

GEF-8 REQUEST FOR Climate Change enabling activity Proposal for Funding Under the GET Processing Type: Expedite



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SECTION 1: ENABLING ACTIVITY SUMMARY

Enabling Activity Title

Development of the First Biennial Transparency Report of Honduras and the Fourth National Communication and Second Biennial Transparency Report as combined report under the UNFCCC (1BTR and 4NC/2BTR)

Country(ies)	GEF Enabling Activity ID	
Honduras	11312	
GEF Agency(ies):	GEF Agency Enabling Activity ID	
UNDP	9518	
Submission Date	Expected Implementation Start	
7/3/2023	11/1/2023	
Project Executing Entity(s):	Executing Partner Type	
Dirección Nacional de Cambio Climático (DNCC) of SERNA	Government	
GEF Focal Area (s)	Expected Duration (In Months)	
Climate Change	40	
Climate Change Type of Report(s)	40 Expected Report Submission to Convention	



A. Funding Elements

Total Enabling Activity Cost		1,233,000.00
CCM-EA	GET	1,233,000.00
GEF-8 Program	Trust Fund	GEF Financing (\$)

Does the enabling activity deviate from typical cost ranges? OYes \odot No If yes, please describe

N/A



B. Enabling Activity Summary

Enabling Activity Objective

To assist Honduras in the preparation and submission of its First Biennial Transparency Report (1BTR) and a combined 4th National Communication Report and Second Biennial Transparency (4NC/2BTR) for the fulfillment of the obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement (PA).

Enabling Activity Summary

Enabling Activity Summary:

This project is prepared in line with the GEF8 Climate Change (CC Set-aside) Focal Area Strategy and Associated Programming/ Pillar II: Foster enabling conditions to mainstream mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies/ Objective 2.2 Support relevant Convention obligations and enabling activities; and following goals and objectives:

Project Development Objective:

"The project will strengthen technical and institutional capacity to assist Honduras mainstream climate change concerns into sectoral and national development priorities."

Project Immediate Objective:

"The project will enable Honduras to prepare and submit its First Biennial Transparency Reports and 4th National Communication in combination with the second BTR and meet its reporting obligations under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, in line with the Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (<u>Decision 18/CMA.1</u>) and the guidance on operationalizing the MPGs as per <u>Decision 5/CMA.3</u>".

The rationale for the decision to combine the National Communication with the Second Biennial Transparency Report instead of the First Biennial Transparency Report is based on several factors. Firstly, the timeline for the development of the 1BTR only allows for a short period of 14 months, which may not be sufficient for adequate preparation. Additionally, Honduras faces significant challenges in meeting the requirements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) due to limited available data and capacities within the country. Thus, a significant effort is required to create and update the systems necessary to provide the required information. Given these constraints, Honduras has chosen to focus its efforts on producing a high-quality 1BTR, rather than dividing its resources to prepare both the NC and BTR simultaneously. Doing so would likely produce two substandard products, whereas a concentration of resources will produce a BTR that meets the ETF requirements. Additionally, the BTR will be subject to review, which further underscores the need for a high-quality report. While Honduras recognizes the existing obligation to report a National Communication every four years, this consideration is not as strong as the other factors already mentioned.

Climate change is an urgent and growing threat to human and natural systems. Since the Paris Agreement was adopted in 2015, governments and non-state actors have mobilized to implement it through stronger and more ambitious climate action. The Article 13 of the Paris Agreement establishes an Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) for action and support designed to build trust and confidence that all countries are contributing their share to the global effort. By tracking and reporting on the progress and implementation challenges of their climate pledges, countries will have the necessary information to strengthen their ambition in the future and identify new



priority areas for action, along with the resources needed to ensure that each NDC cycle builds on the previous one. Importantly, outputs from the reporting and review process under the ETF will be considered at a collective level and provide an important source of information for the Global Stocktake (GST) leading to stronger climate action that will continue as the climate regimes moves towards the goal of zero net emissions by 2050 and climate neutrality thereafter.

The new transparency system under the Paris Agreement builds on and enhances the existing systems under the Convention. National Communications (NC), Biennial Update Reports (BUR) and International Consultation and Analysis (ICA) has formed part of the experience drawn upon and contributed to improvements of capacity constraints and continuous building of capacity and expertise in advance of the ETF. The new reporting guidelines constitute noticeable enhancement for developing country Parties in terms of frequency, scope and depth of reporting. There is widespread recognition that developing country Parties will need support to help them apply the new guidelines.

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) decided that Parties shall submit their first Biennial Transparency Report (1BTR) and national inventory report, if submitted as a stand-alone report, in accordance with the adopted modalities, procedures and guidelines, at the latest by 31 December 2024 and that Least Developed Countries (LDC) and Small Island Development States (SIDS) may submit this information at their discretion. The Modalities, Procedures, and Guidelines (MPGs) were adopted in the Katowice Climate Package through decision 18/CMA[1]¹.1 sets the rules for the implementation of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) under the Paris Agreement. At the Conference of the Parties 26 COP26, the 'Paris Agreement rulebook'/MPGs has been finalized. This set of rules lays out how countries are held accountable for delivering on their climate action promises and self-set targets under their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and enable the operationalization of the enhanced transparency framework. (Decision 5/CMA.3: Guidance for operationalizing the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the enhanced transparency framework referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement).

According to paragraph 11 of Article 7 or the Paris Agreement, the adaptation communication referred to in paragraph 10 of this Article shall be, as appropriate, submitted and updated periodically, as a component of or in conjunction with other communications or documents, including a national adaptation plan, a nationally determined contribution as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 2, and/or a national communication. Honduras intends to submit its first Adaptation Communication as part of its 2023 update Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). Honduras does not intend to submit its Adaptation Communication communication as part of 4NC/BTR2 in 2026.

The preparation of the 1BTR and 4NC/2BTR with the financial assistance of the GEF will serve to further strengthen institutional and technical capacities of Honduras for implementing the Convention, Paris Agreement and reporting thereon to the UNFCCC. The project will provide the platform for furthering the development and implementation of the MRV systems for tracking emissions, mitigation, adaptation, and support within the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the PA.

The project objectives will be achieved through the outcomes and outputs as defined in the Project Results Framework table, which is provided under this same section "Enabling Activity Summary."

Stakeholders' involvement



The preparation process of the previous National Communications and Biennial Update Reports to the Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC, has contributed to the institutional strengthening of the Dirección Nacional de Cambio Climático (DNCC) of the Ministry of Environment (SERNA) as competent lead institution for the application of the Convention as well as of other relevant institutions at national level. This project will additionally improve the sustainability for preparation of future NCs/BTRs/NDCs/NAPs/LTSs and will facilitate the reporting requirements to the UNFCCC. Active participation by all stakeholders in the formulation of mitigation and adaptation policies and measures will be facilitated to ensure ownership and sustainability. In particular, women, young people, Indigenous and Afro-Honduran Peoples will have a full and effective participation as committed in the Honduran NDC.

The designated work platform for the BTR and NC processes will be the Inter-institutional Technical Committee on Climate Change (CTICC). This committee is formalized through the Climate Change Law and is presided over by the National Directorate of Climate Change (DNCC) of the Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA). The CTICC comprises a diverse range of government institutions, organized civil society, private enterprise, and academic organizations. Moreover, within the CTICC framework, subcommittees or specific working groups may be formed, as necessary, to provide targeted support for the country report construction processes.

This project proposal has been developed in consultation with relevant experts and government staff who participated in the previous NC/BUR exercises. Their views and needs were integrated into the design of this new enabling activity project.

Gender responsive, intergenerational, and culturally appropriate stakeholder involvement and consultation processes are critical to the success of the project. An effective engagement of key stakeholders is envisaged during implementation, monitoring and evaluation to enhance ownership of the NC and BTR processes and make these reports more responsive to national needs. The project proposal intends to strengthen stakeholder's participation to collectively participate in addressing climate change issues and challenges in adaptation and mitigation. The stakeholders of the project are expected to come from a wide range of backgrounds, including line ministries and agencies, local communities, local authorities and NGOs, mass-media, research institutions, private sector and international organizations, with particular emphasis on related sectors. The involvement and consultation of stakeholders will be based on a human rights and gender equality approach that guarantees that women, young people, Indigenous and Afro descendant Peoples participate fully and effectively. The objective is to forge strong partnerships with all stakeholders, including with civil society, Indigenous and Afro descendant Peoples, communities and the private sector.

It is understood that the most effective way to address climate change, is to allow a real co-management of the issue, where all key stakeholders are involved, in particular in relation to the design and implementation of the mitigation and adaptation actions, in the framework of pursuing the wider objectives of sustainable development.

The integration of the different sectors strengthens the institutional and technical capacity of the different stakeholders and institutions, not limited to the reduced group of experts and decision makers from the governmental institution where lies the responsibility for the fulfillment of the national obligations to the Convention. Efforts will be made to take into consideration the needs of excluded and marginalized groups which are more affected by climate change and have less resources to adapt. In particular, gender equality and women's empowerment would be promoted throughout the project's activities and stakeholder engagement will be conducted in an inclusive and gender responsive manner. Additionally, stakeholder engagement will be develop



based on culturally appropriate consultations and dialogue with Indigenous Peoples and Afro-descendent groups conducted by specialized experts.

In order to facilitate the participation and enhance the transparency and access to information, the project team will use various tools, including design thinking, behavioral science, and foresight, thus creating a collaborative space where different stakeholders will join forces to design policies and actions that will contribute to mitigation of GHG emission and will enhance the resilience and adaptive capacities to climate change on national and local levels.

