





GOBIERNO DE LA  
REPÚBLICA DE HONDURAS



# PROCLIMA

PROMOTING CLIMATE RESILIENCE USING WATER AND AGRICULTURE THROUGH  
INTEGRATED WATER MANAGEMENT  
PHASE I



GOBIERNO DE LA  
REPÚBLICA DE HONDURAS



agosto 10, 2017

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# I. Background

What are Climate Investment Funds (CIF)?

What is the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR)?

New PPCR countries

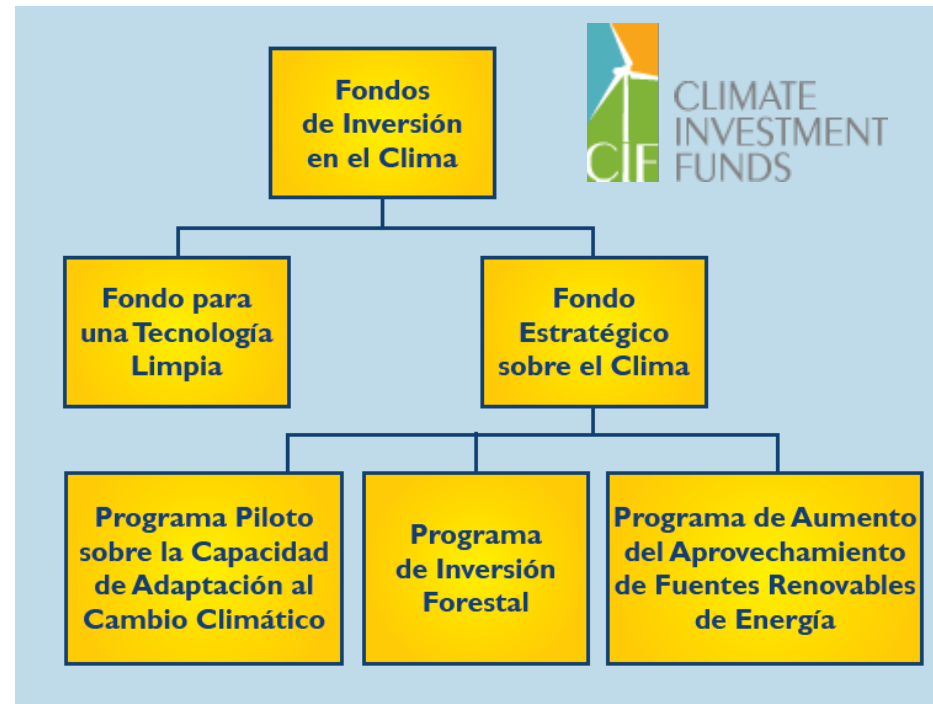
Honduras Expression of Interest

# Climate Investment Funds (CIF)

➤ Were created in **2008** with the **purpose** of assisting developing countries to experience different ways of transforming their economies through low carbon emissions development and climate change adaptation capacity, through an increase of funding channeled through multilateral development banks (MDB).

➤ Countries that contributed to the CIF

- Germany
- Australia
- Canada
- Denmark
- Spain
- United States
- France
- Japan
- Norway
- The Netherlands
- United Kingdom
- Republic of Korea
- Sweden
- Switzerland



# Climate Resilience Pilot Program (PPCR) Objective

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## Overview

- Incorporate climate change adaptation in development planning for a transforming change
  
- Expected results:
  - (a) Enhance **integration of climate change adaptation** capacities in planning and application processes
  - (b) greater **awareness on climate resistant development approach** appropriate for each country;
  - (c) more opportunity to leverage **financing**
  - (d) More **learning and knowledge Exchange** on integration of climate change adaptation
  - (e) Opportunity to create conditions to **include a private Company** in the adaptation efforts .
  
- Pilot countries (second round):
  - Bhutan, Ethiopia, Gambia, **Honduras**, The Kyrgyz Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Philippines, Rwanda and Uganda

# TIMELINE



**2015**

Scouting Mission  
(Identifying Sectors, Stakeholders, y Consultation)

**2016**

1<sup>st</sup> Joint Mission  
(Confirmation of priority Sectors and action lines)

**2017**

2nd Joint Mission  
(Proposal Review)

**Dec 2017**

Proposal Review by IFC



# CLIMATE CHANGE CHALLENGES FOR THE COUNTRY

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## Multiple Climate Risks Hazards (draughts, floods, hurricanes)

- HN was the country most affected by climate change between 1996 and 2015.
- Forecasts confirm average temperature increases in 1 to 2° C from 2010 to 2040; the lack of water will increase due to less rainfall and higher evapotranspiration rates.
- 28% of the water systems in the Dry Corridor dry up at least once a year.
- It is estimated that a 2° C increase in average temperature would represent a reduction of approximately 9% of the agriculture earnings.



