



Strengthening Institutional and Technical Capacity for Barbados to meet the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

11013

Project Type

MSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT/NGI

CBIT **Yes**

NGI **No**

Project Title

Strengthening Institutional and Technical Capacity for Barbados to meet the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement

Countries

Barbados

Agency(ies)

IADB

Other Executing Partner(s)

Ministry of Environment and National Beautification (MENB)

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Climate Change

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Climate Change, Climate Change Mitigation, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency, Enabling Activities, Climate Change Adaptation, Climate information, Sustainable Development Goals, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Demonstrate innovative approaches, Information Dissemination, Type of Engagement, Stakeholders, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender Equality, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Capacity Development, Gender results areas, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Participation and leadership, Learning, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Indicators to measure change, Knowledge Generation, Workshop, Training

Sector

Mixed & Others

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 2

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Submission Date

5/24/2022

Expected Implementation Start

9/1/2022

Expected Completion Date

9/1/2025

Duration

36In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

118,750.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
CCM-3-8	Foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies through Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency	GET	1,250,000.00	198,000.00
Total Project Cost(\$)			1,250,000.00	198,000.00

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

The main objective of this project is to strengthen the country’s transparency framework through the design and implementation of a fully functional and harmonized domestic Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system for the effective implementation of the country’s NDC and other transparency-related activities

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co- Financing(\$)
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Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Improvement of Barbados? GHG Inventory	Technical Assistance	Outcome 1.1 Improvement of Barbados?GHG Inventory: Data Collection and Enhanced Capacity for Preparation of GHG Inventory	<p><u>Output 1.1 Completed training products developed.</u> Barbados's GHG Emissions Inventory requires training material to be updated and developed to ensure that Data collection and monitoring, review, and verification (MRV) is done adequately.</p> <p><u>Output 1.2- Training of individuals delivered.</u> After a preliminary stakeholder mapping, There will be training and capacity building for individuals and institutions on the 2006 IPCC GHG guidelines and the 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.</p> <p><u>Output 1.3 - Training of individuals from diverse institutions delivered.</u> The Government of Barbados will train public servants from key sectoral Ministries and engage relevant stakeholders from academia, private sector and non-governmental organizations.</p> <p><u>Output 1.4 New data bases created.</u> Based on the training material and training</p>	GET	511,364.00	73,638.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Improvement of the MRV system and Strengthening Barbados Transparency Framework for Compliance with the Paris Agreement	Technical Assistance	Outcome 2.1 <u>Improvement of the MRV system and Strengthening Barbados Transparency Framework for Compliance with the Paris Agreement.</u>	<p>Output 2.1- Methodologies designed/strengthened. Design and development of a transparency process guidelines and protocols (that meet the enhanced transparency framework for action and support established in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement)</p> <p>Output 2.2 <u>Virtual platforms designed</u> Development of an electronic tool that will calculate and track the progress towards achieving the NDC goals (including mitigation and adaptation goals), as well as track data on domestic budget allocated and international financial support received, This exercise will also include a full stakeholder mapping assessment</p> <p>Output 2.3 <u>Participatory mechanisms for public investment decisions and/or service production or delivery developed.</u> National Transparency Working Group established</p>	GET	363,636.00	52,362.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Knowledge Management and Capacity Building on transparency of climate change action as established in the Paris Agreement	Technical Assistance	Outcome 3.1 <u>Knowledge Management and Capacity Building on transparency of climate change action as established in the Paris Agreement</u>	<p>Output 3.1 <u>Operational manuals developed</u> Production of transparency guidebooks, manuals, protocols, for reference material and training, to use the Transparency Digital Platform based on inputs from Output2.2.</p> <p>Output 3.2 <u>-Virtual platforms improved.</u> Transparency Digital Platform established and operational to provide and share information to stakeholders.</p> <p>Output 3.3 <u>Training workshops delivered</u> Capacity building and training of persons from government, agencies, private sector and civil society on transparency of climate change action as established in the Paris Agreement</p>	GET	261,364.00	54,000.00
Sub Total (\$)					1,136,364.00	180,000.00

Project Management Cost (PMC)

GET	113,636.00	18,000.00
Sub Total(\$)	113,636.00	18,000.00
Total Project Cost(\$)	1,250,000.00	198,000.00

Please provide justification

N/A

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	MENB	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	198,000.00
Total Co-Financing(\$)				198,000.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

N/A

D. Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
IADB	GET	Barbados	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	1,250,000	118,750	1,368,750.00
Total Grant Resources(\$)					1,250,000.00	118,750.00	1,368,750.00

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required **false**

PPG Amount (\$)

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

Agenc y	Trust Fund	Country	Foca l Area	Programmin g of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)	Total(\$)
Total Project Costs(\$)					0.00	0.00	0.00

Core Indicators

Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female		50		
Male		50		
Total	0	100	0	0

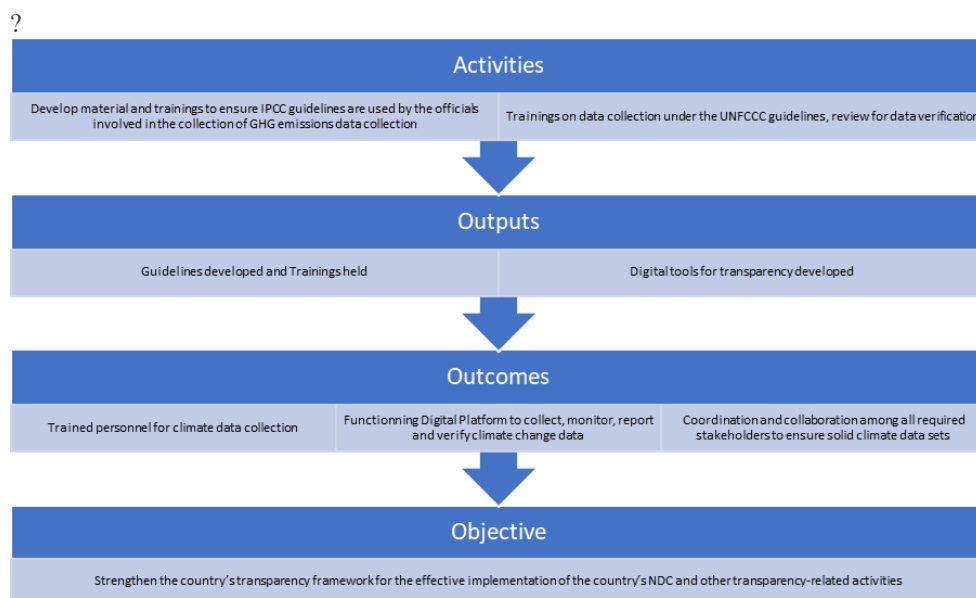
Provide additional explanation on targets, other methodologies used, and other focal area specifics (i.e., Aichi targets in BD) including justification where core indicator targets are not provided

Given the capacity building objective of the CBIT project, we would target indicator 11 and enhance its monitoring by ensuring that we have access to the profiles of the participants to also assess their level of capacity and hierarchy level. A 1:1 ratio has been proposed so as to depict that we will pursue gender parity, nonetheless as limited data exists on the level of inclusion and participation of women in these activities, we may have to review our targets but as of now the objective is to ensure equal gender access to the different trainings that will be developed.

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

1a. *Project Description*. Elaborate on: 1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description); 2) the baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario with a description of outcomes and components of the project; 4) alignment with GEF focal area and/or impact program strategies; 5) incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing; 6) global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF); and 7) innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up.



1.1 Barbados Root Causes and Barriers to be Addressed

Barbados is a small island state located on the southern edge of the North Atlantic Hurricane Belt and is one of the southerly located islands in the Lesser Antilles Caribbean Island chain. Barbados possesses many of the economic, social, and environmental vulnerabilities that are associated with Small Island Developing States (SIDS), which include remoteness, limited resources, low-lying topography, and high vulnerability to climate change. Alike many other SIDS, Barbados is susceptible to natural disasters and extreme events such as tropical storms and hurricanes. Barbados has a population of 287,025 (2019), being one of the islands most populated in the region, with 661

inhabitants per km². Barbados' total land area is 432 km²; while its Exclusive Economic Zone is around 430 times larger, with 185,000 km². Most of the population and infrastructure is located on or near the coast.

The IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) states that the predicted changes in climate for the Caribbean region by the end of the century include: a 1.4°C increase in atmospheric temperature with a tendency towards drier conditions in the traditional wet season (from June to November), a 12% decrease in total annual precipitation and 0.5-0.6 m of mean sea level rise. Barbados is already experiencing the impacts of climate change. Observations confirm that air and sea surface temperatures are rising, the frequency of extreme weather events is increasing, sea levels are rising, and coral bleaching events are more frequent. The impact of climate change will have a devastating impact on the development progress which Barbados has made over the past 50 years. As a SIDS, Barbados needs to access considerable international finance and technical support to be able to cope and address the impacts of climate change.

Barbados signed on to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on 12 June 1992 and ratified it on 23 March 1994. Barbados is a Non-Annex 1 Party to the Convention. Barbados became a signatory to the Paris Agreement on 22 April 2016 and submitted its intended Nationally Determined Contribution on 30th September 2015 (available through: <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Barbados%20First/Barbados%20INDC%20FINAL%20September%202028,%202015.pdf>), and its Updated NDC on 30 July 2021 (available through: <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Barbados%20First/2021%20Barbados%20NDC%20update%20-%202021%20July%202021.pdf>)

Barbados submitted its First National Communication to the UNFCCC on 30 October 2001. This document presented Barbados' first attempt at calculating anthropogenic GHG emissions and removals by sink for the years 1990, 1994 and 1997 based on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Revised 1996 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. This process highlighted the gaps in institutional arrangements and methodologies for data collection required for the preparation of national greenhouse gas inventories.