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The table below presents the main stakeholders at the national level who will be involved in the project. The table also provides an overview of their potential roles in the project and means of engagement:

Name of institution	Role in the project	Means of Engagement
Governmental Institu	utions	
Secretaria de Energía, Recursos Naturales y Ambiente (SERNA)	Executing entity and overall coordination.	UNFCCC focal point
Secretaría de Energía (SEN)	Energy sector leading institution	Interinstitutional meetings, MRV platform and workshops
Secretaría de Agricultura y Ganadería (SAG)	Agriculture sector leading institution	Interinstitutional meetings, MRV platform and workshops
Instituto Nacional de Conservación y Desarrollo Forestal, Áreas Protegidas y Vida Silvestre (ICF)	LULUCF sector leading institution	Interinstitutional meetings, MRV platform and workshops
Unidad Técnica de Ozono de Honduras (UTOH - SERNA)	F-gases emissions and measures leading institution	Interinstitutional meetings, MRV platform and workshops
Dirección de Gestión Ambiental (DGA – SERNA) and Centro de Estudios y Control de Contaminantes (CESCCO - SERNA)	Solid residues national institution.	Interinstitutional meetings, MRV platform and workshops
Secretaría de Infraestructura y Transporte (SIT)	Infraestructure and transport leading institutions	Interinstitutional meetings, MRV platform and workshops
Dirección de Biodiversidad (DIBIO - SERNA)	Biodiversity leading institution.	Interinstitutional meetings, MRV platform and workshops
Dirección General de Recursos Hídricos (DGRH - SERNA)	Hidrological leading institution.	Interinstitutional meetings, MRV



		platform and workshops
Secretaría de Finanzas (SEFIN) and Banco Central de Honduras (BCH)	 Lead instituions for public budget climate financing. Data providers Support cost-benefit analysis of proposed measures Prioritize the climate actions as per their financial requirements 	Interinstitutional meetings, MRV platform and workshops
Servicio Autónomo Nacional de Acueductos y Alcantarillados (SANAA), Regulador de Agua Potable y Saneamiento (ERSAP) , Comisión Nacional de Agua y Saneamiento (CONASA)	Wastewater activity data provider	Interinstitutional meetings, MRV platform and workshops
Secretaría de Salud (SESAL)	AD and other information on Health Sector	Interinstitutional meetings, MRV platform and workshops
Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE) and its Comité de Estadísticas de Cambio Climático y Medio Ambiente	Activity data provider	Interinstitutional meetings, MRV platform and workshops
Secretaria de Desarrollo e Inclusión Social (SEDESOL) and Secretaría de Asuntos de la Mujer (SEMUJER)	Gender and vulnerable groups leading institutions.	Interinstitutional meetings, MRV platform and workshops
Dirección de Ciencias y Tecnología Agropecuaria (DICTA - SAG)	Activity data provider and Agriculture sector expertise institution.	Interinstitutional meetings, MRV platform and workshops
Instituto Hondureño de Geología y Minas (INHGEOMIN)	Activity data provider.	Interinstitutional meetings, MRV platform and workshops
Centro de Estudios Atmosféricos, Oceanográficos y Sismológicos (CENAOS - COPECO)	Activity data provider on climate data.	Interinstitutional meetings, MRV platform and workshops
Local authorities:	Municipal level activity data, measures and climate vulnerability	Interinstitutional meetings, MRV platform and
Asociación de Municipios de Honduras (AMHON)Alcaldía Municipal del Distrito Central (AMDC)	projects.	workshops
Academia		-
Escuela Agrícola Panamericana El Zamorano (EAP Zamorano), Universidad Nacional Agraria (UNA), Universidad Nacional de Ciencias Forestales (ESUNACIFOR), Universidad Tecnológica Centroamericana (UNITEC-CEUTEC), Universidad Católica de Honduras (UNICAH), Universidad Tecnológica de Honduras (UTH), Universidad Politécnica de Ingeniería (UPI)	Advisory role in methodological information.	Workshops and bilateral meetings.
Research centers: Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza (CATIE), Instituto Nacional Agrario (INA), Instituto	Advisory role in methodological information.	Workshops and bilateral meetings.



Hondureño de Ciencias de la Tierra (IHCIT-UNAH), EAP ZAMORANO UNITEC…		
Private sector		
Private companies: Cementos del Norte, S.A. (CENOSA), Cementos Argos, Incal S.A	Activity data and mitigation actions providers.	Workshops and bilateral meetings.
Chambers of commerce and associations: Fundación Hondureña de Responsabilidad Social Empresarial (FUNDAHRSE), Consejo Hondureño de la Empresa Privada (COHEP), Instituto Hondureño Del Café (IHCAFE), Federación Nacional de Agricultores y Ganaderos de Honduras (FENAGH)	Activity data and mitigation actions providers.	Workshops and bilateral meetings.
NGOs, CSOs		
Alianza Hondureña frente al Cambio Climático (AHCC)	Information about vulnerability, adaptation, mitigation.	Workshops, bilateral meetings, surveys, and focused meetings.
Indigenous and Afro-Honduran Peoples organizations	Information about vulnerability, adaptation, mitigation.	Workshops, surveys, and focused meetings.
Youth organizations	Information about vulnerability, adaptation, mitigation.	Workshops, surveys, and focused meetings.
Women organizations	Information about vulnerability, adaptation, mitigation.	Workshops, surveys, and focused meetings.

A preliminary Stakeholder engagement plan envisage the following meetings:

- Inception workshop to discuss conceptual framework and design for each report/area of work; and to highlight any
 prevailing challenges to data acquisition and sharing, monitoring assessment and reporting
- Stakeholder consultations workshops to engage stakeholders and ensure their continuous involvement in the reporting process.
- Capacity building workshops on the thematic areas of the ETF, BTRs and NCs.
- Individual meetings of thematic working groups with sector representatives
- Group discussions to solicit ideas, create synergies and opportunities for networking, knowledge sharing and joint actions
- Validation workshops to discuss results and validate accuracy of the analyses and assure quality of the results.
- Final dissemination workshop to discuss findings, raise awareness and reinforce collaboration and networking

The stakeholder engagement plan will be consolidated and implemented based on the gender commitments included in the NDC and in conjunction with the Gender Action Plan, included in the ProDoc, thus ensuring that gender equality considerations are firmly integrated throughout project interactions with stakeholders.

Covid-19 considerations:

Stakeholder engagement plan will include measures to manage risks that the Covid-19 pandemic and the possible reinstatement of containment measures may pose on the mobility and engagement of both project staff and stakeholders. Project will employ videoconferencing equipment/tools for virtual meetings and workshops, revise



workplan, apply social distancing and provide personal protective equipment (PPE) to prevent exposure among project staff, stakeholders and participants as and when necessary. Budget will be included for IT support and PPE accordingly.

Upfront to the commencement of the project, a risk assessment of the potential impact of the COVID-19 pandemic will be performed and measures to mitigate its effect on the project will be identified and implemented. The impact of the Covid-19 on the project progress will be closely monitored and the adaptive management will be used to minimize, and address impacts it may have on the availability of technical expertise, capacity and changes in timelines. Project will focus on strengthening capacity and experience for remote work and online interactions as well as limited remote data and information access.

The national process of the preparation of the BTRs and NCs can assist COVID-19 efforts to the build back better and greener plans. Like many countries, one of the challenges that Honduras must face after the COVID-19 pandemic is the strengthening of its public management and the reactivation of the economy and the new normality; thus, this transition can be directed towards a new model of national development that is sustainable, inclusive, low in emissions and resilient to climate change.

Gender dimension

National reporting processes can be a meaningful entry point for training, awareness-raising and capacity-building efforts to ensure the implementation of gender transformative climate action that addresses inequalities and ensures women's equal engagement in and benefit from climate change measures. Preparation of reports can also influence other, ongoing climate change planning and policymaking processes.

With the support of UNDP, Honduras developed a national gender and climate change analysis. This analysis includes a review of the integration of gender in sectoral climate policies and strategies and planning instruments in Honduras by 2020 and a situational analysis^[1] of the national context at the national level in terms of gender and climate change. Based on this gender and climate change analysis and consultations carried out with women's and youth groups, the country in its Updated NDC included a Social Inclusion Component which includes gender principles and cross-cutting issues that must be considered when prioritizing and implementing climate measures related to the implementation of the NDC. The NDC recognizes the principles of inclusion, respect for human rights, social equity and intergenerational equity, and free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), recognizing the intrinsic value of all social groups, particularly women, Indigenous and Afro Honduran Peoples (IAHP) and youth. The NDC recognizes gender equality and women's empowerment as essential issues to be included and promoted in the strategic and operational planning and implementation of the NDC and climate actions, guaranteeing the enabling conditions and in line with the country's gender commitments and recognizes the importance of promoting gender responsive, inclusive and culturally appropriate implementation of the NDC and its measures.

Regarding the climate transparency framework, the NDC includes the following social contributions (goals): a) identify and integrate into the MRV structure of the transparency framework gender indicators that allow analyzing the differentiated impacts of climate change, vulnerabilities and the differences contributions of women, IPAH and young people to reducing emissions and increasing climate adaptation and resilience; b) establishing a disaggregated climate information registry that collects and analyzes data disaggregated by gender, youth, and PIAH, and documents the differentiated roles relevant to mitigation and adaptation actions; and c) develop and



implement a gender and climate change strategy to guarantee gender-responsive implementation of the NDC that includes lines of action that promote access for women, PIAHs, and young people to new technologies, green jobs and market and financial opportunities. To ensure the implementation of these commitments the country developed, with the support of UNDP, a Gender and NDC Implementation Roadmap that identified specific activities to implement these social contributions.

Climate policies and instruments in Honduras show a positive evolution by including gender equality as a principle and highlighting sectoral gender considerations. National communications also show a positive evolution in relation to the reporting of relevant gender considerations. The first National Communication only disaggregated data and did not mention sectoral gender considerations. The second National Communication advanced by recognizing the impact of gender inequalities on vulnerability to climate change. The third National Communication had a more comprehensive approach by highlighting the gender considerations included in the Adaptation Plan and REDD+ and mentioning concrete actions to promote gender equality. Previous NC/BUR projects addressed Gender considerations[2]² into national reporting process in the following ways:

- First National Communication (1NC) included gender disaggregated social and demographic data. It included data related to fertility rate and causes why it might be decreasing, as well as data of the percentage of women and men that compose the Economically Active Population. The 1NC also highlighted that the Project FAO/Netherlands on Support for the Development of Cooperatives and Other Associative Forms of Forestry and Agroforestry Production (ADECAF) paid special attention to gender issues.
- The Second National Communication (2NC) included data disaggregated by demographic and social sex, data disaggregated by sex of several capacity building processes, and recognized that the socioeconomic and environmental vulnerability of the country is linked to socioeconomic, ethnic and gender inequalities. The 2NC highlighted the Mocal-Tomalá hydroelectric project which included women in the development of regional development plans.
- The Third National Communication (3NC) included gender considerations in more comprehensive manner as it included demographic and social sex disaggregated data, recognized the gender considerations included in the National REDD+ Strategy and in the National Adaptation Plan and its objectives and strategic guidelines, acknowledged the gender considerations included in the NDC and mentioned actions related to the non-formal educational component that promote gender equality and to capacity building linked to climate action that promote gender equality. The 3NC also recognized the vulnerability of women since they have diminished capacities and opportunities to adapt to the effects of climate change. The NC highlighted several gender-responsive initiatives such as CliFor Project, Territorio Sostenible Adaptado al Clima (TeSAC) and Mesas Agroclimáticas Participativas (MAP).