## Rapid Urban Development

- Almost 54% of the population lives in urban areas, and by 2050 it is expected the figure will reach 70%



## Little Governance Capacity in HR management at the local level

- Currently 33 Watershed Councils exist and benefit just 11% of the population. These organizations do not have legal entity nor technical assistance, which makes it difficult to develop actions in the assigned territories.



## Lack of an adequate management of water storage

- With average availability of water per capita of 11.381 cubic meters / year, the country is way above the water stress levels.
- HN uses less than 9.1 per cent of the water resources available.

# CLIMATE CHANGE CHALLENGES FOR THE COUNTRY

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Non-treated waters of agriculture, industrial and mining activities degrade the quality of water resources

- 90 million cubic meters of waste waters are discharged into water sources in the country, without any type of treatment.



Most farmers do not have irrigation.

- Less than 25% of the land suitable for irrigation has some type of irrigation system.
- Gravity irrigation is the most common irrigation system, which entails a significant waste of water.



A highly unequal service

- In 2015, 1/5 of Hondurans living in extreme poverty did not have access to appropriate water and sanitation services compared to only 9% of the non-poor.



There is still social exclusion in the service, especially for vulnerable groups

- Women in peri-urban areas, are the most affected, and report having to haul water from distances ranging from 100 to 500 meters; with volumes of more than 10 gallons.
- In most cases the family fetches the water, followed frequently by the mother, daughters, sons, losing time and opportunities due to hauling water