Barbados' Second National Communication was submitted to the UNFCCC on 18 October 2018. It contained the 2010 National Greenhouse Gas Inventory. The 2010 Inventory was prepared using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories and the 2004 Good Practice Guidance. This inventory portrays emission estimates made at yearly intervals for the period 2000 to 2010, for the following sectors: Energy; Industrial Processes; Waste; Agriculture; and Land Use, Land Use Change

and Forestry (LULUCF). The outputs of this component of the project to prepare Barbados' SNC included (i) a summary of the results of the inventory compilation and recommendations for improving future inventories; (ii) a detailed technical guide on the calculations and worksheets to aid in the preparation of future inventories; and (iii) a proposed management framework for GHG estimate compilation in Barbados. https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/SubmissionsStaging/NationalReports/Documents/4693851_Barbados-NC2-1-Barbados%20SNC%20FINAL%20April%202018.pdf

During the preparation of the 2021 NDC Update (prepared with support from the Inter-American Development Bank), the GHG Inventory was updated based on the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, covering the period 2008-2020. This update includes improvements of historical activity data and methodologies, especially in the energy and waste sectors (energy balances 2008-2020; residues deposited in landfills; updated GDP and population; waste stream data 2010-2020). Nevertheless, a full GHG inventory remains to be completed. During the process we observed that data sharing arrangements between ministries were not well established or efficient. Some of the required data was not readily available to GoB staff since it was held by private sector entities or it was not properly shared between institutions/programs. Whereas some countries maintain a 'running' GHG inventory that is updated annually or biannually, Barbados does not have such a system. As stated in the 2021 NDC Update, 'The government understands the updated GHG Inventory to be a prerequisite for operating a monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) system that is suitable to enable Barbados' participation in Article 6 mechanisms, allowing tracking of mitigation contributions of individual NDC-aligned projects and for attracting investment in these projects.'

Currently Barbados is working with the UNDP to prepare a project proposal for submission to GEF for the development of its Third National Communication, First Biennial Update Report and First biennial transparency report (BTR1). Barbados' Third National Communication is expected to comprise a vulnerability assessment of key social and economic sectors, an analysis of the impact of past and ongoing mitigation action and a full up to date GHG inventory. Barbados is committed to improving the completeness and accuracy of the GHG inventory for the next update of the NDC in adherence with the Enhanced Transparent Framework under the Paris Agreement, however, it is recognized that a significant effort must be made to establish a suitable MRV system in Barbados to achieve this. In this context, IDB and UNDP are committed to coordinate efforts, share information and avoid any overlap to ensure the best results for the country.

As a Non-Annex I Party to the UNFCCC, Barbados actively participates in its discussions, and is highly committed to the international negotiations process. Like many other SIDS, Barbados is not a major emitter of greenhouse gas emissions. In 2010, Barbados' emissions contributed an estimated 1,930 gigagrams (Gg) of CO₂ equivalent (CO₂e), which represent significantly less than 0.01% of global emissions of greenhouse gases. In addition to this, international shipping and international

aviation emissions were estimated to be 103 and 410 Gg CO₂e respectively. In the 2021 NDC Updated, it is noted that total absolute emissions in the base year (2008) have been restated at 2,123Gg CO₂e, in comparison to 2015 NDC inventory emissions at 1,816Gg CO₂e.

In its 2015 NDC Barbados² stated the intention to achieve an economy-wide reduction in GHG emissions of 44% compared to its business as usual (BAU) scenario by 2030. In absolute terms, this translates to a reduction of 23% compared with the baseline year, 2008. As an interim target, the intention will be to achieve an economy-wide reduction of 37% compared to its business as usual (BAU) scenario by 2025, equivalent to an absolute reduction of 21% compared to 2008. In Barbados² updated NDC, Barbados set the aspirational goal to achieve a fossil fuel-free economy and to reduce GHG emissions across all sectors to as close to zero as possible by 2030. This is supported by the recently approved Barbados National Energy Policy (2019-2030).

The updated mitigation contribution for 2025 and 2030 are: 20% reduction relative to business-as-usual emissions in 2025, and 35% reduction relative to business-as-usual emissions in 2030 without international support (unconditional), and 35% reduction relative to the business-as-usual emissions in 2025, and 70% reduction relative to business-as-usual emissions in 2030 conditional upon international support. The absolute emissions reductions resulting from this 2021 NDC update conditional contribution below the 2008 base year are 705Gg CO₂e (2025) and 1,459Gg CO₂e (2030) respectively. Total economy-wide BAU emissions projections are 1,881Gg CO₂e (2025) and 1,958Gg CO₂e (2030) respectively.

The Paris Agreement was a paradigm shift in the global climate change negotiations and policy. Article 13 of the Paris Agreement provides for an enhanced transparency framework. Article 13.1 of the Paris agreement states, "In order to build mutual trust and confidence and to promote effective implementation, an enhanced transparency framework for action and support, with built-in flexibility which takes into account Parties' different capacities²². Currently, Barbados does not have the arrangements in place to meet the requirements of the enhanced transparency framework under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Fundamentally, Barbados lacks the capacity and resources to comply with the Paris Agreement. There is no established MRV system that allows Barbados to effectively and comprehensively report mitigation and adaptation actions, policies, and to monitor the financial resources that have been received and allocated to address climate change. Significant additional work is needed to ensure an adequate mitigation information that, together with a NDC Registry or similar facility, could facilitate access to carbon markets as envisaged by GoB. In this sense, based on the NDC update process the conclusions were that the country will require to fully update its GHG inventory along with the creation of a GHGI MRV system able to deliver updated results every 2 years in line with the ETF of the Paris Agreement, update of the BaU scenario projections based on the new GHGI and the improvement of the forecast drivers in collaboration with the national stakeholders, and design a structured process to create sound mitigation actions and develop a wide range national process with

the stakeholders to create complete and useful mitigation actions. This part could take the form of a Mitigation MRV system, including both the BaU projections and mitigation actions processes.

In the 2021 NDC Update, Barbados recognizes the need to strengthen its GHG Inventory and commits to improve the completeness and accuracy of the GHG inventory for the next update of the NDC, and to create a MRV tracking system that will enable Barbados' participation in international carbon markets. This commitment will only be possible with support from international partners. There are several barriers and capacity constraints which are currently affecting Barbados' ability to be able to report effectively. These include, but are not limited to the following:

i. Lack of Data- There is a lack of comprehensive data to allow for regular and comprehensive GHG inventory preparation and reporting. Limited data availability has meant that a Tier 1 assessment methodology has been used. This is the minimum, or default level required by the IPCC Guidelines. It provides the most basic level of emission estimates and relies upon default emission factors. Often there are not reliable estimates of specific activities or numbers in the energy, waste, industrial, and land use and agriculture sectors. Lack of local emissions factor data is a constraint to improving the accuracy of the GHG inventory. There is a lack of time series data, and opportunities to improve greenhouse gas emission estimates include increasing the availability of longer, more accurate and more regularly collected time-series local level data.

ii. Lack of Capacity-There are limited staff and experts dedicated to addressing issues related to climate change and the Paris Agreement. There is a lack of understanding of the reporting obligations and the data required to calculate and/or enhance GHG emissions estimates. There is a lack of exposure to and understanding of the 2006 IPCC GHG Inventory guidelines, the UNFCCC GHG Reporting guidance, and the 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines; and a lack of personnel trained in their application.

iii. Lack of Tools and Methodologies- There is a need for tools and methodologies to track climate finance and progress towards achieving the goals highlighted in the NDC. There is no effective system in place for continuous inventory management, tracking targets, reporting, or providing information on adaptation. Government Agencies, institutions and the private sector do not have the capacity of technical expertise or the tools that enable tracking the progress towards the NDC (mitigation and adaptation goals), reporting adaptation actions and information related to climate change impacts and adaptation, and support received. There are no protocols, guidelines, standards or procedures in place for the provision data, or to ensure QA/QC.

iv. Ineffective Institutional Arrangements- Barbados has the installed infrastructure and knowledge to enable these improvements but relies on developing a consensus on the methods for data collection,

analysis and reporting to ensure that data is accurate, standardized and accessible. The Ministry of Environment and National Beautification (MENB) has designed a Greenhouse Gas Inventory Framework, as part of this SNC study that provides a mechanism through which Barbados can prepare future inventories. This allows Barbados to contribute to international reporting whilst prioritizing actions and policies, informing industry and the public to support climate adaptation, and tracking measures aimed at reducing greenhouse gas contributions. The Framework was established as a structure for greenhouse gas inventory governance, including data management requirements, and agreed work plan for delivery of objectives. Nevertheless, there are no effective institutional arrangements in place to obtain data and the governance has never been operational. Most institutions are not aware of the details of the Paris Agreement and the requirements to meet the enhanced transparency framework. There is a lack of data supply agreements to ensure the provision of quality datasets and the continuous data sharing among government agencies.

v. Lack of financial resources- There is limited financial support for transparency activities in national budget. Currently, actions are completed on a project-by-project basis which is not sustainable, and thus there is a reliance on external consultants, financed from external funding. This leaves a lack of local expertise and a fragile institutional structure, which is not sustainable.

1.2 The baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects

The Barbados National Climate Change Policy Framework (NCCPF) was approved in 2012 and provided the framework for the country's overarching approach to adaptation and mitigation in line with the Barbados Sustainable Development Policy (2004). The NCCPF is monitored by the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC). The primary goal of the policy is to set up a national process for adapting to the effects of climate change and to minimize GHG emissions over the short, medium, and long-term, in accordance with Barbados' broader aspirations of sustainable development. The policy is designed to establish a mechanism to respond to climate change and to engage in climate negotiations on the regional and global stage. Nationally, the plan aims to continue institutional, administrative, and legislative improvements to mitigate GHG emissions and to adapt to climate change effects, as Barbados seeks green economy status.

Barbados needs substantial financing to be able to implement the actions necessary to achieve its goals to become a low-carbon climate resilient economy. However, Barbados is classified as a high middle-income country and therefore faces tremendous difficulties in accessing funding and technical assistance pledged to support sustainable development and climate adaptation and mitigation programmes in developing countries. In response to these challenges the Government of Barbados launched the Roof to Reef Programme (R2RP). The R2RP is the Government's sustainable

development model for the next decade and presents an integrated approach to addressing the negative impacts of climate change. The primary focus is on improving the social and environmental circumstances of the people in Barbados and will enhance the country's ability to recover from climatic events. The R2RP is hinged on six thematic areas: Shelter, Water, Energy, Waste, Land use, and Ecosystems Management. The thematic areas under the R2RP are aligned to Barbados' NDC priority areas.