This project will apply the "GENDER RESPONSIVE NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS TOOLKIT[3]³" developed by the Global Support Program (GSP) through UNDP and in collaboration with UNEP and GEF and its updated version upon its availability.

In line with the GEF SEC's policy on gender equality^{[4]4} and <u>Guidance to advance gender equality in GEF projects</u> and programs^{[5]5}, project will prepare and finalize <u>Gender analysis and Gender action plan^{[6]6}</u> during its inception phase^{[7]7}.



Gender analysis will build up the existing National Gender and Climate Change Analysis and include more detailed information based on the five priority areas of UNFCCC Gender Action:

- Capacity building, knowledge sharing and communications
- Gender balance, participation and women's leadership
- Coherence
- Gender responsive implementation and means of implementation
- Monitoring and reporting.

The project Gender Action Plan will be based on the activities identified in the Gender and NDC Implementation Roadmap and envisages contributing to the implementation of the social contributions included in the NDC through the following activities:

- Update on the national gender analysis and climate change carried out to develop the report for the NDC;
- Compile case studies on successful gender responsive sectoral climate initiatives;
- Design a methodology to collect information in a participatory, transparent and inclusive manner and allows obtaining data or information that reflects the gender diversity of the country;
- Carry out sectoral consultations to identify relevant gender considerations related to adaptation and mitigation; and complement the measures included in the NDC that involve women and civil society organizations;
- Systematize gender and environment data and indicators and elaborate a Gender and Climate Change Data Registry;
- Identify existing gender gaps and strengths in relation to environmental information systems and national information systems on gender inequalities to generate information crosses between public programs related to the environment, climate change and the availability of official statistics;
- Establish a working group led by Secretaría de Asuntos de la Mujer (SEMUJER) to identify gender indicators that can be integrated into existing environmental information systems and define what other information needs to be collected;
- Promote the collection and generation of data disaggregated by sex in the various institutions (institutional commitments to provide them, etc.) and articulate sectoral information systems;
- Strengthen capacities of institutions that are generating national climate data on gender indicators and on how to establish a record of disaggregated climate information.; and
- Create a microsite as part of the CBIT on data production, good practices and gender methodologies, which can be continuously updated.

Based on the existing information, an initial stocktaking and gender analysis across all areas – and inclusion of stakeholders who understand gender issues in relation to their sectors – will be conducted to assess and understand where deeper analysis and action is required. The areas where data and information on gender and climate change is not available will be identified with priorities and steps to fill gaps.

The update of the national circumstances under each component will disaggregate relevant data by sexed with the objective to better understand how the social and economic differences between men and women affects the capability of dealing with mitigating and adapting to climate change. Seeing that in the country's NDC women are being acknowledged as agents of change who make important contributions to climate change adaptation and mitigation, a gender perspective will be incorporated in the climate change impacts and adaptation and NDC progress assessment and preparation of mitigation actions.

For all analysis included in the project, **gender-disaggregated data**^{[9]9} from national statistical agency and international approved sources for the following topics: education level, employment by economy sectors and



other sectors identified as GHG emitters, gender pay gap (general and by sectors), leadership, economic empowerment, and health among others will be included to summarize status of women and men nationally and by sector.

The Project will provide capacity-building in relation to NC/BTR purpose and content, gender issues in environment and their role in the NC/BTR processes if necessary.

The project will encourage the active participation of women and men in decision-making processes. Gender balance will be considered in project management structures and capacity building actions (trainings, workshops

[2] National Gender and Climate Change Analysis developed by UNDP includes a detailed normative analysis of gender considerations included in environmental and climate policies, strategies and national communications.

[3] https://www.un-

gsp.org/sites/default/files/documentos/undp_gender_responsive_national_communications_toolkit_0.pdf

- [4] http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.53.04_Gender_Policy.pdf
- [5] http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.54.Inf .05_Guidance_Gender_0.pdf

[6]

Guide to Conducting a Participatory Gender Analysis and Developing a Gender Action Plan for projects supported by UNDP with GEF financi ng:

https://intranet.undp.org/unit/bpps/sdev/gef/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/unit/bpps/sdev/gef/Gender%20Library/UNDP%20GEF% 20Guidance.%20How%20to%20conduct%20gender%20analysis%20and%20gender%20action%20plan.pdf&action=default

The GEF Enabling Activities and policy/strategy work 33. Enabling Activity projects provide financing for the preparation of a plan, strategy, or national program to fulfill the commitments under the Conventions that the GEF serves, including national communication or reports to the Conventions. Similarly, many GEF-financed medium- and full-size projects include activities that focus on developing and preparing national policies or strategies and, as such, do not work directly with beneficiaries on the ground. These plans and strategies provide an essential opportunity to recognize, build capacity, and to develop actions to advance GEWE. Some possible actions to include in these national documents include the following:

request that gender experts review draft plans and strategies;

ensure that any background and stocktaking exercises associated with development of the plans and strategies adequately account for the different roles for women and men;

- ensure that women are effectively engaged as members of stakeholder groups consulted during development of the strategies and plans;

- consider including gender-disaggregated data collection and/or gender-specific indicators; and

- consider how national gender policies can be incorporated into sectoral strategies and action plans.

8] Gender considerations and collection of gender sensitive data under this project is expected to be based on gender binary data, i.e., men/women.

[9] Gender considerations and collection of gender sensitive data under this project is expected to be based on gender binary data, i.e., men/women.

^[1] Situation analysis includes that includes national data and a gap and strengthens gender analysis.



[1] The Conference of the Parties, the supreme body of the Convention, shall serve as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement. All States that are Parties to the Paris Agreement are represented at the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA), while States that are not Parties participate as observers. The CMA oversees the implementation of the Paris Agreement and takes decisions to promote its effective implementation (source: UNFCCC).

ENABLING ACTIVITY COMPONENTS

Component 1. Development of the First Biennial Transparency Report (1BTR) of Honduras

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 658,850.00

Outcome:

Outcome 1.1 Honduras 1BTR developed as a stand-alone report

Output:

1.1.1 New national inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases (1990-2022) for all sectors in line with Paris Agreement requirements

1.1.2 Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC up to 2022 provided, including estimates of emissions avoided

1.1.3 Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation up to 2022 provided

1.1.4 Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received up to 2022 provided

1.1.5 Information on flexibility, areas of improvement and other relevant information, including gender described

Component 2. Development of the Fourth National Communication and Second Biennial Transparency Report (4NC/2BTR) of Honduras

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 420,250.00

Outcome:

Outcome 2.1 Honduras 4NC/2BTR developed as combined report

Output:

2.1.1 Updated national inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases (1990-2024) for all sectors in line with Paris Agreement requirements.

2.1.2 Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC up to 2024 provided, including estimates of emissions avoided

2.1.3 Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation up to 2024 provided

2.1.4 Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received up to 2024 provided



2.1.5 Information on research, systemic observation, education, training, public awareness, and gender provided, in accordance with applicable guidelines in 17/CP.8 and 6/CP.25.

2.1.6 Information on flexibility, areas of improvement and other relevant information, including gender

Component 3. Compilation and submission of the reports

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 38,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 3.1 Honduras 1BTR compiled, adopted by the Government, and submitted to UNFCCC

Outcome 3.2 Honduras 4NC/2BTR compiled, adopted by the Government and submitted to UNFCCC

Output:

3.1.1 1BTR compiled, adopted in transparent and participatory process, and submitted to UNFCCC by December 2024

3.2.1 4NC/2BTR compiled, adopted in transparent and participatory process, and submitted to UNFCCC by December 2026

M&E

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 3,900.00

Outcome:

Outcome 4.1 Project regularly monitored, inception workshop organized, lessons learned compiled and disseminated

Output:

4.1.1. Inception workshop organized, and Inception Report compiled.

4.1.2. Project annual financial and progress reports and Annual Status Surveys prepared.

4.1.3. End of Project report including lessons learnt compiled.

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$)
Component 1. Development of the First Biennial Transparency Report (1BTR) of Honduras	658,850.00
Component 2. Development of the Fourth National Communication and Second Biennial Transparency Report (4NC/2BTR) of Honduras	420,250.00
Component 3. Compilation and submission of the reports	38,000.00



M&E	3,900.00
Subtotal	1,121,000.00
Project Management Cost	112,000.00
Total Enabling Activity Cost	1,233,000.00

Please provide justification

N/A



SECTION 2: ENABLING ACTIVITY SUPPORTING INFORMATION

C. Eligibility Criteria

Please provide eligibility information for this enabling activity.

Honduras ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1995, Kyoto Protocol in 2000 and the Paris Agreement in 2016. As Party to the Convention, Honduras has the obligation to implement decisions of the Conference of the Parties (COP) regarding the implemention of policies and measures to adapt to, and mitigate climate change, thereby contributing to the attainment of the objective of the Convention.

So far, Honduras has prepared and submitted 3 <u>National Communications</u> (NCs): the Initial National Communication (NC1) in 2000; the Second National Communication (NC2) in 2012; and the Third National Communication (3NC) in 2020 as mandated by articles 4 and 12 of the Convention.

Honduras has also prepared and submitted 1 <u>Biennial Update Reports</u> (BURs): First Biennial Update Report (BUR1), with a stand alone <u>NIR (National Inventory Report)</u> in 2020.

The preparation process of NC and BUR reports has lead to the following achievements:

The *First National Communication on Climate Change* (1NC), submitted in 2000, was the first comprenhensive approach to climate change, including information on national circumstances, the first GHG inventory (only covering year 1995), some mitigation actions, an assessment of Honduras' vulnerability, as well as a national adaptation plan.

The **Second National Communication** (2NC), submitted in 2012, deepened in the work done in the 1NC both for mititation and adaptation, including information on the second GHG inventory, covering year 2000; and a more deatiled informacion on mitigation actions, including CDM projects and an analysis of gaps and constraints. It was developed using a more participatory approach.

The *Third National Communication* (3NC), submitted in 2020, shows the advances in climate change planification in the country including a National Strategy of Climate Change, an National Adaptation Plan, and an ambitious Plan for Water, Forest and Soil. Therefore, it includes better quality information on mitigation and adaptation, including a set of mitigation actions supported by implementation roadmaps.

The **first Biennial Update Reports** (BUR1), submitted in 2020, was developed in conjuntion with the 3NC, so it shares its achivements. In addition, the BUR1 included a stand-alone NIR informing about the national GHG inventory, covering 2005-2015.