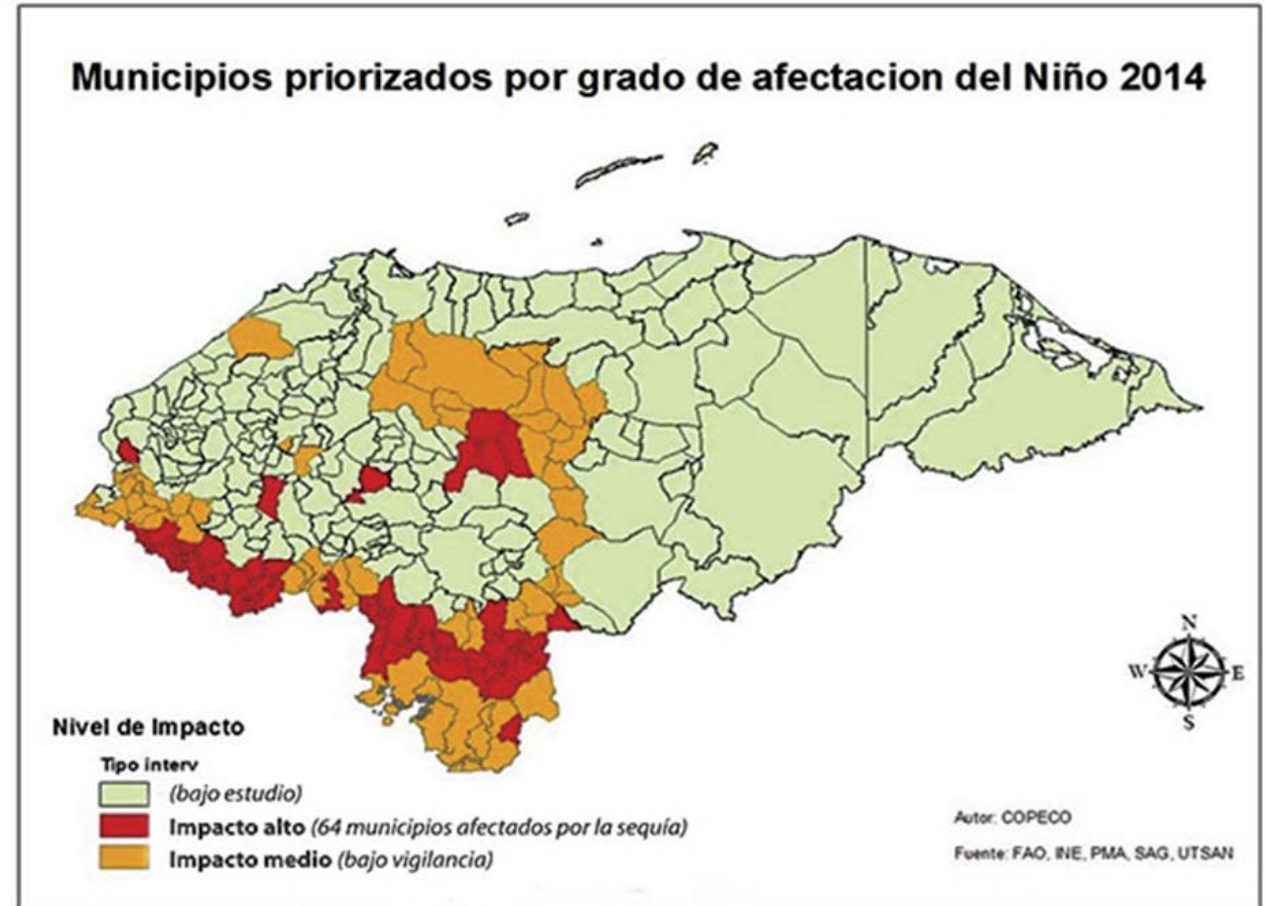




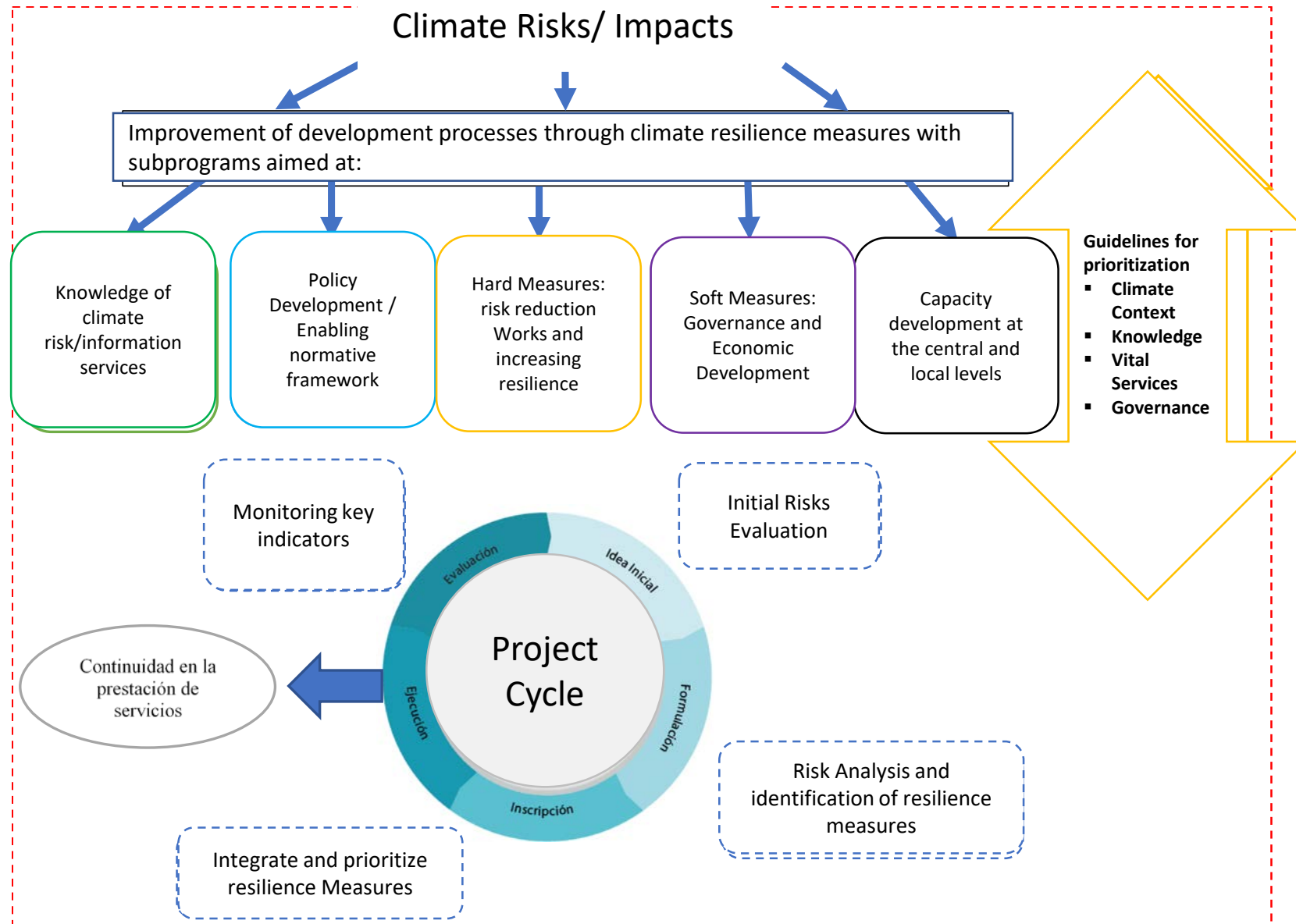
# Agreement 1: National Context

- The complex seasonal viability and climate change context is creating three large territorial risk scenarios.

