Strengthening Trinidad and Tobago's capacity in transparency for climate change mitigation and adaptation

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID
10596

Project Type
MSP

Type of Trust Fund
GET

CBIT/NGI
CBIT **Yes**
NGI **No**

Project Title
Strengthening Trinidad and Tobago's capacity in transparency for climate change mitigation and adaptation

Countries
Trinidad and Tobago

Agency(ies)
UNEP

Other Executing Partner(s)
Environmental Management Authority (EMA)

Executing Partner Type
Government

GEF Focal Area
Climate Change

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Climate Change, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Stakeholders, Civil Society, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Private Sector, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Capacity Development

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 2

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Submission Date

5/3/2021

Expected Implementation Start

9/1/2021

Expected Completion Date

8/31/2024

Duration

36In Months

Agency Fee($)

100,738.00

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	1,060,400.00	385,672.00
		Total Project Cost($)	**1,060,400.00**	**385,672.00**

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

Strengthen Trinidad and Tobago's transparency systems to meet the requirements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
Strengthen Trinidad and Tobago's Transparency system	Technical Assistance	1A. Trinidad and Tobago submits to the UNFCCC secretariat high quality climate reports aligned with the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement 1B. Trinidad and Tobago Government stakeholders make decisions based on climate analysis and implement climate transparency activities.	1. Government officials and stakeholders have strengthened capacity and mechanisms to prepare Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR), including adaptation communications.	GET	529,300.00	155,069.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Confirmed Co-Financing($)
-	Technical Assistance	-	2. The Cabinet has access to a proposal for institutional arrangements for implementing climate transparency activities.	GET	119,500.00	38,767.00
-	Technical Assistance	-	3. Government officials and stakeholders have strengthened capacity and procedures to incorporate climate analysis into decision-making processes for national planning.	GET	279,000.00	155,069.00
Monitoring and Evaluation	Technical Assistance			GET	36,200.00	
				Sub Total ($)	**964,000.00**	**348,905.00**

Project Management Cost (PMC)

GET	96,400.00	36,767.00
Sub Total($)	**96,400.00**	**36,767.00**
Total Project Cost($)	**1,060,400.00**	**385,672.00**

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($)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Planning and Development	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	198,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Environmental Management Authority	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	187,672.00
			Total Co-Financing($)	**385,672.00**

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($)	Fee($)
UNEP	GET	Trinidad and Tobago	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	1,060,400	100,738
				Total Grant Resources($)	**1,060,400.00**	**100,738.00**

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 **true**

PPG Amount ($)

45,000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

4,275

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)
UNEP	GET	Trinidad and Tobago	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	45,000	4,275
				Total Project Costs($)	**45,000.00**	**4,275.00**

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	25	60		
Male	25	60		
Total	50	120	0	0

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

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Part ii: Project Justification

1a. Changes in project design

Approved PIF information	**Change at CEO Endorsement Document stage**	**Justification and added value of changes**
Executing Agency: Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD)	Executing Agency: Environmental Management Authority (EMA)	The Ministry of Planning and Development identified the EMA as the most suitable Executing Agency for the CBIT project, based on its technical, management and administrative capacities, which have also been assessed by UNEP.
Outcome: Trinidad & Tobago improves its MRV system and institutional capacity to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework	Outcome 1A. Trinidad and Tobago submits to the UNFCCC secretariat high quality climate reports aligned with the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement Outcome 1B. Trinidad and Tobago government stakeholders make decisions based on climate analysis and implement climate transparency activities.	The outcome was split into two in order to clearly identify the scope of the project. The first part focuses on the ambition of the country to comply with the ETF by submitting high quality reports (Output 1 and 2); the second part describes the outcome of the work on provision of tools, institutional arrangements and capacity to Trinidad and Tobago government stakeholders to implement transparency activities and to make decisions based on climate information (Output 2 and 3).

Output 1. Legal arrangements are designed and proposed for approval to enable the implementation of transparency activities.	Output 2. The Cabinet has access to a proposal for institutional arrangements for implementing climate transparency activities	The institution which will approve the arrangements is specified, and ?legal? was substituted by ?institutional? to ensure a broader scope of the proposed arrangements. The output wording was reformulated to put the focus on the beneficiaries. This output has become Output 2 in the CEO Endorsement Document to allow for a more logical structure where the indicators, templates, protocols and guides are defined first, and the institutional arrangements are designed subsequently to collect, record, report and manage the data for the designed indicators.
Output 2. Technical capacity of Government officials and relevant stakeholders enhanced, and tools provided to prepare the Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs), including the tracking of progress of Nationally Determined Contributions	Output 1. Government officials and stakeholders have strengthened capacity and mechanisms to prepare Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR), including adaptation communications.	The output was reworded to clarify the scope of the output, shift the focus to the beneficiaries and to include the project component on adaptation. This output has become Output 1 in the CEO Endorsement Document. The justification for this can be found above.
Output 3. Technical capacity of Government officials and relevant stakeholders enhanced, and tools provided to incorporate climate analysis in decision-making processes	Output 3. Government officials and stakeholders have strengthened capacity and procedures to incorporate climate analysis into decision-making processes for national planning.	The output was reworded to clarify the scope and to shift the focus on the beneficiaries (decision-makers for national planning).

GEF Project financing distribution: Output 2: 364,400 Output 1: 146,000 Output 3: 453,600 PMC: 96,400 Note that the order of output 1 and 2 is reversed here, so what is named output 2 here is listed before output 1, to facilitate the budget breakdown comparison.	GEF Project financing distribution: Output 1: 529,300 Output 2: 119,500 Output 3: 279,000 Monitoring and evaluation: 36,200 PMC: 96,400	During the PPG phase, it was decided to broaden the scope of output 1 and include the development of indicators to track the progress of the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). This requires a higher budget and the budget allocation to the outputs was adjusted accordingly. Additionally, budget for the Monitoring and Evaluation activities was separated from technical outputs as per GEF guidance.
Project Core Indicator 11: 25 males, 25 females	Project Core Indicator 11: 60 males, 60 females	At PPG stage, more detailed assessments revealed that the project budget allows to include more beneficiaries of capacity building activities.
Total Co-financing: $198,000	Total Co-financing: $385,672	Being selected as executing agency, EMA will provide in-kind support ($187,672), increasing the total co-financing amount to $385,672. The commitment letter can be found in Annex O.

1b. Project Description

1) Global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers to be overcome.

In 2015, the international community through the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) agreed on substantially extending efforts to keep global warming below 2?C, with additional objective to limit warming to 1.5?C above pre-industrial levels, as stated in the Paris Agreement. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) agreed on substantially extending efforts to keep global warming below 2?C, with additional compromise to keep warming closer to 1.5?C, as stated in the Paris Agreement. Due to past emissions, even if greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are brought to complete cessation today, the world is already locked into substantial irreversible future changes in the Earth geography[1][1]. While climate change mitigation remains a priority to avoid the 2?C scenario, there is no choice but to adapt to the already present and irreversible climate-related challenges that are leading to local, regional, and global economic disruptions. Through ratification of the Paris Agreement, countries of all levels of development communicated their commitment to contributing to reducing GHG emissions and, in some cases, adaptation in their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC).

The Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs) which serve as the implementation guidance for the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF), outline in detail the reporting requirements for all country Parties, developed and developing country Parties alike, to the Paris Agreement. Building on the existing transparency arrangements under the UNFCCC, the MPGs require Parties to regularly provide a national GHG inventory report and information necessary to track progress of the implementation of their NDCs. The reporting on climate change impacts and adaptation is voluntary for all country Parties. Developed country Parties are further required to provide information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support provided, while developing country Parties are encouraged to provide information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support needed and received. Developing country Parties that provide support to other developing country Parties are equally encouraged to report on their support provided. The different informational elements are to be reported to the UNFCCC from 2024 every two years in the form of a Biennial Transparency Report (BTR), while the GHG inventory report can be reported as a standalone report.

While the MPGs provide a few flexibility provisions to developing country Parties (especially to Small Islands Developing States (SIDS)) that need them in the light of their capacities, for instance regarding the number of greenhouse gases covered, they overall imply a strengthening of the reporting requirements with regard to frequency and scope of reporting. Even the use of flexibility provisions by developing countries requires a detailed description of their capacity constraints and estimated timeframes for improvements to overcome those constraints. The new reporting requirements thus demand substantial and immediate progress in developing countries? domestic Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems. This entails moving from often uncoordinated, not consistently updated, and disparate methodologies for data collection to integrated and robust MRV systems. The MPGs further require developing countries to set up new transparency governance structures, or

strengthen existing ones, to develop and implement MRV methodologies, and update, implement, and integrate new data and information flows with pre-defined periodicity. A key condition for successful implementation of the Paris Agreement?s transparency requirements is therefore the provision of adequate and sustainable financial and capacity building support to enable developing countries to significantly strengthen their efforts to build robust domestic reporting processes.

Trinidad and Tobago ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in June 1994 and its Kyoto Protocol (KP) in January 1999 and therefore is party to both the KP and the UNFCCC. It signed the Paris Agreement on 22nd April 2016 and ratified it on 22nd February 2018. Although the country falls among the SIDS, it is committed to complying to the highest possible degree with the Katowice Climate Package and to continuing pioneering transparency activities in the Caribbean region.

Trinidad and Tobago?s Climate Change Risks

The Republic of Trinidad and Tobago is an archipelagic state in the southern Caribbean, lying approximately between 10? N and 11.5?N latitude, and 60? W and 62? W longitude, off the eastern coast of Venezuela and south of Grenada in the Lesser Antilles. It also shares maritime boundaries with Barbados to the northeast and Guyana to the southeast. Covering an area of 5,131 square kilometres, the two main islands are Trinidad (being the larger and more populous) and Tobago (much smaller, comprising about 6 % of the total area and 4 % of the population). The capital of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago is Port of Spain.

As a result of its southerly location, Trinidad and Tobago experiences two relatively distinct seasonal climatic types:

i) Tropical Maritime which is experienced during January to May with warm days and cool nights with relatively low rainfall. The rainfalls at nights are mainly due to daytime convection.

ii) Modified Moist Equatorial occurs between June and December. It is characterized with hot humid days and nights, low wind speeds and increased rainfall. However, the rainfall is due not only to convection but also to equatorial weather systems.

These two climate types described above result in two distinct seasons, a dry season from January to May and a wet or rainy season from June to December. Tobago, the more northerly of the two islands, experiences a drier dry season and Trinidad a wetter wet season.

As a low-lying SIDS, the country is vulnerable to temperature increases, changes in precipitation and sea level rise. Other vulnerabilities include increased flooding, increased frequency and intensity of hurricanes, hillside erosion and loss of coastal habitats due to declines in fresh water and saline intrusion. In fact, even though Trinidad and Tobago is not in the main Atlantic hurricane belt, one of the new natural hazard scenarios considered for the country is the increased potential to be hit by tropical storms. For human health specifically, threats include food and water insecurity, spread of water and vector-borne diseases, population displacement and heat stress.

Some of the possible changes, to key variables of the local climate, that can be expected for Trinidad and Tobago as projected for 2100 by the outputs from climate modelling work recently conducted are[2][2]:

i) Increase in air temperature (2.4 - 3.6 ?C)

ii) Decrease in annual rainfall (22% - 30%)

iii) Greater fluctuations in monthly rainfall (+7mm to -40mm)

iv) Increase in sea surface temperature (0.9 to 3.1 ?C)

v) Sea level rise (75 to 126 cm)

Some of the more significant consequences of these projects? changes, because of climate change include:

1. Increased evapotranspiration rates thereby affecting water supplies, health, agriculture and other sectors;

2. Severe impacts to coastal ecosystems including mangrove forests, coral reefs and sea grasses; and coastal infrastructure such as ports, harbours, access roads and bridges, housing settlements and other buildings.

The vulnerability assessment completed under previous projects[3][3],[4][4] found that agriculture, water resources and health sectors are among the most vulnerable sectors to the impacts of climate change. The country recognises that these three sectors are tightly interlinked and interrelated since impacts in one sector can have indirect impacts on the other, and by extension, the benefits of adaptation intervention in one sector can have co-benefits in the other. Trinidad and Tobago hence understands the urgency to address these three sectors to maximize synergy and avoid duplication from the perspectives of impacts and an adaptation co-benefit.

While there are some ongoing initiatives, in both the public and private sectors, to address the risks from climate change, it should be noted that the management of climate change risks is still to be mainstreamed into sectoral and national planning processes.

As in other countries, in Trinidad and Tobago climate change has a more significant impact on those sections of the population that are most reliant on natural resources for their livelihoods and/or have the least capacity to respond to natural disasters, such as earthquakes, floods and hurricanes. Studies have found that women make up to 70 to 80% of the victims of natural disasters, and they are 14 times more likely to die in them. Similarly, low-income populations, composed of women in its majority, face higher risks and have to endure greater burdens from the impacts of climate change. As the gender analysis exposes below (section "3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, a significant portion of women in Trinidad and Tobago do not participate in the labour force; this means they are more prone to suffer from income insecurity and poverty. As it has become more evident, climate change hits the poorest hardest, preventing millions from escaping poverty and forcing some back into it. The 2014 report from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), confirms that climate change is already having severe impacts on those already living in poverty. The report states that ?climate variability, climate change, and extreme weather events constitute an additional burden to rural and urban people living in poverty. These climate-related hazards act as a ?threat multiplier?, often with negative outcomes for livelihoods.?

Overview of the GHG emissions profile for Trinidad and Tobago

Trinidad and Tobago's most recent greenhouse gas inventory estimates from its 2018 draft inventory indicate that the annual total GHG emissions amounts to 41,599 $GgCO_{2e}$. Compared to 2006, this is a slight increase of 1.58%, though this hides an emission peak in 2010 on 47,549 $GgCO_{2e}$. In terms of sectorial distribution of the emissions, the energy sector currently represents 42% of total CO_{2e} emissions (19,285 $GgCO_{2e}$), where power generation accounts for 30% (5,742 $GgCO_{2e}$), transportation for 14% (2,688 $GgCO_{2e}$), and industrial processes and product use (IPPU) represents 48% of total emissions (22,044 $GgCO_{2e}$). These are the highest emitting sectors, and the ones prioritised in the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). In comparison with other Non-Annex 1 countries, this emission profile is uncommon, as IPPU normally is responsible for a much lower share of the emissions.

Main national barriers in meeting the requirements of the enhanced transparency framework of the Paris Agreement.

Although Trinidad and Tobago has made significant progress in designing and implementing a transparency framework to respond to the challenges posed by climate change and has been a pioneer for transparency activities in the Caribbean region, the country still encounters challenges in developing and implementing a robust and ambitious transparency framework, compliant with the Katowice Climate Package. Trinidad and Tobago, like many developing countries, has limited resources and capacity to address competing urgent demands. The management of issues related to climate change, in particular climate change reporting, is an area which, like many other countries, has remained under-budgeted and understaffed. The country also faces obstacles in increasing the public engagement and capacities related to climate change issues. Over the years, these constraints, together with a high-staff turnover, have led to a lack of qualified technical personnel to manage challenges arising from climate change. In turn, these factors have created a dependency on international support for technical assistance and financial resources needed for the implementation of transparency activities.

The main barriers preventing Trinidad and Tobago from complying with the Enhanced Transparency Framework and fully implementing the Paris agreement as validated by national stakeholders are illustrated in Figure 1 and explained below.

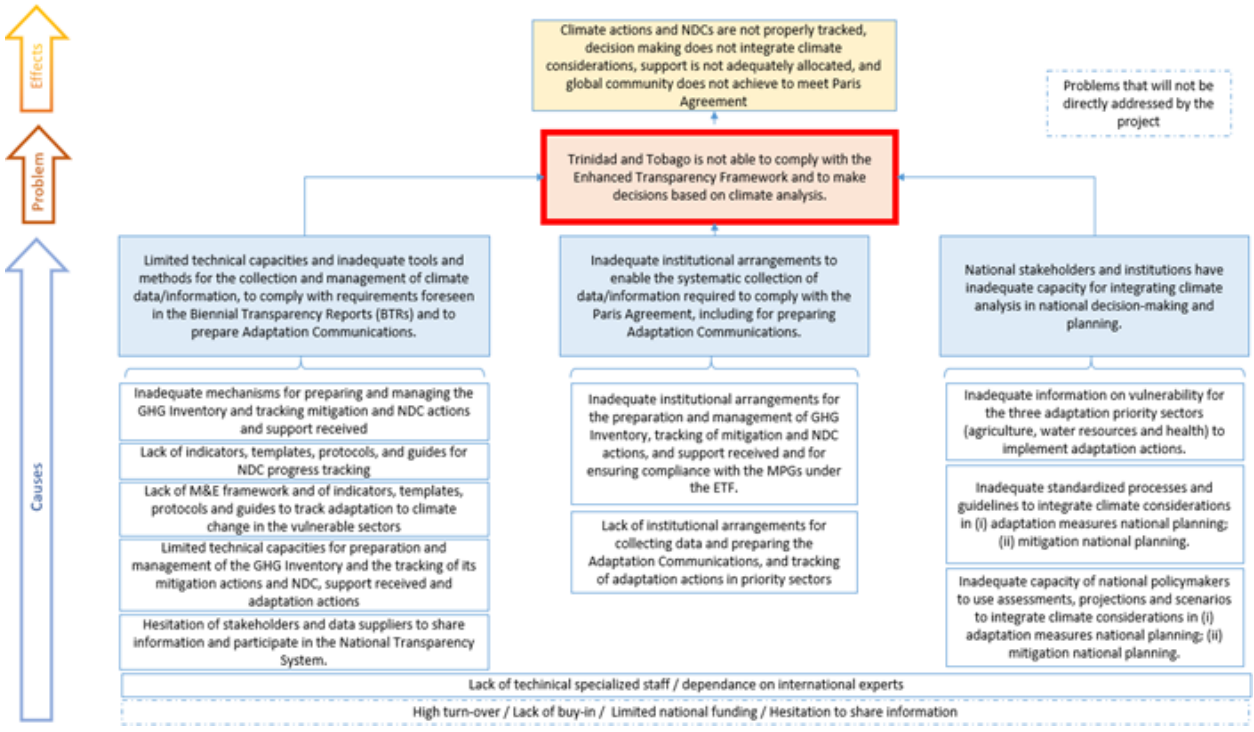

Figure 1. CBIT Project Problem Tree

1. Limited technical capacities and inadequate tools and methods for the collection and management of climate data/information, to comply with requirements foreseen in the Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) and to prepare Adaptation Communications.

Inadequate mechanisms for preparing and managing the GHG Inventory and tracking mitigation and NDC actions and support received. As explain below, Trinidad and Tobago has undertaken considerable efforts to establish its systems for preparing and updating its GHG inventory and for tracking of financial flows. Despite this, the established mechanisms for collection and management of GHG and support data and information do not yet fully comply with the requirements of the Katowice Climate Package, and the evolving requirements under the UNFCCC negotiations. A project that piloted the GHG inventory system, which was conducted during the period November 2019 to January 2021, reported that communication between the GHG inventory data repository managers, the inventory compilers and data providers need to be strengthened to allow the exchange of feedback on quality of data provided and collection and management processes and tools, to improve the overall system and support data providers in increasing the quality of the data provided. The pilot project also found that the developed excel sheets and templates inclusive of key category analysis, uncertainty estimates and emission factors would benefit from improvements, that activity data used for preparing the Third National Communication needed to be integrated, and that explanation, documentation, and justification of expert judgement used in the compilation of the GHG inventory need to be provided to facilitate continuous improvement.

Moreover, while a system for collecting data for the GHG inventory has been designed and piloted (as later described in the baseline section), this does not allow collecting and managing data for tracking NDC progresses and financial flows.

Lack of indicators, templates, protocols, and guides for NDC progress tracking. To effectively track the implementation of the NDC (the country?s NDC only includes mitigation), the Government will need to be aware of the MRV practices used by the Ministries and institutions and implement these practices for monitoring the progress of the NDC over time. Currently, there is a lack of integration of MRV activities for a consolidated and coordinated system to track NDC progress. In fact, Trinidad and Tobago lacks an integrated system and the related indicators, templates, sharing protocols and guides to track progresses in the three NDC priority (i.e. highest emitting) sectors (power generation, transport, and industrial processes and product use).

Lack of M&E framework and of indicators, templates, protocols, and guides to track adaptation to climate change in the vulnerable sectors. Although adaptation targets are not stated in the NDC, Trinidad and Tobago recognises the country?s vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change

and strongly aims to formulate, implement and report adaptation strategies and measures to enhance its resilience. In fact, the country has conducted multiple vulnerability assessments for several sectors. These assessments identified the agriculture, water resources and health sectors as among the most vulnerable sectors to the impacts of climate change. It was found that these three sectors are tightly interlinked and interrelated since impacts in one sector can have indirect impacts on the other, and by extension, the benefits of adaptation intervention in one sector can have co-benefits in the other. Although the country understands the urgency to address these three sectors to maximize synergy and avoid duplication from both an impacts perspective and an adaptation co-benefit perspective, it lacks an M&E framework and indicators and processes to track adaptation actions in the vulnerable sectors, along with the adequate mechanisms for data collection and management.

Limited technical capacities for preparation and management of the GHG Inventory and the tracking of its mitigation actions and NDC, support received and adaptation actions. Although The University of West Indies has been offering trainings for compiling the GHG inventory, vulnerability, and adaptation as well as international policy over the past years, the scope of the trainings is limited. The Third NC/ first BUR project identified the lack of technical capacity of key stakeholders in using the IPCC 2006 guidelines, the appropriate formats for collecting and reporting activity data, and in using the piloted GHG inventory system. Transparency stakeholders also have limited capacities to use the system support received tracking, as this has not been operationalised yet. Furthermore, capacity lack for tracking mitigation/NDC actions and adaptation efforts, since such data and information are not yet integrated into the MRV/M&E system of the country and a framework for tracking efforts is not in place for NDC nor for adaptation.

Hesitation of stakeholders and data suppliers to share information and participate in the national transparency system. National stakeholders and data suppliers hesitate to share information and participate in the National Transparency System. This stems from a lacking awareness of the scope and the benefit of implementing the National Transparency System for such actors. This is also due to the lack of clarity about the roles and responsibility for data collection and management.

2. Inadequate institutional arrangements to enable the systematic collection of data/information required to comply with the Paris Agreement, including for preparing Adaptation Communications.

In Trinidad and Tobago, the current institutional arrangements are not adequate for the systematic collection of the data and information needed to fully comply with the Paris Agreement for mitigation and adaptation aspects.

Inadequate institutional arrangements for the preparation and management of GHG Inventory, tracking of mitigation and NDC actions, and support received and for ensuring compliance with the MPGs under the ETF. Trinidad and Tobago has inadequate agreements, procedures and protocols between coordinators, sectoral experts and data providers for data collection and management and for preparation of the reports to be required under the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement. These barriers impact the inter-agency and inter-sectoral coordination, funding, and streamlining of responsibilities and roles in data collection, analysis, reporting and verification. For the GHG Inventory, institutional arrangements are in place, although the Third NC/ first BUR project identified gaps for data collection and management. Additionally, the designed system to track support received has not been institutionalised, hence is not operational. Also, since Trinidad and Tobago has not designed indicators for its NDC and defined the data and information needed to track it, institutional arrangements for the related data collection and management do not exist.