In general, the previous processes have strengthened the institutional, technical and analytical capacities of Honduras; assisted in developing policy frameworks for managing institutional cooperation among key stakeholders; improved the public's access to climate change information and supported development of climate change strategies such as the National Strategy of Climate Change, the National Adaptation Plan, as well as the integration of climate change into National Development Plans, such as the Country Vision or the NDC.

In addition, cross-cutting issues were addressed such as synergies between the UNFCCC, the UN Conventions to Combat Desertification and on Biological Diversity. In addition, during the last years, Honduras has developed a national REDD+ project, including the development of an Forest Emission Reference Level (FREL), the submissions of REDD+ results and the creation of a saveguards document to protect women, indigenous people and afro-descendents. REDD+ has enabled these latter to organize themselves by the establishment of the Indigenous and Afro Honduran Committee on Climate Change (MIACC, by its initials in Spanish). Through the MIACC they will not only be capable of participating in REDD+ issues but also in other climate change related issues. Even though the MIACC has been established and has worked in the context of REDD+ with the Government, there are still some issues that need to be addressed one of which the way to guarantee the involvement of other Indigenous Peoples that are not within the MIACC, but that need to be considered in the adaptation and mitigation measures identification processes.



Honduras submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) in October 2015 to conform with decisions 1/CP.19 and 1/CP.20 of the COP. Honduras submitted its updated NDC in May 2021 with the aim to reduce its emissions by 16% in 2030 with respect to the BaU scenario for all sectors but LULUCF. It also include 2 specific mitigation goals for forest regarding forest restauration (1.3 Mha of forest in process of restauration in 2030) and decrease in the consumption of fuel wood (39% reduction), as well as several compromises for adaptation, financing and social inclusion.

Honduras has over the past years implemented various projects, programmes and policies to adapt to, and mitigate climate change:

Policy and Legislative Framework for Climate Change

On September 21, 2016, the Honduran Legislative Assembly ratified the Paris Agreement, formally turning the NDC into a country commitment to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, through the adoption of measures to limit the increase in the planet's temperature to two degrees Celsius and increase their own resilience.

Project Name	Baseline Information
National Climate Change Strategy (2010)	Overall objective: It is aligned with the Country Vision and "Plan Nación" and aims to promote development resilient to climate change. The National Climate Change Strategy (NCCS) has 15 objectives for adaptation and two objectives for climate change mitigation. The implementation of the NCCS is operationalized through the national adaptation and mitigation plans framed in the Climate Agenda. The 1BTR and 4NC/2BTR will support the objectives of the NCCS as well as
	provide up-to-date information on climate change to allow a future update of the NCCS.
National Adaptation Plan (2018)	Overall objective: National Adaptation Plan (NAP) mission is to achieve a nation with capabilities, conditions, and technologies to be resilient, productive and inclusive, generating decent jobs, taking advantage of the benefits and services of its natural resources in a sustainable manner and reducing its vulnerability to climate change with an approach focused on the well-being of people, communities and ecosystems.
	The 1BTR and 4NC/2BTR will enhance implementation of the objectives updating the information and promoting synergies with mitigation.
New Climate Change Law (in development)	Overall objective: The objective of this on-going project, supported by CBIT, is to strengthen the legal framework, with the aim to achieve a regulatory framework that is in line with the commitments made by Honduras before the UNFCCC. It is important to note that the current climate change law in Honduras dates back to 2014, a year prior to the adoption of the Paris Agreement by the Parties to the UNFCCC.
	The 1BTR and 4NC/2BTR will support the implementation of the regulation.



Long-Term Climate Strategy (in development)	Overall objective: Honduras is developing its LTS ("Estrategia Nacional de Descarbonización y Resiliencia Climática"), which establishes a roadmap for the actions, strategies, and transformations that the country will implement to achieve its climate objectives. The strategy focuses on both decarbonizing its economy and increasing the country's resilience to climate change.
	The 1BTR and 4NC/2BTR will provide inviable inputs for the understanding of the current situation and the future scenarios to support the development of a robust LTS.

Baseline projects, programs, and initiatives

Project Name	Baseline Information
National Integrated Climate Change Monitoring System of Honduras (CBIT)	Overall objective: Design, establishment and implementation of a System for Climate Transparency in Honduras, which serves to monitor national progress on climate change, through a participatory and inclusive process that allows defining a series of appropriate actions and guidelines, aimed at fulfilling the country's commitments, both of the national and international climate agenda. The 1BTR and 4NC/2BTR will support the implementation of the monitoring system and use its tools and results as part of the process.
Climate Change Adaptation Programme in the Forest Sector (CLIFOR)	Overall objective: The program promotes the extension of community forestry with a climate change adaptation approach to reduce the vulnerability of communities to its effects. At the same time, synergy is sought with the country's efforts against illegal logging and climate change mitigation. The 1BTR and 4NC/2BTR will enhance monitoring of this project as part of the NDC implementation.
Resilient Recovery Rapid Readiness Support	Overall objective: Development of a National Resilient Recovery Strategy and an investment plan for the implementation of the Strategy, including the identification of the portfolio of prioritized projects. The 1BTR and 4NC/2BTR will enhance monitoring of this project as well as Support the Implementation of the actions in the framework of climate change
Ecosystem-Based Adaptation in Tegucigalpa's Central Forest Corridor (Proyecto AdaptarC+)	action. Overall objective: The main objective of the project is to increase the climate resilience of the most vulnerable communities in the Central Forest Corridor and the adaptive capacity of their municipalities with an emphasis on securing livelihoods and the continuous provision of ecosystem goods and services for Tegucigalpa and surroundings. The 1BTR and 4NC/2BTR will enhance monitoring of this project as part of the
	The 1BTR and 4NC/2BTR will enhance monitoring of this project as NDC implementation.

This project will build on findings and recommendations from previous NC and BUR work as well as recommendations resulting from the ICA (International Consultation and Analysis) process for BUR[1]¹⁰.



The findings include:

- Late submission of the BUR compared with the requirements (submitted in 2020 and required in 2014).
- Lack of MRV arrangements, as well as funding for stablishing and sustain it.
- GHG inventory is only partially in accordance with the reporting requirements (e.g., latest reported inventory year is more than four years prior to the date of submission, Information on AD and their sources was not reported, Information on the uncertainty assessment (level and trend) of its national GHG inventory was not reported, etc.).
- Information on mitigation actions not complete, including lack of objectives and information on methodologies and assumptions.

The capacity-building needs identified in the latest ICA cycle (BUR1), and which specifically this project will aim to address, are:

- a) Designing and implementing the planned national GHG inventory system;
- b) Enhancing understanding of methodologies for estimating emissions and removals;
- c) Improving data collection, including stakeholder coordination in data collection;
- d) Enhancing understanding of the provisions in the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs in order to improve reporting on the GHG inventory, such as by improving capacity to:
 - i. Report on AD used, particularly for the energy, IPPU and AFOLU sectors;
 - ii. Report a consistent time series;
 - iii. Report on EFs and other parameters used for estimation, particularly for the AFOLU and waste sectors;
 - iv. Report on QA/QC measures and improvement plans;
 - v. Undertake and report an uncertainty analysis;
- e) Enhancing the technical capacity of institutions involved in sector-level mitigation action to carry out informed policymaking and play a leading role in proposing and designing mitigation initiatives, including the technical capacity to:
- f) Conduct assessments of mitigation policies and actions;
- g) Monitor and report on actions, in line with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs;
- h) Increasing the capacity to coordinate mitigation actions by establishing the necessary institutional arrangements, including assigning clear roles and responsibilities; to compile and report information in a centralized information system on a continuous basis; and to establish procedures to be followed by stakeholders for reporting key information to the coordinating entity and monitoring implementation of the mitigation actions under their responsibility; and
- i) Enhancing the capacity to obtain funding and enhancing the expertise of sector-level institutions such that the BUR may be prepared on a continuous basis and in a timely manner.



In addition to those identified during the technical analysis, Honduras reported several capacity-building needs in its BUR (tables 5-1–5-3), covering the following areas: (a) Updating the NDC and tracking progress towards targets therein; (b) Assessing, implementing, and monitoring technologies for the agriculture, waste, IPPU and energy sectors; (c) Implementing NAMAs; and (d) MRV.

Regarding the previous capacity-building needs, Honduras is conducting some projects to address them. This project will work based on the inputs and developments provided by such projects. The main areas of improvement and projects are:

• MRV and data collection: Integrated Monitoring System for Climate Change (starting), data collection MRV systems for Agriculture and Waste (finished).

Second BUR preparation that will take place in 2023. The BUR project is envisaged as a preparatory exercise for the reporting under the ETF of the Paris Agreement and it will provide inputs on the gaps and needs to be dealt with for the preparation of the First BTR.

[1] https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tasr2021 HND.pdf

D. Institutional Framework

Describe the institutional arrangements for implementation of the enabling activity.

The project will be implemented under the National Implementation (NIM) modality with the National Directorate of Climate Change (DNCC) of the Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA) as the Executing Entity.

The Executing Entity is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

- Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting. This includes providing all
 required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive, and evidence-based project reporting,
 including results and financial data, as necessary. The Executing Entity will strive to ensure project-level M&E is
 undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by
 the project supports national systems.
- Overseeing the management of project risks as included in this project document and new risks that may emerge during project implementation.
- Procurement of goods and services, including human resources.
- Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets.
- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan.
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

The Project Implementation Unit, National Directorate of Climate Change (DNCC) will be the executing and operational unit that will coordinate and implement the project activities for the preparation of the 1BTR and 4NC/2BTR. The Government will provide support to the project through the use of equipment and premises for conference and meetings.



Day-to-day management of the project will be assured by the project manager, who will be responsible for setting up the project team, while the national focal point will monitor and verify the project results.

The **Project Steering Committee (PSC)**, also called as the Project Board, will be the highest policy-level body, which will provide support and guidance to the implementation of the project and ensure that the project findings are disseminated to, and validated by, all relevant stakeholders in Honduras. To ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, PSC decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition.

The two main (mandatory) roles of the PSC are as follows:

1) High-level oversight of the execution of the project by the Executing Entity (as explained in the "Provide Oversight" section of the UNDP POPP). This is the primary function of the project board and includes annual (and as-needed) assessments of any major risks to the project, and decisions/agreements on any management actions or remedial measures to address them effectively. The PSC reviews evidence of project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, evaluations, risk logs and the combined delivery report. The PSC is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results.

2) Approval of strategic project execution decisions of the Executing Entity with a view to assess and manage risks, monitor and ensure the overall achievement of projected results and impacts and ensure long term sustainability of project execution decisions of the Executing Entity (as explained in the "Manage Change" section of the UNDP POPP).