The Barbados National Energy Policy (for the period 2019-2030) is designed to achieve the 100% renewable energy and carbon neutral island- state transformational goals by 2030. The policy notes that Barbados intends to steadily increase its share of renewable energy in the local market, widening the diversification of energy resources, promoting energy security and eliminating the reliance on imported fossil fuels, which is now based on about 90% imported resources. According to the 2021 NDC, Barbados' updated conditional mitigation contribution for 2030 consists of: a) 95% share of renewable energy in the electricity mix; b) 100% electric or alternatively fuelled vehicles in the passenger fleet; c) 20% increase in energy efficiency across all sectors as compared to BAU; d) 29% decrease in industrial, commercial and residential fuel consumption as compared to BAU; e) 20% decrease in waste emission.

The Medium-term Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS) 2013-2020 recognizes, as a point of departure, the need and urgency to jumpstart and sustain private sector and investment led, productivity and export driven growth based on an environmentally green and socially sustainable and equitable economy while radically adjusting and reforming the Barbadian economy. Goal 4 of this strategy highlights the need to reduce dependence on fossil fuels, ensure environmental sustainability, combat climate change, and build resilience to natural and man-made hazards. The Barbados Sustainable Development Policy and the National Strategic Plan of Barbados 2006-2025 have integrated climate change as a key issue.

Climate change is thus a key issue for the Government of Barbados, as it is integrated and a key element of many of the policies and the plans of Barbados. Table 1 below identifies projects and initiatives which are related to developing a climate change transparency framework in Barbados. Previous work financed through UNDP, attempted to establish an MRV system to support the implementation of the NDC. This system however did not function effectively due to technical and capacity issues. Through the IADB-funded project to update Barbados' first NDC, and analysis of the 'state-of-play' of the GHG inventory process in Barbados was carried out which highlighted details on specific sectoral issues and recommendations on how they might be addressed.

Based on the lessons learned from previous initiatives to prepare national communications and NDCs, the proposed MRV system and transparency framework for Barbados will be designed to address the barriers and capacity deficiencies to allow Barbados to effectively fulfil obligations outlined in the enhanced transparency framework in the Paris Agreement.

Table 1 Initiatives in Barbados Related to Climate Change and Transparency

Donor/ Implementing Entity	Executing Entity	Projects	Project Status
UNDP/GEF	Ministry of Environment and National Beautification	Preparation of the First National Communication for Barbados ? highlighted the gaps in institutional arrangements and methodologies for data collection required for the preparation of national greenhouse gas inventories.	Closed
UNDP/GEF	Ministry of Environment and National Beautification	Preparation of the Second National Communications of Barbados ? improved upon the challenges and methodologies highlighted during the First National Communication project. However, deficiencies in institutional arrangements, data gaps, data collection methodologies and capacity to prepare national inventories still exist.	Closed
UNDP	Ministry of Environment and National Beautification	Barbados Intended Nationally Determined Contribution ? stated Barbados? adaptation goal and GHG emissions reduction targets.	Closed
IADB	Ministry of Environment and National Beautification	Update of Barbados Nationally Determined Contribution ? updated Barbados? adaptation goals and GHG emissions reductions targets to reflect greater ambition in keeping with the goals of the Paris Agreement.	Closed
	Government of Barbados ? Ministry of Energy, Small Business and Entrepreneurship	Barbados National Energy Policy (BNEP 2019-2030) proposes a 100% renewable energy and carbon neutral island-state transformational goal by 2030.	Ongoing
OLADE (Latin-American Energy Organization)	Government of Barbados ? Ministry of Energy, Small Business and Entrepreneurship	National Energy Information System - The Barbados NEIS was established in 2009 to modernise and transform the existing energy information system to produce reliable energy statistics to support energy planning and inform decision making in the energy sector.	Ongoing

Donor/ Implementing Entity	Executing Entity	Projects	Project Status
UNIDO/GEF	Ministry of International Business and Industry	Strategic Platform to Promote Sustainable Energy Technology Innovation, Industrial Development and Entrepreneurship in Barbados - The project aims to increase the participation of Barbadian businesses in the expanding global value chains of sustainable energy manufacturing and servicing.	Ongoing
GCF	Barbados Water Authority	FP060: Water Sector Resilience Nexus for Sustainability in Barbados (WSRN S-Barbados)	Ongoing
UNDP/GEF	Ministry of Environment and National Beautification	The MENB is currently in discussion with the UNDP to undertake Barbados' TNC and first BTR under GEF 8. Discussions are still at the initial stage but it was thought that given the upcoming deadline for the submission of the first BTR (Dec. 2024), it would be better to not undertake a BUR.	Draft

1.3 The proposed alternative scenario

The main objective of this project under the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) is to strengthen Barbados technical and institutional capacity to meet the requirements of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.

Barbados has built an initial foundation on the issue of transparency through the national communications process; however, there is a need to build further capacity to meet the enhanced international requirements of transparency. Barbados needs additional resources and enhanced capacity building to be able to meet these requirements.

The project will help Barbados improve the transparency arrangements under the UNFCCC (including national communications, biennial reports and biennial update reports), while recognizing the special circumstances of Barbados. It will allow Barbados to address data issues, build capacity for the development and update of greenhouse gas inventories.

The project will also allow Barbados to track the progress made in implementing and achieving its NDC, by establishing a robust MRV system, it will enhance collaboration between Ministries, agencies, and the private sector, as well as to improve knowledge in transparency and the Paris Agreement.

This will not only help Barbados comply with the enhanced transparency framework of the PA but will also enable Barbados to participate in international carbon markets (having a robust inventory and an MRV system).

This project has three components.

Component 1- Improvement of Barbados? GHG Inventory

This component will focus on working with data providers and key stakeholders to enhance activity data in different sectors and thus the completeness and the quality of the GHG inventory in Barbados. The first exercise will entail a preliminary stakeholder mapping to have a list of all public, private, civil society actors to include in the project. The exercise will also allow to better understand the gender participation and required empowerment actions to undertake.

It will be designed to address the barriers for improved reporting of emissions and removals, in the following sectors: i) Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF), ii) Energy, including stationary combustion sources, transport, and fugitive sources, iii) Industrial Process and Product Use, iv) Agriculture, and v) Waste, to improve the accuracy of the data collected, use of emission factors, verification of the results and uploading the information for all GHG emissions data to be centralized. Source of information and quality of data are a major challenger which will be the main focus of this component.

Given the existence of CBIT-AFOLU and the CBIT Forest , among other global initiatives, the project will seek to identify lessons learned and best practices from them all, specially in sectors relevant for the country.

This component will support the capacity building of institutions and public servants, and other stakeholders in Barbados, to adequately prepare the data, of GHG Inventories, and the generation and collection of data.

In this component all sector census and surveys will be designed and conducted to improve existing data. Data collection activities and surveys in the energy and industrial processes sectors will also be conducted. Through this component local emission factors will be developed to improve the overall accuracy of the emission calculations within the inventory. There will also be training of individuals from various institutions on the IPCC GHG guidelines. All outputs will consider the conclusions from the NDC update process which are as follows:

Energy For the 2015 NDC projections 2020-2030 of stationary combustion, the GHGI team estimated the energy demand of the country. Based on the 2010 fuel distribution, the fuels' share needed to meet such demand was calculated, using the generation efficiency ratio of each fuel. The energy demand for 2020-2030 was projected using an estimated annual growth of 1%. The 2021 NDC update, the energy demand was estimated based on the information provided in the IRRP report (reference scenario). The current estimations are considered adequate. Therefore reviewing in more detail the information on the IRRP report and the correspondence with the energy balance data to further ensure consistency. For the 2021 NDC update, other fuel uses (including transport, industrial, commercial/residential and other) projections are made based in GDP (IRRP report) or population forecast (UN data). During the update, there were significant issues related to the collection of this GDP and population forecast information. These are the main macroeconomic drivers of projections and official public forecasts are needed to ensure transparency in the results. Working along the main institutional stakeholders will be key to clearly define the official national GDP and population projections, so they can be used in the BaU

scenario estimations. In addition, we recommend to study in detail each of the categories in order to identify more close related drivers for the projections (e.g., industrial fuel use forecast).

IPPU In the 2021 NDC update, the cement production has been projected based on GDP growth forecast whilst the F-gases were projected based on population. Even though, historical activity data was collected from Arawak, no information of future production was obtained. Updating the GHGI will ensure completeness in this sector, improving the GDP and population forecast in line with Energy sector recommendation and working with the Arawak Cement company to obtain more accurate production projections.

Agriculture Agriculture emissions have not been projected neither in the 2015 NDC nor in the 2021 NDC update. Instead, 2009 data is used for the 2010-2030 period. Following the recommendations for this sector in the GHGI section and working closely with the main sectorial stakeholders to develop country specific data and forecast for the main categories (e.g., animal population and fertilizer use).

LULUCF Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) emissions have not been projected in the 2015 NDC. Instead, 2010 data was used for the 2011-2030 period. Same approach was used in the 2021 NDC update, given the issues described in the GHGI section. It will be key to update the GHGI as suggested before. Then developing land use matrixes forecast for the projections period and apply a methodology consistent with the updated GHGI estimations.

Waste The 2021 NDC update projections were made based on the population forecast for landfills and domestic wastewater and fixing the last year of the timeseries for industrial wastewaters. Updating the GDP will be required (and obtain sectorial if possible) and working closely with the main sectorial stakeholders to develop country specific data and forecast for the main categories.

These activities will help Barbados comply with the commitment of completing the update of the Inventory carried out for the preparation of the 2021 NDC. A full, updated GHG inventory will be communicated alongside the efforts to be undertaken under the Third National Communication. Barbados recognizes the improvement opportunities of the GHG Inventory and is committed to improving the completeness and accuracy of the GHG inventory for the next update of the NDC.