Lack of institutional arrangements for collecting data and preparing the Adaptation Communications and tracking of adaptation actions in priority sectors. As there are no established indicators for adaptation tracking and processes for the collection and management of the related information, there are not institutional arrangements defining roles and responsibility for adaptation data reporting, collection and management and providing defined mandate and obligations to the relevant actors.

3. National stakeholders and institutions have inadequate capacity for integrating climate analysis in national decision-making and planning.

Inadequate information on vulnerability for the three adaptation priority sectors (agriculture, water resources and health) to implement adaptation actions. Although previous projects have developed vulnerability assessments in several sectors, and the focus and level of detail, e.g. regarding the identification of adaptation actions, is not adequate to develop standardised guidelines and processes to enable Trinidad and Tobago national decision-makers to include climate considerations into national adaptation planning. This is particularly true for the prioritised vulnerable sectors (agriculture, water resources and health).

Inadequate standardized processes and guidelines to integrate climate considerations in (i) adaptation measures national planning; (ii) mitigation national planning. Trinidad and Tobago lacks standardized processes and guidelines to integrate mitigation-related information available in the country (on GHG emissions, future trends and related impact) into policies and measures. This prevents the country from taking decisions based on robust climate and emissions projections, baselines, and scenarios for

different sectors. While the Third National Communication project has built Trinidad and Tobago stakeholder?s capacity to generate climate information, projections and scenarios for mitigation, the country lacks guidelines and standardized processes to use the generated information for national mitigation planning. The standardized processes and guidelines are lacking also for adaptation, as they also need adequate country-specific information on vulnerability.

Inadequate capacity of national policymakers to use assessments, projections and scenarios to integrate climate considerations in (i) adaptation measures national planning; (ii) mitigation national planning. Climate assessments, projections and scenarios are an essential input to monitor projections towards climate goals and targets, including NDCs. They allow to evaluate the effectiveness of policies and measures, either ex-ante, e.g. to estimate the potential emission savings before policies are implemented, or ex-post, to evaluate whether implemented policies have delivered the expected results. Although The UWI offers some trainings on policy making including climate change considerations, their scope is limited and Trinidad and Tobago decision and policymakers still have limited knowledge and capacities to interpret climate information and identify actions to reduce GHG emissions and facilitate effective climate adaptation. This reduces the effectiveness of the country?s efforts to set ambitious national adaptation targets and produce high-quality reports compliant with the Paris Agreement Enhanced Transparency Framework.

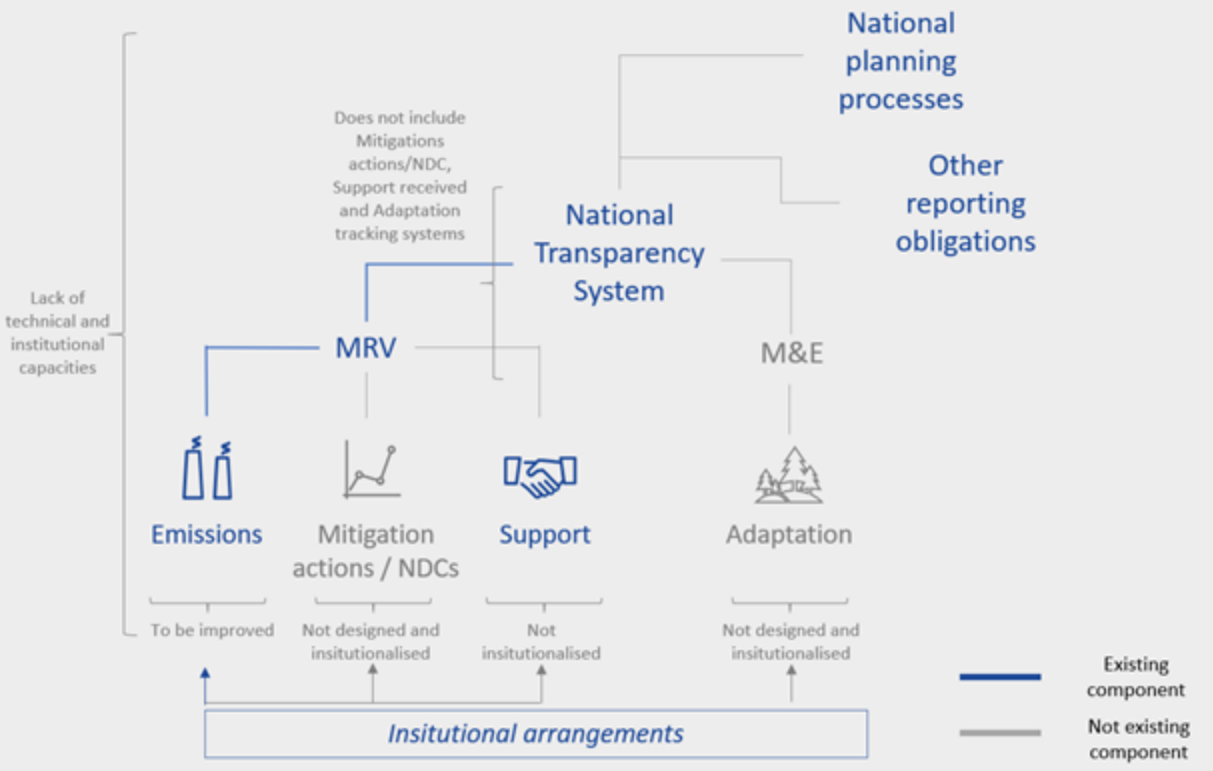

Figure 2. Gaps in Trinidad and Tobago?s National Transparency System (NTS)

2) Baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects

Institutional framework for climate transparency activities

The Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD) through the Multilateral Environmental Agreements Unit (MEAU) serves as the UNFCCC Focal Point and the lead coordinating agency in most national climate change projects and programmes. The MEAU coordinates the overall implementation of the National Climate Change Policy and climate action in the country, and leads the development of the National Communications, the Biennial Update Reports, and the anticipated Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) and Adaptation Communications. A Climate Change Ministerial Committee (CCMC) was established by Trinidad and Tobago?s Cabinet in 2011 to facilitate high-level, cross-sectoral implementation of national climate change policies and projects (including the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) and the Carbon Reduction Strategy (CRS))

across all ministries and agencies. In 2012, a Multilateral Environmental Agreement (MEA)/Climate Change Focal Point Network (CCFPN) was established to facilitate information sharing with and raise awareness of stakeholders on climate change activities. The CCFPN is comprised of over two hundred representatives from government ministries, agencies, academia, private sector, nongovernmental organisations and community-based organisations.

The Environmental Management Authority (EMA) was established in 1995 under the Environmental Management Act, No. 3 of 1995 to facilitate and oversee execution of the national environmental strategies and programmes, under the (former) Ministry of Environment. The EMA now reports to the Ministry of Planning and Development, as the latter assumed the Ministry of Environment?s responsibilities. It reports to the Ministry of Planning and Development and is mandated to write and enforce laws and regulations for environmental management, to educate the public about the nation?s environmental issues and to control and prevent pollution, as well as conserve natural resources. The EMA also assists the government in implementing global and regional environmental agreements and oversees the development of NCs. The EMA currently hosts the National Climate Mitigation Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) System? central repository for information regarding greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions sources.

The Faculty of Science and Technology at the St. Augustine, Trinidad campus of The University of the West Indies (UWI) has been running an undergraduate module on climate change impacts and management which includes training for compiling the GHG inventory, vulnerability and adaptation as well as international policy over the past several years. This arose out of the recognition of the need for increased capacity on climate change issues and was a direct initiative taken after the preparation of the Initial National Communication, which UWI had supported. As a result, there has been an increased level of competency in addressing climate change issues in the last years, although not yet enough to allow national stakeholders to prepare high-quality reports and policies including climate considerations.

Regulatory and policy framework

Although Trinidad and Tobago contributes less than 1% to global GHG emissions annually, the country has a fossil fuel-based economy and accounts for relatively high GHG emissions per capita. As a signatory to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the country progressively established a national policy framework to mainstream climate change into its development process. This was predominantly realised through the National Environmental Policy (NEP)[5][5], developed by the EMA, laid in parliament in 2006 and updated in 2018. The NEP confirms the efforts geared towards achieving the goals of the climate convention, particularly through national

activities that include (i) pursuing policy and initiatives to increase the use of new and innovative technologies that have lower levels of emissions; (ii) encouraging the use of clean energy technology such as natural gas technology and clean production technology; (iii) encouraging the use of renewable energies that have zero emissions and adopting more energy efficient technologies and practices. The National Environment Policy 2018 states that about greenhouse gas emissions the government will:

1. Conduct regular greenhouse gas inventories;

2. Cooperate with relevant local, regional and international agencies to implement technologies to reduce, prevent and control man made emissions of greenhouse gases;

3. Conserve and enhance the natural ecosystems that serve as sinks or reservoirs of greenhouse gases;

4. Establish a national monitoring, reporting and verification system for the GHG emission inventory, as well as emission reduction, avoidance or sequestration.

The National Climate Change Policy (NCCP)[6][6], whose implementation is coordinated by the Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD) through the Multilateral Environmental Agreements Unit (MEAU) ,[7][7] was laid in Parliament in 2011 as a second guiding instrument and offers guidance on transitioning to a low-carbon economy by establishing the main objectives to reduce GHG emissions, enhance carbon sinks, and build resilience and capacity through the application of cleaner and energy-efficient technologies. The Policy builds on the NEP and is aligned with NEP?s goals. Since 2011, the country has taken steps to achieve the goals contained therein and introduced revisions to reflect the provisions of the Paris Agreement, relevant decisions from the Conference of the Parties (COP), as well as the latest scientific findings, including those of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

Thirdly, the Carbon Reduction Strategy (CRS)[8][8] adopted in 2015 outlines a comprehensive action plan for reducing GHG emissions in Trinidad and Tobago until 2040. It includes historical CO_2 emissions, cost-benefit analyses and proposes climate change mitigation measures for the power generation, transport and industry sectors. The CRS was the key instrument for guiding and informing the elaboration of the country?s intended Nationally Determined Contribution (iNDC), which was submitted in 2015 before the adoption of the Paris Agreement at the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21). The advances made during the CRS formulation process allowed Trinidad and Tobago to become the first Caribbean country and second SIDS to submit its iNDC compliant to the mandate of COP19. The iNDC expresses the country?s commitment to unconditionally reduce its emissions in the

public transportation sector by 30% by 2030, equivalent to 1.7 $MtCO_{2e}$ relative to 2013 levels. The country has self-financed a fuel-switching programme (National Gas Company of Compressed Natural Gas (NGC CNG) Company Limited, 2019a) (displacing liquid fuels with compressed natural gas (CNG)) and has already realised an estimated displacement of about 30,000 metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents. In addition, Trinidad and Tobago commits to reduce cumulative emissions by 15% by 2030 from business as usual (BAU) in three key sectors: power generation, transportation and industry, equivalent to 103 $MtCO_{2e}$ and conditional upon international financing. The iNDC became the NDC of Trinidad and Tobago upon the country?s ratification of the Paris Agreement in February 2018.

As mentioned above, according to the draft version of the latest national GHG inventory (2018), the energy sector currently represents 42% of total CO_{2e} emissions (19,285 $GgCO_{2e}$), where power generation accounts for 30% (5,742 $GgCO_{2e}$), and transportation 14% (2,688 $GgCO_{2e}$), and Industrial processes and product use (IPPU) represents 48% of total emissions (22,044 $GgCO_{2e}$). In an effort to contribute to mainstream climate action into these sectors, four Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) were designed in 2016. More specifically, the foci of the NAMAs were the following: (i) Renewable energy promotion (photovoltaic and wind) for the power sector, (ii) an integrated public transport system for the transport sector, (iii) reduction of flaring and venting for the oil and gas sub-sector and (iv) financial incentives for emission reductions in the petrochemical and heavy industry sub-sector. The four NAMAs have the potential to achieve a total GHG emissions reduction of 42 $MtCO_{2e}$ over the period 2017 to 2030.

Climate change related goals are also included in the National Development Strategy: Vision 2030[9][9] (NDS), developed and coordinated by the Ministry of Planning and Development, which incorporates the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and other internationally agreed frameworks, across the three dimensions of sustainable development, economic, social and environmental. They are:

Goal 1: Environmental governance and management systems will be strengthened.

Goal 2: Carbon footprint will be reduced.

Goal 3: Climate vulnerability will be assessed.

Goal 4: Comprehensive waste and pollution management systems will be created.

Goal 5: Natural resource management will be improved.

The Vision 2030 builds on the vast consultation process of Vision 2020, which involved over 80 national consultations and 27 sub-committees comprising academia, the public and private sectors and civil society. The NDS implementation aims to integrate development thinking from all Ministries and Departments, prompting them to take a 'Whole of Government' approach. The document recognizes the responsibility of the Government as leader for the integration of climate change considerations into decision making, and the need for Ministries and Departments to conduct environmental assessments of their plans, programmes and policies in order to see where climate change considerations can be integrated. The document also defines climate vulnerability assessment as necessary to identify vulnerable areas/communities to design and implement effective adaptation strategies.

In alignment with its Vision 2030, Trinidad and Tobago is currently developing a small first National Adaptation Plan (NAP). The NAP is a part of the activities of the GEF project: ?Capacity Development for Improved Management of Multilateral Environmental Agreements for Global Environmental Benefits?, (Ministry of Planning and Development, GEF, USD 1,200,000, with UNDP as Implementing Agency). The NAP itself has a budget of approximately USD 20,000. The approach to adaptation taken in Trinidad and Tobago is a pathways approach addressing short term climate risks and building climate resilience into national development with a view to long term adaptation based on climate modelling and projections. This means that long term adaptation through project-based activities would not be practical nor economically feasible, given the timeframe of projected impacts and scientific and modelling uncertainty. As a result, the pathways approach allows for an iterative process that can monitor and evaluate intervention options with the opportunity to strengthen over the short and medium terms, and avoid maladaptation, while at the same time aiming for long term adaptation based on climate model projections. Differently from other countries? NAPs, Trinidad and Tobago?s NAP is limited to a preliminary attempt (approx. 150 pages) to compile all climate vulnerability information in one place and develop and document a strategic framework to identify high-level actions and long-term objectives, and to guide future work on adaptation based on the approach described above. Trinidad and Tobago?s NAP is part of a bigger effort of that GEF project to help the country visualize how to comply with the Paris agreement and the UNFCCC in the future. The NAP project does not include any additional activities such as capacity building or climate information generation.

The NAP has defined the following seven objectives for the future work on adaptation in the country:

i) Understanding the national development context and synthesizing available information, resources, programmes, projects, stakeholders, gaps and needs regarding adaptation.

ii) Enhancing capacity to analyse and understand climate change scenarios and risks.

iii) Defining and strengthening governance arrangements for adaptation action.

iv) Identifying and executing adaptation strategies and actions that address immediate climate impacts to human and natural systems, while building climate resilience.

v) Ensuring that adaptation pathways are sustainable, cost-efficient, inclusive and considerate of the most vulnerable.

vi) Communicating climate risk and adaptation information to all stakeholders and international entities, as required.

vii) Continuously monitoring, evaluating, reporting, improving and learning from adaptation efforts.

This strategic framework (NAP) was developed with the support of a consultant and is based on the outcomes of the vulnerability assessment developed under the TNC/BUR project for the seven key sectors (See page 16-17 below). Moving forward, those assessments will need to be refined/updated, and capacities and tools provided to enable the country to evolve to a more comprehensive NAP process which include all three phases:

1. *Planning*: Definition of the options for managing the risk identified and prioritized by the vulnerability assessments and the development of detailed strategies for their implementation,

2. *Implementation*: Description of the developed strategies in detail, securing of financing, and the procurement and deployment of necessary technical and human resources,

3. *M&E*: tracking and reporting of progress, results and lessons from implementing the strategies,

and allow to advance from phase i) (current NAP) to phases ii) and iii). The country plans to finalise a first draft by July 2021. The country has not developed a NAPA.

In order to achieve the objectives set in the iNDC and fulfil the country?s international environmental obligations as embedded in the Vision 2030 development framework, an implementation plan for the NDC was finalized in 2017 and has been approved by the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago (GoRTT). A Ministerial NDC Implementation Committee has been formed to provide oversight of roll out of the Plan, guided by the NDC Financial Investment Plan, finalized in 2019. The Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago, Dr. Keith Rowley, has expressed that the iNDC commitments have been carefully reviewed in terms of cost and effects for the country, deciding to ratify the Paris Agreement in February 2018 and thus converting the iNDC into a formal NDC. Trinidad and Tobago is currently reviewing its NDC. The country?s NDC update will focus on revalidation of the NDC baselines as greater accuracy of existing data will help identify opportunities for mitigation ambition. A first draft is intended to be shared before COP 26 (2021). Adaptation will not be included. Although Trinidad and Tobago is aware of the importance for the country to track and report on adaptation and aims to include adaptation in its NDCs in the future, the country is also aware of the importance of having capacities and tools to effectively track NDC progresses against the set targets. As the country will initiate this capacity building through this CBIT project (2021-2024), the inclusion of adaptation targets in the NDCs will be considered starting from future NDC updates.

Current reporting to UNFCCC

As a Party to both the Convention and the Paris Agreement, Trinidad & Tobago is committed to climate transparency. In 2001, the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago has presented Trinidad and Tobago *Initial National Communication* (INC)[10][10] and submitted its first National Inventory of GHGs. The project was executed by the EMA, under (former) Ministry of Environment, and the supervision of a Cabinet-appointed Working Group to determine the Implications of Global Warming, Climate Change and Sea Level Rise. A core group of experts from the University of West Indies conducted the necessary work with the assistance of international experts. The National Inventory of GHGs was prepared using the IPCC 1996 Guides and used 1990 as the base year. It covered carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide. Remaining GHGs [e.g., hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6)] did not have sufficient data to be included. In addition, the report notes data gaps also for the included gases, which also hinder uncertainty calculations. The document recognized a lack of technical personnel capacity for effective participation in climate change matters and given the then recent establishment of the Environmental Management Authority and suggested the possibility of building the capacity through a regional approach rather than national. For adaptation and vulnerability assessment, the report underlines the importance of adaptation to climate change and having the correct tools and capacitates to carry out climate change impact assessments. It states, however, that Trinidad and Tobago "can only produce a statement that accommodates, through a series of consultations and workshops with key stakeholders, expert judgement of [their] level of vulnerability and adaptive capacity. This is by no means a quantitative or comprehensive assessment."[11][11]. This underlines that Trinidad and Tobago has been aware of the importance of the tools and capacity needed to perform climate vulnerability analysis.

The *Second National Communication* (SNC), was submitted in April 2013 and identifies more specific data gaps in the compilation of the 2013 National GHG Inventory, also prepared using the IPCC 1996 Guidelines. The Environmental Management Authority executed the project, inclusive of securing the services of the consultants and managing the financial resources, to prepare the report and provided technical editing guidance. The Multilateral Environmental Agreements Unit of the Ministry of the Environment provided expert technical and policy guidance to the consultants, as required, during the entire phase of preparation of this report. Data gaps were found in all sectors and are related to the collection and analysis of sectorial activity data[12][12]. These gaps and needs are due to different circumstances: in some cases data are not produced, or collected by sectors, or is not available with the required frequency or disaggregation for GHG inventory analysis. For the energy sector, data gaps are related to information about fuel production and consumption, by end-use sectors, such as agriculture or waste management; in the waste category, there are data gaps and a lack of data about wastewater; in the agriculture sector, incomplete information about the amounts of fertilizer use per period is indicated, while the data on crop areas and technologies used are currently limited or non-existent. The SNC further notes that the lack of country-specific emission factors, for Trinidad and Tobago, increases the uncertainty of the GHG inventory. However, the document does not elaborate further on capacity

needs within other aspects related to climate reporting or suggests improvements for the existing structures and processes. The SNC include a chapter on vulnerability and adaptation, where it prioritizes six sectors based on, inter alia, their socio-economic importance. These sectors are agriculture, water, human health, tourism, costal zones and land use/forestry. For each sector, it described the increased vulnerability based on temperature and precipitation projections for 2035, 2050 and 2070, and lists adaptation actions. These are not, however, highly detailed, and does not include barrier analysis, technical feasibility studies, financial viability, nor implementation roadmaps.

Trinidad and Tobago, through the Ministry of Planning and Development, is currently developing its Third National Communication (TNC) and first Biennial Update Report (BUR), with support from the GEF, and with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as the Implementing Agency. These are planned to be ready in July 2021 for submission to the UNFCCC. The main outcomes of the projects include:

i) TAEP vulnerability studies updated with a focus on coastal resources in Trinidad and Tobago. ? Completed in 2019.

ii) Development of low carbon emission strategies based on the development of Business as Usual and alternative scenarios for Trinidad and Tobago. ? Technical activities completed.

iii) Development of a greenhouse gas inventory. The inventory covers the period 2006- 2018 for both the TNC and BUR and was prepared using the IPCC 2006 Guidelines. ? The MRV system for GHG Inventory database was piloted and it is currently operational.

iv) Gap assessment for finance, technology needs and capacity building initiatives as it relates to climate change. This will facilitate the identification of climate change priority areas education and awareness, research and institutional strengthening. ? Technical activities completed.

The vulnerability assessment completed under this project confirmed the findings of previous vulnerability assessment[13][13] that agriculture, water resources and health sectors are among the most vulnerable sectors to the impacts of climate change. The country recognises that these three sectors are tightly interlinked and interrelated since impacts in one sector can have indirect impacts on the other, and by extension, the benefits of adaptation intervention in one sector can have co-benefits in the other. Trinidad and Tobago hence understands the urgency to address these three sectors to maximize synergy and avoid duplication from both an impacts perspective and an adaptation co-benefit perspective.

Activity ii) included a training for key stakeholders to build capacity to undertake emissions projections, and scenario building for the period up to 2050, as well as revalidation of the emissions baseline which are included in the Carbon Reduction Strategy, upon which the NDC is based. The mitigation analysis was conducted using a bespoke model constructed for Trinidad and Tobago. The BIOS? model uses a holistic approach methodology that interrelates different economic sectors, and that is adjusted to variable economic scenarios over time.

The main features of the model are:

? The socio-economic module, which forecasts the general economic growth and population growth of Trinidad and Tobago and that of the sectors (%GDP by sector), according to some assumptions and scenarios generated.

? The sectoral sub-models, which develop the technical specificities of every sector, according to the forecasts of the socio-economic module and specific variables for each sector. In addition, a sub-module is introduced where the identified mitigation measures can be introduced. The inputs needed to complete this module are the tCO_{2e} reduced annually in each scenario due to the measure, the year of implementation and the sector of application. As an output, the model discounts these emissions from the total emissions of the sector since the year of implementation of the measure.

? The emissions module, which converts the activity data into GHG emissions. This module is generated from the activity data and uses the same emission and conversion factors as in the Trinidad and Tobago GHG Inventory.

