

ENERGY COMPACT

 **EC3 ENERGY ACCESS: Market Development and Value Chain of Improved Cookstoves**



**United
Nations**



HIGH-LEVEL DIALOGUE ON
ENERGY
UNITED NATIONS, NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 2021



SECTION 1: AMBITION

1.1. Ambitions to achieve SDG 7 by 2030. [Select all appropriate options]

(Member States' targets could be based on their NDCs, energy policies, five-year national plans, etc. Goals for companies/organizations could be based on their corporate strategy)

7.1. By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services.

Target (s):

- 1. Actively promote and encourage the successful adoption of improved cookstoves in 500,000 homes, to contribute to the 39% reduction in firewood consumption, as well as the reduction of exposure to intra-household pollution to improve the health of families using technology in the Republic of Honduras.**

Timeframe: 2030

Context of the ambition(s):

Honduras has in place the National Strategy for the Adoption of Improved Cookstoves (ENAEM), whose objective is the adoption of improved cookstoves, in order to contribute to the mitigation of climate change and through the National Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) of MS, it is expected to contribute to the reduction by 39% of the consumption of firewood in families. As firewood is the biomass with the highest accessibility and lowest cost, it represents 79% of the energy source consumed in homes, versus, 18% that uses electricity, 2% LPG and 1% Kerosene.

In 2017, the Inter-institutional Platform for the Development of the Value Chain of Improved Cookstoves (PIEM+) was formed as part of the Voice for Change Partnership Program (V4CP), led by the Dutch Development Cooperation Service (SNV) and financed by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS), with the purpose of "expressing the *will of the subscriber entities, to cooperate for the formation of an Interinstitutional Platform that brings together representatives of the main links in the chain of improved cookstoves to positively influence the development of the value chain, as well as facilitate coordination between the different links for the design of strategies, the establishment and operation of the value chain, and the identification of actions that favor the development and growth of the market...*".

The technological environment of the Improved Cookstoves under which the ENAEM is established is based on the value chain and innovation for continuous improvement. As for the design of the stove, the improvements have focused on reducing emissions inside and outside the home, for which it is necessary to increase the efficiency of heat transfer, control the flow rate of emissions, reduce energy losses, selection, and durability of materials. In this sense, durability is decisive in adoption processes, so innovation processes must consider efficient designs with a useful life of more than 3 years.

Enhanced Stove technology is a proven way to solve the multiple problems resulting from the use of wood in conventional wood cookstoves. Improved cookstoves are the most cost-effective and culturally accepted solution by rural populations in Honduras, compared to other fuels used for cooking food.

According to the NAMA EM Honduras Concept Note July 2017, the number of Improved Cookstoves installed during the years 2011-2019, with the support of international cooperation projects and government program, correspond to around 558,477, of which 305,033 are fixed and 253,444 are mobile.

During the year 2018, within the framework of the Voice for Change Partnership Program (V4CP) the Impact Study for the Exemption from the Sales Tax on improved cookstoves and the import tax on sheets and other parts imported for the manufacture of Improved Cookstoves in Honduras was generated. This study indicates the existence of a highly subsidized improved cookstove market that clearly distinguishes three market segments that include those that do not have the capacity to pay, those that have it partially and with adequate conditions and those that would be willing to buy in a traditional market where supply and demand play a role in determining prices. It is estimated that at least 10% of the wood-burning population can purchase an improved stove.

In Honduras it is estimated that 1.1 million households use firewood as a primary source of energy for cooking their food, households that use improved wood cookstoves represent 29.9%. Currently 55% of the population uses biomass (being 24.4% urban population and 89.1% rural population). It is estimated that more than one million households use firewood as the main energy source for cooking, therefore, 8 million cubic meters of firewood per year are used as a source of combustion. This activity is associated with the energy demand in households, which does not limit the use of firewood to rural areas, but there is a demand for it in urban and peri-urban areas. In the urban area 100% of the firewood is bought.