Outcome 1.1 Improvement of Barbados? GHG Inventory: Data Collection and Enhanced Capacity for Preparation of GHG Inventory

Output 1.1 Completed training products developed. Barbados's GHG Emissions Inventory requires training material to be updated and developed to ensure that Data collection and monitoring, review, and verification (MRV) is done adequately. Given that a number of default IPCC emissions factors were used during the inventory preparation for the existing GHG Emissions Inventory, in this component, an analysis will be carried out to determine in which sectors it is feasible and convenient to develop national emission factors, and in which ones it is convenient to continue using the emissions factors suggested by the IPCC. Once determined, the project will focus on developing local emission factors to improve the overall accuracy of the GHG Inventory and applying them. This will result in training material updated for future data collection, protocols for data sharing, governance and coordination, and analysis to be carried out adequately.

Output 1.2- Training of individuals delivered. After a preliminary stakeholder mapping exercise, this activity will focus on training and capacity building activities for individuals and institutions on the 2006 IPCC GHG guidelines and the 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. This will contribute to the reactivation and operationalization of the Greenhouse Gas Inventory Framework established by the Ministry of Environment and National Beautification for the periodic preparation of inventories. The Government of Barbados will set up a training course on the IPCC guidelines, to ensure that a continual cadre of professionals are available. There will be training on the specific data needs for each tier, the use of emission factors, QA/QC procedures and uncertainty analysis. These trainings will be designed considering digital training materials (i.e. MOOC), the creation of a digital repository of training materials, to guarantee the sustainability of the training. A competitive process will allow to choose the most adequate partner to perform these activities, collaboration with a domestic university/institution to anchor the training and curricula within the country will be considered as a considerable value added. Gender indicators and specific measures will be identified and implemented.

Output 1.3 - Training of individuals from diverse institutions delivered. The Government of Barbados will train public servants from key sectoral Ministries and engage relevant stakeholders from academia, private sector and non-governmental organizations. Given the need to ensure a wide training of stakeholders the trainings will ensure that all profiles are included in the trainings based on the sectors where data is required for adequate collection and mainstream the quality standards required.

Output 1.4 New data bases created. Based on the training material and training sessions for key stakeholders in different ministries. The Government of Barbados will have an enhanced data collection regarding its key GHG emission sectors and required completed surveys - Under this output there will be improved data collection and completed surveys, for the agricultural, land use, waste, and industrial processes sectors. This output will also allow to identify the main requirements needed to establish a data collection system to ensure the continual collection of data for the preparation of GHG, including governance coordination requirements as well as digital platform needs.

Component 2- Improvement of the MRV system and Strengthening Barbados Transparency Framework for Compliance with the Paris Agreement.

This component will focus on improving existing data sets, and help to establish a fully functional MRV system, building on previous MRV activities. The MRV system will provide information and monitor climate change mitigation, adaptation activities, and technology transfer elements as indices of resilience building, as well as track climate financing in Barbados. The project will work to design effective reporting guidelines and accounting procedures that meet the enhanced transparency framework for action and support established in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. This component will put in place the institutional arrangements and capacities to allow Barbados to collect, document, store and communicate climate transparency data in a central information management system.

Guidelines and protocols will be developed for inputting data, along with a national transparency process which ensures that there is effective tracking on the progress made on the Barbados NDC. An electronic platform/ tool will also be developed that allows tracking emissions and NDC targets (including mitigation and adaptation goals), and support received. Training will occur for relevant Ministries, organizations, and NGOs responsible for providing data on the climate change information

systems and various new tools to be developed. This component also includes the establishment of a national transparency working group (a sub-committee of the climate change working group) to lead the work of transparency and to improve government agency coordination.

Outcome 2.1 Improvement of the MRV system and Strengthening Barbados Transparency Framework for Compliance with the Paris Agreement.

Output 2.1 Methodologies designed/strengthened. Design and development of a transparency process guidelines and protocols for the collection of data and the implementation of an effective MRV system, including the establishment of a central climate change information management system, and relevant databases. The transparency protocols developed will concern adaptation and mitigation dimensions, including the GHG emissions inventory (component 1 will feed into the mitigation dimension), and all relevant sectors under IPCC guidelines and BTR requirements. Additionally, a proposed budget tagging methodology will be drafted to ensure the tracking of the financial resources allocated for the climate change actions and investments, both from national and international resources, grants and reimbursable. A preliminary exercise was developed with the IDB in 2019 and will serve as the basis for this exercise.

Output 2.2 Virtual platforms designed.

After a full and detailed mapping of all stakeholders to include in the exercise, the activity will focus on the development of an electronic platform /tool that will allow to upload GHG emissions data, calculate with local factors and track emissions in Barbados's NDC, and track the progress towards the NDC (mitigation and adaptation goals). The Platform will also include a module to track data on domestic budget allocation (national climate budget tagging) and international financial support received. This output will allow for the design of the digital platform, nonetheless its establishment and operationalization will be carried out under output 3.2.

Output 2.3 Participatory mechanisms for public investment decisions and/or service production or delivery developed. National Transparency Working Group established, with the participation of all stakeholders with a role in the MRV System, this WG will serve as the main entity for the coordination, centralization and monitoring of the activities to be performed and ensure the governance for the transparency mechanisms set in place. Final list of participants and level of hierarchy in the administration will depend on an assessment to be performed and will provide the recommendations that the Government of Barbados will analyze for final consideration. As part of the project a stakeholder's mapping has been included to understand the governance key members as well as the stakeholders that will be required to participate at different levels for an efficient transparency mechanism.

A specific focus to gender will be given to assess gender differences, gaps, opportunities specifically linked to the project and update the gender gap that was developed for this project.

Component 3- Knowledge Management and Capacity Building for effective implementation of the Paris Agreement

Capacity building is a core element of this project, to strengthen Barbados's compliance with the transparency arrangements under the UNFCCC, while recognizing the circumstances, context, and necessities of Barbados. A series of trainings and capacity building events focused on relevant stakeholders will be carried out to ensure the long-term success of the project. This component will thus design knowledge products and training materials on transparency for climate action (guidebooks, manuals, reference materials) focused on the different stakeholders, i.e. government agencies, private sector, and civil society. The Government of Barbados has worked to meet other transparency arrangements, such as GHG Inventories, submission of national communications, along with the promotion of climate action through national policies and a number of other climate related projects. A Climate Change Knowledge Platform will be created to promote the accessibility of the information regarding transparency of climate action, including transparency arrangements under the UNFCCC, guidelines and protocols developed through component 2, as well as and training materials and divulgation materials. The Barbados Climate Change Knowledge Platform will support all agencies in accessing climate change information. This will enable stakeholders to continue, beyond the project lifetime, using data to feed their sectorial and national decision-making processes. There will be workshops to improve the understanding of transparency, the Paris agreement and the domestic actions which will be required.

Outcome 3.1 Knowledge Management and Capacity Building on transparency of climate change action as established in the Paris Agreement

Output 3.1 Operational manuals developed. Production of transparency guidebooks, manuals, protocols, and other training materials regarding The Paris Agreement establishes an Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF). This will allow for a local understanding of the Guiding Principles for MPGs and BRT requirements. Allowing for the operationalization of the Enhanced Transparency Framework in Barbados, including adaptation and finance scopes.

Output 3.2 Virtual platforms improved. Barbados Climate Change Knowledge Platform establishment and operationalization to provide and share information to stakeholders. The Platform will be designed and developed considering an open data approach, and if possible linked with open data initiatives in Barbados.

Output 3.3 Training workshops delivered. Capacity building and training of government officials, agencies, private sector and civil on the Paris Agreement, the NDC, tracking the progress on the implementation of the NDC; and transparency of climate action. A collaboration with a domestic institute to develop training and ToT programs for long-term sustainability of training and capacity building will be considered under a competitive process. Trainings will focus on the adequate use of the platform by all stakeholders with special support to data to be provided under the vulnerability assessment and finance tracking (mitigation dimension being covered under component 1), as recommended by the UNFCCC Climate Action and Support Transparency Training. *Gender dimensions/perspective is taken into account with respect to the support to be provided under the vulnerability assessment and finance tracking mentioned above.*

1.4 Alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies

The project is consistent and aligned to GEF CCM Objective 3. Foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies. The investments which are made through the CBIT in Barbados, will strengthen institutional and technical capacities of Barbados to meet the enhanced transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement, in line with national priorities and considering Barbados' national circumstances; by supporting the development of relevant tools, training of key stakeholders and assistance for meeting the provisions in Article 13 of the Agreement; and the improvement of transparency over time.

1.5 Incremental/additional cost reasoning, and co-financing

This Barbados' CBIT proposal will build on the experience that Barbados has already with the preparation of GHG inventories and national communications to the UNFCCC; as well as with the development and updating of its NDC, which involved a partial updating of the GHG Inventory. The project will be focused on capacity improvement.

Even though Barbados has developed some capacity to develop a 2008 GHG Inventory and prepare two national communications, it is necessary to strengthen these capacities, building up from the lessons learned from previous experiences meeting transparency arrangements under the UNFCCC, while considering Barbados' national circumstances. Without the GEF support, Barbados will not be able to meet the international obligation of the Paris Agreement in terms of its enhanced transparency framework and its specific modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs).

The project will help Barbados to track and report the progress towards achieving the NDC, prepare GHG Inventories, biennial update reports, national communications, improving the country's response to climate change. The project will also allow the establishment of new tools and methodologies and provide data which can be used to update its NDC every five years, design other climate change projects and provide inputs to develop and strengthen national climate policies. The Government of Barbados will provide an in-kind contribution to assist with implementation and execution of this project.