Stakeholders from key agencies were trained using the BIOS model to:

? To understand the variables and indicators used for the construction of the GHG emission scenarios.

? To learn how to use the tool designed for the emission projections (change parameters, enter new measures).

? To learn how to use other analytical tools for the assessment of scenarios (including those concerning Cost-Effectiveness Analysis (CEA), Cost-benefit analysis (CBA) , etc.

The model was used to the develop the CRS and for the TNC mitigation analysis and scenario building. The TNC/BUR training was the first time such technical training took place. However, the information generated under this activity to report to the UNFCCC, has not been used yet for national mitigation planning.

Figure 3 Trinidad and Tobago transparency reporting history.

Remaining gaps

To comply with the ETF and its chapters - II (GHG Inventory), III (NDC tracking), IV (climate change impacts and adaptation) and VI (support needed & received) ? the National Transparency System will need to be strengthened (e.g. inventories, support tracking) or designed (i.e. NDC tracking, adaptation M&E), as illustrated below. Although not mandatory for developing countries, Trinidad and Tobago is committed to the development an M&E framework to prepare Adaptation Communications and to have the capacity to integrate both mitigation and adaptation considerations into national planning. With a robust and operational National Transparency System (conceptualised in Figure 4) including the four components for mitigation and adaptation, Trinidad and Tobago will be able to comply with the reporting requirements of the ETF, to participate in the Technical Expert Review Process, to the Multilateral Facilitative Consideration of Progress for BTRs and in the International Consultation and Analysis (ICA) process for the NCs and BURs.

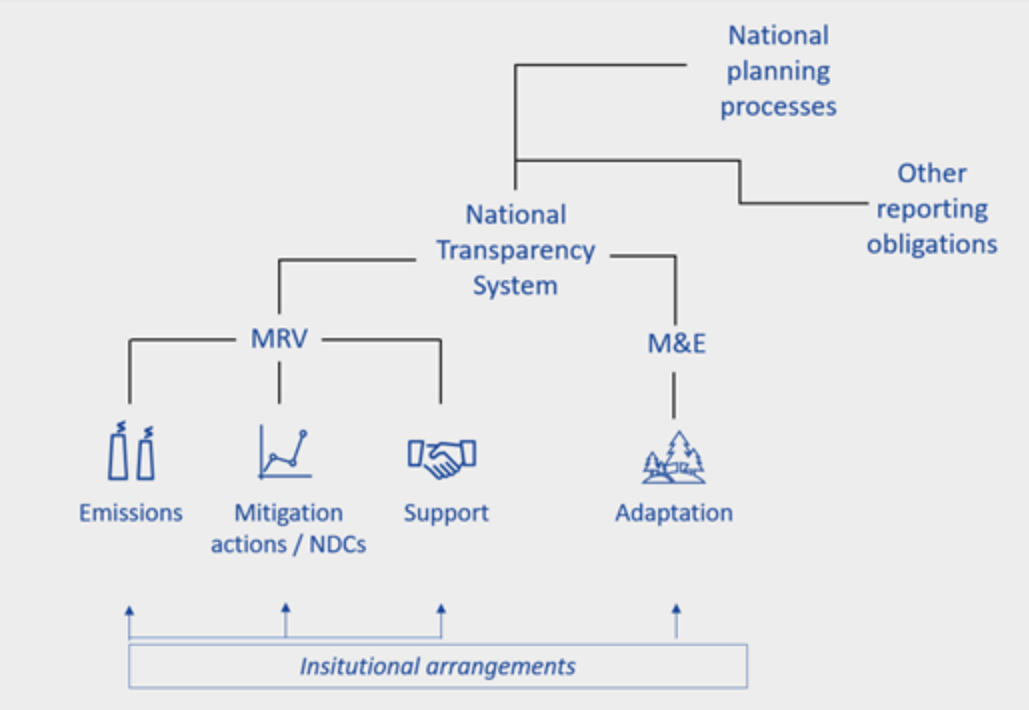

Figure 4. National Transparency System to comply with ETF requirements.

The MRV systems for GHG inventory and support received tracking are at different stages of design and operationalisation, while the MRV system for NDC progress tracking and the M&E system for adaptation are to be entirely developed. The GoRTT has a long-standing commitment to develop a fully-fledged transparency system for climate data for a considerable time and has launched several projects to that end.

The Ministry of Planning and Development, in collaboration with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), implemented the Low Emission Capacity Building (LECB) Programme[14][14] which supported the conceptualization of the "National Climate Mitigation Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) System for Trinidad and Tobago" in 2016. The project was completed in 2018. The conceptualised system is aligned with the one conceptualised in the CRS and include three mitigation components:

1. Emissions MRV: a data compilation system used to input emission data by stakeholders into a comprehensive data management template for organisation and retrieval.

2. Actions MRV: an MRV of Mitigation Efforts to fulfil international obligations for tracking of progress and outcomes of national mitigation policies and programmes including the NDC.

3. Support MRV: MRV of International Support and Domestic Resources - this component is intended to track the national and international resource provision and usage that is devoted to mitigation efforts.

The MRV system includes the following sectors: Energy (Power Generation), Energy (Transport), Industrial Processes/Product Use, Waste, Agriculture, Forestry/Other Land Use and the Ministries and institutions with responsibility for such sectors.

Additionally to the conceptualisation of the ?National Climate Mitigation Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) System for Trinidad and Tobago", the LECB programme had the following outputs:

i) Identification of opportunities for Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) for the power generation, transport, oil and gas, and petrochemical and heavy industry sectors.

ii) Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Implementation Plan.

iii) The design of a National Climate Mitigation Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) System for GHG inventory and support received tracking.

The designed National MRV System for the GHG inventory and tracking of support received includes a Knowledge Management System (KMS) (IT system ? Completed in January 2021). The KMS facilitates emissions data collection and management and is hosted by the Environmental Management Authority (EMA), given its prospective role in a regulatory system. This KMS is the central repository for all GHG emission sources and serves as the National GHG Inventory. It is divided into three (3) areas:

Data:

- A core database of information required for supporting MRV of emissions. This includes relevant emission factors, whether developed at the international level or country specific.

- Quality control of the information sets.

- Security and associated permissions.

Methodologies:

- Methodological guidelines on how to monitor, report, and verify greenhouse gas emissions from public and private sector. For emissions data, this follows the 2006 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines.

QA/QC Procedures:

- Standardized procedures for collecting, processing, archiving and applying data, which meet reporting and verification requirements.

- Standardized reporting procedures and formats.

- A quality assurance/quality control system.

The first stage of the KMS process is the entry of information stage in which stakeholder executing entities enter their reports and reference documents according the MRV templates within the KMS. When the data is entered into the KMS, it needs validation, and therefore, is not yet incorporated into organizational, sectoral or national levels. Upon submission of the data, the Quality body/KMS custodian reviews the information and performs the necessary checks on the information. The EMA through its Air Unit performs these checks and either returns the data for rechecking or approves the information. In fact, EMA has built its capacities to conduct QA/QC processes building on the one used for the inventory developed for TNC/BUR project, through capacity building activities under the same project. Once the information is approved, the KMS data is stored in a validated state to be incorporated into the yearly organizational, sectoral, and national level reports. The publishing of official national reports is completed by the Central Statistical Office (CSO) with the assistance of EMA and additional Ministries or entities. The primary users of this reporting are EMA, CSO and external entities such as academia.

The KMS was designed to be able to identify, collect, record and analyse data and information coming from various sources and institutions. The KMS SharePoint Site is used by the External Stakeholder (Executing Entities) Site and the EMA (KMS Host/Manager) Team Site. The function of the Stakeholder Site is to allow for the submission of data, viewing and tracking of information and any related communication with EMA. The EMA Team Site is used to receive the information and perform quality control/assurance on the data. It is also used to create reports at sectoral and national levels. This approach fosters a greater degree of customer service and communication centred software solution for the EMA and stakeholders.

The KMS was designed with the following considerations:

a. Improved collaboration between stakeholders within the system.

b. Security: Data submitted by stakeholders would be codified to ensure that submissions are confidential. The data security layer was designed with the highest level of Microsoft-based security for authentication.

c. Reporting: The database was designed to aggregate data at sectoral and national levels.

To standardize data collection, the IPCC Inventory Software is utilized (IPCC 2017). This software allows for the entry of activity data by the stakeholder and the relevant associated calculations. Utilizing the MRV templates, information was incorporated as part of the submissions for the stakeholders in the form of list forms and data documents or attachments.

The drafted system for tracking support consisted of list database to collect information on financial flows. The data point contains information such as the type of support, organization, and additional fields. However the system needs to be fully developed and tested.

The MRV system was designed by the LECB project to include the following sectors and ministries institutions, and some of them already participated in the GHG Inventory process under the SNC (indicated):

Energy

- Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries (Contributed to SNC GHG Inventory)
- Ministry of Public Utilities
- Ministry of Works and Transport
- Public Service Transport Corporation
- Independent Power Producers
- Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission

Industrial Processes and Product Use

- Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries

Petrochemical and Heavy Industries, upstream and downstream oil and gas entities

AFOLU

- Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries (Contributed to SNC GHG Inventory as former Ministry of Food Production)
- Customs and Excise Division

- Ministry of Planning and Development
- Ministry of Works and Transport

Waste and Wastewater

- Ministry of Planning and Development
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Rural Development and Local Government
- Ministry of Public Utilities
- Solid Waste Management Company Limited (SWMCOL) (Contributed to SNC GHG Inventory)

And the Central Statistical Office (Contributed to SNC GHG Inventory for IPPUs and LULUCF sectors)

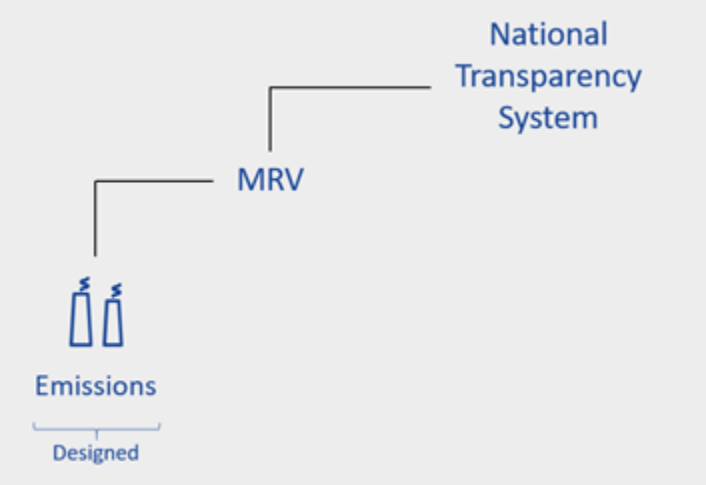

Figure 5. LECB project?s outcome related to National Transparency System.

GHG Inventory

In 2019, the LECB programme was followed by the NDC Support Programme. It was implemented by the Ministry of Planning and Development in collaboration with UNDP. The NDC Support Programme

further developed the GHG Inventory system designed under the LECB and produced the "Implementation plan for the National Climate Mitigation Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) System". The project tailored the design of the overall transparency system to Trinidad and Tobago's context and designed draft documents/reporting templates for several GHG inventory system key processes. Examples include the definition of institutional roles and responsibilities, drafts of Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) for data sharing between Ministries, confidentiality agreement templates, as well as quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) mechanism and procedures, and the terms of reference for new/needed technical staff positions.

Furthermore, the NDC Support Programme[15][15] together with the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) project supported a pilot project for testing the efficacy and functionality of the MRV system, including the KMS, developed for collecting and managing GHG Inventory data. The pilot tested the organisational structure of the GHG Inventory system, the data flows, the use of the developed templates and provided recommendations for improvement. This was done with 15 volunteering stakeholders, in a pilot that ran from November 2019 to January 2021. . The participants were mainly from the energy and industry private sector, w, while public sector stakeholders included:

? Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries

? Ministry of Public Utilities

? Public transport service corporation (Transport)

? Solid Waste Management Company Limited (SWMCOL)

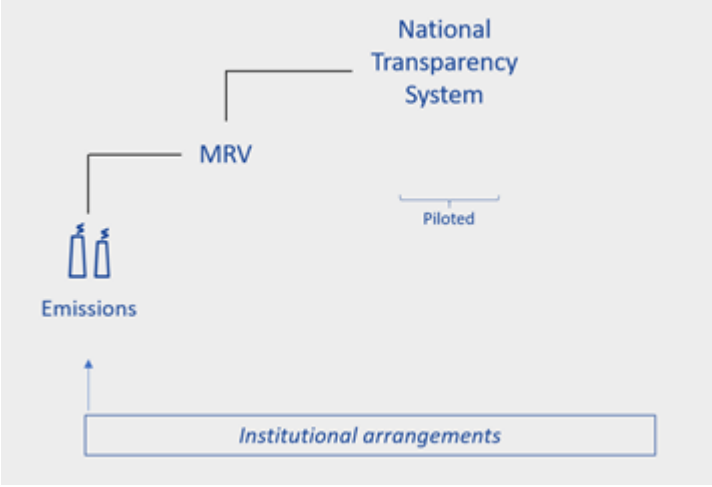

Figure 6. NDC support Programme/ICAT project?s outcome for GHG Inventory

The pilot projects' results and outcomes were presented in a webinar convened by the MPD on the 12th of January 2021[16][16] and recommendations for improvements are listed below:

Improvement areas identified through the pilot project		
Environmental Management Authority	**Data providers**	**Improvement for the system**

Engage data providers to provide technical advice on their required inputs to the GHG inventory system. Examples include-IPCC calculation methodologies, sector-specific QC check, chosen activity data sets and chosen emission factors. (Relevance to CBIT: Data providers? capacities will be built in trainings under Output 1, and feedback will be gathered in the workshop report)	Improve the data providers' collection processes of activity data for their selected category/sub-category. (Relevance to CBIT: The templates and guidelines for data collection and sharing provided under Output 1 will support the data providers in the collection of activity data)	Integrate the activity data provided to the consultant team during the 3rd NC/BUR project (Relevance to CBIT: Most CBIT activities will build on findings of the TNC/BUR project, which are planned to be published in concurrency with the CBIT project implementation start)
Have a continuous dialogue with the team preparing the inventory report to report any obstacles encountered during the process. (Relevance to CBIT: As EMA is the CBIT Executing Agency, this project will strengthen communication and coordination with the GHG inventory report stakeholder)	Perform Quality Control checks during the collection of activity data. (Relevance to CBIT: This aspect will be considered in the enhancement of the National Transparency System)	Improve the developed excel sheets and templates inclusive of key category analysis, uncertainty estimates and emission factors. (Relevance to CBIT: This aspect will be considered in the enhancement of the National Transparency System)
After data providers submit data, improve the use of developed procedures for quality control. (Relevance to CBIT: This aspect will be considered in the overall enhancement of the National Transparency system)	Use the developed Methodologies and Data Documentation template inclusive of IPCC Inventory Data, category Information, activity data, emission factors, uncertainty estimates, comments on Category Estimates and improvements. (Relevance to CBIT: This aspect will be considered in the enhancement of the National Transparency System)	Provide explanation, documentation and justification of expert judgement used in the compilation of the GHG inventory to facilitate continuous improvement. (Relevance to CBIT: the capacity building trainings under output 1 will train government representative to participate in the international review processes, which will provide input to the continuous improvement process).
Communicate with the data providers on identified issues with their submissions to facilitate recalculations and/or resubmissions. (Relevance to CBIT: Institutional arrangements provided under Output 2 will define process and roles and responsibilities for data sharing and collection and will include this aspect)	Completed Quality Control document inclusive of checks on submitted background information, justification of expert judgement, unit checks and calculation methodologies. (Relevance to CBIT: This aspect is included in the capacity building trainings under output 1, targeting among others, data providers.)	

The pilot also found gaps within the institutional arrangements for GHG Inventory data collection and management. The current provision of data and information to compile the inventory is on a voluntary basis. For the latest inventory process (2018), the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Planning and Development had to officially request the data to all data providers (public and private). The Government is currently amending the Air Pollution Rules (2014) and the Water Pollution Rules (2007) to allow for a mandatory reporting of data for compiling the GHG Inventory.

The Third NC/ first BUR project also identified gaps within the institutional arrangements for data collection and management and the lack of technical capacity of key stakeholders in using the IPCC 2006 guidelines, the appropriate formats for collecting and reporting activity data, and in using the GHG inventory system. The project has produced a capacity building needs assessment for GHG Inventory and recommendations for institutionalising capacity building programmes.

Trinidad and Tobago is also participating in the regional Caribbean Cooperative MRV Hub project[17][17], supported by Internationale Klimaschutzinitative (IKI, International Climate Initiative), which aims to outline the specific data collection needs for the ETF for Caribbean countries. In Trinidad and Tobago, the MRV Hub has been engaging with the Forestry Division, the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries, the Solid Waste Management Company (SWMCOL) and the Maritime Services Division to improve activity data collection and emission factors for the forestry and land use (FOLU) sector. Although the project started in 2019 and will finish in 2024, a workplan for activities in Trinidad and Tobago has not been defined yet.

Tracking of mitigation actions and NDC progress

Although conceptualized by the LECB project, Trinidad and Tobago does not have an operational system to track mitigation actions and NDC progress. For the NDC?s priority sectors, the Strategy for the Reduction of Carbon Emissions and the NDC Implementation Plan preliminarily identified mitigation actions, the stakeholders responsible for evaluating their mitigation potentials and costs, and the steps to implement them. However, the document does not include information about assumptions, methodologies, metrics, and indicators for any of the mitigation actions, nor the MRV arrangements for their quantification as part of the tracking progress.

Although Trinidad and Tobago does not have a system to specifically track mitigation actions, the country is currently tracking the progress in the implementation of the National Development Strategy and its components related to environment and climate through the National Performance Framework (NPF) [18][18].The NPF is a MRV framework designed to measure the implementation progress and Government?s performance in the context of the goals for the National Development Strategy 2016-2030 (Vision 2030). The plan includes two thematic areas which are relevant to climate change:

1. Placing the Environment at the Centre of Social and Economic Development[19][19], which has six goals:

? Improved Environmental Institutional Arrangements

? Reduced Fossil Fuel Use

? Improved Energy Efficiency

? Increased resilience of Climate Vulnerable Sectors

? Enhanced Waste Management

? Effective Natural Resource Management

2. Improving Productivity Through Quality Infrastructure and Transport' which includes:

For transportation:

? A modernised transportation infrastructure

? Improved management of the national public transportation system

? Improved access to a quality mass transit system

? Improved air bridge

? Improved bus transit system

? Improved sea bridge

For energy generation:

? Alternative energy sector fostered.

? Increased use of alternative energy

? Investment in alternative energy sector increased.

Each of the goals has defined indicators, targets, indicator?s data sources and standardized reporting templates. Data are to be reported biannually. The NPF represents a robust basis for the development of a mitigation actions MRV system.

The Caribbean Cooperative MRV Hub has completed capacity assessment reports for NDC sectors throughout the region. Expert working groups have been set up, with a view to implement a *'train the trainer'* regional programme to build capacities for NDC progress tracking. Although the Hub has investigated collaboration opportunities with the University of the West Indies (UWI) and University of Trinidad and Tobago (UTT), the workplan for the technical support to Trinidad and Tobago has not been defined yet. Additionally, Trinidad and Tobago may consider mitigation actions in the agriculture, forestry and waste sectors and the MPD is working with the Caribbean Cooperative MRV Hub to develop indicators, reporting templates, protocols and guides for data collection for data providers and users in such areas.

In 2019, Trinidad and Tobago conducted a gender analysis in the context of the NDC implementation, which included the hosting of a gender sensitisation workshop. In June 2019, the report, ?Issues and Opportunities for Mainstreaming Gender into the implementation of the Nationally Determined Contribution of Trinidad and Tobago? was published. The report highlighted several opportunities and paths for the future, which the Government is considering; all of these options have been proposed in relation to the NDC implementation stages. The report specifically identified gaps in female participation and representation, focusing on how the NDC implementation can impact both women and men's practical gender needs and strategic gender interests. The report identified gaps in policy and planning frameworks, the use of disaggregated data, in institutional capacity and coordination, as well as in financing and the role of women in decision making and leadership. Through these five areas and the gaps identified, some of the recommendations and opportunities highlighted included:

1. Formalise a strong policy mandate for the mainstreaming of gender in all climate change-related policies and programmes and include women and gender-focused NGOs in policy development and governance mechanisms.

2. Establish a mandate for the collection, use and analysis of gender-disaggregated data and information in deliberations on policy and planning strategies for climate change mitigation.

3. Strengthen the financial and human resource capacity. Train staff in key climate change ministries and agencies to conduct gender analyses and establish formal roles for Gender Focal Points in ministries to support the identification of gender issues and the development of gender action plans.

4. Provide training for divisional managers and other key personnel in ministries and government agencies to conduct gender analysis for gender budgeting. Introduce gender budgeting in ministries and ensure that Gender Action Plans are integrated into the budgeting process.

Tracking of international support received and domestic resources.

As mentioned, the LECB document has conceptualised the MRV system including guides for tracking international support received and domestic financial flows. The NDC Support Programme has further designed the institutional arrangements to identify and classify support, although the project did not include activities to develop templates, protocols and guides for the operationalisation of the system. Also, as it was completed before the finalisation of the MPGs, the alignment with MPGs requirements remains uncertain. Moreover, no capacity building sessions have been carried out for the designed system.

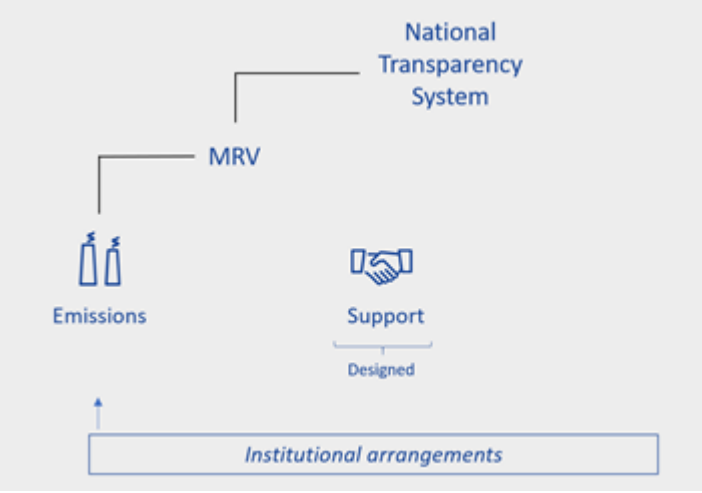

Figure 7. NDC Support Programme project?s outcome for Support received tracking.

Tracking of adaptation actions

To reduce vulnerability and adapt to climate change, Trinidad and Tobago uses a pathways/iterative approach, with a long-term view and aims to mitigate climate risk by integrating adaptation considerations into sectoral development plans and policies. This approach provides opportunities for incorporating lessons learnt over the short and medium term and for adapting to the evolving knowledge of climate change impacts and adaptation solutions, thereby enhancing resilience and minimising maladaptation risks.