Target (s):

- 2. Approve and implement the strategic guidelines defined in the National Strategy for the Adoption of Improved Cookstoves (ENAEM), raising this instrument to the level of Public Policy.**

Timeframe: 2030

Context of the ambition(s):

The ENAEM is developed around the processes that lead to the acceptance and sustained use of improved cookstoves operated with firewood. These meet different attributes associated with an appropriate technology, such as having a design appropriate to the national context where the consumption of firewood predominates as the main source of energy in homes. On the other hand, its affordable cost, easy implementation, and its contribution in the reduction of environmental and health problems in users, are part of the characteristics of this device used for cooking food.

Because of its scope and impact at the national level, the strategy must be implemented under the leadership of the government sector. The articulation of the different objectives requires coordinated work of interdisciplinary groups under the direction of a governing body with authority and ability to manage resources and prioritize activities. However, this process will require dialogue between key players and knowledge management to define efficient methods for compliance with indicators and verification of results. The Inter-institutional Platform for the Development of the Value Chain of Improved Cookstoves (PIEM+) represents a strength in this regard, facilitating the processes of consultation and feedback.

Inter-institutional coordination is a key element to facilitate the establishment of synergies and complement efforts to articulate, focus and optimize the support and investment actions

required in the implementation and operational processes of the ENAEM. The strategic objectives associated with this component focus on the coordination of ENAEM implementation activities through an interdisciplinary committee, composed of representatives linked to government institutions with functions related to the purpose of this strategy, civil society, academia, and the private sector associated with the issue, all led by a governing institution. In this context, the PIEM+, represents a space for dialogue and knowledge management, which, by linking with the different activities of the ENAEM, will facilitate the exchange of experiences, data and lessons learned for decision-making and avoid duplication of efforts, providing support to the implementing committee.

On the other hand, the processes of implementation and operation of the different activities that make up the ENAEM require an endowment of financial resources and the design of appropriate mechanisms for access to them. The implementation of the different activities proposed in the ENAEM will require the systematic process of collection, analysis and use of information to give timely monitoring of the indicators and the fulfillment of the objectives. It is through monitoring that the evidence is generated to objectively evaluate the progress and impact of the strategy, so this strategic line is transversal to all the objectives set. The proposed activities present different challenges, associated with the availability on the part of organizations to systematize their experiences and / or share performance indicators. On the other hand, at the national level, there is a lack of a baseline as a starting point to assess the progress of activities at the national level. Similarly, the lack of an enabling regulatory framework that facilitates the follow-up to the monitoring and evaluation process in a transversal manner is proposed.

SECTION 2: ACTIONS TO ACHIEVE AMBITION

2.1. Please Add at least one key action for each of the elaborate ambitions in Section 1. [Add rows as needed].

7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, and modern energy services.

1. Actively promote and encourage the successful adoption of improved cookstoves in 500,000 homes, to contribute to the 39% reduction in firewood consumption, as well as the reduction of exposure to intra-household pollution to improve the health of families using technology in the Republic of Honduras.

January 2022 – June 2027

1.1 Identification of mechanisms and resources for the implementation of the Concept Note of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions of Improved Cookstoves (NAMA-EM) focusing on the following components:

- Promote technological innovation to guarantee the access of bidders to clean and efficient cooking technologies, to be incorporated into the construction and / or manufacture of high quality cookstoves.
- Boost and improve the supply to link it with demand, by eliminating imperfections that limit it and introducing incentives, to be more competitive and diverse (incentives, credits, co-investment, and investment facilitation), marketing facilities, distribution and monitoring of quality and its impact on adoption.
- Market development achieving organic demand.
- Execute the monitoring and evaluation system of the implementation of the NAMA, to evaluate the contribution in the different links of the value chain: supply, innovation, demand, and financing.
- Structuring of financing programs for the sector: promoting access to financial resources, granting green funds, through the regulations established by the financial organizations that are guarantors of climate finance schemes.

1.2 Implementation of the National Project to Replace Traditional Cookstoves with Improved Cookstoves (EM) in the urban area, particularly in the peripheral sectors as part of the Reconstruction and Sustainable Development Plan (PRDS).