## 1. Dry Corridor



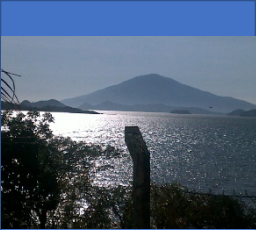
# Agreement 2: Key characteristics of the PPCR investment portfolio actions





# Agreement 3: Prioritized Sectors in the Consultation Process

1. Knowledge of climate risk /information services;
2. Water resources, water and sanitation;
3. Agriculture and food security;
4. Policy and institutional strengthening.



# Agreement 4: Alignment



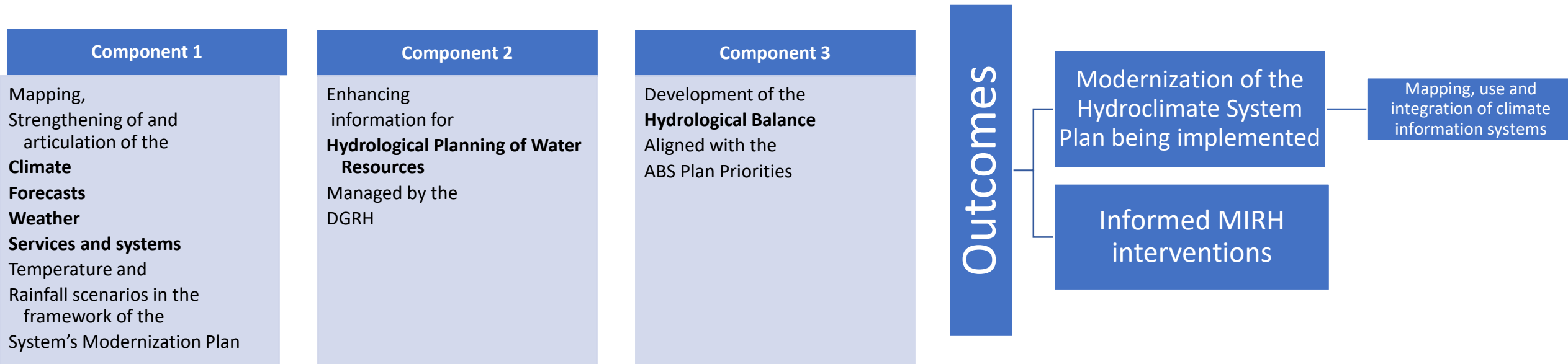
	Laws	Policies	Plans-Programs
<b>General</b>			
<b>CC Adaptation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Country Vision and Nation Plan</li> <li>CC Law</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Honduras National Policy More Clean Production (P+L)</li> <li>National CC Adaptation Strategy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government Plan <i>Vida Mejor</i></li> <li>ABS Master Plan</li> <li>Specific National Contributions</li> </ul>
<b>Specific by Sector</b>			
<b>Water Resource Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>General Water Law</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Policy on Water Resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Watersheds Strategy</li> </ul>
<b>Safe Water and Sanitation Management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safe Water and Sanitation Law</li> <li>Municipalities Law</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Policy on Water and Sanitation</li> <li>Financial Policy of the Safe Water and Sanitation Sector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Plan on Safe Water and Sanitation</li> </ul>
<b>Agriculture</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agriculture Modernization Law</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SAN Policy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Action Plan Against Desertification and Draught</li> <li>National Plan for Irrigation and Drainage</li> <li>San Strategy</li> </ul>

**Project ideas stemming from the consultation process**



# Sub-Program 1: Strengthening the management of meteorological, water resources and climate data knowledge to inform decision making.

**Objective:** Strengthen the GoH capacity to conduct a risk assessment with reliable, exhaustive and updated climate and weather information to face short and medium term climate risks, and with the capacity to communicate this risk efficiently to vulnerable groups, the authorities in charge of responding, water service providers, private sector, and users in general.