The Ministry of Planning and Development has completed climate vulnerability, risk, and capacity assessments under the project *Technical Assistance for The Environment Programme (TAEP) in Trinidad And Tobago*, funded by the European Union in 2016-2017, for seven key vulnerable sectors on the two main islands. Specific climate risks and vulnerabilities were identified in agriculture and food security, water resources, human health, coastal resources, infrastructure, and human settlements, finance and biodiversity. As previously mentioned, the agriculture, water resources and health sectors were identified as the most vulnerable sectors in Trinidad and Tobago to the impacts of climate change. The assessment found that the three sectors are tightly interlinked and interrelated. This means that impacts in one sector can have indirect impacts on the other, and by extension, the benefits of adaptation intervention in one sector can have co-benefits in the other. For example, reduced precipitation can mean implications on potable water availability for human consumption and health, for irrigation of agricultural lands (a human nutrition and food security), and for sanitation (and therefore indirect human health implications). Addressing these three sectors is therefore a priority for the country, to maximize synergy and avoid duplication from both an impacts perspective and an adaptation co-benefit perspective.

Moreover, a strategic and comprehensive risk management framework was developed to integrate climate change adaptation and climate resilience actions into national development. Key constraints for adaptation solutions include limited land space, competing land-use demands and overlapping land use in vulnerable sectors, such as agriculture, infrastructure, and transportation and communication networks. This is compounded by the fact that most economic activities take place within the coastal zone ? itself a vulnerable area. Focusing on the coastal zone, a more recent vulnerability and adaptation assessment was conducted (2019) as part of Trinidad and Tobago?s TNC and BUR to the UNFCCC. This assessment builds on the results of the vulnerability and capacity assessment conducted under the TAEP project, further highlighting adaptation actions and their estimated costs. Although Vision 2030 sets ambitious adaptation goals for Trinidad and Tobago, it does not define the plans to achieve them. Trinidad and Tobago aims to continue developing climate change scenarios and vulnerability assessments for prioritized sectors and identifying adaptation/climate-risk management opportunities but faces limitation in financial resources and in technical capacity, standardized procedures and tools for data collection and management and to integrate climate considerations in national planning. In fact, the existing National Transparency System and institutional arrangements do not yet include an M&E component for tracking adaptation actions.

Summary of previous and existing projects

The table below lists previous and ongoing projects which the CBIT project builds upon and considers in the project design and the implementation phases.

Project	**Description**	**Actors, timeframe**
Third National Communication and First Biennial Update Report of Trinidad and Tobago to the UNFCCC	The objective of this project is to assist Trinidad and Tobago in preparing and submitting its Third National Communication and First Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC. Relevance to CBIT Project: The CBIT project will build on TNC/BUR lessons learned. The processes established and improved under the TNC/BUR project will be used as the point of departure in particular for deliverable D 1.1. For Output 2, the CBIT project will build on the results of the assessments of the institutional arrangements, and recommendations for improvement. For Output 3, the CBIT project will build on the vulnerability assessments carried out under this project, to complement them where necessary, and build capacity for integration of this into national planning processes.	Ministry of Planning and Development, GEF, USD 952,000, UNDP as Implementing Agency, 2016-2021 (Not completed)

Low Emission Capacity Building Programme	Trinidad and Tobago is one of twenty-five countries and the only Caribbean Small Island Developing State (SIDS) that participated in the LECB Programme. This project had the following main outputs: 1. Identification of opportunities for Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) for the power generation, transport, oil and gas, and petrochemical and heavy industry sectors. 2. The design of a National Climate Mitigation Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) System for GHG inventory and support received tracking. 3. Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Implementation Plan <u>Relevance to CBIT project:</u> The CBIT project will build on the design of the National Climate Mitigation MRV and guides to develop additional components such as NDC tracking system.	2014-2018, Australian Government, and the European Union as donors, USD 781,100, UNDP as implementing agency.
NDC Support Programme	The NDC Support Programme was built on work achieved through the Low Emission Capacity Building Programme and inter alia focuses on the implementation of an MRV system, installation, and design of a transparency system for GHG inventory, the design and implementation of a Pilot Project to test the MRV System (together with the ICAT project). <u>Relevance to CBIT project:</u> The CBIT project will build on the existing MRV system, basing on the pilot project?s recommendations.	Multiple donors. USD 481,500, UNDP as Implementing Agency, Ministry of Planning and Development as executing entity, 2018- 2021 (Completed)

Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT)	ICAT supported the implementation of the Pilot Project for the Mitigation MRV System. Through this pilot, Trinidad and Tobago identified gaps and needs and strengthened the capacity of public, private and academic actors in the context of the MRV. Relevance to CBIT project: The pilot project informs about the needs to strengthen the GHG inventory system. In Output 1, the CBIT project will identify remaining gaps and address them.	ICAT, USD 125,000, Ministry of Planning and Development, Environmental Management Authority, Various Volunteer Stakeholders from the Energy, Industry and Waste Sectors, 2019-2021 (Completed)

Capacity Development for Improved Management of Multilateral Environmental Agreements for Global Environmental Benefits	The Capacity Development for Improved Management of Multilateral Environmental Agreements for Global Environmental Benefits project is being implemented by the Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD). It aims to strengthen the ability of the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago (GORTT) to create, leverage and maintain synergies for the national implementation of MEAs. It also aims to strengthen integrated approaches to environmental management, including meeting MEA guidance and national reporting requirements to increase national and global environmental benefits. Inter-alia, an output of the project is the preparation of a National Adaptation Plan for Trinidad and Tobago (budget of USD 20,000). The specific objective is to document the national approach to addressing climate risks, climate vulnerabilities, building climate resilience and priorities for long term climate change adaptation through the articulation of a National Adaptation Plan which may also incorporate the elements of an Adaptation Communication. The NAP has defined the following seven objectives for the country, which will be all supported by the CBIT project (CBIT deliverables are associated with each objective and indicated): i. Understanding the national development context and synthesizing available information, resources, programmes, projects, stakeholders, gaps and needs regarding adaptation. (D1.1, D2.5, D2.6, D3.1) ii. Enhancing capacity to analyse and understand climate change scenarios and risks. (D3.3, D3.4, D3.5) iii. Defining and strengthening governance arrangements for adaptation action. (D2.7) iv. Identifying and executing adaptation strategies and actions that address immediate climate impacts to human and natural systems, while building climate resilience . (D3.2, D3.3) v. Ensuring that adaptation pathways are sustainable, cost-efficient, inclusive and considerate of the most vulnerable. (D3.2, D3.3) vi. Communicating climate risk and	Ministry of Planning and Development, GEF, USD 1,200,000, UNDP as Implementing Agency, 2017-2021 (Not completed)

Technical Assistance to the Environment Programme in Trinidad and Tobago.	The Environment Programme aimed to address the challenges of pursuing a low-carbon climate resilient development path and to contribute to the achievement of the Government of Trinidad & Tobago?s goals to improve the management of natural resources in the country. As part of the larger Environment Programme, technical assistance was provided to support the Ministry of Planning and Development in undertaking climate change vulnerability and risk assessments that will (a) provide a comprehensive picture of the impacts of climate change, climate variability and projected climate change impacts; and (b) facilitate decision-making on climate change risk management by key agencies. The support for this vulnerability assessment was over the period of 2 years from September 2016 to August 2018. Relevance to CBIT project: The CBIT project will build on the vulnerability assessments conducted in both the formulation of indicators under Output 1, and in the capacity building of integrating vulnerability assessments into national planning processes under Output 3.	European Union, 2016-2018, Ministry of Planning and Development.
Capacity Development for improved management of Multilateral Environmental Agreements for Global Environmental Benefits.	Project aimed to build the capacity to comply and report to multilateral Environmental Agreements, including the UNFCCC. Included activities to strengthen the institutional capacities, and sustainable financial mechanisms for the governance systems for the different multilateral environmental agreements. Relevance to CBIT project: This project was conceived before the Paris Agreement was negotiated, and therefore takes it point of departure in the transparency requirements existing before the ETF was conceived. Nevertheless, the CBIT project will build on its findings within relevant outputs.	Ministry of the Environment and Water Resources (MEWR), GEF, USD 2.4m, UNDP as Implementing agency, 2015-2020, (Not completed)

Caribbean Cooperative MRV Hub (CCMRVH)	The Caribbean Cooperative MRV Hub (CCMRVH) assists the English-speaking countries in the Caribbean region to efficiently develop GHG inventories, mitigation projections, and track their NDCs. This initiative will pool experts from participating countries to establish regional MRV institutional arrangements and products. It plans to carry out needs assessments, develop the institutional arrangements, produce transparent MRV and mitigation outputs and strengthen capacity building systems. In fact, the MRV Hub has plans to conduct training for the 12 participating Caribbean countries on NDC progress tracking, building on an indicator training work conducted by UNFCCC in Grenada. The MRV Hub has also investigated in developing a course on NDC review reporting, in collaboration with UWI and UTT. Relevance to CBIT project: This goes hand in hand with the transparency goals of this CBIT project to strengthen Trinidad and Tobago's capacity for implementing the Paris Agreement. However, the exact support this project will provide to Trinidad and Tobago is still under formulation. The intention is that the MRV Hub support, coordinated by the Ministry of Planning and Development, will complement the CBIT project.	IKI, USD 3.5m, Greenhouse Gas Management Institute (GHGMI), UNFCCC, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago
Energy Efficiency through the Development of Low-carbon RAC Technologies in Trinidad and Tobago.	The project aims to promote the adoption of low-carbon technologies for Refrigeration and Air Conditioning end-use in Trinidad and Tobago. It was approved in 2018 and is currently under implementation. Relevance to CBIT project: The Output 3.2 of the project above will design a module for data collection on GHG and other emissions from air conditioning. The lessons learned from these activities will inform the implementation of all three outputs of the CBIT project.	Ministry of Planning and Development, GEF, USD 5.2m (GEF Grant), UNDP as Implementing agency, 2020-2024.

CBIT Global Coordination Platform	This project provides streamlined support and capacity building at the country, regional, and global level to enable Non-Annex I countries under the UNFCCC and developing countries under the Paris Agreements to better respond to reporting requirements and to catalyse increased ambition within country NDCs. Relevance to CBIT Project: The Platform facilitates sharing of information, knowledge and peer learning at the regional and global level. The Trinidad and Tobago CBIT project will ensure knowledge sharing on the Global Platform and will draw expertise and information on best practices from it.	Several global GEF projects, Global, UNEP/UNDP as Implementing agencies. 2016-2024

3) Proposed alternative scenario with a description of project component, outcome, outputs, and activity /deliverables.

The objective of the CBIT project is to support Trinidad and Tobago in strengthening its National Transparency System to meet the requirements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement. This will be achieved through three outputs, through which the project will contribute to the overcoming of existing barriers identified in Section 1. Primarily, the project aims to support the country in increasing coordination and capacity of institutions that participate in the preparation of national reports and in achieving its climate commitments expressed in its NDC and national policies, such as the Climate Change Policy and the NAP. The CBIT project will enhance the country?s ability to meet the provisions of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. The three outputs will intervene in the different areas as described below and shown in Figure 8.

Concretely, the CBIT project aims to refine the existing National Transparency System through improving the existing systems for preparing and managing the GHG Inventory and tracking support received. The CBIT project will also develop an MRV system to track NDC progress and a monitoring and evaluation framework for tracking and identifying adaptation action. The work on these includes developing indicators, templates, protocols, and guides for NDC and adaptation tracking, and reviewing and adjusting indicators, templates, protocols, and guides for preparing and managing the

GHG inventory and tracking support received. The project will also design and propose institutional arrangements for data collection and the management of the four systems and will build the technical capacity of key stakeholders and national institutions to use the National Transparency System and implement transparency activities, including the integration of adaptation and mitigation considerations in national planning.

Output 1 consists of indicators, templates, protocols and guides to support Trinidad and Tobago in tracking progress in implementing its mitigation (NDCs) and adaptation actions. It will also consist of a roadmap to integrate them into the existing National Transparency System. The current transparency system will be improved to include data and indicators developed for the mitigation sectors and the tracking of adaptation efforts in three priority sectors. The process documents to support the use of the system (methodologies, templates, protocols, and guidelines, including for tracking support received) will also be developed. The National Transparency System, including functionalities on the GHG inventory, and tracking of mitigation and NDC actions, support received and adaptation actions, will be piloted and operationalized. Under Output 3 tools and trainings that are expected to result in efficiency improvements are provided, which will allow Trinidad and Tobago to increase the frequency of its transparency reporting, mainly but not limited to, the BTRs. Furthermore, the output will also consist of a capacity building system for climate transparency, which will be operated by The University of West Indies and will continue post-project to ensure short and long-term knowledge and capacity building and retention. Lastly, the output will consist of communication materials that will be developed and shared though national channels to enhance transparency and increase stakeholders and data suppliers? awareness, participation and support for the National Transparency System.

Output 2 consists of a proposal for institutional arrangements to support the country in complying with ETF requirements. To develop this, the gaps will be assessed within the institutional arrangements for the collection and management of data to prepare BTRs, including adaptation communications. The proposal for complying with ETF requirements and prepare adaptation communications will be presented to the Cabinet for Approval. Output 2 will also consist of technical assistance to Cabinet to support it in undertaking the approval process and submission to the Ministry of Planning and Development for adoption. Technical assistance will be also provided to the second phase of formalisation. The development of institutional arrangements for transparency will facilitate the development of national and international reporting documents. The definition of roles, processes and mandates will clarify the division of responsibilities and the nature of collaboration between the different actors. This will enable Trinidad and Tobago to increase the frequency and quality of reporting to the UNFCCC, including BTRs.

Output 3 consists of training and guidelines to support government officials and stakeholders in incorporating climate analysis into national decision-making processes. The CBIT project will support them to assess the effectiveness of existing national planning processes, for adaptation and mitigation.

It will also support them to assess climate vulnerability for the agriculture, water resource and health sectors and provide guidelines to standardize the process to integrate climate information in national planning to support efforts to adapt these sectors to climate change impacts and enhance their resilience. The guidelines will also be provided to continuously integrate into national planning the climate information, projections and scenarios which Trinidad and Tobago develops for mitigation, starting from the climate information generated under the TNC/BUR project. The output will also consist of training activities to build capacities of government officials and key stakeholders to use assessments, projections and scenarios to integrate climate considerations in adaptation national planning and mitigation national planning. This topic will also be included in the capacity building system developed under Output 1.

The figure below shows the area of intervention and main outputs of the CBIT project.

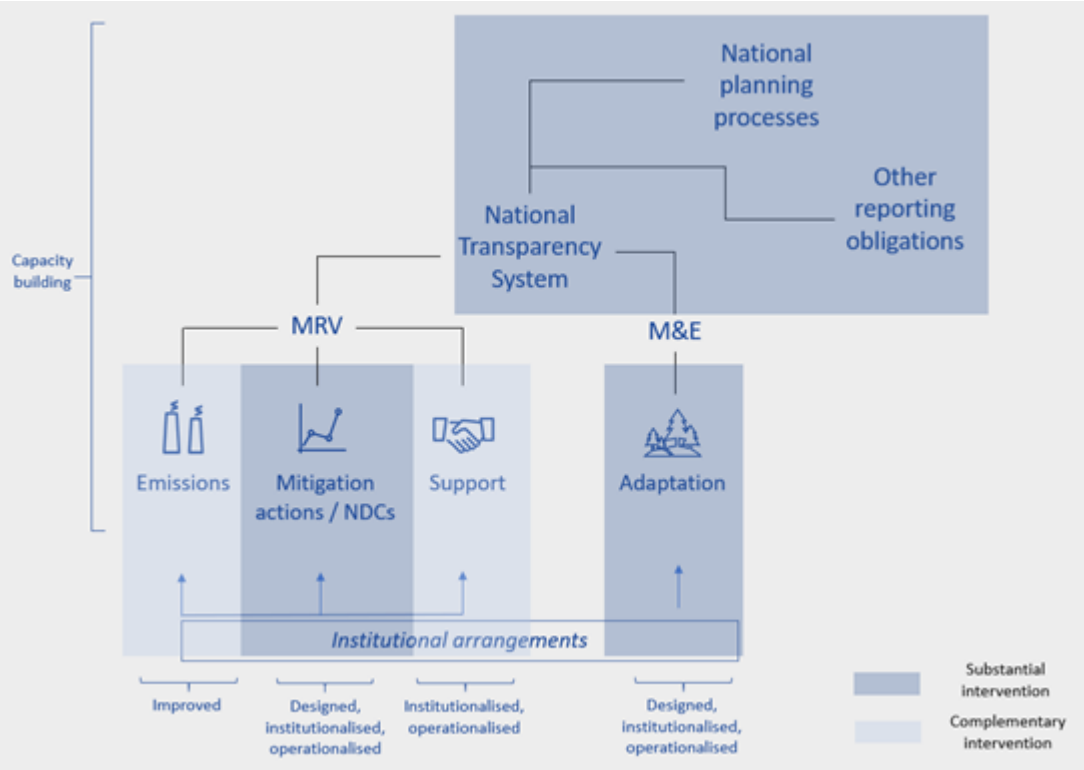

Figure 8. CBIT Project?s outputs

Figure 9 illustrates the theory of change of the project to address the barriers identified in section 1.

Figure 9. Project Theory of Change

<u>Component 1. Strengthen Trinidad and Tobago's transparency system.</u>

Outcome 1:

1A. Trinidad and Tobago submits to the UNFCCC secretariat high quality climate reports aligned with the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement

1B. Trinidad and Tobago Government stakeholders make decisions based on climate analysis and implement climate transparency activities.

Baseline: The current context	Outcomes: Desired transformation of behaviour to be achieved through the project
Government officials are not technically able to prepare high quality climate reports which are compliant with the ETF requirements and to participate in the ICA, the Technical Expert Review Processes and in the Facilitative Multilateral Consideration of Progress.	Government officials prepare high quality climate reports including GHG Inventory, Mitigation actions MRV through NDC progress tracking, Support received tracking, Adaptation Communication and to participate in the ICA, the Technical Expert Review Processes and in the Facilitative Multilateral Consideration of Progress.
Government officials are not institutionally able to prepare high quality climate reports and to participate in the ICA, the Technical Expert Review Processes and in the Facilitative Multilateral Consideration of Progress.	Government officials prepare high quality climate reports including GHG Inventory, Mitigation actions MRV through NDC progress tracking, Support received tracking, Adaptation Communication and to participate in the ICA, the Technical Expert Review Processes and in the Facilitative Multi-lateral Consideration of Progress.
National stakeholders are not able to integrate high-level climate analysis in decision-making for national planning	National stakeholders are able to integrate high-level climate analysis in decision-making for national planning

Output 1: Government officials and stakeholders have strengthened capacity and mechanisms to prepare Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR), including adaptation communications.

This output will consist of tools and capacities to enable Trinidad and Tobago to prepare BTRs and adaptation communications and will support the achievement of objectives i), vi) and vii) of the NAP. The current National Transparency System will be entirely assessed to identify gaps in complying with the MPGs of the Paris Agreement, considering its flexibility provisions, and recommendations for improvement, basing on international good practices and on synergies between NDC and adaptation indicators and other international reporting obligations will be provided (D 1.1) (Contribution to NAP objective i)).

The system to track NDC progress in its mitigation sectors and an M&E framework to track adaptation actions will be entirely designed and operationalised and it will be gender sensitive. NDC and adaptation indicators will be designed (D 1.3, D 1.5) in consultations with national stakeholders (D 1.2,

D 1.4). The indicators and their methodology will be developed and validated by relevant sectoral stakeholders for power generation, transport, and industry sectors (NDC mitigation sectors) and for agriculture, water resources and health (adaptation priority sectors) (Contribution to NAP objective vi)). The indicators will be gender sensitive, and sex disaggregated as far as possible. Once the indicators are validated, the templates, sharing protocols, and guides for collecting and managing data will be then prepared and delivered (D 1.3, D 1.5).

Templates, sharing protocols, and guides for collecting and managing data will be also developed for tracking support received (D 1.3). This activity will be undertaken by a consultant (1104) who will propose the approach to track support received. The consultant will propose the procedures and a methodology to track support received according to the national circumstances and building on the existing climate finance information in the country. The consultant will take into account the outcomes of COP negotiations on reporting on support received under the ETF. According to the reporting requirements and the national circumstances the consultant will propose an approach to measure, verify and report support received. The consultant will assess, together with national institutions dealing with climate finance flows, the most appropriate framework including the development of a country specific methodology adapted to the national circumstances and based on different existing frameworks and approaches. These might include the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)?s Rio markers applied to official development assistance; the European Union?s (EU) methodology for monitoring climate expenditure under the European Structural and Investment Funds; the multilateral development banks? (MDBs) joint methodology for tracking climate mitigation finance; the UN?s System of Environmental Economic Accounting, climate budget tagging systems, the UNDP and World Bank work on Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Reviews (CPEIRs), etc) in the context of alignment with the Paris Agreement.

This work will be done in coordination with Caribbean Cooperative MRV Hub project which plans to develop indicators, reporting templates, protocols and guides for data collection for data providers and users in agriculture, forestry and waste sectors. Synergies with indicators for other international reporting indicators will be explored and considered, e.g. the other Rio Conventions (The Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention to Combat Desertification) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), to avoid duplication of effort and ensure coordination (D 1.1). This will be facilitated by the support of the Multilateral Environmental Agreements Unit (MEAU) under the MPD, which is the lead agency in most of the environment and climate change projects and programmes and hosts the UNFCCC focal point and will host the CBIT National Project Director. The indicators will serve as a blueprint for future application across other sectors, especially for adaptation for which there is high dependency on country context.

A roadmap will be provided to national stakeholders to integrate the developed gender sensitive NDC and adaptation tracking systems and support tracking system into the National Transparency System

and align it with other international reporting obligations. This deliverable has two main objectives: first, to create a short-term roadmap for the integration of the created MRV and M&E systems with the existing transparency system, and other international reporting which will done by the CBIT project. This with the intention to do this in an explicit and articulated manner, and to have an elaborated document to be able to share with relevant stakeholders. In fact, it will serve as input for D 1.7, (Hardware and software to improve existing GHG Inventory and Support received tracking components, and to incorporate NDC tracking and adaptation data collected through D 1.3 and D 1.5 into the existing transparency system designed, procured, installed and National Transparency System piloted and operationalized.). The second objective of this deliverable goes beyond the CBIT project scope. The current NDC includes three sectors for which the MRV system described in this section will be developed; however, this leaves out other important sectors such as agriculture. This roadmap will outline the steps to include these sectors into the transparency system. Moreover, it will provide guidance to expand the CBIT-enhanced National Transparency System in case of future inclusion of additional adaptation sectors, and of UNFCCC reporting requirements updates.

This output will also lead to an enhancement of the National Transparency System (NTS). This will build upon the system?s existing infrastructure and processes, including its Knowledge Management System (KMS) IT platform and existing QA/QC processes managed by EMA and piloted for the collection and management of GHG Inventory data. This will happen based on the gap assessment (D 1.1), and the system and its KMS and QA/QC processes will be expanded to include data and information for NDC progress, support received and adaptation tracking (D 1.7). This includes the procurement of the hardware for data storage and the design of the software components for the data collection/sharing and analysis. This work will be carried out in alignment with the outcomes of the current UNFCCC negotiations on the reporting formats requirements, e.g., for example related to the Common Tabular Formats. Finally, the National Transparency System and its components (GHG Inventory, Mitigation actions/NDC tracking, Support received tracking and Adaptation tracking) will be piloted and operationalized (D 1.7). The pilot process will build on the successful approach used in the ICAT pilot project for the GHG Inventory component of the NTS, i.e. it will involve volunteering participants. The nature of the volunteering participants will define the sectors to test the data supply chain and to assess gaps and areas for improvement (Contribution to NAP objective vi)).