- Training local governments to promote entrepreneurship and other commercial activities that generate local economic development based on the sustainable management of forest resources.
- Identification of the prioritized group in the peripheral areas of the cities that use the use of conventional systems for cooking food to integrate the project.
- Elaboration of the Investment Plan of the National Project of Substitution of Traditional Cookstoves by Improved Cookstoves in the homes of the peri-urban areas.
- Implementation of projects in peri-urban areas.
- Implementation of training and community awareness programs with an approach to cultural aspects, intra-household health, new technologies, efficient use of forest resources.
- Implementation of training programs in repair and / or rehabilitation of Improved Cookstoves (EM) to ensure their sustained use over time.
- Development of information and prevention campaigns on the risk of inappropriate use of firewood, health effects and the impact on the forest resource.
- Document experiences of households that have adopted these technologies and associated co-beneficiaries, sharing these experiences among households using traditional units and the risks associated with the use of solid fuels in homes.
- Performance evaluation and audit applied to the project to ensure the adoption of improved cookstoves.

1.3 Development of Monitoring programs on the adoption of improved stove projects implemented so far in the country.

- Impact Analysis assessment of the projects executed in the country on the adoption of improved cookstoves.

2. Approve and implement the strategic guidelines defined in the National Strategy for the Adoption of Improved Cookstoves (ENAEM), raising this instrument to the level of Public Policy, promoting the market and value chain of clean cooking.

2.1 Implementation of strategic guideline proposed in the ENAEM described below:

a) Inter-agency coordination

- Establishment of the implementing committee of the strategy with at least the following institutions; i) Secretariat of Natural Resources and Environment (MiAmbiente) through the National Directorate of Climate Change (DNCC), ii) Presidential Office of Green Economy (OPEV), iii) Secretariat of State in the Office of Energy (SEN), iv) Ministry of Health (SESAL), v) Institute of Forest Conservation and Development, Protected Areas and Wildlife (ICF), vi) Secretariat of Development and Social Inclusion (SEDIS). In addition, it is suggested the inclusion of the Ministry of Education (SEDUCA), the National Institute for Women (INAM), the Honduran Organization for Standardization (OHN), the National Autonomous University of Honduras (UNAH) and the incorporation of an equitable number of representatives of the Inter-institutional Platform for the Strengthening of the Value Chain of Improved Cookstoves (non-governmental and private sector) to generate a fair dialogue that favors the linkage and coordination of activities of the different key players.
- Define annually an operational plan for the development of specific activities of the ENAEM as well as the definition of goals, agreed key indicators and defined processes, to achieve the monitoring and evaluation of the strategy, where the responsible for its compliance is the governing body and the members of the interdisciplinary committee as implementing entities.
- Define and manage the roles that the different government institutions should acquire within the strategy, whether it is to provide economic incentives (SEDIS), resource management (CLIMA+), implementation and coordination (MIAMBIENTE), regulatory compliance (ICF), guarantee access to energy (SEN), generation and transfer of technology (SAG), surveillance processes (SESAL), and institutional management (AMHON).

January 2022 – December 2027

b) Financial mechanisms

- Promote access to financial resources, the granting of green funds, through the regulations established by the financial organizations that are guarantors of climate finance schemes, through financial products adapted according to market segmentation, disclosure of accreditation mechanisms and financing procedures. In addition, it is designed financial products that facilitate access to technology for vulnerable groups.
- Promote financial incentives to increase production and performance in the value chain. In the context of the ENAEM, these may include exemptions, bonds, one-off donations, compensation, preferential financing rates, ease of accessing international funds, among others.
- Socialization of the benefits of the ENAEM with private sector.
- Promote alliances and agreements with private sector to support the processes of the ENAEM.
- Promote the creation of Inclusive Businesses and development projects through CSR.
- Create mechanisms for access to financial resources for the operation of projects and initiatives associated with the ENAEM.
- Promotion of a legislative decree exempting improved cookstoves from taxation.