1.6 Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF);

This project will enable Barbados to meet the enhanced transparency requirements and arrangements, as defined in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and will provide support in a coordinated manner to enhance capacities to establish a comprehensive transparency framework for Monitoring, Reporting and Verification. It will allow Barbados to develop the relevant documents in line with its obligation and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Among other benefits expected from the project, are the following:

- ? Efficient tracking mechanism that allows government institutions to report the advances on the NDC implementation, disclose the information to the public, while allowing Barbados to report its obligations to the UNFCCC.
- ? Support Barbados to inform the support received and the further support / finance needed.
- ? Strengthen the generation of climate change information that provide useful inputs for designing climate change policies, and projects, as well as for updating the NDC every five years.
- ? Improved institutional transparency capacities will also enable to raise ambition on mitigation and adaptation contributions, resulting in improved global climate outcomes.
- ? Robust, efficient, and reliable MRV and M&E through an electronic platform.
- ? Effective involvement of all sectors and subnational stakeholders and strengthening coordination among institutions through the use of an electronic system and the creation of a Barbados Climate Change Knowledge Platform
- ? Consistent, comparable, traceability, no double counting and integrity elements for reporting.
- ? Improve accessibility of climate change information and accountability of climate change action, with an open data approach.

1.7 Innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

The development of new tools, methodologies, and software technology to track climate information such as GHG emissions, as well as the progress in the implementation of the NDC will be extremely innovative for the Government of Barbados, as it will apply new processes and technologies. The digitalization of processes will allow its implementation in a simpler and more agile way, reducing the workload for its execution (for instance, reducing the time in the processes for collecting, reporting, and processing information by means of official communications or emails).

The MRV system will be innovative as it will consolidate all the climate information in one central information system and allow institutions to access and utilize the information for their own policy making.

The establishment of a knowledge platform is also another innovative aspect of the project. Results from the project will also be used for the development of sustainable policies and assist Barbados on the path of its goal to achieve the 100% renewable energy and carbon neutral island- state transformational goals by 2030.

The development of the knowledge platform will also lead to the long-term sustainability of the project and allow for scaling up, as it will strengthen the project outcomes and allow the outcomes and results from the project to be disseminated widely at the nationally, regionally throughout the Caribbean and globally level through existing information sharing networks and forums, such as the CBIT Global Coordination Platform and members.

Finally, having a robust, complete and accurate GHG Inventory, and an effective MRV tracking system will allow Barbados' participation in international carbon markets.

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.

Barbados is located at 13° 11' 37.9932" N and 59° 32' 35.5128" W.



1c. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

2. Stakeholders

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

To achieve the project goals and implement the proposed activities, there will be participation of several actors from public, private sector and civil society. The variety of stakeholders responds to the complexity of climate change related activities. The project will bring together a diverse group of stakeholders that are engaged in climate change related activities and will seek to build on their existing collaborations. The key stakeholders and brief description of their engagement in the project design and preparation are provided in the table 2 below.

The identification of stakeholders is based on previous activities held as part of similar exercises. Nonetheless, a stakeholder's mapping exercise has been included in the project to update and revise any new stakeholders that will have to be included.

Table 2 Key Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role in CBIT project
Ministry of Environment and National Beautification (MENB)	<p>As focal point to the UNFCCC, the MENB is responsible for the monitoring and oversight of national climate change actions and reporting to the UNFCCC.</p> <p>The MENB, as the executing agency, is responsible for overall management, coordination and execution of this project and will be involved in all components.</p> <p>Including teams in former Ministry of Maritime Affairs and the Blue Economy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fisheries Division - Coastal Zone Management Unit (CZMU) <p>The Fisheries Division and the CZMU can provide information on vulnerability and adaptation actions in the coastal and marine environment and will be involved in components 2 and 3 of the project, specifically outputs 2.2, 2.3, 3.2 and 3.3.</p> <p>Executing Agency</p>
Environmental Protection Department (EPD)	The EPD is a key stakeholder in the IPPU sector and will be involved in components 1, 2 and 3 of the project, specifically outputs 1.1, 1.2, 2.2, 2.3, 3.2 and 3.3.
Natural Heritage Department (NHD)	The NHD is a key stakeholder in the AFOLU sector and will be involved in components 1, 2 and 3 of the project, specifically outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.2, 2.3, 3.2 and 3.3.
Ministry of Energy, Small Business and Entrepreneurship: - Energy Division	The MESBE is a key stakeholder in the Energy sector and will be involved in components 1, 2 and 3 of the project, specifically outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.2, 2.3, 3.2 and 3.3.
Barbados Water Authority (BWA)	The BWA is a key stakeholder in the Water and Waste (wastewater) sectors and will be involved in components 1, 2 and 3 of the project, specifically outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.2, 2.3, 3.2 and 3.3.
Barbados Meteorological Services	The BMS is a key stakeholder in validating climate models and projections to contribute towards vulnerability assessments and analysis. They will be involved in components 2 and 3 of the project, specifically outputs 2.2, 2.3, 3.2 and 3.3.
Ministry of Transport, Works and Water Resources (MTWW): Drainage Division Planning Unit	<p>The Planning Division of the MTWW is a key stakeholder in the transport sector and will be involved in components 1, 2 and 3 of the project, specifically outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.2, 2.3, 3.2 and 3.3.</p> <p>The Drainage Division of the MTWW is a key stakeholder in the Waste (wastewater) sectors and will be involved in components 1, 2 and 3 of the project, specifically outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.2, 2.3, 3.2 and 3.3.</p>
Ministry of Health and Wellness: Environmental Health Department (EHD)	The EHD can provide data on vulnerability and adaptation actions related to the health sector and will be involved in components 2 and 3 of the project, specifically outputs 2.2, 2.3, 3.2 and 3.3.
Ministry of Home Affairs: Department of Emergency Management (DEM)	The DEM is a key stakeholder in validating vulnerability assessments and analysis. They will be involved in components 2 and 3 of the project, specifically outputs 2.2, 2.3, 3.2 and 3.3.

Ministry of Maritime Affairs and the Blue Economy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fisheries Division • Coastal Zone Management Unit (CZMU) 	The Fisheries Division and the CZMU can provide information on vulnerability and adaptation actions in the coastal and marine environment and will be involved in components 2 and 3 of the project, specifically outputs 2.2, 2.3, 3.2 and 3.3.
Ministry of Finance, Economic Affairs and Investment: Public Investment Unit (PIU); Economic Affairs Division (EAD) Finance Division (FD)	The FD, PIU and EAD of the MFEI are key stakeholders for the provision of data on support received and resources allocated and used for climate change activities and will be involved in components 2 and 3 of the project, specifically outputs 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3.
Ministry of Housing Lands and Maintenance (MHLM)	The MHLM can provide information on vulnerability of housing stocks and human settlement areas and will be involved in components 2 and 3 of the project, specifically outputs 2.2, 2.3, 3.2 and 3.3.
Ministry of People Empowerment and Elder Affairs (MPEA): Social Care Division; Bureau of Gender Affairs	The Bureau of Gender Affairs and the Social Care Division of the (MPEA) will ensure that issues related to gender and vulnerable groups are adequately considered in the project. They will be engaged in all aspects of the project.
Ministry of Tourism and International Transport	The MTIT provide information on vulnerability and adaptation within the tourism sector and are stakeholders in the energy sector. They will be involved in components 1, 2 and 3 of the project, specifically outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.2, 2.3, 3.2 and 3.3.
Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS)	The MAFS is a key stakeholder in the AFOLU sector and will be involved in components 1, 2 and 3 of the project, specifically outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.2, 2.3, 3.2 and 3.3.
Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme - Barbados	The Barbados GEF Small Grants Programme will offer the experience and perspective of civil society actors. They will be engaged in all aspects of the project.
Private Sector: General Insurance Association of Barbados (GAIB) Barbados Light and Power (BL&P) Arawak Cement Plant	The Barbados Light and Power Co. Ltd and the Arawak Cement Plant are key stakeholders in the Energy and IPPU sectors respectively, they will be involved in components 1, 2 and 3 of the project, specifically outputs 1.1, 1.2, 2.2, 2.3, 3.2 and 3.3
Caribbean Youth Environment Network (CYEN)	The Barbados Chapter of the CYEN will offer a perspective based on youth civil society engagement. They will be involved in all aspects of the project.
University West Indies, Cave Hill: Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (CERMES)	Provision of training can support the development of tools and methodologies

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement.

The identification of stakeholders is based on previous activities held as part of similar exercises. Nonetheless, a stakeholder's mapping exercise has been included as part of Component 1, to ensure that a stakeholder assessment to update and revise the strategic stakeholder that would have to be included to ensure that all the data is collected. This exercise will also allow to include an update of the Gender Analysis as well as an update of the private sector (assessment of the gaps to be addressed, including the business associations). These stakeholders are crucial in the project's implementation.

Regarding dissemination of information, the Communications Strategy (see Knowledge Management section) will also take into account the results of this mapping exercise to ensure all adequate stakeholders are included and empowered.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body;

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

Barbados has made significant advances addressing gender. In 2000, the Bureau of Women's Affairs was redesigned to the Bureau of Gender Affairs and the National Advisory Council on Gender was established. Barbados currently has a new draft National Gender Policy and Gender Action Plan, which has the following objectives:

- To bring gender to the forefront of national policy and legislation.
- To facilitate the formulation and implementation of a National Policy on Gender in keeping with global developments and the current policies of government to realize equality and equity for women and men.
- To advise government agencies and non-governmental organizations on matters of concern to and affecting women and men.
- To develop the capacity of the Bureau of Gender Affairs to inform and coordinate policy dialogue on gender issues.
- To pursue research/policy studies and advocacy issues with particular emphasis on studies that focus on issues affecting gender equality in the society.
- To facilitate the institutional and programmatic support for NGOs focused on gender sensitization, gender training and gender mainstreaming.
- To promote and facilitate social change at the community level as well as contribute to national development.
- To expand gender awareness, analysis, and training to build capacity within government departments.
- To eliminate violence and abuse as a means of control or influence in intimate partner relationships.

The project will meet the requirements for gender mainstreaming as outlined in GEF's Policy on Gender Mainstreaming. The project will make sure that there is gender equity in participation in the project activities, with gender specific indicators being incorporated in the result framework. The project will be consistent with IDB's Operational Policy on Gender Equality, along with the Gender Action Plan (GAP). This will be made with the help of the IDB's Gender and Diversity Division to ensure gender participation and identification at different stages of the implementation.

A gender report based on public data has been developed and will be refined over the execution of the project. The beneficiaries indicator of this project will assess gender and also profile of the women involved to identify their involvement at different institutional levels.