Responsibilities of the Project Steering Committee:

Consensus decision making:

- The PSC provides overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints, and providing overall oversight of the project implementation.
- Review project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, risk logs and the combined delivery report.
- The project board is responsible for making management decisions by consensus.
- In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, the PSC decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.
- In case consensus cannot be reached within the PSC, the UNDP representative on the PSC will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed.

Oversee project execution:

 Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters outlined in the project document, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded.



- Appraise annual work plans prepared by the Executing Entity for the Project; review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the Executing Entity.
- o Address any high-level project issues as raised by the project manager and project assurance.
- Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP and the donor and refer such proposed major and minor amendments to the UNDP BPPS Nature, Climate and Energy Executive Coordinator (and the GEF, as required by GEF policies).
- Provide high-level direction and recommendations to the project management unit to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily and according to plans.
- o Track and monitor co-financed activities and realization of co-financing amounts of this project.
- Approve the Inception Report, and if applicable, GEF annual project implementation reports, mid-term review and terminal evaluation reports.
- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project.

Risk Management:

- Provide guidance on evolving or materialized project risks and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks.
- Review and update the project risk register and associated management plans based on the information prepared by the Executing Entity. This includes risks related that can be directly managed by this project, as well as contextual risks that may affect project delivery or continued UNDP compliance and reputation but are outside of the control of the project. For example, social and environmental risks associated with co-financed activities or activities taking place in the project's area of influence that have implications for the project.
- o Address project-level grievances.

Coordination:

- Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes.
- o Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities.

UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes overseeing project execution undertaken by the Executing Entity to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures and the standards and provisions outlined in the Delegation of Authority (DOA) letter for this project. The UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator, in consultation with UNDP Bureaus and the Executing Entity, retains the right to revoke the project DOA, suspend or cancel this GEF project. UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance function in the project governance structure and presents to the PSC and attends PSC meetings as a non-voting member.

The institutional structure of the project will be based on the existing institutional arrangements. Preparation processes of the 1BTR and 4NC/2BTR will be closely coordinated by the UNFCCC National Focal Point in Honduras.



The following thematic working groups will be formed to assist with the preparation of various components of the NC and BTR: (i) National Greenhouse Gas Inventory, (ii) Tracking the progress of NDC implementation and achievement, (iii) Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation, (iv) Support needed and received and other information. Each thematic working group will comprise of a number of experts drawing both from public and private sectors, communities, and NGOs, as appropriate.

Narrative description of project activities:

The following are the 1BTR and 4NC/2BTR components (M&E component is detailed under Section E):

Component 1: Development of the First Biennial Transparency Report (1BTR) of Honduras

Component 1 of the GEF proposal for Honduras is focused on the development of the information needed for the First Biennial Transparency Report (1BTR) for the country. The aim of this component is to contribute to the fulfillment of the country's reporting obligations under the Paris Agreement, by providing a comprehensive and transparent report on the state of the country's greenhouse gas emissions, as well as the progress made towards achieving its climate targets. This report will also provide a detailed analysis of the impacts of climate change on the country's ecosystems and vulnerable communities, and the measures that are being taken to adapt to and mitigate these impacts. The report will include available sex disaggregated data and a gender analysis of the impacts of climate change and measures taken. The development of the 1BTR will involve the integration of various sectors through institutional agreements for the exchange and generation of information required for the project, as well as the coordination of workshops and meetings for the definition of roles, content discussion, and the exchange of information and knowledge. Ultimately, the successful development of this component will help Honduras to improve its reporting capacity, increase transparency and accountability in its climate actions, and contribute to the global efforts to address the challenges of climate change.

Outcome: 1.1 Honduras 1BTR developed as a stand-alone report

1.1.1 New national inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases (1990-2022) for all sectors in line with Paris Agreement requirements

Under the 1BUR project, Honduras estimated their GHG emissions and removals for 2000 to 2015 (2005-2015 for Energy sector), using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories for sectors Energy, Industrial Production & Other Product Use (IPPU), Agriculture, Land Use Land Use Changes and Forestry (LULUCF) and Waste. Emissions for HFC, PFC, SF6, NOx, CO, NMVOC and SO2 were not estimated. In addition, the 1BUR GHGI was updated during the project to update the NDC, improving consistency and estimates, but not changing in deep the main results of the 1BUR GHGI.

For this outcome, the observations made by the Team of Technical Experts (TTE) that carried out the ICA analysis for the 1BUR will be taken into account, in relation to improving the information of the 1BTR and 4NC/2BTR regarding the estimation of emissions in categories that were not considered, gaps information, estimation of uncertainties, presentation of previous NC and BUR time series, and development of a continuous process for data archiving. In addition, it is expected that the outputs of the 2BUR process, including a detailed analysis of the GHGI, would be available. The findings will be use as basis for the work under this outcome.

The main gaps and capacity building needs identified are:

• Tier 1 methodology used for all sectors but LULUCF;



- Low level of Quality Assurance and Quality Control;
- No verification of the GHG inventory;
- Lack of consistency with previous reports (emissions for 1995 and 2000 estimated in 1NC and 2NC respectively)
- Important problems of completeness, lack of estimations for many categories and gases;
- Lack of time series consistency in some estimations;
- Lack of human capacities in relevant institutions;
- Lack of sustainable coordination between AD providers;
- Lack of energy balance for 2000-2004 and, therefore, estimations for Energy sector for those years;
- Lack of AD for land use and land use changes areas in LULUCF;
- Uncertainty and key category analysis not included;
- Lack of NIR and documentation about the estimations.

- Update of the GHG inventory tool to ensure the quality, completeness and reliability of the estimates, by developing an ad-hoc tool for Honduras or using IPCC software;
- The GHG inventory series from the latest year in the forthcoming 2BUR national inventory (2000-2022) will be recalculated and completed for the period of 1990-2022 for all sectors, to the extent possible, to be in line with the ETF requirements;
- The GHG inventory will estimate emissions for the following direct: CO2, CH4, N2O and F-gasses and indirect GHGs: CO, NOX, NMVOCs, SO2 and NH3 (to the extent possible), from all CRT reporting sectors of (1) Energy (2) Industrial Production and Other Product Use (3) Agriculture, (4) Land Use Land Use Changes and Forestry (LULUCF), and (5) Waste, and all emission factors (EFs) reviewed/generated as appropriate;
- Emissions of the GHGs specified above shall be estimated according to the IPCC 2006 Guidelines. The 2019 IPCC Refinement will be taken into consideration and used if possible;
- Use of Tier 2 methodologies for key categories in line with the IPCC guidelines, to the extent possible;
- The implementation of the GHG inventory Quality Assurance and Quality Control Plan supported;
- Use of innovative tools, such as IPCC software, remote sensing for the LULUCF sector, UNFCCC Common Reporting Table tool;
- Improvement Plan for subsequent inventories developed, taking into account the findings of the BTR review process;
- A comprehensive Training Plan developed for the project, ensuring all key national actors improve their specific capacity needs related to BTR development and transparency (such as data quality improvements, data sharing protocols, good practices from other countries, etc.);



- Institutional arrangements strengthened to resolve the lack of data and disaggregated information in various sectors by enhancing inter-sectoral cooperation and contributing to improved horizontal (between institutions) and vertical (regional and local) collaboration, thus harmonizing the institutional coherence at all levels, and enable Honduras to plan its low carbon development adequately;
- Mechanisms for continued collection of GHG-relevant data (GHGI MRV system) strengthened, including
 institutional, legal and procedural arrangements, for the continued assessment, compilation and timely reporting
 of national inventory reports and mechanisms with gender considerations in place to produce GHG inventories,
 by building upon the transparency MRV system (currently under development), as well as the sectoral MRV
 systems, both existing ones (Agriculture and Waste) and the other MRVs in development;
- Development of projects to collect non-existing AD, such as surveys for the livestock or waste sector; and
- National Inventory Report (NIR) developed in accordance with the MPGs contained in chapter II of decision 18/CMA.1, including the National Inventory Document (NID) and the Common Reporting Tables (CRT);

The common reporting tables (CRT) presented in Annex I to decision 5/CMA.3 will be used for the electronic reporting of the information in the national inventory reports of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases and follow the outline of the national inventory document presented in Annex V of Decision 5/CMA.3.

1.1.2 Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC up to 2022 provided, including estimates of emissions avoided

In line with MPG requirements, this Output will support the provision of information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, including indicators for the reference points, methodologies, key parameters and assumptions, definitions, and data sources as applicable. Furthermore, under this Output, the impacts of mitigation actions will be quantified and additional GHG emission reduction opportunities will be identified in line with NDC targets.

The mitigation assessments and emission projections generated under the previous climate change enabling activity projects, have supported Honduras in enhancing its climate ambition by articulating conditional and unconditional GHG reduction targets for 2030. During the update of the NDC (2021), Honduras worked with the different stakeholders to identify and collect information on mitigation and adaptation actions supporting the NDC ambition. However, the results were not uniform through the different sectors, with some sectors without clear mitigation actions. Currently, within the CBIT project, a transparency MRV system is being established to support transparent reporting on NDC implementation.

The main gaps and capacity building needs identified are:

- 1BUR and updated NDC projects pointed out an unbalance distribution on the mitigation actions with some sectors really advanced and other without clear mitigation contribution to achieve Honduras NDC ambition;
- Lack of detailed information in the majority of mitigation actions. A qualitative description was usually provided; however, no information was specified on quantitative objectives, progress indicators, or coverage (sector and gases) to indicate how the policies and actions contribute to mitigation;



- Limited capacity of the GHGI to include in its estimates the effect of the mitigation actions;
- Lack of indicators to track the progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC;
- MRV system still under construction; and
- Operationalizing the NDC relevant data collection and sharing procedures not stablished.

