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## **Record of the facilitative sharing of views at the fifty-ninth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: Honduras**

**Note by the secretariat**

### **Abbreviations and acronyms**

BUR	biennial update report
CDM	clean development mechanism
CO <sub>2</sub> eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
COP	Conference of the Parties
FSV	facilitative sharing of views
GHG	greenhouse gas
ICA	international consultation and analysis
non-Annex I Party	Party not included in Annex I to the Convention
REDD+	reducing emissions from deforestation; reducing emissions from forest degradation; conservation of forest carbon stocks; sustainable management of forests; and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (decision 1/CP.16, para. 70)
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation

## **I. Background and mandate**

1. COP 16 decided that ICA of BURs from non-Annex I Parties would be conducted under the SBI in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty, with the aim of increasing the transparency of mitigation actions and their effects reported by those Parties.<sup>1</sup>
2. COP 17 adopted the ICA modalities and guidelines<sup>2</sup> and decided that the first round of ICA would be conducted for developing country Parties commencing within six months of the submission of the first round of BURs.<sup>3</sup>
3. According to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the ICA process consists of two steps: technical analysis of non-Annex I Parties' BURs by teams of technical experts,

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<sup>1</sup> Decision 1/CP.16, para. 63.

<sup>2</sup> Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV.

<sup>3</sup> Decision 2/CP.17, para. 58(a).

resulting in a summary report for each Party; and FSV, to which the BURs and summary reports serve as input.<sup>4</sup>

4. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the fifteenth FSV workshop was convened at SBI 59 from 3 to 4 December 2023 in the United Arab Emirates for the following 14 non-Annex I Parties for which there was a BUR and final summary report<sup>5</sup> by 15 September 2023: Albania, Burundi, Colombia, Eritrea, Honduras, Israel, Lebanon, Malawi, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Vanuatu. The workshop was open to all Parties.

5. The workshop, chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair, Gonzalo Guaiquil, comprised three three-hour sessions.

6. As one of the participating Parties, Honduras received three written questions in advance of the FSV workshop<sup>6</sup> from New Zealand and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. This FSV record for Honduras summarizes the proceedings and, together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its first BUR,<sup>7</sup> constitutes the outcome of the first round of ICA for the Party.

## II. Summary of proceedings

7. On 3 December 2023 Honduras made a brief presentation on its first BUR. The Party noted that it had submitted a REDD+ technical annex on a voluntary basis in conjunction with the BUR in accordance with decision 14/CP.19. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.

8. Honduras was represented by Malcolm Bryan Stufkens Salgado from the Ministry of Environment.

9. Honduras presented an overview of its national circumstances and institutional arrangements, national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, mitigation actions and their effects, support needed and received, and preparations at the national level for implementing the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement.

10. Honduras highlighted that its total GHG emissions in 2015 were 3,804.04 and 8,753.15 Gg CO<sub>2</sub> eq (with and without land (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change category 3.B) respectively) and increased between 2005 and 2015 by 130.1 and 89.8 per cent with and without land respectively, owing mainly to the energy sector.

11. Honduras presented its 2021 updated nationally determined contribution target under the Paris Agreement which is to reduce emissions by 16 per cent by 2030 compared with 'business as usual' in the energy, industrial processes and product use, agriculture and waste sectors. Honduras also presented key policies and measures for achieving its target. Most of the Party's mitigation actions are in the agriculture, forestry and other land use, and energy sectors. Prioritized actions include promoting sustainable livestock farming, agroforestry systems, improved cooking stoves and the national reforestation programme, which is aimed at reforesting 24,000 ha in 2023–2024. Honduras stated that 30 CDM projects and three CDM programmes of activities have been approved by its designated national authority under the UNFCCC CDM process. In its BUR, Honduras reported on its participation in the voluntary market-based mechanisms, namely on its three registered projects under the Verified Carbon Standard and five projects under the Gold Standard.

12. Furthermore, Honduras provided information on support needed and received. The Party highlighted its capacity-building needs in relation to uncertainty analysis of activity data and emission factors, and quality assurance/quality control of the national GHG inventory as identified during the technical analysis. The Party indicated that it had received

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<sup>4</sup> Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, para. 3.

<sup>5</sup> The BURs and summary reports for each ICA cycle are available at <https://unfccc.int/BURs> and <https://unfccc.int/ICA-reports> respectively.

<sup>6</sup> As per decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, para. 6.

<sup>7</sup> FCCC/SBI/ICA/2021/TASR.1/HND.

substantial financial support for developing both adaptation and mitigation actions, which amounted to USD 74.5 million and USD 83.9 million in 2014 and 2015 respectively. In addition, Honduras reported that it had received USD 852,000 from the Global Environment Facility, which included an allocation for preparing both its first BUR and its third national communication.

13. Honduras presented information on its current initiatives for enhancing its institutional arrangements for compliance with requirements under the enhanced transparency framework. The Party is developing a national climate change monitoring system, which will serve as a repository for climate change knowledge and information with the aim of strengthening its capacity to implement the Paris Agreement. In addition, Honduras is preparing its second BUR and has already secured funds for preparing its first and second biennial transparency reports and fourth national communication.

14. Following the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending Honduras on its efforts and asked questions seeking further clarification: Belize, China, European Union, Germany, India, Netherlands (Kingdom of the) and New Zealand.

15. Questions on the GHG inventory related to the methodology for estimating emissions from the forestry sector.

16. In response, Honduras explained that it is improving its methodology for estimating emissions from land use, land-use change and forestry and the new methodology will be used in preparing future GHG inventories.

17. Questions on mitigation actions and their effects related to measures to protect forests; sustainable livestock farming; and the environmental and socioeconomic co-benefits of such actions.

18. In response, Honduras explained that it has invested USD 32 million annually in a programme for restoring forests and watersheds called Padre Andrés Tamayo. The Party has developed a national programme for incentivizing sustainable livestock practices, including agropastoral systems and the integration of trees, forage and grazing livestock in a mutually beneficial way. One of the co-benefits of implementing mitigation actions is the creation of green employment opportunities in rural areas.

19. Other questions related to the role of the international experts who support the national team in preparing the BUR; lessons learned from the ongoing preparation of the second BUR; and institutional arrangements for collecting and reporting information related to support received. In response, Honduras explained that it has been implementing institutional structural changes in order to enhance and retain national technical capacity in reporting. The Party's objective is to integrate the technical team responsible for preparing the BUR into its Climate Change National Office in order to move away from its reliance on international experts. Lessons learned include an understanding of the challenges involved in establishing effective institutional arrangements, especially in engaging representatives from various sectors and government institutions. Honduras emphasized the need for a permanent team of technical experts to ensure consistent follow-up and support. The Party highlighted the establishment of its Inter-Institutional Committee on Climate Change based on the 2012 Climate Change Law. Honduras is in the process of updating its national Climate Change Law, which is set to be presented in the first quarter of 2024. This legal update will introduce new inter-institutional arrangements and regulations for reporting information to the UNFCCC.

20. The presentation and subsequent interventions are accessible via the webcast of the workshop.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/event/fifteenth-facilitative-sharing-of-views-fsv-workshop-under-the-international-consultation-and>.

21. In closing the workshop, the SBI Vice-Chair congratulated Honduras for successfully undergoing FSV and completing the first round of the ICA process. He thanked Honduras and all other participating Parties for engaging in the workshop in a facilitative manner. He also thanked the secretariat for its support.

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