# "Resilience to Climate Change Honduras"





01/06/201

## "LEGAL AND REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT FAVORABLE"



The institutionalization of public responses to environmental challenges in Honduras began in the 90s, with the General Environmental Law and the creation of the Environmental Secretariat (SEDA). Legislative Decree No. 104-93, June 30, 1993.

MiAmbiente (before SERNA) is responsible for regulating, coordinating, formulating and monitoring compliance with policies and regulations to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change,

It is the Focal Point to the UNFCCC Climate Change and the IPCC through the National Climate Change (DNCC)

The national instrument for guiding policies, programs and measures aimed at reducing the country's vulnerability to the impacts of climate variability and change is the National Climate Change Strategy 2010 (ENCC)







Honduras has accumulated experiences that explore processes of intervention in adapting to climate change

has project experience Adaptation Fund, Climate Risks Facing Water Resources in Honduras:

Increasing Resilience and Reducing Vulnerabilities in Poor Urban Areas

The diversification of agricultural production, ACCESS USAID has generated private alternatives to farmers. USAID-access, four-year project (2011 - 2015), with care to more than 30,000 families in six departments of western Honduras.

ECLAC, implemented the project, Honduras: effects of climate change on agriculture







•The World Bank has described as satisfactory investment of 600 million lempiras in the Rural Competitiveness Project (COMRURAL) to strengthen the competitiveness and productivity of small organized producers through public-private partnerships and alliances productive value chains

Between 2001 and 2010 the Government of Honduras, executed with high priority Project Natural Disaster Mitigation in the amount of 19 million, whose performance in the evaluation report and closure was considered satisfactory by the execution of COPECO

The Mitigation Project with IDB resources and the draft Disaster Risk Management with the World Bank worth \$ 20 million







•Honduras has enhanced the functionality of its institutions, on the issue by creating multisectoral mechanisms from the National Climate Change (DNCC), organized with the subcommittees of the REDD +; Water Resources; Air quality; Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Coastal Marine Resources, all articulated by the Inter-Agency Technical Committee on Climate Change.

To mainstream agencies or units subject to the internal of each institution are created, as in the case of the Ministry of Finance -SEFIN-, Unit Economic and Financial Management is created for Climate Change (UGEFCC) attached to the Directorate General Public Credit (Art. 16 of the Climate Change Act 2013).







•Seeking multisectoral mechanisms encounter between government, civil society organizations, private sector, international cooperation, NGOs and academia

Technical training and research universities as UNAH, UNA, Zamorano, ESNACIFOR have played an important role, FOPRIDEH affiliated NGOs, among others, have been pioneers in implementing programs and projects for adaptation to climate change,

There is a table that integrates Donors agroforestry, environment and risk management.

Private enterprise and the financial sector and has been involved with investments in adaptation









Strengthening meteorological knowledge management, water resources and climate data to inform decision-making

Institutional strengthening and capacity building of human resources.

Resilient water resources management through the strengthening of water governance.

Agriculture and food security.







### "THANK YOU"