Under this project component, the following activities will be undertaken:

- National circumstances and institutional arrangements for NDC development and implementation described;
- Identification of new mitigation policies, plans and actions, and update the information on the current ones;
- Collection and development of detailed information on mitigation/adaptation policies and measures provided, as well as their effects as per the MPGs of decision 18/CMA.1, including co-benefits resulting from mitigation/adaptation actions and economic diversification plans;
- Evaluation of mitigation policies and measures, the status of their progress, their effects and contribution towards the achievement of the NDC targets;
- Updated projections of GHG emissions for the Energy, IPPU, Agriculture, LULUCF and Waste sectors, including business-as-usual (BaU), with measures (WEM) and with additional measures (WAM) scenarios for the period 2023-2050, taking into consideration the improvements of the GHG inventory and improving the models and supporting drivers;
- Development and assessment of the progress of indicators to track progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC, covering mitigation, adaptation, social inclusion, and financing compromises;
- Assessment of contributions of the private sector initiatives to the national climate targets and NDC and enhancing of the participation of the private sector in mitigation;
- Monitoring and Evaluation of the NDC supported, using the MRV system under development by the CBIT project and indicators adopted to facilitate clarity, transparency, and reporting of the NDC;
- Analysis of the 2021 NDC information, including reference points, target years, implementation period, scope, coverage, and indicators, based on the outputs of the 1BTR to support the new 2025 NDC;
- Training and capacity-building activities carried out, ensuring transfer of knowledge and good practices to stakeholders and policymakers of key institutions, to meet the requirements of the transparency framework under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change;
- Project's Knowledge Management Strategy developed, proposing ways to enhance, capture and share the project results and knowledge products more broadly and effectively, to develop new opportunities and enhance transparency of knowledge products.

The common tabular formats presented in Annex II to decision 5/CMA.3 will be used for the electronic reporting of the information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.



1.1.3 Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation up to 2022 provided

The 3CN carried out the study of climatic scenarios of Honduras on a regional scale (13 regions), which provided information on the reference climatic conditions of the baseline and those expected during the 21st century, with specifications for 2020-2049 (2030s), 2040-2069 (2050s) and 2070-2099 (2080s) for the different representative roads concentration (RCP) making projections of change of the variables such as precipitation, temperature, sea level, and their effect in the impacts on livelihoods. The results in 2080 vary between the different scenarios, including increases and decreases in precipitation (RCP 2.6 and RCP 8.5). Even though, all scenarios show an increase in temperatures and sea level. The regionalized climate scenarios for Central America will be analyzed, for which the Meteorological Agency of Spain (AEMET) and the European Union have recently presented the Climate Change Scenarios Viewer, which is developed within the framework of the project "Generation of regionalized scenarios of climate change in Central America" of the EUROCLIMA + program.

In both the 3NC and the update of the NDC (2021), Honduras collected information on adaptation actions and their effect, based on the different sectoral strategies developed. However, the results were not uniform through the different sectors, with some sectors lacking clear adaptation strategies.

The main gaps and capacity building needs identified are:

- No activity related to the Warsaw mechanism on loss and damage, that creates a lack of information on losses and damaged;
- Limited information on adaptation actions and their effect;
- Further enhancing of the adaptation/mitigation cooperation and coordination is needed; and
- The administrative capacity of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the field of climate change adaptation is limited, with no sustainable approach to capacity building.

- Updating the information on the environmental, social and economic characteristics, which reflect the threat posed by climate change to the country, and directly affect the vulnerability of the population to this threat and the generation of greenhouse effect gases;
- Enhanced understanding and updated information on national circumstances, development priorities and climate change policy;
- Impacts, risk and vulnerability study conducted that projects threats and trends, observes the potential impacts of climate change and may include an analysis of the economic, social and/or environmental vulnerabilities that includes indigenous people;
- Identify existing gender gaps and strengths in relation to environmental information systems and national information systems on gender inequalities to generate information crosses between public programs related to the environment, climate change and the availability of official statistics;
- Create a microsite as part of the CBIT on data production, good practices and gender methodologies, which can be continuously updated;



- Ensure that information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, and adaptation measures for vulnerable sectors is available with gender and indigenous people-inclusive approach;
- Analysis of the country's adaptation actions, contained in the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), National Adaptation Plan, Sectorial adaptation plans, adaptation projects and initiatives will be assessed including the progress of their achievement and where the gender actions included in the plans will be specifically addressed;
- Adaptation actions and the progress of their implementation assessed, including a progress report of the NDC, National Adaptation Plan, sector adaptation plans, adaptation projects and initiative, adaptation measures for territories of priority regions of the vulnerability study and how gender perspectives are integrated into adaptation;
- Improved information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving the adaptation policies and measures provided (M&E schemes and indicators proposed to facilitate clarity, transparency and reporting of the adaptation policies and actions);
- Collect information related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts;
- Institutional arrangements will be revised to (a) promote synergies between adaptation and mitigation, (b) promote ownership and participation, (c) ensure that involved stakeholders understand their roles and responsibilities; and (d) disseminate to population the need to design and act taking into account the future effects of climate change; and
- Cooperation, good practices, experience and lessons learned.

1.1.4 Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received up to 2022 provided

Under the previous climate change enabling activity projects (3NC and 1BUR), Honduras has reported information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received.

The main gaps and capacity building needs identified are:

- Widespread need in stakeholders for capacity building and exchange of experiences on climate change issues;
- Lack of permanent reporting systems for NC, BUR and NDC; and
- Limited information on climate finance needs.

Under this project component, the following activities will be undertaken:

• Analysis on the information of national circumstances, institutional arrangements and country-driven strategies;



- Assessment of the constraints and gaps and related financial, technology development and transfer and capacitybuilding support needs for development and implementation of climate change mitigation and adaptation measures, and for preparation of the national reports and implementation of transparency activities;
- Progress with actions to address constraints, gaps and needs identified to meet Convention and Paris Agreement requirements;
- Update on the information on financial support needed and received under Article 9, support needed and received for technology development and transfer under Article 10, capacity-building support needed and received under Article 11; and support needed and received for the implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, including information on underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies; and
- Institutional arrangements and capacities of the country's implementing ministry and the stakeholders in evaluating existing technologies and identifying financial, technology and capacity-building needs will be enhanced alongside.

The information on support needed and received will be included in the 1BTR and 4NC/2BTR by using the common tabular formats presented in Annex III to the Decision 5/CMA.3 for the electronic reporting of the information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received, under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement.

1.1.5 Information on flexibility, areas of improvement and other relevant information, including gender described

Under the previous projects, Honduras has identified several possible improvements in previous NCs and BURs related to the information on GHG inventories, mitigation/mitigation actions and their effects, and technology needs assessment. In addition, it is expected that the outputs of the 2BUR process, including a detailed analysis of reporting gaps for fulfilling the requirements of the Enhance Transparency Framework (ETF), would be available.

The main gaps and capacity building needs identified are:

Clear plan to identify and address the improvements in following projects;

Standardize reporting format for improvements is needed; and

Addressing the lack of statistical data available in the country and the IPCC requirements for reporting.

Under this project component, the following activities will be undertaken:

Indication of reporting provisions to which self-determined flexibility is applied, capacity constraints in relation to the application of flexibility and self-determined estimated time frames for improvements in relation to those capacity, based on the limitations found in collecting and developing the information required in the ETF;

Identification of the areas of improvement base on national analysis as well as those identified by the TTE team as part of the 2BUR technical review processes, accompanied with clear strategy how Honduras is addressing or intends to address areas of improvement, as appropriate;



- Promote the collection and generation of data disaggregated by sex in the various institutions (institutional commitments to provide them, etc.) and articulate sectoral information systems;
- Strengthen capacities of institutions that are generating national climate data on gender indicators and on how to establish a record of disaggregated climate information;
- Systematize gender and environment data and indicators and elaborate a Gender and Climate Change Data Registry and identify existing gender gaps and strengths in relation to environmental information systems;
- Establish a working group led by Secretaría de Asuntos de la Mujer (SEMUJER) to identify gender indicators that can be integrated into existing environmental information systems and define what other information needs to be collected;

A self-assessment and stocktaking exercise for preparation of subsequent BTRs completed and used to feed development of the 4NC/2BTR; and

Gender Analysis and Action Plan for the project developed.

<u>Component 2: Development of the Fourth National Communication and Second Biennial Transparency Report</u> (<u>4NC/2BTR</u>) of Honduras

This component aims to support the development of the Fourth National Communication (4NC) and the Second Biennial Transparency Report (2BTR) of Honduras, which will provide updated information on the country's progress towards its climate change commitments under the UNFCCC. The 4NC/2BTR will include updated information the country's GHG emissions and mitigation actions, progress towards achieving its NDCs, climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation, as well as the implementation of climate change policies and measures.

The process will be based on the results of Component 1, which will focus on the development of the First Biennial Transparency Report (1BTR), to ensure consistency and coherence in the reporting process. The outputs of this component will contribute to the country's efforts to meet its transparency obligations under the UNFCCC and to monitor progress towards achieving its climate change commitments.

To achieve this objective, this component will support the strengthening of institutional capacities and the development of methodologies and tools for data collection, analysis and reporting. It will also support the engagement of stakeholders, including government institutions, civil society organizations, academia, and the private sector, in the development of the 4NC/2BTR. Activities will include the organization of workshops, meetings, and consultations to facilitate the exchange of information and the validation of data.



Outcome: 2.1 Honduras 4NC/2BTR developed as combined report

2.1.1 Updated national inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases (1990-2024) for all sectors in line with Paris Agreement requirements Inventories.

During the development of the 1BTR, the national inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases will be updated to 1990-2022, to the extent possible, in line with MPG requirements and an Improvement Plan for subsequent inventories will be developed. The objective of this Output is to update the 1BTR GHGI and complete the objectives that could not be fully addressed in the 1BTR, reducing the flexibilities used to the minimum.

- Improve the GHG inventory tool to ensure the quality, completeness and reliability of the estimates;
- The GHG inventory series from the 1BTR GHG national inventory (1990-2022) will be recalculated and completed for the period of 1990-2024 for all sectors in line with the ETF requirements;
- The GHG inventory will estimate emissions for the following direct: CO2, CH4, N2O and F-gasses and indirect GHGs: CO, NOX, NMVOCs, SO2 and NH3 (to the extent possible), from all CRT reporting sectors of (1) Energy (2) Industrial Production and Other Product Use (3) Agriculture, (4) Land Use Land Use Changes and Forestry (LULUCF), and (5) Waste, and all emission factors (EFs) reviewed/generated as appropriate;
- Emissions of the GHGs specified above shall be estimated according to the IPCC 2006 Guidelines. The 2019 IPCC Refinement will be taken into consideration and used if possible;
- Use of Tier 2 methodologies for key categories in line with the IPCC guidelines;
- The implementation of the GHG inventory Quality Assurance and Quality Control Plan supported;
- Improvement Plan for subsequent inventories developed, taking into account the findings of the BTR review process;
- A comprehensive Training Plan developed for the project, ensuring all key national actors improve their specific capacity needs related to BTR development and transparency (such as data quality improvements, data sharing protocols, good practices from other countries, etc.);
- Institutional arrangements strengthened to resolve the lack of data and disaggregated information by enhancing inter-sectoral cooperation and contributing to improved horizontal (between institutions) and vertical (regional and local) collaboration, thus harmonizing the institutional coherence at all levels, and enable Honduras to plan its low carbon development adequately;
- Mechanisms for continued collection of GHG-relevant data (GHGI MRV system) strengthened, including institutional, legal and procedural arrangements, for the continued assessment, compilation and timely reporting of national inventory reports and mechanisms with gender considerations in place to produce GHG inventories, by building upon the transparency MRV system and the sectoral MRV systems;
- Development of projects to collect non-existing AD or parameters needed; and



• National Inventory Report (NIR) developed in accordance with the MPGs contained in chapter II of decision 18/CMA.1, including the National Inventory Document (NID) and the Common Reporting Tables (CRT);

The common reporting tables (CRT) presented in Annex I to decision 5/CMA.3 will be used for the electronic reporting of the information in the national inventory reports of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases and follow the outline of the national inventory document presented in Annex V of Decision 5/CMA.3.