## Sub-Program 2: Resilient water resources management through the strengthening of water governance and its uses

**Objective:** Promote a sustainable water management system for the different uses of water resources, which allows attaining a permanent balance between supply and demand of sustainable water services, with universal coverage, efficient, effective, and real services that improve quality of life, health and hygiene.

### Component 1

Strengthen **water Governance under An integral watershed Approach to** Assure sustainability of Superficial and Underground waters.

### Component 2

**Water Storage (reservoirs),** Technology and Financing mechanisms To increase access to Safe water

### Component 3

Promote the distribution of Safe,, Resilient, and equal water Through urban Marginal, and Rural level **APS suppliers**

### Outcomes

More resilient Cities/communities to water scarcity

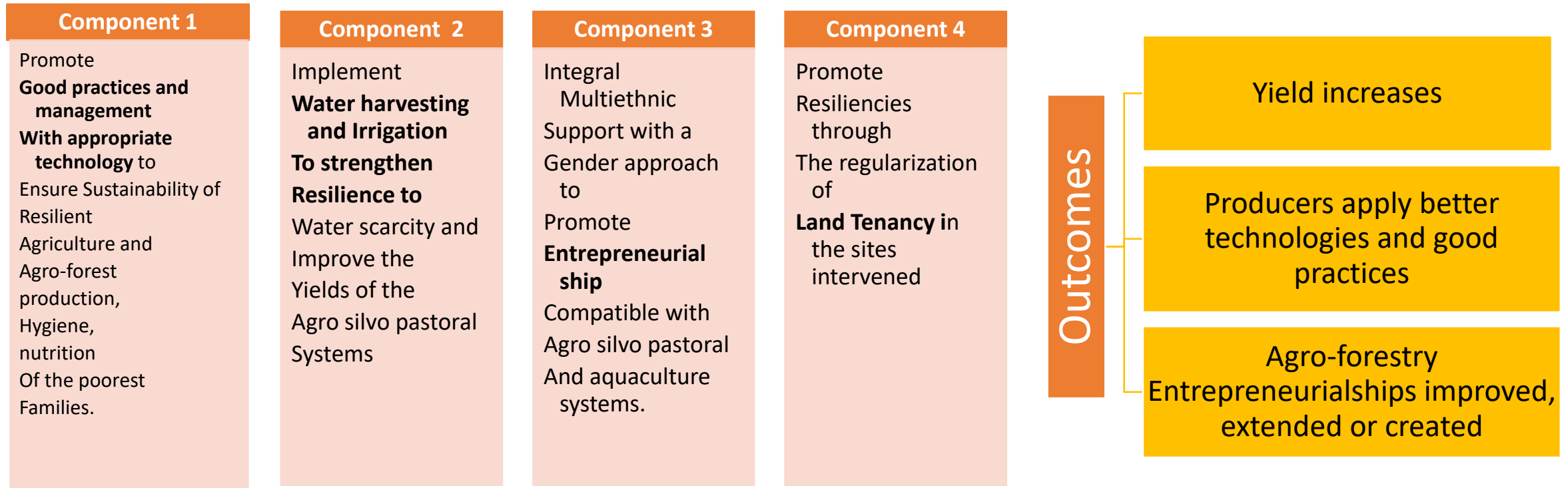
MIRH for different uses implemented in intervened watersheds

Urban, rural, and marginal Safe water and Sanitation suppliers with better quality of services and a more equitable distribution