c) Strengthening the value chain

- Promote innovation and continuous improvement.
- Research on the different links in the value chain to identify the weakest and implement solutions.
- Inclusion of women and the gender approach in trainings, projects and services carried out within the ENAEM.
- Promote Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and local community networks or cooperatives that function as intermediaries in the value chain.
- Development of local technical capacities: mechanisms for the registration of local suppliers and services.
- Ensure the energy efficiency of cooking technologies.

d) Cultural awareness and adaptation

- Design effective tools for follow-up, taking advantage of the strength of local structures in coordination with the institutions responsible for monitoring adoption processes.
- Development of mass awareness campaigns on the benefits of improved cookstoves, the use of forest residues in the cooking of food, risks associated with traditional cooking and the importance in the conservation of forest resources.
- Promote access to sustainable firewood for cooking food in homes, promoting the development of local enterprises to supply prototypes of firewood and derivatives, as well as obtaining firewood derived from forest management plans.
- Creation of a certification system for the firewood trade.

e) Monitoring and evaluation

- Establish an evaluation committee of the activities proposed in the process of implementation and operation of the ENAEM.
- Collaborative development of an action plan as a verification tool.
- Implement monitoring mechanisms for the continuous improvement process.
- Establish a monitoring system to determine the impacts of reducing firewood consumption on health, starting with defining the baseline.
- Implement a differentiated monitoring system in health centers to quantify the incidence of respiratory diseases, IRAs and others related to the use of firewood.
- Implement a household air quality monitoring program, which will serve as a baseline and impact of sustained EM use.

2.2 Formulation and implementation of Public Policy to promote the market and value chain of improved cookstoves.

- Management of financing resources for the elaboration of the Public Policy for the Promotion of the Adoption of Improved Cookstoves.
- Development of workshops with the participation of key players linked to the sector of improved cookstoves, to generate the technical, economic, social, environmental bases for the elaboration of Public Policy.
- Development of the Terms of Reference for the elaboration of Public Policy within the framework of the guidelines issued by the SCGG.
- Elaboration of Public Policy within the framework of the guidelines issued by the SCGG.
- Presentation and socialization of the Public Policy for the Promotion of the Adoption of Improved Cookstoves.
- Definition of mechanisms for access to financing, the granting of green funds through the regulations established by the financial organizations that guarantee climate finance schemes.

SECTION 3: OUTCOME

3.1. Please Add at least one measurable, time-based result for each of the actions in section 2. [Add rows as needed].

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| <p>Section A: Outcome 1.1 Driven technological innovation in the construction and / or manufacture of high quality cookstoves, more efficient and attractive devices. Outcome 1.2 The Offer has been made more dynamic and the incentive and promotion program available for the commercialization of clean cooking technologies. Outcome 1.3 Enabled the incentive and promotion program for the adoption of clean cooking technologies. Outcome 1.4 Greater integration with EM demand and supply. Outcome 1.5 Adopted 500,000 units of improved cookstoves nationwide.</p> | <p>June 2027</p> |
| <p>Section B: Outcome 2.1 Adopted 25,000 units of Improved Cookstoves (EM) in an equal number of homes in the outlying areas of cities through the implementation of the program. Outcome 2.2 Avoided GHG emissions of 50,000 tons of CO₂-eq per year with the adoption of the project's 25,000 Improved Cookstoves (EM). Outcome 2.3 Avoided the consumption of 30,000 tons of firewood per year, according to estimates made by the SEN. Outcome 2.4 Generated direct and indirect employment with a total of 1,300 people. Outcome 2.5 Families benefiting from the program trained and informed about the adoption of improved stove technology, associated co-benefits and cultural aspects, inappropriate use of firewood, effects on intra-home health and the impact on the forest resource. Outcome 2.6 Implemented the project performance evaluation program on the adoption of clean cooking technologies in homes in peripheral areas of cities.</p> | <p>December 2025</p> |
| <p>Section C: Outcome 3.1 Evaluated the impact of the projects executed on the adoption of improved cookstoves at the national level.</p> | <p>December 2024</p> |
| <p>Section D:</p> | <p>December 2027</p> |
| <p>Outcome 4.1 Coordinating committee shaped and in operation Outcome 4.2 Annual Operational Plan of ENAEM prepared and implemented. Outcome 4.3 Private sector knows and implements the ENAEM. Outcome 4.4 Approved the legislative decree to exempt improved cookstoves from fiscal taxes. Outcome 4.5 Available mechanisms for access to financial resources for the operation of projects and initiatives associated with ENAEM. Outcome 4.6 Women from communities involved in ENAEM projects and created inclusive businesses and development projects through CSR. Outcome 4.7 Implemented a campaign to raise awareness of MS benefits and risks associated with traditional cooking. Outcome 4.8 Implemented ENAEM Monitoring and Follow-up Program.</p> | <p>December 2027</p> |
| <p>Section E: Outcome 5.1 The Public Policy for the Promotion of the Adoption of Improved Stoves is formulated, implemented and socialized. Outcome 5.2 Defined and available mechanisms for access to financing for the adoption of clean cooking systems.</p> | <p>December 2027</p> |