2.1.2 Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC up to 2024 provided, including estimates of emissions avoided

During the development of the 1BTR, information on the progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC up to 2024 will be provided, mitigation actions information will be completed, and the mitigation scenarios will be revised.

- Update of the description of national circumstances and institutional arrangements for NDC development and implementation;
- Identification of additional mitigation policies, plans and actions, and update the information on the current ones;
- Update in the information on mitigation/adaptation policies and measures provided, as well as their effects as per the MPGs of decision 18/CMA.1, including co-benefits resulting from mitigation/adaptation actions and economic diversification plans;
- Evaluation of mitigation policies and measures, the status of their progress, their effects and contribution towards the achievement of the NDC targets;
- Updated projections of GHG emissions for the Energy, IPPU, Agriculture, LULUCF and Waste sectors, including business-as-usual (BaU), with measures (WEM) and with additional measures (WAM) scenarios for the period 2025-2050, taking into consideration the improvements of the GHG inventory and improving the models and supporting drivers;
- Update in the assessment of the progress of indicators to track progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC, covering mitigation, adaptation, social inclusion, and financing compromises;
- Update in the assessment of contributions of the private sector initiatives to the national climate targets and NDC and enhancing of the participation of the private sector in mitigation;
- Monitoring and Evaluation of the NDC supported, using the MRV system and indicators adopted to facilitate clarity, transparency, and reporting of the NDC;
- Analysis of the new 2025 NDC information, including reference points, target years, implementation period, scope, coverage, and indicators, based on the outputs of the 1BTR to support the future update of 2025 NDC;
- Training and capacity-building activities carried out, ensuring transfer of knowledge and good practices to stakeholders and policymakers of key institutions, to meet the requirements of the transparency framework under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change; and



• Project's Knowledge Management Strategy implemented, proposing ways to enhance, capture and share the project results and knowledge products more broadly and effectively, to develop new opportunities and enhance transparency of knowledge products.

The common tabular formats presented in Annex II to decision 5/CMA.3 will be used for the electronic reporting of the information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.

2.1.3 Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation up to 2024 provided

During the development of the 1BTR, information on climate change impacts and adaptation will be updated including impacts, risk and vulnerability study; identification, analysis and progress tracking in adaptation actions, strengthen of institutional arrangements and collecting initial information on loss and damages. This Outputs is envisaged to update the previous developed information, as well as develop new climate scenarios and stablish the loss and damages system in Honduras.

- Updating the information on the environmental, social and economic characteristics, which reflect the threat posed by climate change to the country, and directly affect the vulnerability of the population to this threat and the generation of greenhouse effect gases;
- Enhanced understanding and updated information on national circumstances, development priorities and climate change policy;
- Update of the impacts, risk and vulnerability study conducted in 1BTR;
- Analysis and update of climate scenarios, based on the global projections made in the Sixth Assessment Report of the IPCC (Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Climate Change), for the horizons 2023-2049 (2030s), 2040-2069 (2050s) and 2070-2099 (2080s);
- Update that information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, and adaptation measures for vulnerable sectors with gender and indigenous people-inclusive approach;
- Identification of new adaptation actions and update of the information on previous adaptation actions;
- Adaptation actions and the progress of their implementation assessed, including a progress report of the NDC, National Adaptation Plan, sector adaptation plans, adaptation projects and initiative, adaptation measures for territories of priority regions of the vulnerability study and how gender perspectives are integrated into adaptation;
- Improved information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving the adaptation policies and measures provided (M&E schemes and indicators proposed to facilitate clarity, transparency and reporting of the adaptation policies and actions);
- Collect information related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts;



- Governance set-up analyzed in order to identify and propose most adequate loss and damage environment, with
 a view to enhancing the implementation of approaches to address loss and damage associated with the adverse
 impacts of climate change at the national level (see decision 4/CP.22, paragraph 4(d));
- Strong institutional, policy and legislative framework supported for risk management and adaptation to climate change, while also addressing capacity building needs identified in 4NC and NAP;
- Institutional arrangements will be revised to (a) promote synergies between adaptation and mitigation, (b) promote ownership and participation, (c) ensure that involved stakeholders understand their roles and responsibilities; and (d) disseminate to population the need to design and act taking into account the future effects of climate change; and
- Cooperation, good practices, experience and lessons learned.

2.1.4 Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received up to 2024 provided

During the development of the 1BTR, the information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacitybuilding support needed and received will be updated till 2022. It is expected that the 1BTR will stablish the mechanisms for updating and collecting this information. Therefore, the objective of this Output is to update the information up to 2024.

Under this project component, the following activities will be undertaken:

- Update on the information of national circumstances, institutional arrangements and country-driven strategies;
- Update on the assessment of the constraints and gaps and related financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needs for development and implementation of climate change mitigation and adaptation measures, and for preparation of the national reports and implementation of transparency activities;
- Update of the progress of actions to address constraints, gaps and needs identified to meet Convention and Paris Agreement requirements;
- Update on the information on financial support needed and received under Article 9, support needed and received for technology development and transfer under Article 10, capacity-building support needed and received under Article 11; and support needed and received for the implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, including information on underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies; and
- Institutional arrangements and capacities of the country's implementing ministry and the stakeholders in evaluating existing technologies and identifying financial, technology and capacity-building needs further enhanced.

The information on support needed and received will be included in the 1BTR and 4NC/2BTR by using the common tabular formats presented in Annex III to the Decision 5/CMA.3 for the electronic reporting of the information on financial,



technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received, under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement.

2.1.5 Information on research, systemic observation, education, training, public awareness and gender provided, in accordance with applicable guidelines in 17/CP.8 and 6/CP.25

During the development of the previous climate change enabling activity projects, Honduras has collected information on research, systemic observation, education, training, public awareness and gender, in accordance with applicable guidelines in 17/CP.8 and 6/CP.25. In addition, during the 1BTR project, information on vulnerability assessment, climate change impacts and adaptation measures was collected and reported.

Under this project component, the following activities will be undertaken:

- Information on climate systematic observations in the country prepared;
- Action plan prepared to address Research and Systematic observation needs for future BTRs/NCs;
- Develop study on how to introduce climate change in the curricula of all levels of formal education;
- Conduct trainings for civil servants, including representatives of ministries of education, on the causes and effects of climate change and their integration into education curricula and standards;
- Organize expert meetings on linking non-formal education and private and public enterprises with the aim of adapting to climate change and mitigating its consequences;
- Climate Change Communication Plan developed for the project, to enhance public awareness and equip Honduras citizens with knowledge (as greatest resource) to increase their resilience to climate change; and
- Educational and promotional materials produced and distributed, intended for vulnerable population groups and the general population during extremely high or low temperatures, episodes of air pollution, floods etc. that contain guidelines for the protection of public health.

2.1.6 Information on flexibility, areas of improvement and other relevant information, including gender

During the development of the 1BTR, the information on flexibility, areas of improvement and other relevant information, including gender will be updated till 2022. It is expected that the 1BTR will stablish the mechanisms for updating and collecting this information. Therefore, the objective of this Output is to update the information up to 2024.

Under this project component, the following activities will be undertaken:

Updated information on indication of reporting provisions to which self-determined flexibility is applied, capacity constraints in relation to the application of flexibility and self-determined estimated time frames for improvements in relation to those capacity, based on the limitations found in collecting and developing the information required in the ETF;



Updated identification of the areas of improvement base on national analysis as well as those identified as part of the 1BTR technical expert review, accompanied with clear strategy how Honduras is addressing or intends to address areas of improvement, as appropriate;

A self-assessment and stocktaking exercise for preparation of subsequent BTRs completed and used to feed development of the 3BTR; and

Assessment on how the country is contributing to the implementation of the Lima Workplan on Gender and its Action Plan.

Component 3: Compilation and submission of the reports

Outcome: 3.1 Honduras 1BTR compiled, adopted by the Government and submitted to UNFCCC

Outcome: 3.2 Honduras 4NC/2BTR compiled, adopted by the Government and submitted to UNFCCC

This component comprises of two outcomes, namely the publication and submission of the 1BTR and 4NC/2BTR report to the UNFCCC and the monitoring and evaluation.

Following the completion of the above outputs and outcomes the First Biennial Transparency and Second Biennial Transparency Report and 4th National Communication Report will be compiled according to the guidelines, requirements and formats set by the MPGs. In this respect, the final format will follow the outline for Biennial Transparency Report and apply common reporting tables and tabular formats presented in 5/CMA.3. Supplemental chapters on research and systemic observation and on education, training and public awareness will be compiled in accordance with applicable guidelines in 17/CP.8. The compilation and approval process of the 1BTR and 4NC/2BTR will be conducted in close consultation with all relevant national stakeholders. Once finalized, the documents will be edited and submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat for posting and dissemination. The 1BTR is expected to be finalized and submitted to the UNFCCC by December 2024 and the 4NC/2BTR is expected to be finalized and submitted to the UNFCCC by December 2026.

In summary, the following activities will be carried out:

Gender responsive, inclusive and culturally appropriate stakeholder's consultation and validation meetings

- Organization of regular workshops to discuss progress, exchange ideas and present findings of the 1BTR and 4NC/2BTR process.
- Review of 1BTR and 4NC/2BTR by stakeholders.

1BTR and 4NC/2BTR compiled, endorsed and submitted to the UNFCCC by December 2024 and December 2026 respectively in line with decision 18/CMA.I and 17/CP.8.



- Inclusion of studies done for the 1BTR and 4NC/2BTR and compilation of the report
- Preparation of the Executive Summary
- Translation of the documents into Spanish;
- Submission to project steering committee for technical review
- Publication
- Submission to UNFCCC.

Public Awareness on CC and dissemination of results to Stakeholders and lessons learned and knowledge generation report prepared.

