

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Belize Second National Communication

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- ❖ Belize is a small independent country on the Caribbean coast of Central America.
- ❖ Total land area is 22,960km²
- ❖ Longest barrier reef in the Western Hemisphere
- ❖ 220 km reef stretches the entire coastline and is recognized by the United Nations as a World Heritage Site
- ❖ Growth rate- 3.3% p.a.
- ❖ Tourism is number one foreign exchange earner



National Circumstances

- Coordinating Entity: Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment
- Participating Institutions:
 - ❖ Ministry of Fisheries and Agriculture
 - ❖ Ministry of Economic Development
 - ❖ Programme for Belize
 - ❖ Public Utilities Commission
 - ❖ Department of Meteorology
 - ❖ Department of Environment
 - ❖ Department of Geology
- The Climate Change Committee provided oversight for development of SNC

Institutional Arrangements

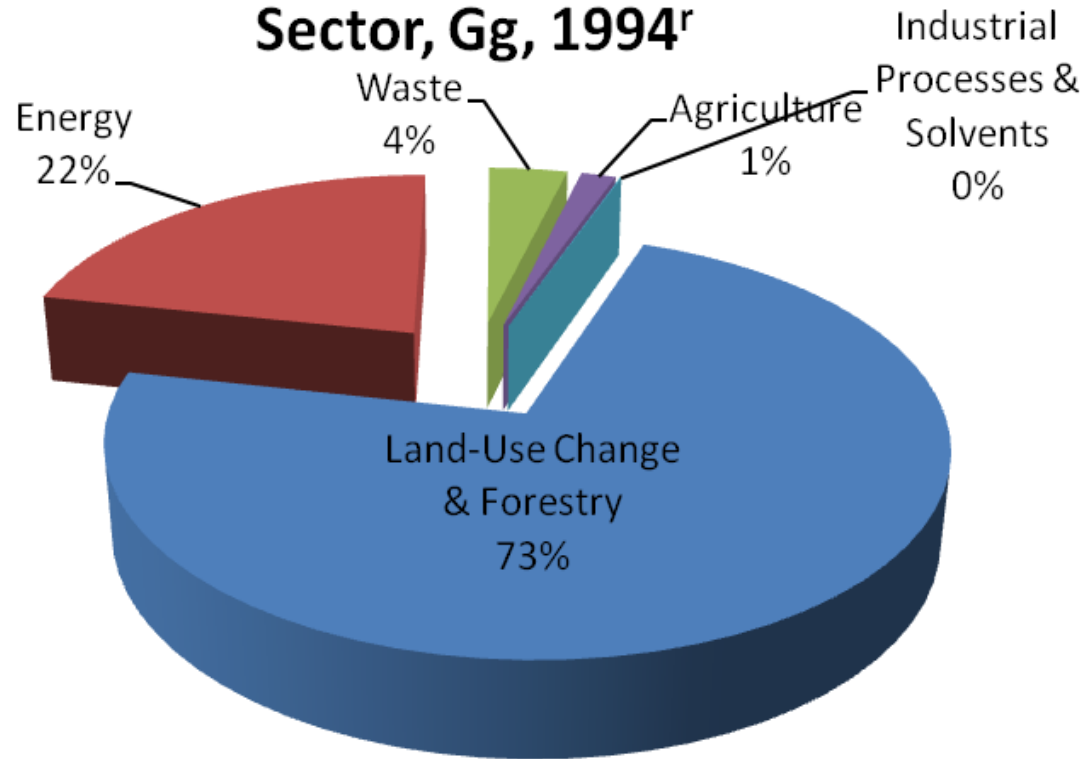
- Tier 1 Methodology: Revised 1996 Guidelines
- 2000 IPCC Good Practice Guidance used for LULUCF
- Emission Factors: Default
- Reference years: 1997, 2000
- Sectors covered:
 - ❖ Industrial Processes and Solvents
 - ❖ Energy
 - ❖ Agriculture
 - ❖ Waste
 - ❖ Land use, Land use change and forestry

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory

- Total GHG Emissions:
 - ❖ 1994 (recalculated): 2,826.7426 Gg
 - ❖ 1997: 8,148.8261Gg
 - ❖ 2000: 13,482.7769 Gg
- GHG: CO₂, CH₄, N₂O; CO, NO_x, SO₂, NMVOC
- CO₂ - Gas emitted in greatest volume

