as an anchor to assist the NDC Partnership in communicating and

coordinating services at the country level.
³⁴ <http://www.unosd.org/content/documents/1381DAY%201%20Honduras.pdf>
³⁵ <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/honduras/overview>



National Planning System, the government of Honduras created a Presidential Results-Based Management System (PRBMS) to track and monitor goals and indicators. A similar system specifically related to NDC achievement is not present, but could likely be implemented easily given the existing familiarity with this structure.

MEETING ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION GOALS THROUGH AGRICULTURE

Honduras is at an early stage of planning NDC implementation, creating important opportunities for the country to engage with the NDC Partnership in planning and capacity building activities. In consultation with the government of Honduras, specific objectives for NDC Partnership are:

- » Assist the government with preparing and executing a draft of the NDC roadmap was jointly developed during a first NDC workshop in October 2018 and shall be implemented in early 2018;
- » Build the technical capacity of government institutions required to achieve the objective of reforesting one million hectares by 2030;
- » Assist the country with the execution of the ABS program as a mechanism to reach the objectives of the NDC; and
- » Support the country with developing a nationwide program for education on all aspects of climate change by targeting schools and universities.

In addition to the efforts mentioned above, there are additional opportunities to provide support. For example, the Partnership could assist in establishing quantitative targets in Honduras' transport, agriculture, industry, and waste sectors. Measuring these sectors will give more insight into areas for specific mitigation and adaptation actions.

An immediate opportunity is sector-specific engagement and support in agriculture, which could benefit Honduras in achieving both its adaptation and mitigation goals. As the most vulnerable and one of the most emission-intensive sectors, supporting agriculture—also linked to food security and employment—could help Honduras achieve its climate and sustainable development goals. Developing programs to diversify income and food sources could be an easy first step toward improved adaptation³⁶, while providing the technical assistance to implement more sustainable and resilient farming methods could improve agricultural productivity levels in the face of climate change, as well as mitigate emissions.

Additionally, Honduras is develop an Investment Plan, which stems from the need to strengthen financing and institutional capacity, diagnosed in-country as part of an assessment of current capabilities and limitations. A review of public expenditures related to climate change is being conducted to strengthen this aspect of the Investment Plan. This Plan recognizes that Honduras will struggle to cope without external support, given the country's limited resources. The Plan's development includes a review of public expenditures related to climate change. Honduras has made significant progress with help from the IMF to make the country more welcoming to investment in general. Taking advantage of this opportunity to develop an Investment Framework that is integrated into or guides Honduras' own Investment Plan would expand existing finance channels and open up new ones.

SOUTH-SOUTH EXCHANGE: HURRICANE RESPONSE STRATEGIES TO HELP HONDURAS

There are opportunities to facilitate the exchange of lessons learned beyond regional coalitions to connect Honduras with other NDC Partnership member countries, such as in Central Asia, that are particularly vulnerable to extreme weather events. Specifically, Kazakhstan, a middle-income country,

³⁶ NDC 2015.



has benefited from local-level capacity building in disaster preparedness and early warning in response to seismic vulnerabilities.

Infrastructure, including schools, hospitals, and other social facilities in Kazakhstan, are extremely vulnerable to unexpected earthquakes. After identifying the specific vulnerabilities within social infrastructure, Kazakhstan was able to focus adaptation efforts on the areas at greatest risk first. Taking a local approach, Kazakhstan honed in on capacity building in schools by developing specific training materials for students of all ages. This, in addition to generally increasing the awareness of emergency response strategies for decision-makers and the public, was supplemented by physical response trainings in other aspects of society. These programs helped train children and the general public to understand warning signs of an earthquake, how to prepare in advance, and how to respond during and after such an event. These efforts were coordinated by the Ministry of Education, with support from UNDP, the national Red Crescent Society, UNICEF, Asian Disaster Reduction Center, UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, and the Global Environment Facility.³⁷

Reaching across the world to understand the successes and the failures of other countries that are extremely vulnerable to extreme natural events can support Honduras in better understanding the adaptation opportunities available to them.

³⁷ <https://info.undp.org/docs/pdc/Documents/BGD/00060069%20DRF%20TERMINAL%20REPORT.pdf>

NDC Country Outlook

HONDURAS

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The NDC Partnership is guided by its partners and assisted by a Support Unit hosted by the World Resources Institute (WRI). The Partnership is co-chaired by the Governments of Germany and Morocco.

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