- Distribution of the 1BTR and 4NC/2BTR to stakeholders and public presentation;
- Organization of end of project workshops;
- Analyze lessons learned and disseminate thematic studies and project results.

Component 4: Monitoring and Evaluation

- **4.1.1.** Inception workshop organized, and Inception Report compiled.
- **4.1.2.** Project annual financial and progress reports and Annual Status Surveys prepared.
- 4.1.3. End of Project report including lessons learnt compiled.

E. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Describe the budgeted M&E plan.

The project monitoring and evaluation will be carried out according to UNDP and GEF programming policies and procedures.

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within 2 months from the First disbursement date, with the aim to:

Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.

Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.

Review the results framework and monitoring plan.



Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget, if applicable; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.

Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework (where relevant) and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.

Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.

Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan. Finalize the TOR of the Project Board.

Formally launch the Project.

The Project Manager will prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop. The inception report will be prepared in one of the official UN languages, duly signed by designated persons, cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-NCE Regional Technical Adviser, and will be approved by the Project Board.

Annual progress and mid-term workshop:

Status Survey Questionnaires to indicate progress and identify bottlenecks as well as technical support needs will be carried out once a year, in line with GEF and UNFCCC reporting requirements for NCs and BTRs. In 2025, a mid-term project workshop will be held within 2 months from the first audit to discuss lessons learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Lessons learned and knowledge generation:

Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to the project. The project will identify, analyze and share lessons learned that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar projects and disseminate these lessons widely. There will be continuous information exchange between this project and other projects of similar focus in the same country, region and globally.

End of Project workshop and report:

During the last three months, the project team will prepare the End of Project Report. This comprehensive report will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project's results. The End of Project Report shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project workshop to discuss lessons learned and opportunities for scaling up.



Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:			
GEF M&E requirements	Indicative costs (US\$)	Time frame	
Inception Workshop and Report	\$1,300	Inception Workshop within 2 months of the First Disbursement	
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework	None	Annually	
Mid-project workshop	\$1,300	Beginning of 2025	
Supervision missions[1] ¹¹	None	Annually	
End of project workshop	\$1,300	Last 3 months before operational closure	
End of project report	None	Last 3 months before operational closure	
TOTAL indicative COST	\$3,900		

[1] The costs of UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GEF Agency Fee.



SECTION 3: INFORMATION TABLES

F. GEF Financing Resources Requested by Agency, Country and Programming of Funds

Total GEF Resources				1,233,000.00	117,135.00	1,350,135.00	
UNDP	GET	Honduras	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	1,233,000.00	117,135.00	1,350,135.00
GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$)	Agency Fee (\$)	Total (\$)

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

Total GEF Resources		Giobai			0.00
GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)

G. Rio Markers

Principal Objective 2	Significant Objective 1	No Contribution 0	No Contribution 0	
Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Desertification	

H. Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point(s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Please attach the *Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s)* with this template.

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Malcolm Stufkens Salgado	Deputy Minister	Ministry of Energy, Natural Resources, Environment and Mines	1/20/2023

ANNEX A: RESPONSES TO STAKEHOLDER COMMENTS

Describe how the enabling activity has addressed comments from stakeholders, including Council Members, Convention Secretariats, and STAP (if applicable).

N/A

ANNEX B: PROJECT BUDGET TABLE

Attach the project budget table.



			Component (USDeq.)						Responsible Entity
Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Sub-total	M&E	РМС	Total (USDeq.)	(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
Equipment	I laptop + monitor + keyboard and mouse for coordinator and horizontal expert (2,000 USD x1 = 2,000 USD) and computer + monitor + keyboard and mouse (1,850 USD) for assistant				-		<mark>3,850</mark>	<mark>3,850</mark>	Secretary of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA)
Contractual services- Individual	 (1) Project Manager-Principal Technical Coordinator (14 months x 3,000 USD/month = 42,000 USD) (2) 2 mitigation experts (24 months x 2,000 USD/month x 2 experts = 96,000 USD) (3) 1 horizontal expert (adaptation, financing, and gender) half-time (24 months x 50% x 2,000 USD = 24,000 USD) (4) 25 remote sensing experts to obtain LULUCF cartography for 2023-2024 (5 days x 25 experts x 40 USD/day per expert = 5,000 USD) 		167,000		167,000			167,000	Secretary of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA)
Contractual services- Individual	 (1) Project Manager-Principal Technical Coordinator (17 months x 3,000 USD/month = 51,000 USD) (2) 1 administrative assistant half-time (38 months x 50% x 1,850 USD/month = 35,150 USD) 				-		86,150	86,150	Secretary of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA)
Contractual services- Individual	 (1) Project Manager-Principal Technical Coordinator (7 months x 3,000 USD/month = 21,000 USD) (2) 2 mitigation experts (14 months x 2,000 USD/month x 2 experts = 56,000 USD) (3) 1 horizontal expert (adaptation, financing and gender) half-time (14 months x 50% x 2,000 USD = 14,000 USD) (4) 25 remote sensing experts to obtain LULUCF cartography for 1990-2005 (1 month x 25 experts x 1,200 US/month per expert = 30,000 USD) 	121,000			121,000			121,000	Secretary of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA)



a) GHGI consultancy to update the GHGI tool and estimations for 1990-2022 for all sectors, including development of NID, filling CRT tables and create the 1BTR GHGI chapter (200,000 USD) b) Projections and mitigation actions consultancy: Develop BaU and WEM scenarios, identify/develop and update information on mitigation actions and develop and implement the NDC tracking system, as well as writing the 1BTR mitigation chapter and fill the CTF tables (165,500 USD) c) Adaptation consultancy: Impacts, risk and vulnerability study, analysis of adaptation actions, collection of adaptation information required in the BTR and development of 1BTR (44,750 USD) d) Financing consultancy: Assessment of the constraints and gaps and related financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Article 9, as well as writing of chapter on support needed and received (22,400 USD) e) Gender consultancy: Gender Analysis and Action Plan, gender data collection and analysis and writing the gender section of 1BTR (15,000 USD) f) GHG inventory MRV system (SINGEI) strengthening (53,000 USD)	500,650			500,650		500,650	Secretary of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA)
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Contractual services- Company	a) GHGI consultancy: Update the GHGI estimations for 1990-2024 for all sectors, including development of NID, filling CRT tables and create the 2BTR GHGI chapter (61,000 USD) b) Projections and mitigation actions consultancy: Develop BaU and WEM scenarios, identify/develop and update information on mitigation actions and develop and implement the NDC tracking system, as well as writing the 2BTR mitigation chapter and fill the CTF tables (59,500 USD) c) Climate scenarios consultancy: Analysis and update of climate scenarios for the horizons 2023-2049 (2030s), 2040-2069 (2050s) and 2070-2099 (2080s) (29,250 USD) d) Adaptation consultancy: Impacts, risk and vulnerability study, analysis of adaptation actions, collection of adaptation information required in the BTR and development of the adaptation chapters of 4NC/2BTR (40,500 USD) e) Financing consultancy: Assessment of the constraints and gaps and related financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Article 9, as well as writing of chapter on support needed and received (18,500 USD) f) Gender consultancy: Gender Analysis and Action Plan, gender data collection and analysis, and writing the gender section of 2BTR (10,000 USD)	218,750		218,750		218,750	Secretary of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA)
Local Consultants	1 editorial coordinator for the reports (4 months x 2,500 UDS/months x 2 reports = 20,000 USD)		20,000	20,000		20,000	Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA)
Training, Workshops, Meetings	2 large result-diffusion workshops per report (2 workshops x 2,500 USD/day x 2 reports = 10,000 USD)		10,000	10,000		10,000	Secretary of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA)



Training, Workshops, Meetings	3 medium size workshops (inception, mid-term and final) (1,300 USD x 3 workshops = 3,900 USD)				-	3,900		3,900	Secretary of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA)
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Presential workshops: a) 2 large GHGI workshops of 2 days each (2 workshops x 2 days x 2,500 USD/day = 10,000 USD) b) 2 large mitigation workshops of 2 days each (2 workshops x 2 days x 2,500 USD/day = 10,000 USD) c) 2 large adaptation and horizontal aspects workshops of 1 days each (2 workshops x 2,500 USD/day = 5,000 USD)	25,000			25,000			25,000	Secretary of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA)
Training, Workshops, Meetings	Presential workshops: a) 2 large GHGI workshops of 2 days each (2 workshops x 2 days x 2,500 USD/day = 10,000 USD) b) 2 large mitigation workshops of 2 days each (2 workshops x 2 days x 2,500 USD/day = 10,000 USD) c) 3 large adaptation and horizontal aspects workshops of 1 days each (3 workshops x 2,500 USD/day = 7,500 USD)		27,500		27,500			27,500	Secretary of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA)
Office Supplies	Office supplies: 3 tables and 3 chairs (600 USD x 3 = 1,800 USD), Office supplies: 2 tables and 2 chairs (600 USD x 2 = 1,200 USD)				-		3,000	<mark>3,000</mark>	Secretary of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA)
Other Operating Costs	a) Editing, graphic design of the 1BTR and translations (4,000 USD) b) Editing, graphic design of the 4NC/2BTR and translations (4,000 USD)			8,000	8,000			8,000	Secretary of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA)
Other Operating Costs	Internet/office 365 cost (500 USD/year x 2 years = 1,000 USD)/ Design/usage of various communication materials and tools (videos, infographics, etc.) to collect data or promote specific 4NC/2BTR results and recommendations (6,000 USD)		7,000		7,000			7,000	Secretary of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA)
Other Operating Costs	IT equipment: 2 laptops + monitor + keyboard and mouse (2 x 2,000 USD = 4,000 USD) + internet/phone cost (600 USD/year x 2 years = 1,200 USD/ Design/usage of various communication materials and tools (videos, infographics, etc.) to collect data or promote specific 1BTR results and	<mark>12,200</mark>			12,200			12,200	Secretary of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA)



	recommendations (<mark>7</mark> ,000 USD)								
Other Operating Costs	Year 1: 1 Spot check (3,000 USD) Year 2: 1 Audit (6,500 USD) Year 3: 1 Spot check (3,000 USD) Year 4: 1 Audit (6,500 USD)				-		19,000	19,000	Secretary of Natural Resources and Environment (SERNA)
Grand Total		658,850	420,250	38,000	1,117,100	3,900	112,000	1,233,000	

ANNEX C: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

Attached any screening documents or other ESS related documents (if applicable). ESS screening is not required for EAs but should be included if its available.

□ Check this box is ESS screening is not required per Agency's regulations

Title

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