SECTION 4: RESOURCES AND SUPPORT REQUIRED

4.1 Specify the financing and investments required for each of the actions in section 2.

The estimates of the necessary investments for the fulfillment of the actions were based on the Project Sheet of the Reconstruction and Sustainable Development Plan (PRDS) prepared by the Secretariat of Energy (SEN) of Honduras:

| 1.1 Activity: Identification of the mechanisms and resources for the implementation of the Concept Note of the Appropriate National Action for mitigation of improved cookstoves (NAMA-EM) focused on the following components: | Input | Value (USD) |
|--|--|---------------------|
| Development of programs for the adoption of Improved Cookstoves. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EM Units. • Transport Vehicles. • Socialization / training workshops. • Promotion of sales centers, exhibition, demonstration of EM. • Campaigns for the ongoing promotion of EM. • Market Research. • Consulting services. • Electronic platform database. | USD \$12,000,000.00 |
| Implementation of the NAMA implementation monitoring and evaluation system. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professional consulting services • Workshops | USD \$350,000.00 |
| 1.2 Implementation of the National Project to Replace Traditional Cookstoves with Improved Cookstoves (EM) in the urban area, particularly in the peripheral sectors, as part of the Reconstruction and Sustainable Development Plan (PRDS). | Input | Value (USD) |
| <p>- Development of a clean cooking adoption program in homes in peripheral areas of cities.</p> <p>-Implementation of a mechanism for auditing and evaluating the performance of the program.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EM Units. • Transport Vehicles. • Socialization / training workshops. • Consulting Fees for the staff implementing the Project. • Office furniture and equipment. | USD \$3,000,000.00 |

| 1.3 Activity: Development of follow-up programs on the adoption of improved stove projects implemented nationwide. | Input | Value (USD) |
|---|---|----------------------------|
| Impact assessment analysis of projects executed in the country on the adoption of improved cookstoves. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluation consulting services | USD \$ 350,000.00 |
| 2.1 Activity: Implementation of strategic guidelines proposed in the ENAEM. | Input | Valor (USD) |
| Inter-institutional coordination of ENAEM | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logistics for coordination meetings. Logistics for the annual operational planning days Socialization with government entities | USD \$ 150,000.00 |
| Development of financial mechanisms to promote ENAEM. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negotiations with financial entities. Consulting services for support to development of financial programs. Consulting service for the development of a legislative decree. Consulting service for the development of financial products that facilitate access to technology for vulnerable groups. | USD \$ 1,000,000.00 |
| Awareness-raising and adaptation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Professional consulting services Campaign design Campaign socialization | USD \$ 230,000.00 |
| Strengthening the EM value chain. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research consulting services. Research with a focus on gender and EM Field activities / workshops | USD \$ 250,000.00 |
| 2.2 Activity: Formulation and implementation of Public Policy to promote the market and value chain of improved cookstoves. | Input | Value (USD) |
| Development of workshops (construction, consensus, approval and socialization) for the elaboration of the Public Policy of Adoption of Improved Cookstoves. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Professional Consulting Services Workshops Workshop materials | USD \$30,000.00 |
| Formulation and elaboration of Public Policy to Promote the Adoption of Improved Cookstoves. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Professional Energy Consulting Services Materials and organization of the workshops | USD \$ 30,000.00 |
| TOTAL | | USD \$17,390,000.00 |

4.2 [Country only] If assistance is required for section 2 actions, select below, describe the assistance required, and specify for which action.

