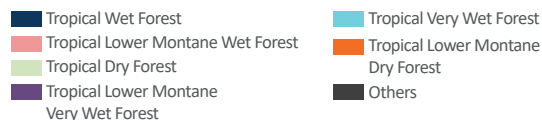
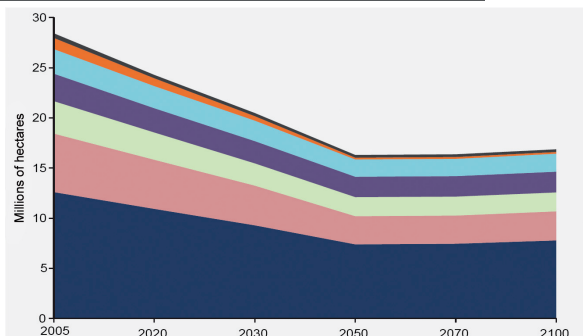


FOREST ECOSYSTEMS SCENARIOS

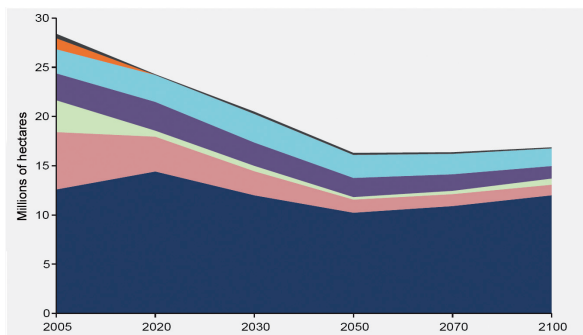
In a non-climate change scenario, Central American forest will cover less area due to deforestation. With climate change, the type of forest that could be apt for the new conditions will change. Under A2, conditions imply a reduction in humid forests and an increase in dry forests. Both scenarios imply less forest diversity.



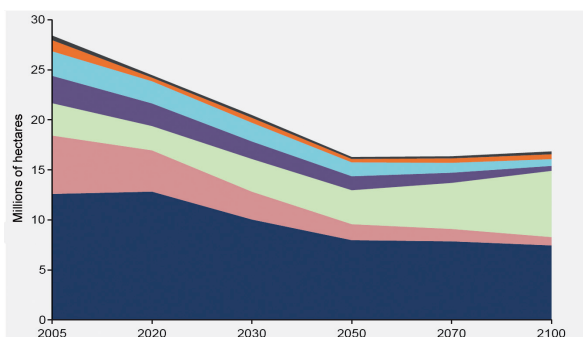
BASE SCENARIO WITH LAND-USE CHANGE (LUC)



LEAST PESSIMISTIC SCENARIO (WITH LUC AND B2)



MOST PESSIMISTIC SCENARIO (WITH LUC AND A2)



Source: ECLAC.

PUBLICATIONS



CLIMATE CHANGE IN CENTRAL AMERICA:
POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND PUBLIC
POLICY OPTIONS

THE ECONOMICS OF CLIMATE
CHANGE IN CENTRAL AMERICA:
SUMMARY 2012



LA ECONOMÍA DEL CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO EN
HONDURAS: MENSAJES CLAVE 2016*

*Available in Spanish only

STATISTICS

ECLAC collects statistics related to climate, greenhouse gas emissions, agriculture, ecosystems, biodiversity, water resources, and other such topics. These databases are shared with partners of the initiative.

CONTACT

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UNITED NATIONS

ECLAC

SUBREGIONAL HEADQUARTERS
IN MEXICO

CLIMATE CHANGE

COSTA RICA • CUBA • DOMINICAN REPUBLIC • EL SALVADOR
GUATEMALA • HAITI • HONDURAS • MEXICO • NICARAGUA • PANAMA



2017

CLIMATE CHANGE

The goal is to contribute, along with our partners, to the implementation of public policies that promote inclusive and sustainable adaptation to climate change, in which measures for transition to more sustainable, low-greenhouse gas emission economies can be integrated.

TOPICS

- ▶ Climate Variability
- ▶ Extreme Events
- ▶ Aridity
- ▶ Water Resources
- ▶ Agriculture
- ▶ Food and Nutritional Security (FNS)
- ▶ Health
- ▶ Hydro-Electricity
- ▶ Ecosystems and Biodiversity
- ▶ Energy
- ▶ Fiscal Policy and Public Investment
- ▶ Trade

ACTIVITIES

- ▶ Research, creation of databases, publications
- ▶ Expert meetings and capacity building
- ▶ Advisory and technical cooperation

MAIN PARTNERS

- ▶ Ministries of Environment, Treasury or Finance, Agriculture and Health of SICA member countries; their ministerial councils —CCAD, COSEFIN, CAC and COMISCA— and SIECA; national meteorology and energy sector institutions; UNAM and INSP (Mexico), INSMET (Cuba), CATIE, FAO, IICA, WHO/PAHO, Gorgas Institute (Panama), and others. Climate Change Unit of SDHSD and other ECLAC units.