Furthermore, under Output 1 trainings will be provided to build Trinidad and Tobago national stakeholders? capacity in using the four National Transparency System components (D 1.10). This will also enable the country to participate in the current International Consultation and Analysis (ICA), and in the future Technical Expert Review process, and the Facilitative Multi-lateral Consideration of Progress.

To avoid loss of knowledge and capacities over time due to staff turnover and experts leaving the country or the public sector, the GoRTT will enter a long-term agreement with the University of the West Indies (UWI) (D1.8), which will partner to develop a sustainable capacity building system and

implement it during the CBIT project and after. UWI has already been running an undergraduate module on climate change impacts and management, which includes training in compiling the GHG inventory, vulnerability and adaptation as well as international policy over the past years, which was a direct initiative taken after the preparation of the Initial National Communication, which UWI supported.

The CBIT will complement the UWI programme by training UWI trainers and improving and designing curricula for building capacities on the use of the four National Transparency System components of national stakeholders under the CBIT project (D1.9) and after. The curricula will include gender considerations in each module and the overall work will be done based on the TNC/First BUR project?s capacity building needs assessment for GHG Inventory and recommendations for institutionalising capacity building programmes. All curricula and training materials, which will provide guidance for preparing and managing the GHG Inventory, and tracking mitigation/NDC actions, support received and adaptation actions, will be then retained by UWI, shared with national relevant stakeholders/institutions and shared on public information channels, and will provide guidance after project completion.

The Ministry of Planning and Development will also ensure coordination with the MRV Hub, which has set up experts working groups, with a view to implement a ?train the trainer? regional programme to build capacities for NDC progress tracking. The Caribbean Collaboration MRV Hub is also in dialogue with UWI to engage it in the capacity building centre the Hub is establishing in Grenada. Although the MRV Hub project is not defined in detail yet, the focus is on the GHG Inventory. The CBIT project will coordinate with it to avoid duplicating efforts and enhance synergies.

The ?train-the trainers? sessions will be delivered through virtual platforms (1-2 for GHG Inventory, 1-2 for Support received tracking, 1-2 for each of the three NDC sectors (power generation, transport, industry) on mitigation actions and NDC tracking, and 1-2 for each adaptation priority sectors (Agriculture, Water resources and health) on Adaptation tracking), and subsequently during a three-day onsite workshop. Each session will include considerations on the link between gender and the specific topic. Alternative arrangements will be considered to cater for any COVID-19 crisis constraints. The course material developed by the CBIT project will be made publicly available through national channels and through the CBIT Global Coordination Platform. Under Output 1, national staff will also participate in international peer-to-peer exchange events organised by the Global CBIT Coordination Platform or other regional initiatives.

Lastly, audio-visual communication material will be prepared and shared through national channels to enhance transparency stakeholders and data suppliers? awareness on the benefits of the improved

National Transparency System and the enhanced national capacity to track climate action, including the considerations on the link between gender and climate (D 1.11). This will enhance the stakeholder?s interest and engagement to actively participate in the National Transparency System and share data and disclose information.

Experiences, good practices, and lessons learned in executing D 1.1 to D 1.11 including on gender aspect will be reported and shared with the CBIT Global Coordination Platform (D 1.12).

Figure 10 illustrates the different areas the output will work on.

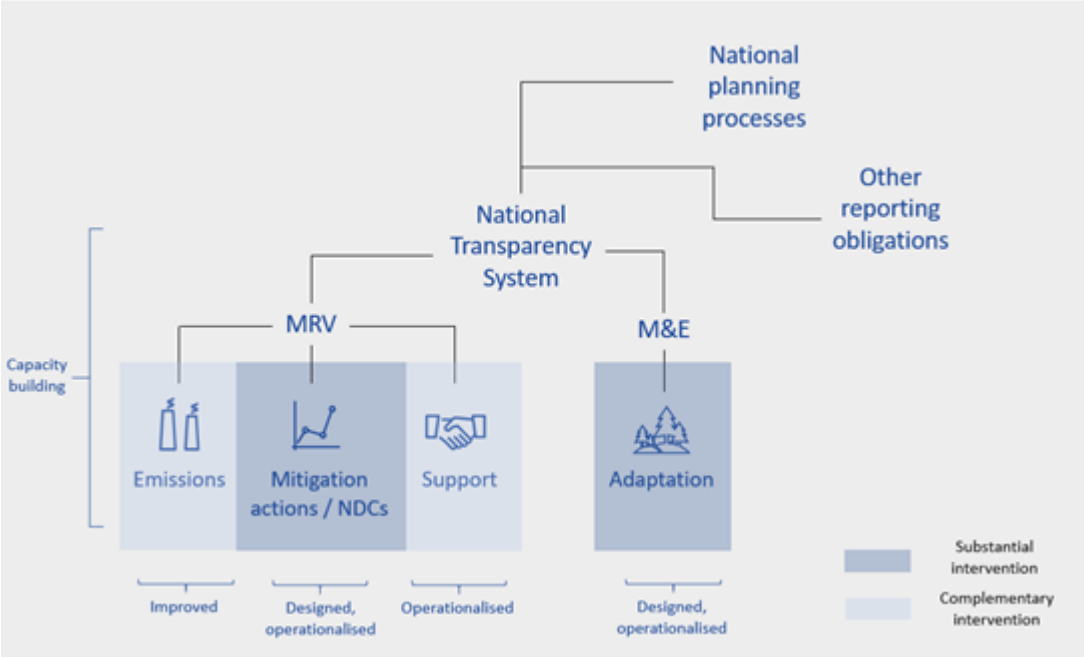

Figure 10. Output 1 intervention.

Deliverables:

D 1.1 Report on existing national mitigation and adaptation transparency activities and recommendations to comply with the Paris Agreement modalities, procedures, and guidelines, based on international good practices and on synergies between NDC and adaptation indicators and other international reporting obligations.

D 1.2 Two (2) workshops (consultation and validation) for preparing NDC indicators, including workshop reports.

D 1.3 Report with gender-sensitive indicators, methodology, and templates, protocols, and guides for collecting and managing data for tracking progress on implementing the NDC and templates, protocols, and guides for tracking support received.

D 1.4 Workshops (6 ? consultation and validation for each sector) on indicators for tracking adaptation to climate change in the agriculture, water resources and health sectors, including workshop reports.

D 1.5 Report with gender-sensitive indicators, methodology and templates, protocols, and guides for collecting and managing data for tracking adaptation to climate change in the agriculture, water resources, and health sectors.

D 1.6 A roadmap for integrating templates, protocols, and guides (D1.3 for NDC and support received tracking and D1.5 for adaptation tracking) and recommendations provided in D1.1 into the existing National Transparency System and to expand the system in the case of increased NDC scope, inclusion of additional adaptation sectors, and possibly of updated reporting requirements, and for enhancing synergies with other international reporting obligations.

D 1.7 Hardware and software to improve existing GHG Inventory and Support received tracking components, and to incorporate NDC tracking and adaptation data collected through D1.3 and D1.5. into the existing transparency system designed, procured, installed and National Transparency System piloted and operationalized.

D 1.8 Capacity building system (for preparing and managing the GHG Inventory, and tracking mitigation/NDC actions, support received and adaptation actions) developed and operationalized by the University of the West Indies (UWI) .

D 1.9 Four (4) 'train-the-trainers' training sessions for UWI trainers, including training materials (one in each of three priority adaptation sectors, and one for GHG Inventory, Mitigation actions/NDC tracking, and tracking of support received), including session reports.

D 1.10 Six (6) training sessions, including training materials (one in each of three priority adaptation sectors, and one each for GHG Inventory, Mitigation actions/NDC tracking, and tracking of support received) for data suppliers and national transparency system stakeholders, including module reports.

D 1.11 Communication campaign to enhance stakeholders and data suppliers? awareness on the benefits of the improved National Transparency System and enhanced national capacity to track climate action considering gender issues.

D 1.12 Report on experiences, good practices and lessons learned on executing deliverables D1.1-1.11 prepared and shared with the CBIT Global Coordination Platform.

The deliverables under Output 1 are aligned with activities from the CBIT Programming Directions related to strengthening national institutions (a, b and c), providing tools, training and assistance (d, e, and h) and assisting with the improvement of transparency over time (j and k).

Output 2: The Cabinet has access to a proposal for institutional arrangements for implementing climate transparency activities.

The current National Transparency System in Trinidad and Tobago includes an advanced system for greenhouse gas emissions inventory. As mentioned, the institutional arrangements for data collection and management for the GHG Inventory are in the process to be improved through an amendment to the Air Pollution rules (2014) and the Water pollution rules (2001), which will officially mandate for reporting of data and information by the data suppliers. The institutional arrangements, the templates, protocols and guides to identify and classify support designed by the NDC Support Programme were not adopted by the Government due to limited project funding. The National Transparency System lacks the institutional arrangements for the data collection and management for Mitigation actions/NDC tracking and Adaptation actions tracking. Furthermore, in the context of the Paris Agreement and Katowice Climate Package, additional legal provisions are required to mandate the collection and collation of data as demanded by the modalities, protocols and guides (MPGs). This Output will support the objective i) and iii) of the NAP.

Output 2 will build on work done under Output 1, where the data needs and their sources for the National Transparency components are clearly identified. The current institutional arrangements will be assessed against the MPGs requirements in close consultation with national stakeholders (D 2.1, D 2.2) and basing on the based on the preliminary mapping exercise developed by the NAP project for adaptation, and considering the findings of the pilot project supported by ICAT and the NDC Support Programme, finalized in January 2021 and the TNC/BUR. To ensure the consideration of gender-related issues in the institutional arrangements? development the equal participation of woman at the consultation and validation workshops (D 2.1) will be sought. A proposal to develop or amend the institutional arrangements will be submitted to the Cabinet (D 2.3) for approval for mitigation and adaptation data collection and management to: (i) include the data for NDC and adaptation indicators developed under Output 1; (ii) allow implementing the Support received tracking system developed under the NDC support programme/ICAT project and complemented by the templates, procedures and guidelines provided in deliverable 1.3, and (iii) strengthen the GHG inventory system. The proposal will also include the identification of data sources, type of data and information to be provided, the reporting frequency, formats and the responsible party for data collection and management for BTR reporting, including Adaptation Communication. This output will also ensure that the National Transparency Systems will accommodate additional or different data required by the MPGs. Consultation for the drafting institutional arrangements for mitigation will be done in workshop under

D 1.2, while validation workshop will be organised separately. Consultations and validation of the proposed institutional arrangements for adaptation will be done in workshops under D 1.4.

Once approved by the Cabinet, the proposal will be presented to the Ministry of Planning and Development for adoption. The CBIT staff will provide technical assistance to Cabinet for approval and to the MPD for the adoption process.

This output contributes to the NAP?s objectives i) and iii).

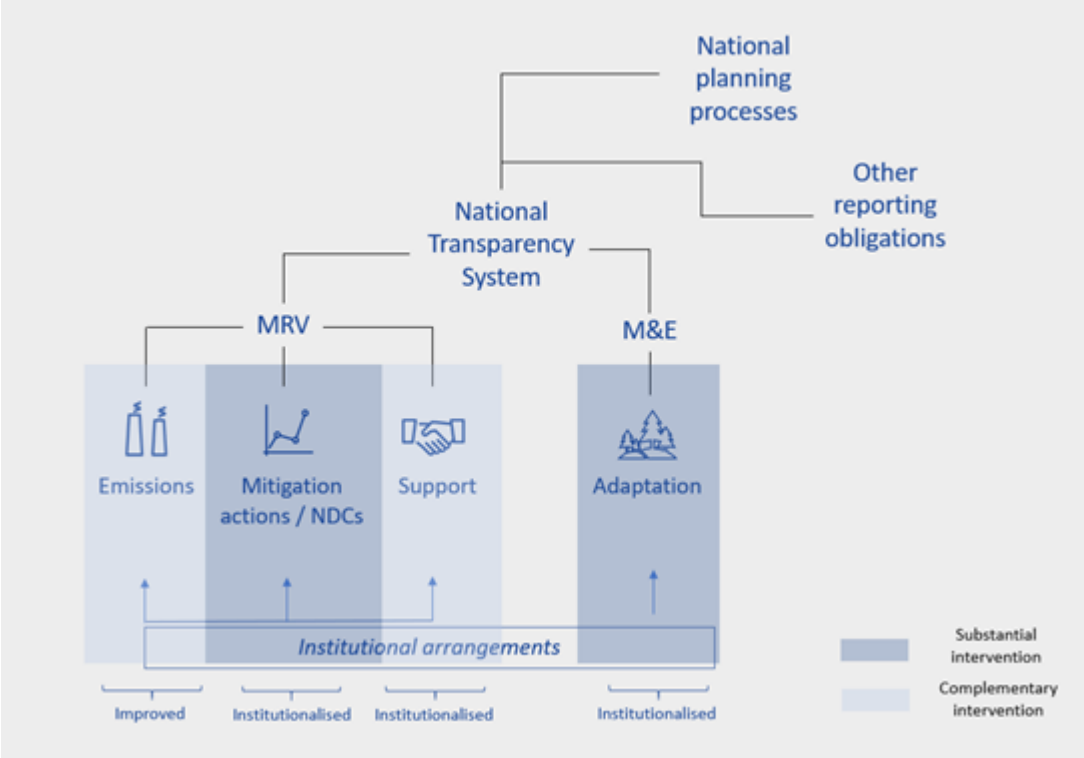

Figure 11. Output 2 intervention.

Deliverables:

D 2.1 Two (2) workshops (consultation and validation) on institutional arrangements for preparing and managing the GHG Inventory, tracking of mitigation (NDC) actions, and tracking of support received, including workshop reports.

D 2.2 Report assessing gaps and providing recommendations on institutional arrangements for collecting and managing data for the GHG Inventory, tracking of mitigation (NDC) actions, and

tracking of support received, including for indicators and templates, protocols, and guides (D1.3), based on international best practices.

D 2.3 Proposal of institutional arrangements developed based on D 2.2 submitted to Cabinet for approval and submission to the Ministry of Planning and Development for adoption.

D 2.4 Technical assistance to support the process for approval by the Cabinet and adoption by the Ministry of Planning and Development.

D 2.5 Two (2) workshops (consultation and validation) on institutional arrangements for tracking adaptation actions, including workshop reports.

D 2.6 Report assessing gaps and providing recommendations on institutional arrangements for collecting data and preparing adaptation communications, including for indicators (D1.5), templates, protocols, and guides, based on international best practices.

D 2.7 Proposal of institutional arrangements for collecting data and preparing adaptation communications developed based on D 2.6 submitted to Cabinet for approval and submission to the Ministry of Planning and Development for adoption.

D 2.8 Technical assistance to support the process for approval by the Cabinet and adoption by the Ministry of Planning and Development.

The deliverables under Output 2 are aligned with activities from the CBIT Programming Directions related to strengthening national institutions (a, b and c).

Output 3: Government officials and stakeholders have strengthened capacity and procedures to incorporate climate analysis into decision-making processes for national planning.

Output 3 will ensure that Trinidad and Tobago leverages high-quality climate information to enhance policy and decision-making, and to investigate and improve the current links to national planning processes. This refers to long-term national planning processes such as the national development plans, the NDCs and any related implementation plan, the Climate Change Policy (which has the provision to be revised every five years), the NAP, any national or sectoral resilience development plan, as well as shorter-term processes such as the annual national budget. Output 3 will provide substantial support for the achievement of the objectives established in the NAP. It will produce relevant and updated climate information and provide guidelines and trainings to enable Trinidad and Tobago decision-makers to use the approach described by the NAP to integrate the generated information in national adaptation planning (NAP objectives ii), iv), v)) and to evolve the current NAP to a more comprehensive and structured process, which includes the 2. Implementing and 3. M&E phases.

Output 3 is thus a cross ministerial exercise, which enhances coordination between the different ministries. The vulnerability assessments conducted under the TAEP and TNC/BUR projects have identified agriculture, water resources and health sectors among the most vulnerable sectors to the impacts of climate change. The assessments also found that these three sectors are tightly interlinked and interrelated since impacts in one sector can have indirect impacts on the other, and by extension, the benefits of adaptation intervention in one sector can have co-benefits in the other. Therefore, Trinidad and Tobago understands the urgency to address these three sectors to maximize synergy and avoid duplication from the perspective of impacts and adaptation co-benefits. Under this output, previous vulnerability analysis will be further elaborated for the agriculture, water resources and health sectors. Adaptation actions to reduce vulnerability will be identified and standardised guidelines to integrate climate information into decision making processes for national planning to enhance their resilience will provided (contribute to NAP objectives ii), iv), v)). Similar guidelines will also be provided to continuously integrate into national planning the climate information, projections and scenarios which Trinidad and Tobago develops for mitigation, starting from climate information generated under the TNC/BUR project. National decision makers? capacities will be built to enable them to use assessments, projections, and scenarios to integrate climate consideration in national planning for mitigation and adaptation.

As the country has built its capacities to generate climate change mitigation information and has produced projections and scenario under the TNC/BUR project, the climate information generated by the CBIT will be limited to climate change adaptation. This in view of Trinidad and Tobago?s plan to report on adaptation, through Adaptation Communications, BTRs and of the future enhancement of the NAP. Trinidad and Tobago sees as major barrier the lack of vulnerability assessments with the scope and level of detail required for reporting to UNFCCC and to effectively use such information for adaptation decision-making. The CBIT project will generate the assessments to inform future reporting and provide detailed guidelines and trainings to allow decision makers to integrate on a continuous basis the climate information developed into national planning.

Vulnerabilities in each of the three prioritised adaptation sectors (agriculture, water resources, and health), will be assessed for the two islands (D 3.2), in consultation with relevant stakeholders (D 3.1). This work will build on the vulnerability assessments elaborated under the TNC project (to be completed in April 2021) and the TAEP European Union funded project (2017) and will increase usability of the assessments to properly inform policy making and national planning, and to report to the UNFCCC. As vulnerability assessments build on local projections of climate models (e.g. downscaling global models to Trinidad and Tobago's specific conditions), and on scenario of climate impacts, on the developments in the various sectors, the updated vulnerability assessments will include updated projections and scenarios. The assessments delivered under Output 3 are necessary for several reasons. Firstly, vulnerability assessments need to be periodically updated as new information and methodologies become available. In fact, as the assessments done under the CBIT project will be

delivered at the end of 2023 to inform the guidelines to be delivered in 2024 (D 3.3), they will need to include newly available information and methodological developments since the publication of vulnerability assessment delivered under the TNC project (2021). Secondly, the level of detail of the vulnerability assessments and information provided under the TNC project is not adequate to provide standardized guidelines to policy makers and national planners to allow them to make climate-informed decisions. For instance, the adaptation actions identified in the current assessments are generally applicable to all Caribbean countries and not specific to Trinidad and Tobago context. Finally, D 3.2 focuses on the three adaptation sectors identified as priority by Trinidad and Tobago government, to allow identifying adaptation actions with the highest impact in the country context. The continuity and consistency of the work between the current assessments and those under this project is ensured by the Ministry of Planning and Development, which will execute both projects. Stakeholders? consultations and the work under TNC and TAEP projects will also allow to identify actions to adapt the three priority sectors and enhance resilience to climate change impact. Barriers, stakeholders, costing, and financing options for the implementation of the proposed adaptation actions will also be assessed.

Guidelines (D 3.3) to standardize, implement and use climate assessments, projections and scenarios related to the agriculture, water resources and health sectors for adaptation and related to GHG emissions for mitigation in national planning processes will be submitted to the relevant Ministries (Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Public Utilities, Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries, Ministry of Planning and Development, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Ministry of Works and Transport, and Ministry of Rural Development and Local Government, Ministry of Tourism) for endorsement. For adaptation, this will be done by building on the strategic framework to integrate climate change adaptation and climate resilience actions into national development developed under the TAEP project and the NAP. For mitigation, the work on the guidelines will be based on mitigation strategies developed under the TNC/BUR. The guidelines will illustrate the value of the Trinidad and Tobago climate National Transparency System to track adaptation and mitigation actions and reduce climate vulnerability and GHG emissions.

National decision and policymakers? capacities to use assessments, projections and scenarios to integrate climate considerations into (i) adaptation measures national planning and (ii) mitigation national planning will be built (D 3.5) based on the climate scenarios and mitigation strategies developed under the TNC/BUR, and the guidelines developed in D 3.3. National stakeholders will be trained on these topics through six training sessions, one for each of the priority adaptation sectors (agriculture, water resources, and health), and one each for the three NDC/Mitigation sectors (power generation, transportation, and industry). The beneficiaries of these trainings will be public stakeholders within the respective line ministries for each sector. This topic will also be included in the capacity building system developed under Output 1 (D 1.8), in partnership with the University of West Indies (UWI). Under Output 3 the selected UWI trainers will be trained and the training curricula designed to enable UWI to implement a long-term sustainable capacity building system to build and retain capacities of national stakeholders (D 3.4). The curricula and training material will be developed after a review of existing material used by UWI in its academic programme and will be retained by the

UWI and used to implement the capacity building system after project completion. The material will be also shared with relevant stakeholders and made available on national online sites such as the EMA website. This will prevent the loss of knowledge and capacities due to staff turnover and create a local pool of experts that can give continuity to the NTS. The selected trainers will be trained via online training sessions and subsequently with a 3-day on-site training. Alternative arrangements, such as the use of virtual platforms, will be considered in the event that on-site trainings are not possible due to COVID-19 crisis restrictions or extreme climate events. The capacity building activities contribute to the NAP objective ii).