The Gender Analysis Annex will be updated as part of the stakeholder's mapping exercise to better evaluate best practices and actions to set in place for gender-responsive activities and indicators to be defined and included. This will be done based on the deliverables submitted during the first year of implementation (in the PIR).

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?

Yes

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women

Will the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Elaborate on private sector engagement in the project, if any

The private sector is a key stakeholder as it relates to action on climate change and data collection, monitoring and verification in the mitigation sectors. Therefore, its active participation will be key to ensure mitigation actions under the MRV platform, and in many instances, adapting to climate change.

The Barbados Light and Power Co. Ltd and the Arawak Cement Plant are key stakeholders in the Energy and IPPU sectors respectively, and therefore will be included as key actors (see stakeholders table 2, section 2 Stakeholders). Business associations and key business representatives from sectors such as Tourism and SMEs will also be invited to actively participate.

Further actors will be identified through the stakeholder mapping exercise, which will also cover civil society organizations.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved or may be resulting from project implementation, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design (table format acceptable).

Table 3 Identified Risks and Mitigation Actions

Project Risk	Type of Risk	Rating	Mitigation Action
Lack of inter-institutional coordination and collaboration	Institutional	Medium	The project will work to raise awareness among all stakeholders on the need for a coordinated and coherent approach. In addition, the establishment of the National Transparency Working Group will be the key mechanism to improve coordination among sectors.
Limited cooperation on data and information sharing among stakeholders	Institutional	Medium	The project will have an inception workshop to identify roles, responsibilities, and data requirements. The national transparency group will work with stakeholders on data issues

Lack of political willingness and buy-in from Government/Ministries to ensure the MRV system is given support and prioritization to ensure sustainability	Political	Medium	There will be continuous engagement with Government/Ministries throughout the project highlighting the importance and the benefits the project.
Expert staff turnover within the Ministry due to political changes	Political/Technical	Medium	The project will have training and capacity building activities to increase local expertise among several teams in the Government.
There is a possibility that the number of women involved will be small.	Cultural	Low	The project will work to ensure that there will be equal participation in project activities and include profile assessment of the women involved, as well as levels of influence.

Execution threats from natural disasters, climate change impacts and unexpected events (COVID19)	Logistics	Medium	<p>Given the vulnerability of the island to climate change recent natural disasters (hurricanes, volcano ashes, etc.) it is important to underline that they could jeopardize the holding of certain workshops or stakeholders' engagement meetings. Based on the lessons learned from COVID19, online options will always be included as well as other potential solutions to limit the impacts on the execution.</p> <p>Additional opportunities identified by the GoB are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - modernization our tourism offering, including digital banking options and understanding of clients needs to better cater to their interests and ensure the market's resilience - digitization opportunities in both the public and private sector - COVID19 has proven the importance of having good connectivity and adequate platforms to conduct education programs and efficient businesses, and underlining the importance of provision of digital services as an opportunity - The country has also assess its vulnerability over its overreliance on certain sectors and need to value their natural assets, including rethinking special protection areas, energy transition, and ways of lessening human impact is a priority now.
Coordination of procurement and contracts, requiring supervision	Procurement coordination	Medium	The Government will hire a Project Coordinator to ensure coherence and supervision with high standards of all consulting firms.

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

The project will be implemented by the Inter-American Development Bank, with the Policy Research, Planning and Information Unit of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Beautification responsible for the execution of the project and the management of the activities on the ground.

The project will be linked to the CBIT Global Platform and will share information on lessons learned from the project implementation phase. The project will work with Climate Initiative Caribbean Cooperative MRV Hub (CCMRVH). Barbados is already participating in the CCMRV Hub project which is supporting countries in the region in their efforts to improve measurement, reporting and verification systems, building Paris Agreement reporting capabilities and enhance domestic evidence-based policy making. The CCMRVH pools experts from participating countries to establish regional MRV institutional arrangements and products. Currently, Barbados is a member of the project's steering committee and has benefited from the training of 2 persons in the IPCC guidelines.

Barbados is currently working with UNDP to prepare a project proposal to submit to the GEF for resources to prepare its Third National Communications, First Biennial Update Report, and BTR which will allow for greater collaboration, as the capacities built under the CBIT programme can complement and foster the work to be developed under the Third National Communications, First Biennial Update report project and BTR activities. It is also important to underline that during the process of the NDC update, developed with support from the Inter-American Development Bank, much information was gathered to nurture this CBIT project and therefore will be linked directly with the implementation, monitoring, and reporting of Barbados' updated NDC.

The project will also be linked to the GEF funded Strategic platform to promote sustainable energy technology innovation, industrial development and entrepreneurship, implemented by UNIDO in Barbados.

Yearly evaluations will be done to assess stakeholder's involvement in the execution of the project, including key Ministries to be involved, from data collection roles to monitoring and verification.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

The project is consistent with the Barbados 2021 Update of the First Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), the Barbados National Energy Policy 2019-2030, and the Medium-term Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS) 2013-2020. It is also aligned with: (i) the Government's flagship Roofs to Reefs Programme (R2RP), a holistic, integrated, national initiative based on the principles of sustainable development and climate change resilience; (ii) the Blue Economy Framework and Action plan; and (iii) the Integrated Resources and Resilience Plan (IRRP) for Barbados.

Strategic Document	Alignment of CBIT project
Barbados 2021 Update of the First Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)	The Updated NDC 2021 is the cornerstone of this CBIT proposal as the achievements made to attain the NDC targets will feed into all the activities described under this CBIT proposal.

2021 Physical Development Plan Amendment	The PDP addresses the urgency of climate change and reframes planning for steady state growth by redefining the island's urban structure. It addresses scarcity and irreplaceable resources, including through the shift from car-centric transportation to multi-modal mobility. It moves Barbados toward a green economy, including food self sufficiency and a viable agriculture sector, investing in sustainable infrastructure, and greening tourism. The CBIT project will build upon the data gathered under this document and will also allow to monitor the objectives set for sustainability standards under key sectors such as electromobility, resilient coastal management, among others
Barbados National Energy Policy 2019-2030 (BENP)	The BENP signals the GoB's commitment to a clean energy future by setting the target of a fossil fuel-free electricity sector by 2030. It aims to extend the use of solar, wind, biofuels and energy storage. The energy policy includes the transport sector, starting with the objective of full electrification of or use of biofuels by the passenger vehicle fleet by 2030. Significant additional investments are now needed for the BNEP goal of 100% renewable energy to be attained by 2030. All key targets to be monitored through this CBIT project.
Medium-term Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS) 2013-2020	This Medium-term Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS) 2013-2020 recognises, as a point of departure, the need and urgency to jumpstart and sustain private sector and investment-led, productivity and export-driven growth based on an environmentally green and socially sustainable and equitable economy which is the vision for this CBIT proposal, with key involvement of the private sector stakeholder's.
Roofs to Reefs Programme (R2RP)	The R2RP seeks to identify the key projects and programmes, assess their costs, and identify and pursue funding opportunities, and coordinate implementation, which will be key under the financial tracking system to be set by this CBIT project.
Blue Economy Framework and Action plan	Its implementation will be based on strong inter-governmental coordination and partnerships with non-government organizations, the private sector, civil society and international partners. The enabling environment for this implementation will be based on a strong digital platform, policy support, innovative financing instruments, international blue financing readiness, sustainable certification and market development and mitigation risks and challenges. All activities that are included in the CBIT proposal and which synergies will need to be enhanced to avoid overlap and ensure crossfertilization.
Integrated Resources and Resilience Plan (IRRP) for Barbados	The CBIT will require inputs from the IRRP as it will guide implementation of the BNEP in the electricity sector is currently being consulted on. It describes a number of scenarios for the transition and has informed this updated NDC mitigation contribution.
National Coastal Risk Information Planning Platform (NCRIPP)	The Coastal Zone Management Unit (CZMU) assess coastal development applications which will be crucial to include in the adaptation dimension of the digital platform to be developed under this CBIT proposal

The project is also linked and consistent with the Third National Communication, BUR1 and BTR1 to be developed. The CBIT proposal is aimed at solving several challenges faced during the preparation and the report of the national GHG emission inventories, such as data quality management, improved use of the 2006 IPCC methodology, and institutional arrangements.

8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.

The project has an entire component which is dedicated to knowledge management. Results from the project will be disseminated at the national level, as well as shared regionally. This project will identify and collect good practices, challenges, experiences, and lessons learned from the ongoing work. The project will work with IADB to document and distribute the results and outputs from the project [1]. Monitoring of products and knowledge events will be carried out under the coordination between the executing agency and the implementing agency (IDB), since the donor requires to measure results annually from the first year of implementation (PIR) and they will also be analyzed in the final evaluation.

ID	Activity	Budget	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Component 1 1.1	Review GHG Emissions Inventory, create manuals and complete surveys. Including capacity building workshops	USD \$511,364 (in kind cofinancing USD \$73,638)	X	X	
Component 2 2.1	Design and development of a transparency process guidelines and protocols	USD \$113,636.36 (in kind cofinancing USD \$30,000)	X	X	
Component 2 2.2	Development of an electronic tool that will calculate and track the progress towards achieving the NDC goals	USD \$250,000 (in kind cofinancing USD \$22,362)		X	X
Component 3 3.1	Production of transparency guidebooks, manuals, protocols, for reference material and training.	USD \$150,000 (in kind cofinancing USD \$30,000)	X	X	X
Component 3 3.2	Training program to technical staff and key stakeholders done.	\$111,363.64 (in kind cofinancing USD \$24,000)			X

This CBIT project is structured towards capacity building and mainly includes knowledge activities, and carries out the development of various knowledge products and events. Thus, its budget could be considered 100% knowledge generation oriented.