[Examples of support to Member States could include access to affordable low-cost debt through strategic risk-elimination instruments, capacity-building in data collection; development of integrated energy plans and energy transition pathways, technical assistance, etc.]

| | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Financing | <i>Financing mechanism through Green Climate Funds or Climate Finance for the replacement of traditional cookstoves with efficient cookstoves.</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Payment-in-kind (PIK) | <i>Technical capacities of the Secretariat of State in the Office of Energy (SEN), Secretariat of State in the Office of Natural Resources and Environment (MI AMBIENTE), National Institute of Forest Conservation, Protected Areas and Wildlife (ICF), Academy, Honduran Council of Private Enterprise (COHEP), Secretariat of State in the Office of Finance (SEFIN), Honduran Association of Banking Institutions (AHIBA), Inter-institutional Platform for the Development of the Value Chain of Improved Cookstoves (PIEM+), Presidential Office of</i> |

| | |
|---|---|
| | <i>Climate Change (Climate+), Chambers of Commerce, Revenue Administration Service (SAR), Secretariat of General Coordination of Government (SCGG), Customs Administration of Honduras (AAH), Honduran Standardization Agency (OHN), Ministry of Health (SESAL), Secretariat of Development and Social Inclusion (SEDIS), Municipal Mayor's Office, Presidential Office of Green Economy (OPEV), Secretariat of Education (SEDUCA), the National Institute for Women (INAM), among others</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Technical assistance | <i>Consultancies for the construction of plans, trainings, workshops, facilitators.</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other/please specify | <i>Non-reimbursable cooperation of \$5,000,000.00 (Five million United States dollars) is required for programs, policies that are to be pursued.</i> |

SECTION 5: IMPACT

5.1 Countries planned for implementation, including the number of people potentially affected.

The Republic of Honduras and through the implementation of the program of adoption of improved cookstoves in peripheral areas, the beneficiary population corresponds to 112,000 people with a generation of direct and indirect jobs of 1,300 people. In addition, the impact on the population of the different communities in the rural and peri-urban areas of the country is identified.

5.2 Alignment with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development - Describe how each of the actions in section 2 impacts the progress of the SDGs by 2030.

ENAEM and NAMA EM have a direct impact on SDG 7 Affordable and non-pollutable energy, stressed that the purpose of ENAEM is to identify the lines that lead to the transition and sustained use of clean cooking technologies by the Honduran population. The direct benefits of the adoption of improved cookstoves can be quantified in terms of: i) the reduction of firewood consumption in households, associated in turn with less pressure on the forest resource, ii) the improvement in air quality, reducing the risk of respiratory diseases, iii) the optimization of resources in the home, allowing to invest the time and money, which were previously used for access to energy, in activities that generate value and contribute to the reduction of poverty. Likewise, the strategy promotes the comprehensive improvement of the value chain in the improved stove sector, the empowerment of women in their different links, the systematization of monitoring processes and access to information to facilitate the work coordinated by different actors at the national level. Based on the above, these actions contribute to achieving SDG 1, SDG 3, SDG 13 and SDG 15.

5.3 Alignment with the Paris Agreement and net zero emissions by 2050 - Describe how each of the actions in section 2 aligns with the Paris Agreement and national NDCs (if applicable) and supports net-zero emissions by 2050. [up to 500 words, please provide the necessary strategy support documents].

The actions are aligned with Objectives 3 and 4 of Renewable Energy and Bioenergy of the NDC-Honduras, objective 13 Axis of Culture of Efficiency and Energy Saving and objective 14 on the Rational and Sustainable Use of Biomass of the Sectoral Energy Policy of the country, through the creation and execution of a Public Policy that promotes the market and value chain of improved cookstoves, clean cooking technologies and the promotion of sustainable use of forest resources. Through the execution of projects, the population is sensitized to the adoption of these efficient systems in homes, thus reducing atmospheric emissions and the accelerated consumption of biomass, generating a positive impact on the improvement of the local and national economy, environment, collective health, and thus contributing to the mitigation of climate change.