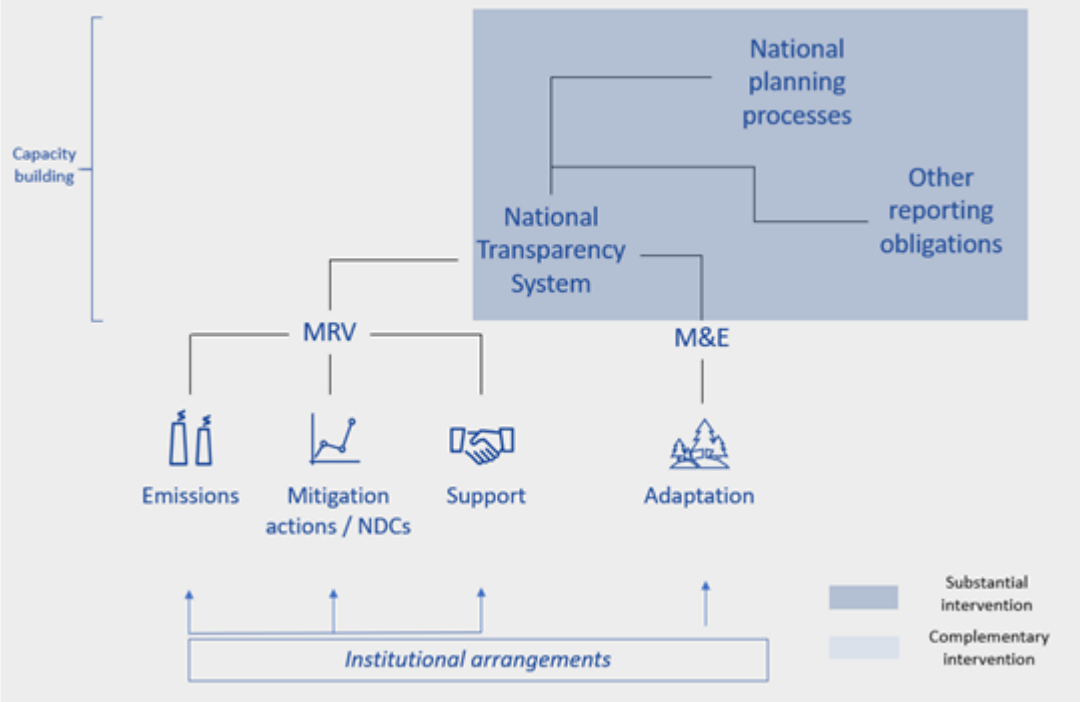

Figure 12. Output 3 intervention

Deliverables:

D 3.1 One workshop (1) to consult stakeholders on the climate vulnerability of the agriculture, water resources and health sectors, and identify possible actions to enhance the resilience of these sectors and facilitate their adaptation to the impacts of climate change.

D 3.2 Report assessing the climate vulnerability of the agriculture and water resources sectors, building on existing climate resilience and vulnerability analyses, including climate projections and scenarios, and providing recommendations on actions to adapt these sectors to climate change impacts and enhance their resilience.

D 3.3 Guidelines submitted to relevant Ministries for endorsement on standardizing, implementing and using climate assessments, projections and scenarios on (i) the agriculture, water resources and health sectors into adaptation national planning; and on (ii) GHG emissions into mitigation national planning.

D 3.4 One (1) 'train-the-trainers' training session held and related training material developed for UWI trainers on using assessments, projections, and scenarios to integrate climate considerations into (i) adaptation national planning; (ii) mitigation national planning.

D 3.5 Six (6) training sessions held and related training material developed (one each for the agriculture, water resources, and health and one each for the power generation, transport and industrial sectors) for national decision-makers on using assessments, projections and scenarios to integrate climate considerations into (i) adaptation national planning; and (ii) mitigation national planning.

The deliverables under Output 3 are aligned with activities from the CBIT Programming Directions related to strengthening national institutions (a, b and c), providing tools, training and assistance (d, e, and h) and assisting with the improvement of transparency over time (j and k).

4) Alignment with GEF Focal Area and/or Impact Program strategies

This CBIT project is addressing GEF Focal Area Climate Mitigation 3-8 ?Foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies through capacity building initiative for transparency?.

The GEF-7 Climate Change Focal Area Strategy aims to support developing countries to make transformational shifts towards low emission and climate-resilient development pathways. The CBIT, as per paragraph 85 of the COP decision adopting the Paris Agreement, complies with this Focal Area Strategy by:

? Strengthening national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities;

Trinidad and Tobago has undertaken considerable efforts to strengthen the institutional capacity to comply with the reporting requirements under the UNFCCC, and especially with the ETF. Despite this, institutional arrangements and capacities to implement transparency-related activities are inadequate to comply with the ETF. This project builds upon the previous efforts, and strengthens the institutional capacity across the board, for all different components under the Enhanced Transparency Framework. In particular, the focus is on NDC tracking and adaptation communications.

? Providing relevant tools, training and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Agreement; and

The development of indicators for the NDC and for the three priority adaptation sectors will be accompanied by the development of tools (templates, protocols and guidelines) for each of the indicators. The current transparency system, operating for the GHG Inventory, will be expanded to include NDC, support received and adaptation-related data and information. Training material will be prepared for the development of the capacity building system which will include the four components of the National Transparency System; the GHG Inventory, Mitigation actions/NDC tracking, and Support received and adaptation tracking systems. This capacity building system will be developed with a local university, the University of the West Indies, to ensure that the country has a sustainable capacity building system.

? Assisting in the improvement of transparency over time

By institutionalising a capacity building system within The University of the West Indies, the capacity to train technical staff on transparency will remain in the country. Moreover, the staff will be also trained to participate in the current International Consultation and Analysis (ICA), and in the future Technical Expert Review process, and the Facilitative Multi-lateral Consideration of Progress. These international processes provide an excellent opportunity to identify gaps and ways to improve in the reporting processes.

The CBIT project will additionally enable Trinidad and Tobago to contribute and be an active partner of the CBIT Global Coordination Platform by exchanging information with other countries as well as actively participating in CBIT workshops on a continuous basis. Sharing lessons learned and experiences through the global platform will ensure that the CBIT project can coordinate with other national, regional, and global transparency initiatives and receive assistance for improvement over time. This is specifically achieved through deliverable D 1.11 but is also a continuous effort from both the project team?s side, as well as the project team behind the CBIT Global Coordination Platform. Therefore, Trinidad and Tobago will contribute actively to the CBIT Global Coordination Platform and

participate in regional peer-to-peer exchanges. Trinidad and Tobago will draw relevant lessons learned from the available information on the platform for on a continuous basis.

The project is well-aligned with the transparency-related activities of the Proposed Programming Priorities specified under paragraph 18 (national level) in the CBIT Programming Directions (GEF/C50/06). The alignment of the specific project outputs with the CBIT Programming Directions can be found under each respective output in Section 3 above.

5) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing.

The CBIT programme is designed to improve mandatory reporting of signatories of the UNFCCC. As such, this project is financed on the basis of full agreed costs. In the case of this programme, eligible activities have been described in the GEF document Programming directions for the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (GEF/C.50/06). The activities of this project are consistent with the scope of the programming directions. While co-financing is not a requirement, the value of relevant existing (in-kind) activities are costed at 385,672 USD, as indicated in Table C. The CBIT project builds upon co-financing of the ministry (available and potential resources) and upon existing projects and investments.

The CBIT request has been designed to address short and medium-term national capacity building needs as highlighted under the implementation of the project to develop Capacity Building Initiatives for Transparency. It will help Trinidad and Tobago to provide more holistic and comprehensive reports on its mitigation and adaptation actions, technology transfer, technical support, and climate finance flows, especially for the coming BTRs. With the GEF intervention, Trinidad and Tobago will develop a more improved coordinated transparency system that will provide a more complete account of the country?s contribution to achieving its NDC, adaptation and global targets. This includes the Mitigation action/NDC and Adaptation actions tracking system, where indicators and the accompanying process documents (methodological descriptions, templates, protocols, and guidelines), and institutional arrangements will be defined. The project will do so for the (mitigation) sectors included in the NDC and the three adaptation priority sectors. A capacity building system will be developed and formalised with the University and West Indies and will include all four components of the National Transparency System. The project will also develop processes and guidelines and build national decision-makers? capacities to use assessments, projections and scenarios to integrate climate considerations in (i) adaptation measures national planning; (ii) mitigation national planning.

In the absence of this GEF intervention, Trinidad and Tobago would have to continue to heavily rely on international consultants to undertake its reporting obligations. Institutional coordination would remain a challenge as sector specific transparency systems are rolled out. These, among other challenges, will persist without this much-needed intervention. Moreover, the systematization of data collection, and the establishment of mechanisms to integrate this into decision-making processes for national planning, are not established under the type of support offered for meeting the reporting obligations. This is thus another gap which this project closes.

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

This project will indirectly lead to increased mitigation, adaptation and climate resilience efforts through improved tracking of NDC implementation and adaptation and climate resilience efforts. This project will increase the quality and availability of climate data for Trinidad and Tobago through the establishment and strengthening of systems that will inform decision making and will enable them to identify opportunities to increase mitigation and adaptation actions in the different sectors. In addition, the establishment of NDC progress tracking system will allow Trinidad and Tobago to see improvements, in both mitigation and adaptation and climate resilience efforts, as the NDC is being implemented. Moreover, given the linkage between the NDC and the SDGs, and the integration of this linkage into the progress tracking systems, Trinidad and Tobago will have better information of how its climate work is contributing to sustainable development. These effects will translate to a higher ambition when presenting the next NDC in 2024, and for the consecutive ones, as well. As shown in the Theory of Change of the project above, the achievement of these results is based on the following assumptions made at different steps of logical pathway to achieve the desired impact starting from the CBIT project outputs:

? There is political stability, along with an adequate and coherent participation of ministries and agencies.

? Capacities are retained.

? Private sector and relevant stakeholders accept to share data and information.

? The relevant actors are committed to the project and have the necessary means to mainstream climate analysis into decision-making.

? There is a national political interest for the country to comply with the Paris Agreement.

? There is sufficient and sustainable funding for Climate Change actions.

This project will monitor the main indicators from the CBIT tracking tool, especially Indicator *3-Quality of MRV Systems*, and Indicator *5-Qualitative assessment of institutional capacity built for transparency*-related activities proposed under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. The baseline and target are set in the project's log frame.

7) Innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

Innovation

The technical and legal establishment of a M&E system for climate change adaptation efforts at national, sub-national and sectorial levels is new for Trinidad and Tobago. Together with the system developed for adaptation M&E, the project will facilitate the collection of high-quality climate-related information and support the country to use such information to increase the resilience and adaptation to climate change. A system to track the implementation of the NDC is also new. The project will identify synergies with other international reporting obligations, creating more streamlined and coordinated systems in Trinidad and Tobago. The project also contributes to incremental innovation regarding the established systems for the GHG inventory, identifying and updating these to comply with the information need of the MPGs, drawing on international experiences, good practices and lessons learned. The project will also strengthen the capacities to use assessments, projections and scenarios to integrate climate considerations in (i) adaptation measures national planning; (ii) mitigation national planning.

The most innovative aspect of the CBIT project related to capacity-building activities, where innovative educational method will be applied, as opposed to the provision of standard workshops. The capacity building system for the project will be designed and implemented in partnership with the University of West Indies, and UWI trainers will be trained and will deliver the CBIT capacity building activities to the targeted CBIT beneficiaries. This system will be also innovative in training methods, as it will apply participant-centred learning methods and e-learning technologies. Finally, constant feedback and progress-checking will characterise the training sessions, so that learning follows a dynamic and reflective process and not a one-way flow of information that is assumed to be absorbed at each stage.

Sustainability

As described above, the current system of preparing reports to comply with the UNFCCC requirements is dependent on international capacity and financial support. This project will address this by building the capacity in Trinidad and Tobago to create the MRV and M&E systems, including a capacity building system which aims to strengthen employee retention in national institutions.

The development of the transparency system is funded until early 2021 by the NDC Support Programme. After this, the Environmental Management Authority (EMA) will absorb this cost as it will be incorporated into their operational budget. The CBIT project will support the development of an additional component to the National Transparency System to improve and expand the national Transparency system, but the running costs of the system are already covered by EMA. This will go a long way to ensuring that the new structures and processes set up by CBIT will endure beyond the life of the project.

The capacity building system, which will serve as the ?operation manual? for the National Transparency System, will be developed in collaboration with the University of West Indies, which has been contribute to the drafting of the previous National communications and already have climate change and transparency related academic course. The UWI will design and provide training on the use of the transparency system, and budget has been allocated to this purpose as part of Output 1 and 3. Since the university is already involved in national climate reporting and already conducts academic courses on climate change and transparency, it will be in their own interest to incorporate the training on transparency developed during the CBIT project as part of their curricula. This is expected to reduce the cost of on-going capacity building for the system (beyond GEF funding) and contribute to its overall sustainability.

Finally, by focusing directly on the establishment of institutional arrangements, including a legal framework, for climate transparency, the project aims to ensure sustainability of national climate transparency actions. Under Output 2, it will be incorporated and integrated into institutional and organisational structures, work plans, strategies, action plans and into the wider official national development planning, and national developmental process (across ministries). As such, there will be a concerted effort to build upon established processes, structures and capacities, such that the project does not aim to build not only individual capacity but institutional.

Scaling up

There is considerable potential to scale up the activities of this project. The entire system is conceived with a modular logic, allowing for new pieces in the corresponding sectors (AFOLU, waste and others) to be integrated as needed. For example, the established capacity building system for the different sectors can be built upon to add other components as well. While the specific material for this purpose would have to be developed (and funding identified), the structure established by this project can be utilised, reducing implementation costs. This is the case for both the inventory process and the NDC. As the latter is updated, and perhaps expanded in its scope, the structure established by this project can easily shift focus into any additional sub-sector or serve as a basis to increase the resolution of current sub-sectors, as needed. The CBTI project will also highlight the value of the system in supporting national decision-making processes for these three sectors, creating political momentum for expansion of the system into additional sectors. Additionally, the CBIT project in Trinidad and Tobago envisions ways to engage regional peer countries and will provide lessons learned, experiences and good practices through the CBIT global platform and will allow an extra-boundary scale-up and interest of other countries on CBIT activities.

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[1] Solomon et al., 2009. (Irreversible climate change due to CO_2 Emissions. Proc. Natl Acad. Sci. USA)

[2] As reported in (i) the Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment Report for Trinidad and Tobago (2018) and (ii) the Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment of the Coastal resources of Trinidad and Tobago (2019).

[3] Technical Assistance for The Environment Programme (TAEP) in Trinidad And Tobago, funded by the European Union in 2016-2017

[4] Third National Communications and Biennial Update Report, currently under completion.

[5] National Environmental Policy (NEP) of Trinidad and Tobago

[6] National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) of Trinidad and Tobago

[7] Developed by the (former) Ministry of Environment and Water Resources which is no longer in existence. The responsibilities of former Ministry of Environment and Water Resources are now undertaken by the Ministry of Planning and Development.

[8] Strategy for the Reduction of Carbon Emissions in Trinidad and Tobago

[9] Vision 2030 - The National Development Strategy of Trinidad and Tobago 2016-2030

[10] Trinidad and Tobago's Initial National Communication, p67.

[11] Trinidad and Tobago's Initial National Communication, p38.

[12] See Table 2.2, page 52, in Trinidad and Tobago's Second National Communication for a full overview of the data gaps.

[13] *Technical Assistance for The Environment Programme (TAEP) in Trinidad And Tobago*, funded by the European Union in 2016-2017

[14] 2014-2018, Australian Government, and the European Union as donors, USD 781,100, UNDP as implementing agency.

[15] Multiple donors. USD 481,500, UNDP as Implementing Agency, Ministry of Planning and Development as executing entity, 2018- 2021 (Completed)

[16] A recording of the webinar can be accessed here: https://fb.watch/2_SRzSbpZU/

[17] The entire list of countries can be found in the table summarizing current projects.

[18] National Performance Framework 2017-2020:

[19] These can be found on page 74 in the NPF document. The specific definitions for each indicator, and their source can be found in the appendix.

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

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

Trinidad and Tobago is 93% comprised of Trinidad island, 4,768 km2 and home to more than 99% of the country's almost 1.4m inhabitants. Tobago, which has an area of around 300 km2 is home to approx. 60,000 people. The project activities will take place in the territory of Trinidad and Tobago [10.6603? N, 61.5086? W]

1c. Child Project?

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

N/A

2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

Stakeholder engagement during project development (the project preparation grant phase)

This proposal was developed by MPD in close consultation with key personnel in the ministry and EMA, as well as national experts and relevant stakeholders. The MPD carried out specific internal consultations to ensure project alignment. During the PPG phase, two workshops were held to ensure project consultation and validation.

Stakeholder consultation workshop

The first, a Stakeholder Consultation Workshop, was held on 7 September 2020. It was a virtual event due to Covid-19 restrictions. 29 representatives participated. Invitations were sent to the Council of Presidents for the Environment (COPE) is the umbrella body for civil society organizations and were requested to nominate other civil society organizations that were appropriate to the exercise. As such, one invitation was sent to them which they further disseminated. Each stakeholder was represented by a single unit, as some stakeholders provided more than one representative to attend the workshop. In one case, a person represented three organizations (see below table listing all stakeholders). The number of stakeholders invited to the CBIT Inception Workshop excludes the hosts of the workshop (MPD staff), members of the Project Team and other participants who were invited to support the breakout discussion groups.

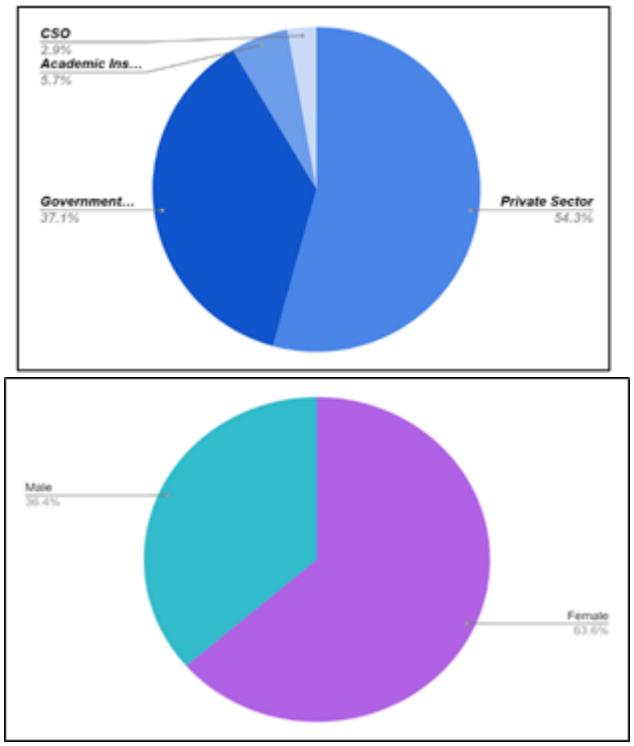

Figure 13. Percentage of Attendees by each Sectoral Group, Percentage of Attendees by gender

The above chart shows the percentage representation of each sectoral group, in attendance at the CBIT Stakeholder Consultation Workshop. This assessment is based on categories such as Private Sector, CSOs, Academic Institutions and Government Agencies/Ministries. This does not include project team members or auxiliary participants. Stakeholders? participation data were also disaggregated by gender.

The Stakeholder Consultation Workshop introduced context of the project by presenting the new reporting requirements that the ETF and the MPGs mean for Trinidad and Tobago. These were presented by Mr. Kishan Kumarsingh, from the MPD. Following this, the design of the CBIT Project was presented. The identified barriers to comply with the different aspects of the ETF were highlighted, and the proposed intervention was presented. It was elaborated from the PIF through discussions between the MPD, the Implementing Agency (UNEP), and the consultant. These two presentations provided the backdrop for the participants to split into three parallel sessions, discussing aspects relating to the i) GHG Inventory, ii) the NDC tracking system and tracking of support received, as well as iii) the system for adaptation data. Each session followed a pre-determined questionnaire. The questionnaire highlighted the identified barriers, and asked whether these were the correct ones, if more information or aspects should be added, if any new ones should be added, and whether the barriers could be ranked in terms of their importance. The participants were also encouraged to reflect whether there were any specific gender aspects to take into account. On the back of this, the attention was turned to the proposed interventions. The participants were asked to provide their input on whether the proposed intervention would have the desired effect, if anything should be emphasised, or added. The participants could provide input verbally during the workshop, but also in written form after the workshop.

To a large degree, the participants confirmed the identified barriers and interventions in all three areas. Reflecting on the feedback, a few cross-cutting themes or issues raised by stakeholders emerge, which can be translated into the need to:

Address the fundamental concern over general public sector resource constraints (time and money) to engage in the process; this can be seen as both a barrier and an underlying cause.

Clarify roles and responsibilities at all stages, for all proposed future work.

Consult the right people when scoping out the full project proposal; there are multiple actors operating in this space, and policy makers may not be the ones necessarily creating climate change scenarios and projections, but rather acting as knowledge brokers between scientists and decision makers.

Develop a standardized approach for defining and reporting on adaptation-side transparency actions and progress.

Clarify what data is relevant and how this can be gathered, disaggregated and analysed according to gender.

Consult closely with private sector to understand their existing GHG reporting processes, if/how we can draw on or build upon them.

Stakeholder validation workshop

The Stakeholder Validation Workshop was held on the 17 February 2021. It was also a virtual event due to Covid-19 restrictions. The workshop counted with 49 participants, distributed as the charts below illustrate:

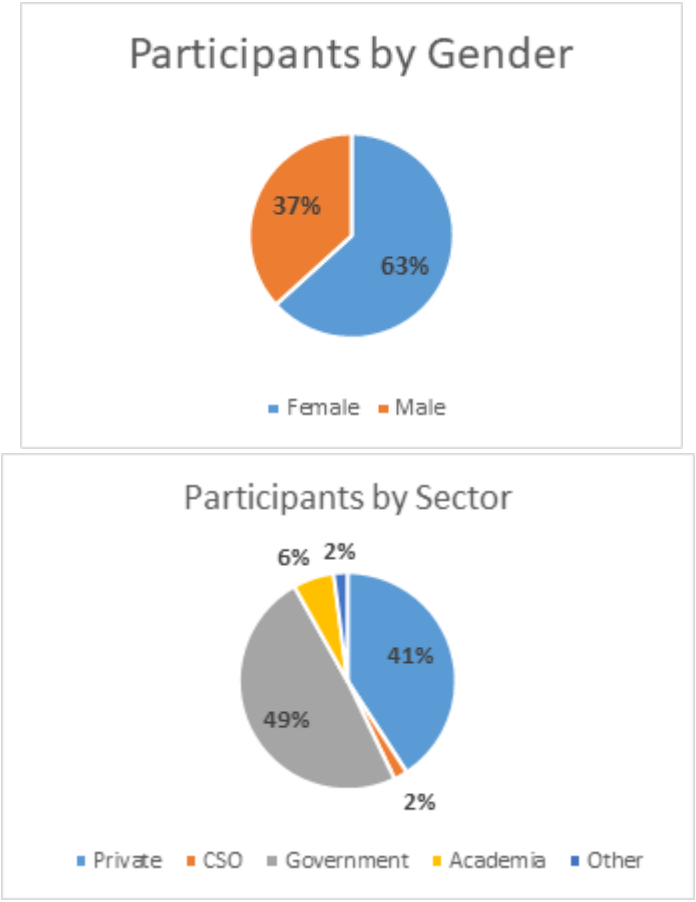

Figure 14 Participant distribution by a) gender; b) sector.

The workshop to a large degree confirmed the identified barriers of the project, and the proposed interventions. The workshop was a fully virtual event, where the 49 participants first were presented the barriers of the project, and the proposed interventions to overcome the barriers. These were grouped

into packages of deliverables, and their associated barriers in order to facilitate the flow of the validation workshop. For each package, the participants assessed importance of addressing the barriers, and suggested additional barriers. In regard to the proposed interventions, they were asked to assess and rate the proposed intervention. The participants validated the identified barriers and added that lack of financial resources are often an important constraint for the implementation of transparency activities. In terms of intervention, the importance of capacity building was emphasized.