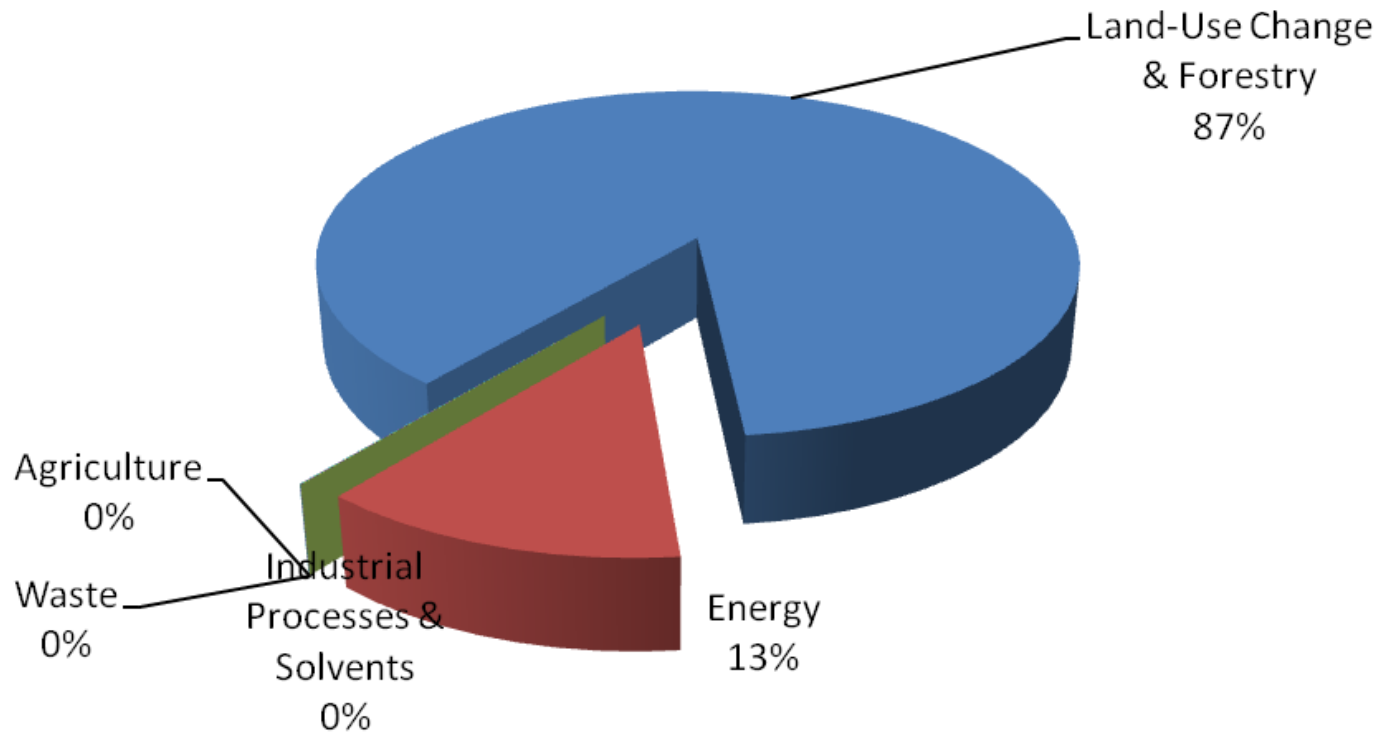
Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory