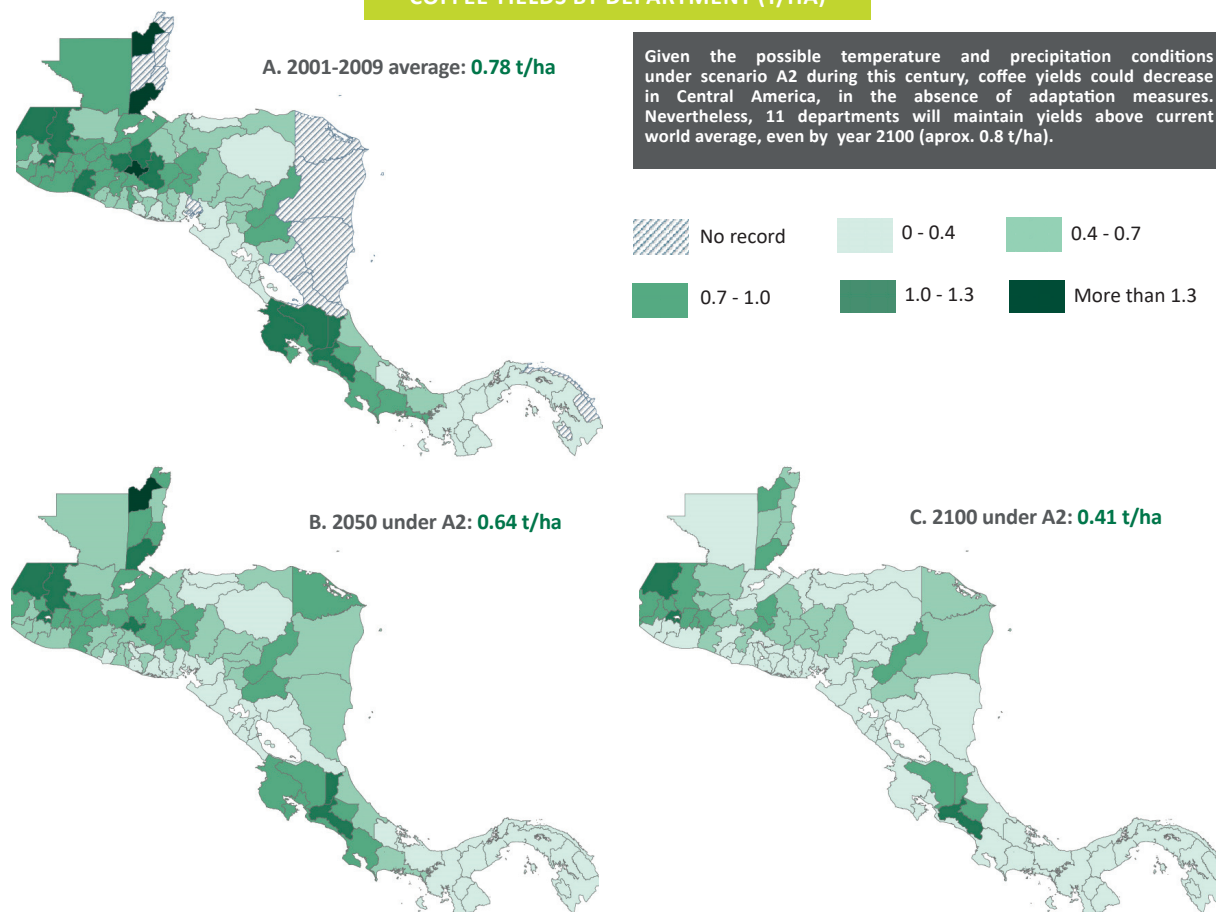
- ▶ UK AID (United Kingdom), DANIDA (Denmark), Nordic Development Fund (NDF) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB).

THE ECONOMICS OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

This initiative is managed with consultation and coordination bodies from the Ministries of Treasury or Finance, Environment, Agriculture and Health, and their Ministerial Councils. It is oriented by institutional priorities, and is focused in policy implementation and capacity building. The Dominican Republic entered in 2014.

POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON COFFEE UNDER SCENARIO IPCC A2

COFFEE YIELDS BY DEPARTMENT (T/HA)



Source: ECLAC.

RESULTS

1 The Ministries of Treasury or Finance have established an agenda including analysis of the impact of climate events on current and future fiscal sustainability, reduction of climate risk in public investment, budgeting for climate change, financial mechanisms and catastrophic insurance. Their officers have received technical training, and units focused on these issues are being created.

2 The Ministries of Agriculture are carrying out trainings, analyses, and dialogues, in order to design public policy to respond to climate change. They have established a Climate Change and Comprehensive Risk Management Technical Group. ECLAC supports their work plan regarding climate change, food and nutritional security, agricultural insurance and comprehensive risk management, and information systems.

3 The findings have been discussed with Ministries of the Environment in national and regional workshops and they have been presented at “side events” since COP 15. They constituted technical inputs for the Climate Change Regional Strategy, as well as various national plans and Communications to UNFCCC.

4 The Ministers of Health created the “Health and Climate Change in Central America” Initiative in 2012. The Regional Committee of Epidemiology Directors (COTEVISI) are implementing a project to develop scenarios for how climate change will affect incidence of certain illnesses and responses in this sector.