On the other hand, it provides spaces for the participation of the different public, private and civil society sectors in the formulation of policies, strategies and programs that will contribute to the sustainable development of the country.

SECTION 6: MONITORING AND REPORTING

6.1. Describe how you intend to track the progress of the results proposed in section 3. Please also describe whether you plan to use other existing information frameworks to track the progress of the proposed results

Monitoring 1: Development of semiannual meetings between the key players linked to the sector, led by the Secretariat of State for Energy (SEN), where the progress in the implementation of the strategic guidelines proposed in the ENAEM will be evaluated.

Monitoring 2: Survey of the beneficiaries of the projects or programs implemented of Improved Cookstoves (EM) and presentation of results through the PIEM.

Monitoring 3: Annual Performance Evaluation and Audit Program for the program implemented in households in the peripheral areas of cities, in conjunction with the Secretariat of State in the Office of Energy (SEN), PIEM+ and the executing organization of the program.

Monitoring 4: Evaluation report on the impact of the project on households in the peripheral areas of the cities within 5 years of its implementation.

Monitoring 5: Evaluation report of the impact of the projects executed to date within a term of 5 years after their execution.

Monitoring 6: Document annual operational planning report for implementation of the ENAEM.

Monitoring 7: Report of the ENAEM Action Plan.

Monitoring 8: Annual monitoring report of indicators and targets of the ENAEM.

Monitoring 9: Report on the impact of reducing firewood consumption on health.

Monitoring 10: Differentiated monitoring in health centers to quantify the incidence of respiratory diseases, IRAs and others related to the use of firewood.

Monitoring 11: Air quality monitoring in homes, which serves as a baseline and impact of sustained use of EM.

Monitoring 12: Annual Program of implementation and execution of the Public Policy of Promotion to the Adoption of Improved Cookstoves, development of semiannual meetings between the key actors where the progress in the implementation of the policy and the creation of incentives and promotion in the different links of the value chain of improved cookstoves will be evaluated.

SECTION 7: GUIDING PRINCIPLES CHECK LIST

Please use the checklist below to validate that the proposed Energy Compact is aligned with the guiding principles.

Stepping up ambition and **accelerating action** - Increase contribution of and accelerate the implementation of the SDG7 targets in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development for Paris Agreement

I.1 Does the Energy Compact strengthen and/or add a target, commitment, policy, action related to SDG7 and its linkages to the other SDGs that results in a higher cumulative impact compared to existing frameworks? X Yes No

I.2 Does the Energy Compact increase the geographical and/or sectoral coverage of SDG7 related efforts? X Yes No

I.3 Does the Energy Compact consider inclusion of key priority issues towards achieving SDG7 by 2030 and the net-zero emission goal of the Paris Agreement by 2050 - as defined by latest global analysis and data including the outcome of the Technical Working Groups? X Yes No

II. Alignment with the 2030 agenda on Sustainable Development Goals – Ensure coherence and alignment with SDG implementation plans and strategies by 2030 as well as national development plans and priorities.

II.1 Has the Energy Compact considered enabling actions of SDG7 to reach the other sustainable development goals by 2030? X Yes No

II.2 Does the Energy Compact align with national, sectoral, and/or sub-national sustainable development strategies/plans, including SDG implementation plans/roadmaps? X Yes No

II.3 Has the Energy Compact considered a timeframe in line with the Decade of Action? X Yes No

III. Alignment with Paris Agreement and net-zero by 2050 - Ensure coherence and alignment with the Nationally Determined Contributions, long term net zero emission strategies.

III.1 Has the Energy Compact considered a timeframe in line with the net-zero goal of the Paris Agreement by 2050? X Yes No

III.2 Has the Energy Compact considered energy-related targets and information in the updated/enhanced NDCs? X Yes No

III.3 Has the Energy Compact considered alignment with reaching the net-zero emissions goal set by many countries by 2050? X Yes No

IV. Leaving no one behind, strengthening inclusion, interlinkages, and synergies - Enabling the achievement of SDGs and just transition by reflecting interlinkages with other SDGs.