Total Volume of GHG Emissions by Sector, Gg, 1994^r



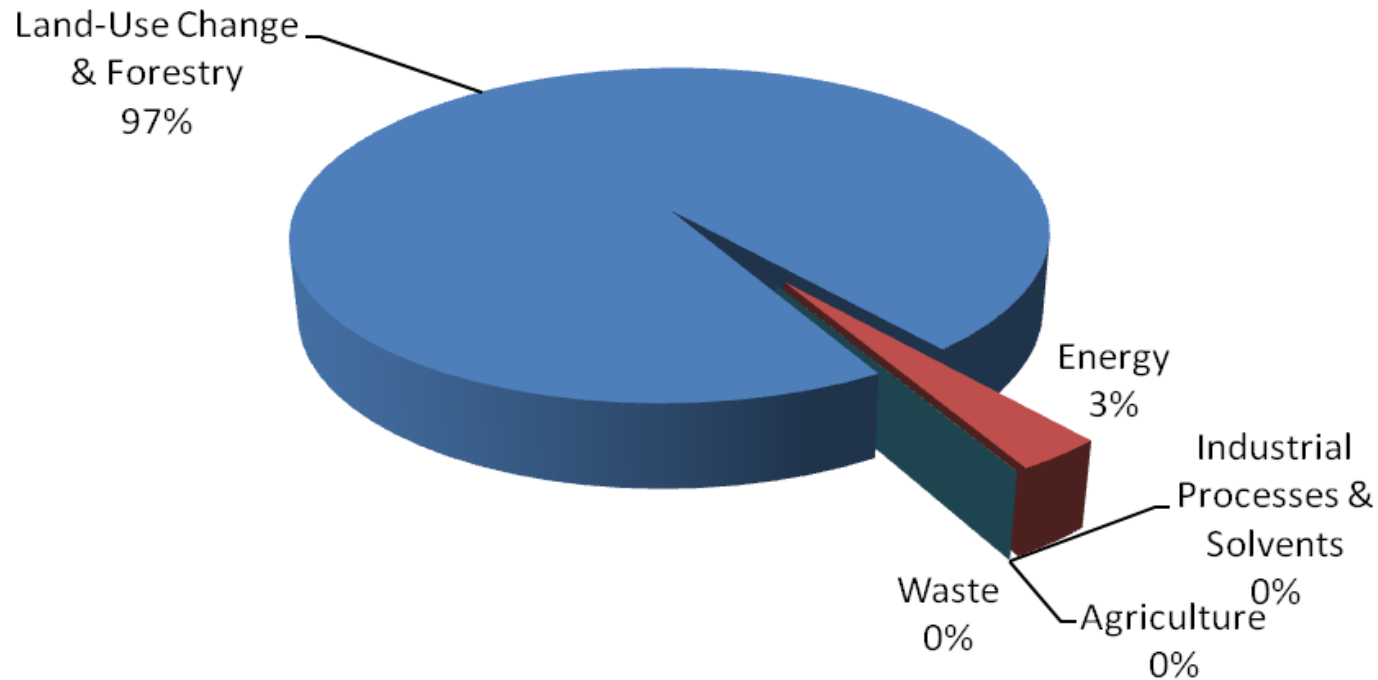
GHG Emissions by Sectors, 1994

Total Volume of GHG Emissions by Sector, Gg, 1997



GHG Emissions by Sectors, 1997

Total Volume of GHG Emissions by Sector, Gg, 2000



GHG Emissions by Sectors, 2000

- Vulnerable sectors:
 - ❖ Agriculture
 - ❖ Coastal Zone
 - ❖ Fisheries and Aquaculture
 - ❖ Health
 - ❖ Tourism
 - ❖ Water Resources

Outcomes of V & A assessments

- Assess abatement impacts of Energy Projects
 - ❖ Hydropower
 - ❖ Belize Sugar Industry Cogeneration Project
- Application of solar panels at entire village
- Replacement of incandescent bulbs with compact fluorescent tubes
- Construction of a properly designed solid waste treatment facility.

the studies show hydro generated energy contributes to a cleaner environment and serves to mitigate GHG emissions.

Mitigation Options

- Systematic Observation and Research
- Capacity Building
- Public Awareness and Education

Crosscutting Issues

- Limited capacities to undertake the various vulnerability studies
- Activity data gaps for GHG Inventory contributes to uncertainty of the estimates

Key Challenges

- Improve the quality of GHG inventory by internalizing the activity into national processes and the training of national counterparts
- Strengthen Belize's technical and institutional capacity to assist in mainstreaming of climate change activities into sectoral and national development planning priorities
- Increase awareness of the impacts of climate change and enable stakeholders to participate in formulation of projects designed either to mitigate the impacts or to build capacity to adapt to the changes
- Link closely the Third National Communication actions with an EU supported initiative looking at national CC governance framework and the building of national knowledge base
- Development of National Climate Change Policy

Next Steps



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION
