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Record of the facilitative sharing of views at the sixty-third session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: Honduras

Note by the secretariat

Abbreviations and acronyms

BUR	biennial update report
CO ₂ eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
COP	Conference of the Parties
ETF	enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement
FSV	facilitative sharing of views
GHG	greenhouse gas
ICA	international consultation and analysis
LULUCF	land use, land-use change and forestry sector
NDC	nationally determined contribution
non-Annex I Party	Party not included in Annex I to the Convention
REDD+	reducing emissions from deforestation; reducing emissions from forest degradation; conservation of forest carbon stocks; sustainable management of forests; and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (decision 1/CP.16 , para. 70)
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation

I. Background and mandate

1. COP 16 decided that ICA of BURs from non-Annex I Parties would be conducted under the SBI in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty with the aim of increasing the transparency of mitigation actions and their effects reported by those Parties.¹
2. COP 17 adopted the ICA modalities and guidelines,² according to which the ICA process consists of two steps: technical analysis of non-Annex I Parties' BURs by teams of technical experts, resulting in a summary report for each Party; and FSV, to which the BURs and summary reports serve as input.³
3. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the nineteenth FSV workshop was convened at SBI 63 in Belém, Brazil, on 14 November 2025 for the following three non-

¹ Decision [1/CP.16](#), para. 63.

² Decision [2/CP.17](#), annex IV.

³ Decision [2/CP.17](#), annex IV, para. 3.

Annex I Parties for which there was a BUR and a final summary report⁴ by 3 September 2025: Bhutan, Honduras and United Arab Emirates.

4. The three-hour workshop session was chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair, Eyad Aljubran, and open to all Parties.

5. As one of the participating Parties, Honduras received four written questions in advance of the FSV workshop⁵ from China, the European Union, New Zealand and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and addressed them in the course of its presentation. This FSV record for Honduras summarizes the proceedings and, together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its second BUR,⁶ constitutes the outcome of the second round of ICA for the Party.

II. Summary of proceedings

6. Honduras made a brief presentation on its second BUR. The Party noted that it had submitted a REDD+ technical annex on a voluntary basis in conjunction with the BUR in accordance with decision [14/CP.19](#). The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.

7. Honduras was represented by Darryl Medina from the Forest Conservation Institute.

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

9. Honduras highlighted that its total GHG emissions in 2020 were 16,826.40 Gg CO₂ eq excluding land and 16,647.32 Gg CO₂ eq including land, which increased between 2005 and 2020 by 12.7 and 188.2 per cent respectively, owing mainly to the reduction in removals since 2007 due to agricultural expansion, land-use change and deforestation. The Party explained that the energy sector is the main driver of net GHG emissions in the country.

10. Honduras presented its NDC targets under the Paris Agreement, updated in 2021: reducing GHG emissions by 16 per cent by 2030 compared with the ‘business as usual’ scenario; restoring 1.3 million ha forest by 2030; reducing firewood consumption by 39 per cent between 2012 and 2030; and achieving synergies between mitigation and adaptation action. Honduras presented key policies and measures for achieving its NDC targets, including promoting forest conservation and restoration, and improving energy efficiency. The Party noted that progress has been made in strengthening climate resilience and reducing emissions also in the livestock sector.

11. Furthermore, Honduras provided information on support needed and received, and capacity-building needs. Honduras indicated that, despite some improvements, it still requires improvements to the GHG inventory, particularly for the energy and agriculture sectors. Between 2016 and 2023, Honduras received about USD 1.2 billion (about 42 per cent of which though multilateral channels) in support for mitigation, adaptation and cross-cutting climate action, including for preparing its second BUR.

12. Honduras presented information on its current initiatives for enhancing its institutional arrangements for compliance with requirements under the ETF. Its initiatives relate to improving its GHG inventory data and system, as well as institutional coordination, with the aim of strengthening the national transparency architecture. Honduras will continue working towards building a low-emission, climate-resilient and sustainable economy in line with its national development priorities and international context. Honduras submitted its first biennial transparency report by the mandated deadline of 31 December 2024.

⁴ The BURs and summary reports for each ICA cycle are available at <https://unfccc.int/BURs> and <https://unfccc.int/ICA-reports> respectively.

⁵ As per decision [2/CP.17](#), annex IV, para. 6.

⁶ [FCCC/SBI/ICA/2024/TASR.2/HND](#).

13. Following the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending Honduras on its efforts and asked questions seeking further clarification: Australia, European Union, Germany, India, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Sweden and United Kingdom.

14. Questions on the GHG inventory related to the data sources and assumptions used in estimating the emissions in the LULUCF sector.

15. In response, Honduras explained that while the Party primarily relied on Tier 1 methodologies due to data limitations, it had successfully applied Tier 2 approaches for the key categories in LULUCF sector. Furthermore, Honduras acknowledged that a primary constraint is the lack of local technical capacity and specific activity data needed to move from Tier 1 to Tier 2 methodologies in other key categories.

16. Questions on mitigation actions and their effects related to the challenges that Honduras may encounter in increasing use of renewable energy at the domestic level and how these could be overcome; successes and challenges in engaging stakeholders and communities in implementing the plan to restore 1.3 million ha forest by 2030; benefits of sustainable livestock farming; and the Party's experience of developing policies to promote the purchase and use of private and public electric vehicles through research collaboration with other countries.

17. In response, Honduras explained that the Party needs to strengthen its technical capacity to effectively negotiate and manage the necessary bilateral and multilateral funds for investment in this area. The Party highlighted that the key success of the national reforestation programme, aimed at restoring 1.3 million ha forest by 2030, has been achieving permanent increase in the investment budget for the LULUCF sector. Regarding its sustainable low-emission livestock farming programme, the Party explained that the focus is on increasing production and efficiency within existing agricultural areas to avoid the conversion of forest land. This aims to protect the country's significant forest carbon sink by reducing deforestation and degradation, thereby ensuring that livestock farming contributes to national climate goals by minimizing the conversion of forest land to pasture or agricultural areas. Concerning electric vehicles, Honduras shared that, while the policy was adopted in collaboration with partner countries, it has been unable to mobilize the necessary financial flows for developing and implementing the policies.

18. Other questions related to the design and implementation of the national climate change monitoring system; challenges in establishing institutional arrangements for and coordination among ministries and institutions; and lessons learned in strengthening measurement, reporting and verification over time, including in the context of the transition from preparing BURs to preparing biennial transparency reports. In response, Honduras explained that it is updating its national climate change law, aiming to institutionalize arrangements with a view to ensuring alignment with the requirements of the Paris Agreement. Honduras added that it has significant experience of coordinating multiple government institutions to enable standardized data flows, clear reporting protocols and harmonized measurement, reporting and verification systems for tracking mitigation, adaptation and finance.

19. The presentation and subsequent interventions, including the questions asked and the answers provided during the FSV workshop, are accessible via the webcast of the workshop.⁷

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

⁷ <https://unfccc.int/event/19th-facilitative-sharing-of-views-fsv19-mandated-event>.