Project Components	Knowledge documents and platforms developed	Workshops
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Component 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Training materials on the IPCC guidelines allowing for an enhanced GHG inventory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Training of individuals and institutions on the IPCC guidelines
Component 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Design and development of a transparency process guidelines and protocols (that meet the enhanced transparency framework for action and support established in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement) ● Development of an electronic tool that will calculate and track the progress towards achieving the NDC goals (including mitigation and adaptation goals), as well as track data on domestic budget allocated and international financial support received 	
Component 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Transparency guidebooks, manuals, protocols, for reference material and training. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Capacity building and training of government officials, agencies, private sector and civil society on transparency of climate change action as established in the Paris Agreement

Knowledge sharing and lessons learned

The project will identify global and regional initiatives to collaborate and exchange lessons learned, such as CBIT AFOLU and CBIT Forest and the global coordination platform. The IDB leading on a CBIT project in Jamaica will allow for South-South cooperation and coordination with UNEP efforts at a regional level under CBIT are under process.

Strategic Communications Plan

The MENB and the IDB will jointly ensure that adequate dissemination of the results and deliverable is done. For this purpose, all contracts will include a communications component. To implement the CBIT's Communications Strategy all knowledge material and trainings will include the development of products and activities to generate engagement from stakeholders, which may include: social media campaigns, press releases, videos, infographics, , among others. The material will include a specific focus for non-state actors, if needed. All the material being aligned to all NDC activities developed by the MENB.

The Strategic Communication Plan will also allow for better dissemination of results among stakeholders and creation of ownership of the process.

[1] Further details will be provided once an assessment is done to ensure the choice is done according to the situation and using the GEF recommendations <https://www.thegef.org/publications/art-knowledge-exchange-results-focused-planning-guide-gef-partnership>

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

A M&E Plan was prepared to (a) monitor and report on implementation progress, including the tracking of activities and financial resources; (b) proactively identify implementation gaps over the course of the project implementation that require corrective actions, and (c) assess and report on progress and achievement of planned outcomes, outputs, targets and indicators as outlined in the PIF document and this M&E Plan.

The implementation of the M&E plan will be the responsibility of the MENB, as Executing Agency, will be responsible for data collection and upstream reporting of monitoring information and overall progress towards achieving results to the GEF. The monitoring will include report the status of the project, considering the progress of the activities and deliverables in accordance with the developed work plan, as well as any relevant issues that may compromise, delay or jeopardize the implementation of the project. The IDB, as the Implementing Agency of the project, will carry out the project supervision and oversight, and project completion and evaluation.

The implementation of this project will have a monitoring system which will allow the Government of Barbados, represented by the MENB and the IDB to work hand in hand for yearly reports.

M&E Oversight and monitoring responsibilities:

The final evaluation will be carried out by an external and independent consultant, in accordance with the GEF policy guidelines on final evaluations. The MENB will be in charge of the hiring of this consultancy with the supervision of the IDB project team, which, with the support of the IDB-GEF Technical Coordination, will review the draft and final product of this requirement to be sent to the donor. Likewise, on the subject of monitoring reports, it is a requirement of the donor that from the first year of implementation (counted from the effective date of the Convergence operation) the IDB sends the Project Implementation Report (PIR), each year until closing.

Project Coordinator: The Project Coordinator will responsible for:

- ? regular project management and monitoring of project results and social and environmental risks.

- ? Inform of delays or difficulties during implementation, as well as corrective measures to be adopted.
- ? Annual work plans based on a multi-year work plan
- ? Commit to GEF IA and GEF M&E requirements including: annual results under the GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR),
- ? All M&E activities and deliverables, including lessons learned, regional inputs and support for the project terminal evaluation report and the management response.

Project Implementing Partners: The MENB will be supported by the IDB. The latter will be responsible for compiling and submitting the annual PIRs with inputs from UDP and for initiating and managing the Terminal Evaluation for the whole project.

Key documents to be produced for the M&E component

- ? Kick-off Meeting and Inception Report: A project kick off meeting will be held immediately as the project is approved.
- ? GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR): IDB will assume overall responsibility for and submit the reports to the GEF. PIRs will be drafted by the Project Coordinator who will ensure that the indicators included in the project results framework are monitored annually in advance of the PIR submission deadline.
- ? GEF Focal Area Core Indicators: The following GEF core indicator will be used to monitor global environmental results: number of beneficiaries, and of that, number of women and specific profiles. This indicator will be monitored by the Project Coordinator.
- ? Terminal Evaluation (TE): An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities, and it will be implemented by MENB. IT will take place six months before operational closure of the project ensuring an independent, impartial and rigorous process.
- ? Final Report: The Final Report will include main results, recommendations for future phases and should be completed three months following the technical closure of the project. (including final PIR)

The budget allocated for the M&E component under this project is of USD \$20,000, for the Terminal Evaluation, annual M&E costs will be covered by the Team hired by the MENB in the Project Management Costs, which include the hiring of a Project Coordinator for the project by MENB.

#	GEF/IADB Requirements	Indicative Budget	Periodicity
1	Kick-off Workshop and inception report	No cost	Year 1
2	Project Implementation Reports (PIR)	No cost	Once every year (Y1/Y2Y/Y3)
3	Monitoring of the gender plan, and indicator	(included in the PMC costs and implementing agency fee)	Once every year (Y1/Y2Y/Y3)
4	Terminal Evaluation	\$20,000	Year 3
	Total	\$20,000	

10. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

With the development of this MRV Transparency system, the capacities of the MENB will improve and foster adequate monitoring, reporting and verification of all data collection related to the climate change agenda. Better MRV and M&E systems allow to follow adequately, ensure ownership and create a culture of data collection, it also avoids duplicating measures with the same impact and identify synergies with other actions or projects. This implies economic savings for the implementers and evaluators of the actions. In addition, institutional coordination procedures will be improved by the registration of measures.

The use of an electronic platform will enhance visibility, governance and ensure solid basis for the development of new reports and documents, such as NDC's, BURs, etc. Finally it will allow Barbados to pursue its ETF commitments under the Paris Agreement which is built upon the current, solid measurement, reporting and verification system under the Convention, the International Consultation and Analysis. The final biennial update reports for developing countries should be submitted no later than 31 December 2024 and will undergo the last ICA cycle between 2024-2026.[1]¹

[1]

Indirect benefits on the mitigation agenda may result in GHG emissions reductions or avoided given the: increase in renewable energy; enhanced energy efficient measures; Increased adoption of innovative technologies and management practices for GHG emission reduction (energy, transport, waste, agriculture, etc.)and carbon sequestration; and Conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks in agriculture, forests and other land uses. In the adaptation agenda, gains could concern: Implementation of the adaptation actions, formulation, implementation, publication and update of national and regional programmes; design and follow up of strategies and measures, policy frameworks (e.g. national adaptation plans) and other relevant documents; implementation of adaptation actions identified in current and past adaptation communications, including efforts towards meeting adaptation needs, as appropriate; implementation of adaptation actions identified in the adaptation component of NDCs, as applicable;and coordination activities and changes in regulation, policies and planning.

[1] Parties under the Paris Agreement are required to submit their first biennial transparency report (BTR1) and national inventory report, if submitted as a stand-alone report, in accordance with the MPGs, at the latest by 31 December 2024. The enhanced transparency framework represents an important component of the ambition cycle in the global climate regime established by the Paris Agreement by building trust and confidence that countries are taking action to meet their national climate targets and actions defined in their NDCs under the Paris Agreement.

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification ^{*}

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Low			

Measures to address identified risks and impacts
 Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

In accordance with IDB's Environmental and Social Policy Framework (ESPF), the operation was classified as Category 'C' as it is expected to cause minimal or no negative environmental or social impacts. An institutional capacity analysis will be conducted on the Ministry of Environment and National Beautification (MENB) using the Bank's methodology- Institutional Capacity Assessment Platform, ICAP, to determine the gaps to be filled, if any, during the execution by the MENB of this operation. Furthermore, it is important to underline that the MENB is the official focal point of the Donor, Global Environmental Facility, GEF, and therefore has extensive knowledge regarding their procedures and has been the executing agency of at least 10 projects in the past 5 years with GEF resources.

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
BA-G1004_SF_20220408_1741	CEO Endorsement ESS	
BA-G1004_ESRR	CEO Endorsement ESS	

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).



ANNEX A. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK Output - Physical Progress

IDB Operation Number: BA-G1004
GEF ID: 11013

P: Planned
P(a): Adjusted Planning in case of changes during implementation
A: Achieved

1

Component: Component 1 - Improvement of Barbados' GHG Inventory

	Output Definition	Unit of Measure	Baseline		2022	2023	2024	2025	EOP 0
1.1	Training products developed	Products (#)	0	P	0.00	2.00	3.00	0.00	5.00
				P(a)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
				A					
1.2	Training workshops delivered	Works hops (#)	0	P	0.00	2.00	10.00	0.00	12.00
				P(a)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
				A	0.00			0.00	
1.3	Training institutions set-up	Institutions (#)	0	P	0.00	1.00	20.00	0.00	21.00
				P(a)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
				A	0.00			0.00	
1.4	New databases created	Databases (#)	0	P	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
				P(a)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
				A	0.00			0.00	

Component: Component 2- Improvement of the MRV system and Strengthening Barbados Transparency Framework for Compliance with the Paris Agreement

	Output Definition	Unit of Measure		2022	2023	2024	2025	EOP 0	
2.1	Methodologies designed/strengthened	Methodologies (#)	0	P	0.00	2.00	5.00	0.00	7.00
				P(a)	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
				A	0.00				0.00
2.2	Virtual platforms designed	Platforms (#)	0	P	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
				P(a)	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
				A	0.00				0.00
2.3	Participatory mechanisms for public investment decisions and/or service production or delivery developed	Participatory Mechanisms (#)	0	P	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
				P(a)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
				A	0.00				0.00

Component: Component 3- Knowledge Management and Capacity Building on transparency of climate change action as established in the Paris Agreement

	Output Definition	Unit of Measure		2022	2023	2024	2025	EOP 0	
3.1	Operational manuals developed	Manuals (#)	0	P	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	10.00
				P(a)	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
				A					
3.2	Virtual platforms improved	Platforms (#)	0	P	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
				P(a)	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
				A					
3.3	Training workshops delivered	Works hops (#)	0	P	0.00	0.00	3.00	5.00	8.00
				P(a)	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
				A					

The outcome of the project as stated in the IDB system is ?Build a robust and efficient MRV system for Barbados, under the Transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement? and includes in the description the definition of the CBIT Programming Indicator 3: The quality of MRV systems tracking results related to low-GHG development and GHG emissions mitigation is essential for ensuring transparency, accuracy and comparability of information with regard to climate change. They also act as repositories of knowledge and information and contribute to improving the design and prioritization of action to reduce GHG.