For more details, the Stakeholder Consultation Report is available as a separate document.

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 stakeholder?s engagement plan can be found below.

Main stakeholder group	Name of key stakeholders	Responsibility/expertise	Role in the project
Government	Environmental Management Authority	Executing Agency of the CBIT project. Host and operator of the data repository in the National Transparency System.	Executive Agency of the project, thus in charge of all contracting and procurement processes, as well as to coordinate the execution of the project. Regulatory implementation and operationalisation as well as development and maintenance of registry to sustain transparency.
	Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD)	Climate change focal point and overall coordinator of National Transparency System. Coordination and policy guidance in climate change and environmental questions.	Governmental lead of the execution of the project. The National Project Director will be based at the MPD. Plays a crucial role to ensure that the developed indicators, accompanying process documents, capacity building systems, and institutional arrangements align with the realities in Trinidad and Tobago.

	Ministry of Trade and Industry	Ministry responsible for regulations, policies and governance of matters relating to trade and industry, and of collection of activity data for these sectors.	Plays a crucial role in the development of NDC indicators and accompanying process documents, under Output 1 to ensure institutional buy-in. Similar role in Output 2, for the institutional arrangements. Technical staff from here are part of the target audience for the capacity building systems under Output 1.
	Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries	Ministry responsible for regulations, policies and governance of matters relating to energy, and of collection of activity data for this sector.	Plays a crucial role in the development of NDC indicators and accompanying process documents, under Output 1 to ensure institutional buy-in. Similar role in Output 2, for the institutional arrangements. Technical staff from here are part of the target audience for the capacity building systems under Output 1.
	Ministry of Works and Transport	Ministry responsible for regulations, policies and governance of matters relating to transport, and of collection of activity data for this sector.	Plays a crucial role in the development of NDC indicators and accompanying process documents, under Output 1 to ensure institutional buy-in. Similar role in Output 2, for the institutional arrangements. Technical staff from here are part of the target audience for the capacity building systems under Output 1.
	Ministry of Agriculture, Land & Fisheries	Ministry responsible for regulations, policies and governance of the agricultural, land and fishery sectors, and of collection of activity data collection for these sectors.	Plays a crucial role in the development of adaptation indicators, and accompanying process documents, under Output 1 to ensure institutional buy-in. Similar role in Output 2 for institutional arrangements, and in Output 3 for vulnerability assessments. Technical staff from here are part of the target audience for the capacity building systems under both Output 1 and 3.
	Ministry of Public Utilities	Ministry responsible for regulations, policies and governance of the public utilities, therein water resources, and of collection of activity data collection for these sectors.	Plays a crucial role in the development of adaptation indicators, and accompanying process documents, under Output 1 to ensure institutional buy-in. Similar role in Output 2 for institutional arrangements, and in Output 3 for vulnerability assessments. Technical staff from here are part of the target audience for the capacity building systems under both Output 1 and 3.

	Ministry of Health	Ministry responsible for regulations, policies and governance of health, and of collection of activity data collection for this sector.	Plays a crucial role in the development of adaptation indicators, and accompanying process documents, under Output 1 to ensure institutional buy-in. Similar role in Output 2 for institutional arrangements, and in Output 3 for vulnerability assessments. Technical staff from here are part of the target audience for the capacity building systems under both Output 1 and 3.
	Central Statistical Office (National Statistical Institute)	National Statistical agency	Data collection and repository as official data centre. As the central repository for official statistics, of the proposed templates, ensures alignment protocols, and guidelines with the national system, and identify synergies with the agency?s ongoing activities and templates and protocols. This will be achieved through the planned consultations and validations, as well as through the project steering committee meetings.
	Office of the Prime Minister, Gender and Child Affairs	Responsible for gender issues in Trinidad and Tobago.	Advisor in the development and implementation of the Gender Action Plan of the project.
Academia	University of the West Indies	Research and data provider	Crucial role as the institution will create the capacity building systems under Output 1 and 3. The UWI will develop training material and execute training sessions of training the trainers and data and platform users.
Civil society	Civil society: Council of Presidents for the Environment (COPE)	Environmental NGO which is part of the National Transparency System design as quality control for project-level information on sustainable development benefits.	Member of the Steering Committee of the project, as is custom in Trinidad and Tobago.

Private sector	Private sector actors	Private sector actors (Mainly Energy and Industry sector for mitigation-related activities and agriculture, water management and health sector for adaptation.) e.g. National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago, Shell Trinidad and Tobago Limited, Atlantic LNG, EOG Resources Trinidad Limited, Methanex Trinidad Limited, Phoenix Park Gas Processors Limited, etc), and from industry (e.g. Tiger Tanks Limited, Nu-Iron Unlimited, Nutrien Limited, etc.).	As data providers to both the GHG inventory, the NDC tracking system, and support received sub-system. In addition, private actors are relevant for adaptation data as well (Output 1) from the agriculture, water management and health sector to inform the vulnerability assessment. Private sector will be also consulted to validate the proposed institutional arrangements under Output 2. Relevant decision-makers are also target audience in the capacity building under Output 3, as well as part of the stakeholders are target audience of capacity building sessions under Output 1.
Global GEF Project	CBIT Global Coordination Platform	A platform collecting information from CBIT projects globally. The information on what the CBIT projects entail, and what can be learnt from them, is readily available.	Trinidad and Tobago will both benefit and contribute to the CBIT Global Coordination Platform though this project. It will benefit through the rich information on other CBIT projects, and their lessons learn, which is available. It will contribute by providing information on its own process, the challenges and ways how it overcomes these.
Regional Caribbean IKI funded project	Caribbean Cooperative MRV Hub	An IKI funded project (USD 3.5m), implemented by the Greenhouse Gas Management Institute (GHGMI) and UNFCCC, to build the capacity of English-speaking Caribbean countries.	As a project focusing on transparency, being implemented in the same time period, the two projects are complementary to one another. The MPD is a key partner in both project and can facilitate the coordination to avoid duplication of efforts. The projects will be coordinated in terms of focus areas, and provision of capacity building activities during implementation.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor; Yes

Co-financier;

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

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

This gender assessment is designed according to the GEF?s 2018 guidance on gender equality[1] by meeting the following requirements for actions:

1. This section presents a **gender analysis** as recommended under GEF procedures.

2. A **gender action plan** is included to ensure that differences identified will be addressed.

3. The project's deliverables, primarily the progress indicators for the NDC and adaptation actions, will be gender sensitive and possible to disaggregate by gender.

4. The **project intervention logic** includes gender-specific measures in the activities, such as working to maximize women?s participation and decision-making power. It also includes targets for women?s meaningful participation, and the project monitoring and evaluation budget supports the collection of sex-disaggregated data. The gender sensitive NDC and adaptation tracking indicators will be developed in consultation with national stakeholders, ensuring an equal participation of women.

5. In addition, the **Project Result Framework** includes gender sensitive indicator, Indicator 1.4 and sex-disaggregated indicators, Indicator A, 1.3, 1.7,1.8.

Gender is also seen as a key component of the project?s holistic approach for project M&E, and it will be addressed throughout the project cycle in the following way:

1. The project will monitor the progress against **gender-sensitive indicators targets**.

2. The project targets and activities will be monitored in project reporting, both in annual reports and the terminal evaluation.

3. The **Project Steering Committee** which oversees the project progress and implementation of Outputs, include members form the Gender and Child Affairs Division within the Office of the Prime Minister, which will ensure that gender consideration will be integrated into project decision-making and activities.

4. The **Chief Technical Advisor (CTA)** who has technical knowledge on the link of gender and climate, will quarterly track project achievements against Gender Action Plan, including conducting **Gender Audits**. The CTA will also review project deliverables and ensure that gender and climate-related considerations are assessed and mainstreamed as described in "Proposed alternative scenario" section and in this section.

The initial gender assessment here provides country context on gender issues. It identifies areas relevant to project design and implementation in climate change and specifically for creating an effective transparency framework.

1) Gender Analysis

Country Context: Socio-economic context

Under the Constitution of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, both women and men are entitled to the same rights and are considered equals. The country has a Gender and Child Affairs Division within the Office of the Prime Minister to tackle issues such as gender inequality and gender-based violence. The division promotes gender equity and gender justice through processes of gender mainstreaming in all government policies, programmes and projects.[2] In March 2018, the draft National Policy on Gender and Development in Trinidad and Tobago was laid as a green paper in Parliament.[3] However, its approval has been pending for several years.[4] Moreover, domestic violence continues to be a prevalent issue that threatens the lives of Trinidadian and Tobagonian women and girls.

Nonetheless, the report of Trinidad and Tobago on the Implementation of Beijing Platform for Action 2014 to 2019 states that for the last five years, the priorities of the Gender and Child Affairs division have been the following[5]:

? Achieving equality and non-discrimination under the law and access to justice;

? Assuring quality education, training and life-long learning for women and girls;

? The elimination of violence against women and girls;

? Guaranteed access to health care, including sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights;

? Efforts for changing negative social norms and gender stereotypes;

These efforts have been complemented by the mainstreaming of gender in other areas and ministries. For instance, the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries (MALF) has provided programmes (e.g., The Network of Rural Women Producers) to improve the inclusion of rural women into the agricultural sector. Other intersections of women?s identities have also been included and identified to better tackle and provide holistic solutions that address the individual needs of women according to their contexts. The sub-groups identified by the Gender and Child Affairs division are indigenous women, women and children living with disabilities, women living with HIV/AIDS, younger women and older women, migrant women and women in humanitarian settings.

As a whole, Trinidad and Tobago has made incredible progress in areas that tackle gender inequality. The country has been ranked in place 24th worldwide on the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Index of 2020.[6] This index revises the standings and progress of the relative gaps between women and men on matters of health, education, economy and politics in countries around the world. The 2020 ranking includes the scores for 153 nations, and it positioned Trinidad and Tobago ahead of numerous OECD countries, including Belgium (27th), Austria (34th), The Netherlands (38th) and Australia (44th). As such, it is recognised as a regional leader, also having been ranked in fourth place compared to other countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. For the 2020 report, this index positioned Trinidad and Tobago in place 51 for ?Economic Participation and Opportunity,? 66 in ?Educational Attainment,? 31 for ?Political Empowerment? and was tied first (with 40 other nations) in Health & Survival. Since the original conception of the index in 2006, the methodology has remained stable. Thus, this gives countries an excellent opportunity to grasp the progress and evolution of the matters evaluated. In the table below, the scores and ranks for Trinidad and Tobago by category, and overall, have been summarised.

Global Gender Gap Index26	2006 score		2020 score	
	Rank	Score	Rank	Score

Economic participation and opportunity	56	0.614	51	0.721
Educational attainment	30	0.996	66	0.994
Health and survival	1	0.980	1	0.980
Political empowerment	46	0.130	31	0.329
Overall	45	0.680	24	0.756

Note: Inequality = 0.00; Equality = 1.00

The table exposes the overall improvement of the country in the areas evaluated by this index. However, it also uncovers the areas lacking more developments, such as, political empowerment (with a score of 0.329, where 0.00 is absolute inequality) and to an extent, economic participation and opportunity (with a 0.721 score). Upcoming sections will explore these two areas in more depth.

However, other gender indexes continue to show positive and encouraging data for women in Trinidad and Tobago. The Gender Development Index (GDI) compiled by the UNDP, measures disparities on the HDI by gender, where the closer to 1, the smaller the gap between women and men is.[7] The index divided the countries into five groups according to the absolute deviation from gender parity in HDI values. Trinidad and Tobago was clustered in group one, with OECD nations like Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, showing a positive result for the nation.

Nonetheless, another index developed by UNDP, namely the Gender Inequality Index (GII), which is a composite measure of gender inequality using three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market, gave the country a score of 0.323 and a raking on place 72nd.[8] In this index, a low GII value indicates low inequality between women and men. For Trinidad and Tobago, the GGI exposes that the country has a weakness in the political participation of women and their labour force participation, thus reinstating, the findings of the Global Gender Gap Index.

Access and Control profile: Who has access, controls and decides what?

Under the law, women face no legal restrictions regarding ownership, use, decision-making power, and use as collateral over land and non-land assets, irrespective of marital status. Women are also ensured property rights, and there is evidence to suggest gender equality in this regard.[9] Similarly, the government has put in place programmes to improve financial inclusion and access to modern

technologies. The MALF, for instance, continues to provide access to financial services and credit to agro-producers through the Agricultural Development Bank of Trinidad and Tobago.

However, despite achieving the UN quota of 30% women in government, there is still a noted under-representation of women in political leadership. This is reportedly attributed to disproportionate responsibility for unremunerated work, the absence of maternity leave for parliamentarians and other social norms and constructs that put obstacles in the way of women and politics. The World Economic Forum measures the political empowerment according to the percentage of women in parliament and ministerial positions, as well as the years with a female head of state in the last 50 years.

Political empowerment[10]	T&T Rank	T&T Score	World Average	Female	Male	Ratio (f/m)
Women in parliament, %	40	0.448	0.298	31.0	69.1	0.45
Women in ministerial positions, %	29	0.499	0.255	33.3	66.7	0.50
Years with female/male head of state (last 50)	23	0.151	0.190	6.6	43.4	0.15

Note: Inequality = 0.00; Equality = 1.00

Despite the results showing a great result, especially compared to other island-nations in the region, there is much need for improvement and progress in the decision-making power of women in politics and policymaking.

Activity Profile: Who does what?

The Equal Opportunity Act 2000 prohibits various forms of discrimination, including sex discrimination in relation to employment, provision of goods and services, education and accommodation.[11] However, there are no provisions regarding equal remuneration for equal work between men, and women and the social norms that keep the women at home are still prevalent. Women also continue to experience inequality in the labour market. They suffer higher unemployment levels than men despite educational advancements and there is substantial pay inequity for equivalently qualified women, and men in the same job and industry categories of work. Similarly, women are often segmented in the lowest paying jobs.[12]

The World Economic Forum measures economic participation and opportunity via the categories in the table below. Amongst the notable scores for Trinidad and Tobago is the difference in the rate between women and men who participate in the labour force. Contrastingly to the unemployment rate, the labour force participation rate measures the percentage of working-age people who are employed or unemployed but actively looking for jobs. Low percentages in the labour force imply that women are discouraged, unmotivated or lack incentives to look for jobs or get a job. In most cases, this can be attributed to social norms, caregiving duties or other household responsibilities that make women more prone to stay at home.

Economic participation and opportunity[13]	Trinidad and Tobago Rank	Trinidad and Tobago Score	World Average	Female	Male	Ratio (f/m)
Labour force participation rate, %	100	0.733	0.661	58.0	79.1	0.73
Wage equality for similar work, 1-7 (best)	88	0.620	0.613	-	-	4.34
Estimated earned income, int?l $ 1,000	63	0.642	0.499	22.8	35.5	0.64
Legislators, senior officials and managers, %	13	0.802	0.356	44.5	55.5	0.80
Professional and technical workers, %	1	1.000	0.756	58.7	41.3	1.42

Note: Inequality = 0.00; Equality = 1.00

Gender-based and societal violence continues to impact society negatively. However, in collaboration with key stakeholders, the government of TT continues to address these issues through legislation, policies, programmes and public education.

Women and Climate Change

As in other countries, climate change has a more significant impact on those sections of the population that are most reliant on natural resources for their livelihoods and/or have the least capacity to respond to natural disasters, such as earthquakes, floods and hurricanes. Studies have found that women make up to 70 to 80% of the victims of natural disasters, and they are 14 times more likely to die in them.[14] Similarly, low-income populations, composed of women in its majority, face higher risks and have to endure greater burdens from the impacts of climate change. As the gender analysis exposed, a significant portion of women in Trinidad and Tobago do not participate in the labour force; this means they are more prone to suffer from income insecurity and poverty. As it has become more evident, climate change hits the poorest hardest, preventing millions from escaping poverty and forcing some back into it. The 2014 report from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC),[15] confirms that climate change is already having severe impacts on those already living in poverty. The report states that ?climate variability, climate change, and extreme weather events constitute an additional burden to rural and urban people living in poverty. These climate-related hazards act as a ?threat multiplier?, often with negative outcomes for livelihoods.?[16]

Moreover, the same social norms that keep women away from the labour market could be putting their lives in danger in the aftermath of natural disasters. In some cases, the clothes they wear and/or their responsibilities in caring for children can hamper their mobility in times of emergency. Also, skills that can be essential to survival in a disaster, such as, tree climbing and swimming, are often taught only to boys. In addition, women?s gender-defined roles and responsibilities, such as collecting water and fuel, frequently also lead them to be more directly dependent on natural resources, which are highly volatile to climate change. These activities also expose women and girls to health risks, such as indoor pollution, anaemia and perinatal mortality.[17]

Furthermore, as long as women?s participation in decision-making processes remains unequal, they are prevented from fully contributing to climate-related planning, policymaking and implementation. Involving women and men and drawing on their distinct experiences in communities and households will increase the effectiveness and sustainability of climate responses. In contrast, when policy makers overlook women?s roles, capacities and potential, climate responses deprive nations of half of the available expertise and resources that would otherwise have made critical contributions to adaptation and mitigation action.

Gender in the NDC of Trinidad and Tobago

In 2019, Trinidad and Tobago conducted a gender analysis in the context of the NDC implementation, which included the hosting of a gender sensitisation workshop. In June of the same year, the report, ?Issues and Opportunities for Mainstreaming Gender into the implementation of the Nationally Determined Contribution of Trinidad and Tobago? was published. The report highlighted several opportunities and paths for the future, which the Government is considering; all of these options have

been proposed in relation to the NDC implementation stages. The report specifically identified gaps in female participation and representation, focusing on how the NDC implementation can impact both women and men's practical gender needs and strategic gender interests. The report identified gaps in policy and planning frameworks, the use of disaggregated data, in institutional capacity and coordination, as well as in financing and the role of women in decision making and leadership. Through these five areas and the gaps identified, some of the recommendations and opportunities highlighted included:

1. Formalise a strong policy mandate for the mainstreaming of gender in all climate change-related policies and programmes and include women and gender-focused NGOs in policy development and governance mechanisms.

2. Establish a mandate for the collection, use and analysis of gender-disaggregated data and information in deliberations on policy and planning strategies for climate change mitigation.

3. Strengthen the financial and human resource capacity. Train staff in key climate change ministries and agencies to conduct gender analyses and establish formal roles for Gender Focal Points in ministries to support the identification of gender issues and the development of gender action plans.

4. Provide training for divisional managers and other key personnel in ministries and government agencies to conduct gender analysis for gender budgeting. Introduce gender budgeting in ministries and ensure that Gender Action Plans are integrated into the budgeting process.

The CBIT project will incorporate elements of these recommendations into the implementation stages. At this point, it is foreseen that Output 2 will integrate the first recommendation above. The second recommendation will be integrated throughout the project, as Output 2 establishes the mandates, Output 1 facilitates the collection, and Output 3 its use within climate change decisions. Lastly, Output 1 and 3 will address the third and fourth recommendation through the capacity building activities.

Needs and Gaps

There is a related need for sex-disaggregated data and analysis in key sectors in addition to the need to conduct targeted research on specific relationships between gender and climate change effect and strategies. Scientific articles and donor-funded reports in sectors with potential gendered impacts often fail to consider gender or disaggregate data.

Further analysis of Trinidad?s social and cultural norms would benefit the understanding of the constraints in the face of climate change threats, beyond the ones already stated in this document. An analysis of cultural and even religious norms could clarify further limitations for women. The analysis could clarify gender roles, limiting women?s abilities to make quick decisions in disaster situations.

As part of the consultation process to help inform this proposal, specific bilateral consultation was convened with the Office of the Prime Minister, Gender and Child Affairs Division on 16 Oct. 2020. Trinidad and Tobago's draft National Policy on Gender and Development, contains 12 focus areas, one of which is climate change. However, it was agreed that the planned ETF (and of the transparency agenda per se) is cross cutting. It was proposed to layer these 12 aspects over future design of the ETF so that all gender boxes are ticked when it comes to defining the types of climate data that Trinidad and Tobago want to gather, how they will be stored and accessed etc. At the global level the CBIT project will benefit from the Global Coordination Platform activities on gender, under Output 2.4 ?Assistance provided to countries with integrating the UNFCCC Gender Action Plan into enhanced transparency frameworks?.

2) Gender Action Plan:

Introduction

Since the project aims to improve women?s participation and decision-making, the gender analysis? results are particularly relevant. Women in Trinidad and Tobago have been systematically excluded from political spaces (decision-making processes) and labour market opportunities (participation). Thus, their inclusion in this project is crucial.

Pre-existing social and cultural norms and expectations placed on women and girls, including their roles and responsibilities in homes and the community, their decision-making power in relation to men and boys, their engagement in paid work, their level of education and other issues leads to women and girls being disproportionately impacted by environmental disasters. Rape, trafficking, sexual exploitation, and other forms of gender-based violence against women increase in times of environmental disasters. Relief packages and donations often do not include items that are specific to women, such as menstrual hygiene products. The loss of shelter and privacy, possessions and limited access to safe water will compromise women and girls? ability to manage menstruation hygienically. Moreover, in the aftermath of disasters of this nature, women and girls are expected to bear the brunt of child and household care.

The nationally determined analysis revealed the need to integrate gender aspects into institutional capacity in climate change planning and programming in the public and industry sector. In fact, the National Development Strategy for Trinidad and Tobago (Vision 2030) identifies gender as a cross-cutting issue. Hence, it requires all sectors to ensure considerations of gender in their work, the report highlighted that many of the national and sectoral policies implemented or planned had not included the aspect of gender differentiation.

Strategies and Activities

The current transparency system for Trinidad and Tobago and its National Transparency System will require actors to report the relevant data and that such data should be sex disaggregated. This type of data is critical for planners and decision-makers to be able to effectively assess whether their policies and strategic plans meet the practical and strategic gender needs of women and men.