## Sub-Program 3: Promote Climate Resilient Agriculture and Sustainable Food Security

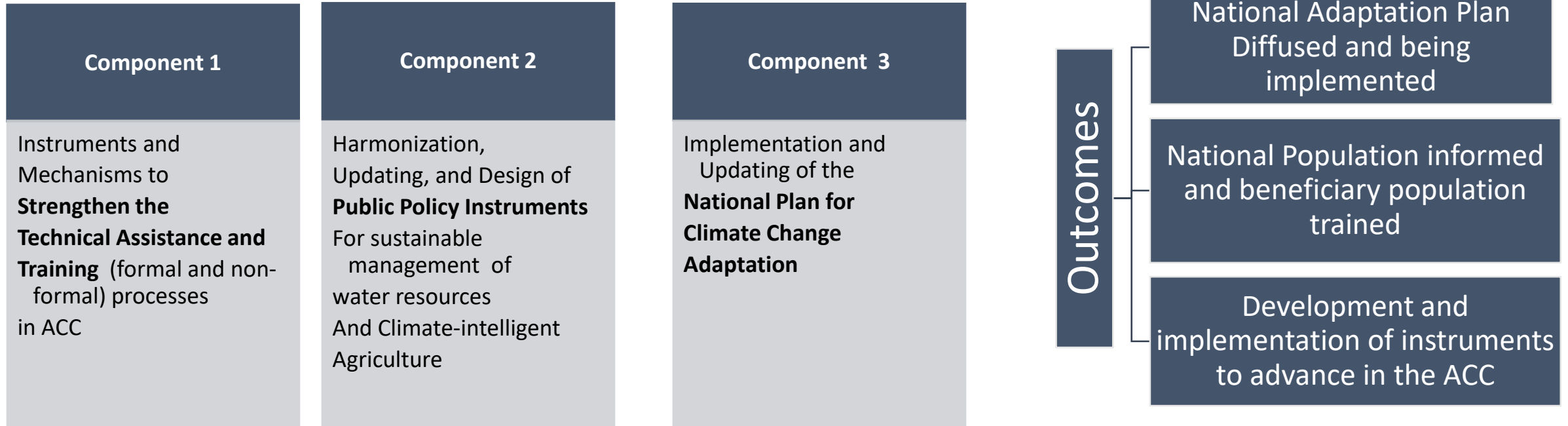
**Objective:** *promote the rational use of natural resources through sustainable management of agro forest and livestock systems by adopting practices and technologies that increase climate variation resilience.*





## Sub Programa 4: Fortalecimiento institucional y fomento de la capacidad de los recursos humanos para la adaptación al cambio climático

**Objetivo:** Fortalecer las capacidades técnicas, la calidad de los recursos humanos y las capacidades institucionales en la resiliencia climática, para la reducción de la vulnerabilidad socio-ambiental y mejorar la capacidad de adaptación particularmente de las poblaciones, sectores y territorios más expuestos a las amenazas climáticas.





## Sub-Program 5: Advocacy, Financial and Administrative SPCR Management

**Objective:** *Manage interinstitutional coordination and financial management to ensure the implementation of the SPCR programmatic approach; periodically monitoring and evaluating the outcomes in a transparent and participatory manner*

### Component 1

#### Advocacy:

Facilitate interinstitutional  
And multiple sectors  
coordination  
At the central and local  
levels  
For SPCR implementation,  
Monitoring, and  
evaluation

### Component 2

#### Financial Management:

Promote the SPCR as a  
Financial management  
Instrument to  
Leverage resources  
By the different “green  
funds”,  
Articulating different  
investments  
(national and foreign)  
Current and potential.

### Component 3

#### Monitoring and Evaluation:

Establish the M&E  
Multisector mechanisms  
For the  
Climate Resilience  
program.

Outcomes

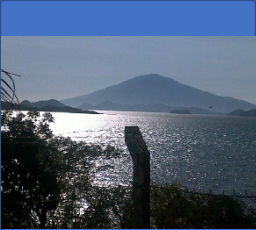
Inter-institutional Coordination in ACC  
facilitated through Climate+

GoH accredited to manage resources by GCF  
and others, through SEFIN, cooperation  
agencies and other non-governmental  
organizations

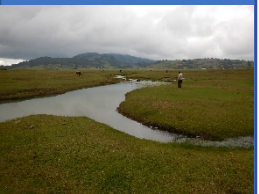
M&E strategy  
underway and  
implemented in  
participatory  
manner

# Advantages of the Honduras SPCR Program Approach

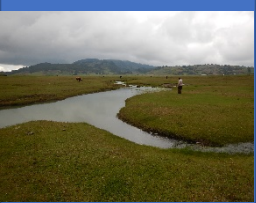
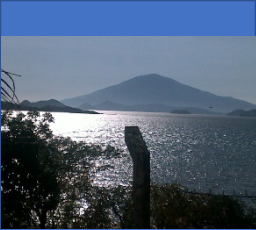
1. Allows a more comprehensive and multi-sectoral approach.
2. Facilitates prioritization of new activities or their change, in given “flexible” moments”.
  1. In the First Phase: Water Resources and Agriculture
  2. Second Phase can include other prioritized sectors.
3. Facilitates inter-institutional coordination given there are several stakeholders involved.
4. Facilitates adapting or using existing or on-going efforts and not creating a new one.
5. Allows seeing Resilience efforts in a more aggregated manner as a country and not as an individual sector.
6. Sets forth the possibility of promoting the SPCR as a financial management instrument “Leverage”.



# SPCR as Financial Instrument “Example”







# THANK-YOU