This indicator is included in the description of the outcome and will be monitored as well as the results of the self assessed scoring system. This project is linked to the GEF-6 climate change mitigation focal area Indicator 3 on MRV systems for emissions reductions in place and reporting verified data and will also monitor an additional indicator for qualitative assessment of institutional capacity built for transparency-related activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. The assessment will be done on a scale of 1-4.

Operation Objective
Strengthening Institutional and Technical Capacity for Barbados to meet the transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement

1 - Outcome Statement: Build a robust and efficient MRV system for Barbados, under the Transparency requirements of the Paris Agreement

1.1 GDP Indicators: MRV systems for GHG reductions in place and reporting verified data & The quality of MRV systems tracking results related to low-GHG development and GHG emissions mitigation is essential for ensuring transparency, accuracy and comparability of information with regard to CC

Outcome Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Baseline Year	2022	2023	2024	2025
P		0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00		
P(a)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
A							

CRF Indicator

Verify Content Edit

Assessment of Barbados MRV system based on scoring system as mentioned under the CBIT Programmig Based on the analysis and recommendations made by an international consulting firm based on the experience of the Updated NDC document, Barbados is considered a 2. Measurement systems are in place but data is of poor quality and/or methodologies are not very robust; reporting is done only on request or to limited audience or partially; verification is not there.

o During the period April 2020 ? June 2021, the NDC consultant team made three main written data requests and a limited number of smaller requests for information from the Government of Barbados (GoB). The main aim of such requests was to update the 2010 GHG emissions inventory prepared in 2013, amended in 2015 by the INDC consultants. When preparing the update, historical data sets were corrected to ensure timeseries consistency and to correct any possible errors that were not in line with the IPCC Guidelines.

o As a consequence of the pandemic, it proved challenging for GoB colleagues to obtain, collate and provide the requested data. This thus impacted on the articulation of the updated conditional and unconditional mitigation contributions by the Government of Barbados (GoB) for 2025 and 2030, as part of the IDB-supported 2021 NDC update process.

o During the process we observed that that data sharing arrangements between ministries were not well established or efficient. Some of the required data was not readily available to GoB staff since it was held by private sector entities, or it was not properly shared between institutions/programs.

o Whereas some countries maintain a ?running? GHG inventory that is updated annually or biannually, Barbados does not have such a system. However, under the so-called Enhanced Transparency Framework, this is to say the reporting requirements under the Paris Agreement that soon will be in place, this approach will no longer be sustainable as the country is required to submit a report in great detail every two years from 2024 onwards. It may be necessary to confirm the legal basis for such a system both in order to compel the legal owners of all sources of emissions to provide data (above a certain reasonable threshold to be determined) and to government entities to submit data sets needed for a functioning NDC registry. This system would in turn be a building block for participation in an emissions trading system

Regarding the qualitative assessment of institutional capacity for transparency related activities related to CBIT the assessment done would place Barbados? the following category ?2. Designated transparency institution exists, but with limited staff and capacity to support and coordinate implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of Paris Agreement. Institution lacks authority or mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13.?

End Project targets

The target for under " Indicator 3: The quality of MRV systems tracking results related to low-GHG development and GHG emissions mitigation is essential for ensuring transparency, accuracy and

comparability of information with regard to climate change. They also act as repositories of knowledge and information and contribute to improving the design and prioritization of action to reduce GHG", Barbados is considered a 2 with the following description "Measurement systems are in place but data is of poor quality and/or methodologies are not very robust; reporting is done only on request or to limited audience or partially; verification is not there" and would target to attain level 7 "Measurement regarding GHG is broadly done (with widely acceptable methodologies), need for more sophisticated analyses to improve policy; Reporting is periodic with improvements in transparency; verification is done through more sophisticated methods even if partially"

Regarding qualitative assessment of institutional capacity built for transparency-related activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, Barbados being considered a 2 "Designated transparency institution exists, but with limited staff and capacity to support and coordinate implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of Paris Agreement. Institution lacks authority or mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13" and would target attaining level 3 "Designated transparency institution has an organizational unit with standing staff with some capacity to coordinate and implement transparency activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Institution has authority or mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13. Activities are not integrated into national planning or budgeting activities." Level 4 being an aspirational target but complicated to attain in the period of execution.

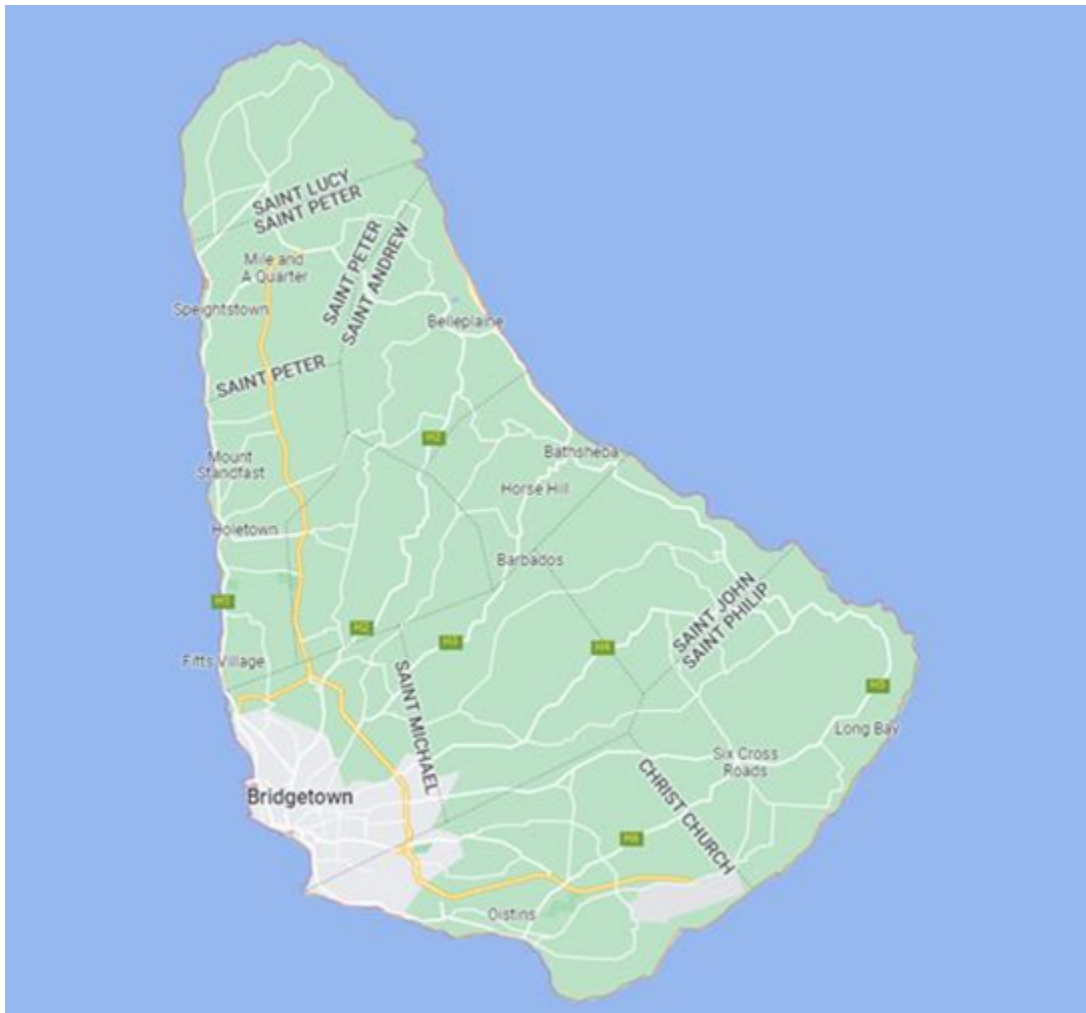
ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG). (Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.

Barbados is located at 13° 11' 37.9932" N and 59° 32' 35.5128" W.



ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

Please see complete version of the detailed budget uploaded in RoadMap section.

Appendix A: Indicative Project Budget Template									
Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USDeq.)	Remarks (if applicable)
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Sub-Total	M&E (%)	PMC		
Works:	N/A.	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Goods:	Digital Platform established and operational to provide and share information to stakeholders.	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 100,000	Ministry of National (MEND) support
Vehicles:	N/A.	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	Ministry of National (MEND) support
Grants/ Sub-grants:	N/A.	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -			\$ -	Ministry of National (MEND) support
Revolving funds / Seed funds / Equity	N/A.	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -			\$ -	Ministry of National (MEND) support
Sub-contract to executing partner/ entity	N/A.	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -			\$ -	Ministry of National (MEND) support
Contractual Services – Individual	N/A.	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -			\$ -	Ministry of National (MEND) support
Contractual Services – Company	International Consulting Firm - Review GIG Emissions Inventory, create manuals and complete surveys. Including capacity building workshops (competitive process)	\$ 480,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 480,000			\$ 480,000	Ministry of National (MEND) support
	International Consulting Firm - Design and development of a transparency process guidelines and protocols (competitive process)	\$ -	\$ 100,000	\$ -	\$ 100,000			\$ 100,000	Ministry of National (MEND) support
	International Consulting Firm - Design of an electronic tool that will calculate and track the progress towards achieving the NDC goals (including mitigation and adaptation goals), as well as track data on domestic budget allocated and International financial support received (competitive process)	\$ -	\$ 250,000	\$ -	\$ 250,000			\$ 250,000	Ministry of National (MEND) support
	Production of transparency guidelines, manuals, protocols, reference material and training, to	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000			\$ 100,000	Ministry of National (MEND) support

ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

Instructions. Please submit an finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agency is required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies' capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy, GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).