IV.1 Does the Energy Compact include socio-economic impacts of measures being considered? X Yes No

IV.2 Does the Energy Compact identify steps towards an inclusive, just energy transition? X Yes No

IV.3 Does the Energy Compact consider measures that address the needs of the most vulnerable groups (e.g. those impacted the most by energy transitions, lack of energy access)? X Yes No

V. Feasibility and Robustness - Commitments and measures are technically sound, feasible, and verifiable based a set of objectives with specific performance indicators, baselines, targets and data sources as needed.

V.1 Is the information included in the Energy Compact based on updated quality data and sectoral assessments, with clear and transparent methodologies related to the proposed measures? X Yes No

V.2 Has the Energy Compact considered inclusion of a set of SMART (specific, measurable, achievable, resource-based and time based) objectives? X Yes No

V.3 Has the Energy Compact considered issues related to means of implementation to ensure feasibility of measures proposed (e.g. cost and financing strategy, technical assistant needs and partnerships, policy and regulatory gaps, data, and technology)? X Yes No

SECTION 8: ENERGY COMPACT GENERAL INFORMATION

8.1. Title/name of the Energy Compact:

Market Development and Value Chain of Improved Cookstoves.

8.2. Name of the principal entity (for joint energy pacts, list all parties and include, in parentheses, their entity type, using the entity type below)

As the leading entity is the Secretariat of State in the Office of Energy (SEN), the organizations and entities to assist in the process of compliance with the pact are the following:

- *Government: Secretariat of State in the Office of Natural Resources and Environment (MI AMBIENTE), National Institute of Forest Conservation, Protected Areas and Wildlife (ICF), Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock (SAG), Secretariat of State in the Office of Finance (SEFIN), Revenue Administration Service (SAR), Secretariat of General Coordination of Government (SCGG), Customs Administration of Honduras (AAH), Honduran Standardization Agency (OHN), Ministry of Health (SESAL), National Directorate of Strategic Planning and Sectoral Policy (DNPEPES), Presidential Office of Climate Change (Climate+), Secretariat of Development and Social Inclusion (SEDIS), National Institute for Women (INAM), Ministry of Education (SEDUCA), Presidential Office of Green Economy (OPEV), Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (SRECI).*
- *Local government: Municipalities*
- *Civil Society: livestock and agricultural sector, Inter-institutional Platform for the Development of the Value Chain of Improved Cookstoves and Other Clean Cooking Technologies (PIEM+), Chambers of Commerce, Association of Municipalities of Honduras (AMHON), Association of Distributed Renewable Energy Solutions Providers of Honduras (APRODERDH), Honduran Association for Development (AHDESA) Honduran Association of Banking Institutions (AHIBA), professional associations.*
- *Academic Institution/ scientific community: Public and private universities such as the National Autonomous University of Honduras (UNAH), the National University of Forest Sciences (UNACIFOR), the Central American Technological University (UNITEC), the Zamorano Pan-American Agricultural School, among others.*
- *Multilateral Organization / Intergovernmental Organization: Dutch Development Cooperation Service (SNV), Pan American Health Organization / World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO).*

8.3 Leading entity type

Government

Local/Regional Government

Multilateral Agency / Intergovernmental Organization

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

Civil Society organization/Youth

Academic Institution / Scientific Community

Private Sector

Philanthropic Organization

Other relevant actor

8.4. Contact Information

Secretariat of State at the Energy Office (SEN), Inter-institutional Platform for the Development of the Value Chain of Improved Cookstoves(PIEM+).

8.5. Select the geographical coverage of the Energy Pact

Africa Asia and the Pacific Europe Latin America and the Caribbean North America West Asia Global

8.6. Please select the Energy Compact thematic focus area(s)

Energy Access Energy Transition Enabling SDGs through inclusive Energy Transitions Innovation, technology and data Finance and investments.