Output	**Recommendations for Gender-Mainstreaming per Output**	**Indicator ? refer to Project Results Framework in Annex A**	**Baseline**	**Mid-Term project Target**	**End of project Target**
Project Objective: Strengthen Trinidad and Tobago's transparency systems to meet the requirements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change	The project staff should be able to identify the appropriate stakeholders and ensure an equal participation to the project training of women.	Indicator A: Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment [GEF-7 Core Indicator 11]	Baseline A: 0	Project mid-term target A: 10 training participants for the "train-the-trainers" sessions are selected.	End-of-project target A: 120 people, (60, 50%, are women)

Output 1: Government officials and stakeholders have strengthened capacity and mechanisms to prepare Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR), including adaptation communications.	The transparency analys is should compile a list of best practices on how to integrate gender considerations into BTRs and NDCs. The indicators designed should be thought to ensure gender-responsive climate actions (such as having sex-disaggregated data). In the stakeholder consultation workshops, women?s involvement will be encouraged and assured by establishing set targets and goals for their participation besides the superficial ?number of women attending.? Ensure that the	Indicator 1.3: # of relevant stakeholders and # of women trained under Output 1 declaring to be in a better position to use compiling GHG Inventory, track Mitigation actions/NDC, and Support received and Adaptation actions	Baseline 1.3: 0	Project mid-term target 1.3: 0	End-of-project target 1.3: At least 21 (70% of stakeholders participating in the training activities) whereof 10 are women (50%)

	proposed indicators capture gender aspects and are sex disaggregated. Gender experts should be particularly consulted to ensure that the indicators and methods have been developed with a gender perspective. The outreach stage for the material to inform the public of the new systems, will ensure that women, especially those less educated, and with lower incomes (who are the most affected by climate change), are informed.	Indicator 1.4: # of indicators for tracking progress on implementing the NDC and for tracking adaptation to climate change in the agriculture, water resources, and health sectors which are gender sensitive.	Baseline 1.4: 0	Project mid-term target 1.4: 6	End-of-project target 1.4: 6
Output 2: The Cabinet has access to a proposal for institutional arrangements for implementing climate transparency activities.	The draft for the adoption of a legal framework (D2.3) should identify specific gender needs and the capacity for collection, processing and transmission of sex-disaggregated data for the national Adaptation Communication and the Biennial Transparency Report.	Indicator 1.8: # of national stakeholders consulted in consultation and validation workshops for developing the institutional arrangements proposal are women	Baseline 1.8: 0	Project mid-term target 1.8: 10 (50% of total national stakeholders participated in consultations and validation workshops for institutional arrangements=20) are women	End-of-project target 1.8: 10 (50% of total national stakeholders participated in consultations and validation workshops for institutional arrangements=20) are women

Output 3: Government officials and stakeholders have strengthened capacity and procedures to incorporate climate analysis into decision-making processes for national planning.	By using the sex-disaggregated data designed above the analysis should also provide a clear picture of the vulnerability within these sectors specified by gender. The analysis needs to include a gender perspective. The involvement of women will be encouraged and assured by establishing set targets and goals for their participation besides the superficial ?number of women attending.?	Indicator 1.9: # of relevant stakeholders and # of women trained under Output 3 declaring to be in a better position to use assessments, projections and scenarios to integrate climate considerations in (i) adaptation measures national planning; (ii) mitigation national planning.	Baseline 1.9: 0	Project mid-term target 1.9: 0	End-of-project target 1.9: 84 (70% of total trained stakeholders under output 3=120) and 42 (50% of 84) are women.

Similarly, the national project team and the legal consultancies will be made aware of the weaknesses accentuated by this gender analysis and the report on the ?Issues and Opportunities for Mainstreaming Gender into the implementation of the Nationally Determined Contribution of Trinidad and Tobago.? The team will include a gender perspective in the work that they do and their goals. Both the gender analysis and this CBIT project highlight the need for sex-disaggregated data. Such data will underline the aspects of the climate crisis that are differentiated by gender and it will also become essential for future planning in mitigation and adaptation/climate resilience, and in the protection of the country?s population.

Furthermore, Output 1 will further support the disaggregation of information with the development of tools to collect the necessary data, the reporting templates, and the information sharing protocols between the essential actors. Likewise, the activities under this output will emphasise in its peer exchange activities and trainings the need for gender mainstreaming. The personnel included in these activities will, at all times, be trained by gender experts and stakeholders related to the issue.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The project will include women at all stages of implementation, from the project board and project management team to consultants, and from trainings to active participation in consultation workshops. In this sense, project management and monitoring will be gender-sensitive, including sex-disaggregated indicators showing who is involved and whose views are represented.

In short, gender considerations will be cross-cutting in this project, in terms of both process and outputs. Indeed, with its focus on transparency, shedding light on how women and men participate in climate change-related decision making, the project will contribute to women?s equal engagement in and benefit from climate change action. Following CBIT Programming Directions and the GEF Policy on Gender Mainstreaming and the Gender Equality Action Plan, based on this substantive initial mainstreaming effort, a gender responsive results-based framework will be developed during the project design phase.

The project steering committee will include a representative from the Office of the Prime Minister, which also hosts Gender and Child Affairs and will thus provide this perspective in the committee meetings.

Moreover, Trinidad and Tobago will benefit from the Global Coordination Platform activities on gender. Mainly, under its Output 2.4 ?Assistance provided to countries with integrating the UNFCCC Gender Action Plan into enhanced transparency frameworks? of the PIF approved GEF project ?Global Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) Platform Phase II A: Unified Support Platform and Program for Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.

Overall Recommendations, which are planned to be implemented.

? Adopt a statement on gender equality in project.

? Consider the needs of specific (and vulnerable) sub-groups (e.g., children, girls, women and men with disabilities, the elderly, widows).

o Identify gender differences in knowledge, interests, priorities, and power within stakeholder groups, as well as among different stakeholder groups.

? Convene meetings/workshops at convenient and friendly places and at times when women can attend.

? There should be considerations for the commitment in terms of time and need for mobility that the consultations/trainings/etc. are demanding from women. This should be addressed since it might put them at a disadvantage in relation to men.

? Plan out what are the contributions/roles that are sought from women during these gatherings. There should be a goal for their participation besides the superficial ?number of women attending? and set targets for female participation in meetings.

? The project (including the meetings and workshops) should be accessible and advertised for women specifically. By understanding the places and people that women in Trinidad and Tobago attend or listen to get informed, the project could improve and extend its reach.

o Provide information that includes specific messages highlighting the importance of women?s participation in climate change projects, their vulnerabilities and power as agents of change.

? The project should tackle sexist language and practices that reinforce the dominance of particular groups. The language and practices should not be allowed by those involved in the project, the beneficiaries, the facilitators, etc.

? To guarantee this, there should be Gender-sensitive training programmes available.

? Ensure women?s visibility in the project. Provide training to women (training, mentoring) where relevant and Train and promote women in leadership positions.

? Conduct gender audits. A gender audit is a tool that can be used to monitor and evaluate the process of mainstreaming gender into an organization/project/institution. It allows for a constant flow of feedback that allows those involved to realise what key aspects to improve and what achievements have been attained.

? Work with civil society organizations (including women?s groups and women?s advocacy organizations) that promote women?s participation and leadership at all levels.

o Actively reach out to women?s organizations and gender focal points of relevant national ministries, nongovernment organizations and civil society

Share experiences with other projects across countries in the region.

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[1] GEF (2018). GEF Policy on Gender Equality.

[2] http://opm-gca.gov.tt/

[3] Office Of The Prime Minister (2018). National Policy on Gender and Development of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago A Green Paper.

[4] OECD Development Centre (2019). Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI).

[5] Office Of The Prime Minister ? Gender and Child Affairs (2019). Report of Trinidad and Tobago on the Implementation of Beijing Platform for Action 2014 to 2019.

[6] World Economic Forum (2020). *Global Gender Gap Report 2020.*

[7] UNDP (2019). Human Development Report 2019.

[8] Ibid.

[9] OECD Development Centre (2019). Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI).

[10] World Economic Forum (2020). *Global Gender Gap Report 2020.*

[11] Ministry of Attorney General and Legal Affairs, Trinidad and Tobago (2000). *Equal Opportunity Act (Cap. 22:03).*

[12] Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review Trinidad & Tobago (2016). National report submitted in accordance with paragraph 5 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 16/21* - Trinidad and Tobago.

[13] World Economic Forum (2020). *Global Gender Gap Report 2020.*

[14] UNDP (2013). Disaster Risk Reduction Gender And Climate Change.

[15] United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (2014). The Synthesis Report (SYR) of the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report (AR5)

[16] Ibid.

[17] European Institute for Gender Equality (2016). Advancing Gender Equality in Political Decision-Making: Good Practices.

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

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

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

It is important to note the strong representation form the Private Sector in the project scoping (see section 2. Stakeholders above). The private stakeholders participating in the consultation and validation workshops represent large players in both the energy sector (e.g. National Gas Company of Trinidad and Tobago, Shell Trinidad and Tobago Limited, Atlantic LNG, EOG Resources Trinidad Limited, Methanex Trinidad Limited, Phoenix Park Gas Processors Limited, etc), and from industry (e.g. Tiger Tanks Limited, Nu-Iron Unlimited, Nutrien Limited, etc.). Although knowledge and relevance will depend on the specific company, in general private sector actors are best positioned to know the reality (e.g., practice and constraints) of emissions data collection, reporting and decision-making. Therefore, the project intends to involve these actors to the greatest extent possible, as future providers of data to the inventory (Output 1) and the different aspects under the BTRs (Output 1). Moreover, as the private sector is likely to be data providers for both the NDC and the adaptation indicators, the institutional arrangements created under Output 2 will also include private sector actors. Private sector actors related to adaptation will come mainly from the agriculture, water management and health sector, as these are three priority areas identified by the Government but will also include cross-cutting actors such as the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago.

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):

Risk is defined as the effect of uncertainty on project objectives. It is formulated in terms of ?future events?. Risks have been identified during project design through detailed stakeholder consultations and tools such as the UNEP Safeguard Risk Identification Form (SRIF), the gender analysis and the theory of change. A qualitative 1-5 scale has been used to characterise the likelihood (probability of occurrence: 1 = not likely, 5 = expected) and the negative impact on the achievement of project objectives (1 = negligible; 5 = extreme) associated to each risk. In accordance with the combination of likelihood and impact, each risk is assessed as low (green), moderate (yellow), substantial (orange) or high (red) as follows:

		Likelihood				
		1	2	3	4	5
Impact	5					

Climate and COVID risks are identified in the sections following the table below.

#	Risk description	Main risk categories	Risk level rating: probability	Risk level rating: impact	Risk mitigation Strategy and Safeguards	By whom and when managed?

1	Lack of political buy-in on the importance of transparency and long-term planning tools.	Political	2	4	The transparency system to operate would require funds for staffing and funds for information collection to be allocated by the Government. The budgetary constraints of the Government can limit the resources for operating the transparency institutional arrangements. A strategy will be applied to manage the risk: creating awareness on the importance of institutions among ministers and politicians through regular communication with sectoral institutions through working groups and the Project Steering Committee which will serve to increase the buy-in by high-level officials. Further, the project will regularly report to meetings of permanent secretaries and Cabinet. A significant part of responsibility will be taken up by respective line ministries and institutions in collecting and providing data. Thus embedding the functions within respective organizations mitigates some of the resources needs as the resources will be included in organizations itself. Not only it is important to count on financial resources for the framework but also, the project will train staff that will be able to operate this framework on a regular basis once financial requirements are met. The transparency systems could be utilized to mainstream political agendas and objectives which will ensure value addition to MRV and M&E systems and increase the	National Project director (MPD) Project Steering Committee

2	Poor institutional coordination	Institutional	2	3	In recent years, the country had a good experience preparing the climate reports and coordinating working group for the preparation of the NC. It was an effective tool to help establish coordination channels. Along with this, the project Steering Committee will be in charge of briefing all relevant stakeholders and supporting effective institutional coordination. Also, the CBIT project management unit will be integrated into the existing project management institutional arrangements in Trinidad and Tobago, also to avoid duplication of efforts.	PSC, NPD, PMU
3	Lack of interest from some sectoral institutions; Some sectoral institutions do not show interest in participation in project interventions.	Institutional	2	3	As the coordinating institution, the MPD, through the NPD will conduct regular consultations and negotiations with key relevant institutions, to explain the importance of the planned project interventions.	National Project Director
4	Lack of sectoral development strategies Some sectoral institutions do not have long-term development strategies.	Institutional	2	3	Recent sectoral policies have created a good path for all sectors to develop long-term sectoral development strategies. Vision 2030 provides development strategies for most of the sectors including power generation, transport and industrial sectors and agriculture, health and water resources sectors.	

5	Loss of knowledge and skills due to high turnover rates	Institutional	2	4	The knowledge products and a digital platform will be made available to the new staff to build their capacity and ensure continuous information sharing. Incentives such as training opportunities will be provided to civil service staff of the national institutional stakeholders and other inline ministries to prevent high staff turnover. Also, an agreement will be signed between the MPD and the University of West Indies to have a continuous and sustainable capacity building system mainly targeting institutional stakeholders.	PMU, MPD, University of West Indies
6	Opposition to the collection of information from a governmental/ private sector body	Institutional	2	3	Project implementation will develop recommended measures (mainly in Output 2) which will incorporate confidentiality considerations into its design. Moreover, the participatory process with consultation and validation workshops, will allow for a clear and effective communication with all the relevant stakeholders that will be feeding the system with data. The project will also develop communication material to increase awareness of the benefit of improved National Transparency System for data providers and national planning.	PMU

7	The University of West Indies (UWI) withdraws the interest in participating in the project	Institutional	2	3	Extensive communication and negotiations between the MPD and the UWI started at early stage of the PPG phase. The UWI has been already supporting the government in the preparation of the national communications and is collaborating with the NDC Support programme in Trinidad and Tobago. The UWI has already climate change related academic courses in the academic offer. The NPD will continuously coordinate and support the negotiations for the formal agreement to be delivered under Output 3.	NPD, MPD
8	Beneficiaries of capacity building activities are not correctly identified	Technical	1	3	The relevant stakeholders were identified at PPG stage and engaged in consultations workshops and meeting. A stakeholders engagement plan was drafted accordingly. During project implementation, the NPD will ensure that relevant stakeholders participate in capacity building activities and will be correctly selected by government institutions. The NPD will ensure that relevant institutions understand the objective and scope of the project through continuous communication and coordination. Also, the long-term capacity building system established under the CBIT project, will reach out to an increasing number of beneficiaries and relevant stakeholders.	NPD, MPD

9	The number of women involved in project activities is limited	Social	1	2	The share of women working in the targeted sectors is high in Trinidad and Tobago. The PMU will ensure equal participation of men and women in consultations for developing the transparency system and in capacity building activities. The Moreover, a detailed strategy to mitigate such risk is defined in section 3 (Gender Action Plan).	PMU
10	Gender power relations might cause disparity and oversimplification of gender issues and their relation to climate change	Social	2	3	Although women are meaningfully involved in the climate change decision-making process, gender issues are not well integrated into transparency activities. There is a low level of awareness regarding the relationship between gender issues and climate change issues. Government agencies may not have the individual capacity to analyse the consequences of climate change policies and measures on men and women, and they lack access to materials and specialists who could provide guidance and support. The project will follow the Gender Action Plan developed in this document, and through the Project Steering Committee meetings, the Gender and Child Affairs Unit of the Office of Prime Minister will ensure that gender aspect is included through project decision-making and activities. Also, gender consideration will be included in all trainings delivered, by explaining the link between gender and climate.	PMU

11	Trinidad and Tobago is not willing to share information and cooperate with other CBIT countries	Political	1	2	Trinidad and Tobago is engaged in regional projects (e.g. MRV Hub? project) for the implementation and coordination of transparency activities. During PPG phase, the MPD and EMA (Executing agency) showed interest in participating to the CBIT Global Platform and share experiences and lessons learned with other CBIT countries.	MPD

Covid-19 risk analysis, response measures and opportunities

Risk analysis and response measures

The Covid-19 pandemic poses a risk to several aspects of the project design and implementation. The key risks are related to the availability of technical expertise, capacity and changes in timelines, stakeholder engagement processes, enabling environment, and financing. The main identified risks, and the response measure considered in the CBIT project are shown in the following table.

COVID-19 related risk		**Mitigation measure**
Overall topic	**Specific risk**	
Availability of technical expertise, capacity, and changes in timelines	Training and knowledge management activities cannot be held due to restrictions	A combination of remote and digital-based guidance by international experts and utilization of national experts will be used to ensure the development of the deliverables. Activities related to knowledge management and possible exchanges will adhere to the contemporary guidance on travel and precautions related to containment of the COVID-19 global pandemic, and the project will develop virtual or on-line activities to support these exchanges where possible. The same modalities will be employed when technical trainings are not possible in person.
	Limited capacity and experience for remote work and online interactions affect the effectiveness of the interventions.	The project is designed with the COVID-19 pandemic and the consequence taken into account, meaning that in the online interactions are designed to be interactive and engaging, thus facilitating this type of engagement.
	Delays in project implementation	The project events will include contingency plans for using virtual platforms to ensure that any COVID-19 related limitations will be dealt with in a timely manner.

COVID-19 related risk		Mitigation measure
	Limited availability of international and national consultants to support project implementation.	UNEP and the government of Trinidad and Tobago will maintain a database of consultants with expertise in the different MRV components and proven competences for carrying out home based assignments.
Stakeholder Engagement Process	Mobility of stakeholders and staff is affected	The project design has taken into account steps to minimize these risks such as limiting travel to or from areas where COVID-19 is prevalent, and will hold online consultations, validation workshops and capacity building sessions if necessary.
	Highly vulnerable actors and typically marginalized groups are not involved in project implementation	
Enabling Environment	Government priorities change because of the pandemic	The high-level involvement and commitment of national stakeholders shown in the CEO Endorsement document preparation phase reaffirms the interest of the country and ensures the project implementation is country driven. The design of the project activities, allowing the use of virtual platforms, will allow stakeholder to continue with their involvement in potential lockdown phases.
Financing	Co-financing availability	The contribution from the government of Trinidad and Tobago, from two organisations, is provided in-kind, in the form of government personnel and public resources. The involvement of the staff from the PPG phase ensures the engagement of national stakeholders, that will be allowed to continue with project implementation home-based, if appropriate. Moreover, the project includes communication material developed with the intention to raise awareness and communicate the importance of climate transparency work.
	Price increase in procurement	The possibilities for developing the work virtually ensures that the demand for procurement is sufficient to meet the project requirements in a cost-effective way.

Opportunity analysis

In a scale from 1 to 4 for COVID-19 levels, the US health department has rated Trinidad and Tobago as *Level 3: High*[1] as of April 2021. While the country experienced the first considerable wave of cases in September and October 2020 and a slighter second wave in December 2020, the active cases are currently few (150) as well as new cases as of March 22nd.

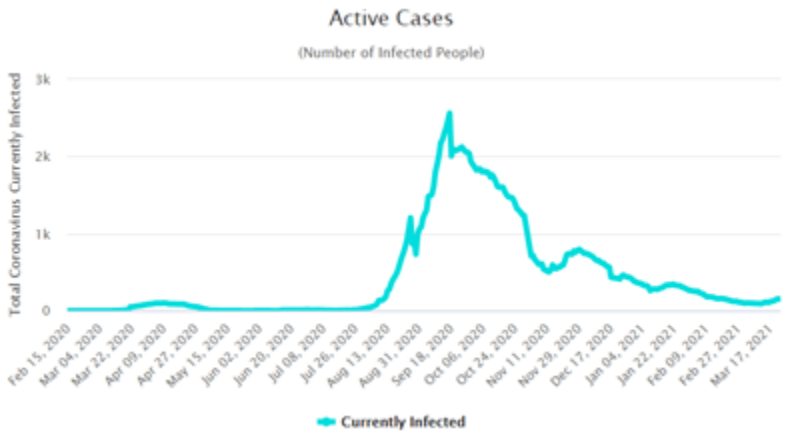

Figure 15. Active cases in Trinidad and Tobago until 22nd March 2021[2]

? Travel restrictions. As of March 22nd 2021, Trinidad and Tobago has closed the borders until further notice. For those who enter the country for work or repatriation, negative PCR (Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)) tests are mandatory 72 hours before entering. Persons entering the country will be placed in State or State-supervised quarantine for seven (7) days and individuals will be tested on the sixth day. A second negative result will allow for release.

? Restrictions with regards to meetings and meeting size. The country has put some restriction on in-person group meetings and working in office is allowed with safety guidelines that allows a percentage of staff to ensure safe distancing at office. Gathering of people is allowed to be maximum of 10 individuals.

? Shift of government priorities. The COVID-19 related restrictions have had and will continue to have severe impacts on the Trinidad and Tobago economy due to its dependence on energy production and tourism income. This has impacted the revenues of the government.

Due to their small size and limited room for maneuverer, Caribbean economies were among the most affected by the pandemic. This because of the high dependency on tourism sector. In the case of Trinidad and Tobago, the impact on the economy has been even heavier since the country is highly reliant on the energy sector, which accounts for around 75 percent of exports and 40 percent of GDP. In fact, the global energy demand has lowered due to COVID-19 pandemic and for Trinidad and Tobago the total projected revenue loss compared to the original 2020 budget as a result of COVID-19 was $ 9.2 billion. In response to the crash of global energy markets amid the COVID-19 pandemic and the growing threat of climate change is providing an impetus for a re-evaluation of Trinidad and Tobago?s energy security and a

concerted diversification of the nation?s energy mix, which is reflected in the country?s post-COVID-19 recovery plan[3]

Moreover, in the Socio-Economic Response Plan published in August 2020, Trinidad and Tobago government recognizes that, in response to COVID-19 crisis, it is important to employ actions that tackle climate change at the same time protecting the environment and human health by transitioning to low-carbon economy and climate resilient growth through renewable energy penetration, alternative fuels and technology upgrades. In the same document it also stated that

immediately before and during the COVID-19 lockdown, there were reports of destruction of about 300 hectares of forests reserve in Tableland, while 25 hectares of the Ecclesville Wind belt Reserve in Rio Claro were ploughed down by farmers to plant crops (by August 2020) The Forestry Division reported that the level of deforestation escalated to a crisis level due to inadequate patrols and monitoring, occasioned huge number of vacancies. Finally, the document states that the emergence of COVID-19 highlights the fact that human health is linked to the health of the planet in particular the utilization of biodiversity for instance for hunting. Trinidad and Tobago finally recognizes that in the path to recovery from COVID-19, there is opportunity to highlight the importance of promoting health and safe practices to prevent the spread of zoonotic diseases and promoting the sustainable use of biodiversity resources as a fundamental component of the economic recovery of the country.

The CBIT project will provide a knowledge management system and tools and capacity to collect and analyse data for the implementation and tracking of mitigation in among others, the energy sector, and in adaptation sectors such as health and agriculture. The increased transparency and available information will allow national policy planners and decision-makers to formulate climate-informed policies and include better-informed climate considerations in national planning and in post-covid-19 recovery plans and strategies. The 2020 recovery plan particularly focuses on agriculture sector calling for the adoption of policy positions to Immediately and Aggressively Boost the Agriculture Sector and Launch $500 million Stimulus Programme for the Sector. The vulnerability and resilience assessment delivered under output 3 for agriculture, water resources and health sectors can take the opportunity to include risk and impact associated with pandemics and lessons learned from the COVID-19 experience. Another priority action defined in the recovery plan is capacity building for strengthening government institutions. This might facilitate the process for adoption of the institutional arrangements for implementing transparency activities delivered under output 2.

Overall, the COVID-19 crisis and the need for a fast and sustainable recovery have shifted the political attention to issues tightly correlated with the CBIT project outcome and might increase the political buy-in and allocation of resources for mitigation and adaptation transparency activities.

Another potential COVID-19 related opportunity for the project is the improved perception towards remote working arrangements due to the arrangements that have had to be put in place during the pandemic. This could potentially increase participation in stakeholder engagement events if face-to-face meetings are not possible or through a mixed approach to engagements (with both virtual and in-person attendance accommodated for).

Additional information related to the climate risk assessment

(i) How will the project?s objectives or outputs be affected by climate risks over the period 2020 to 2050, and have the impact of these risks been addressed adequately?

Following IPCC (2012)[4], **hazard** is defined as the potential occurrence of a natural or human-induced physical event that may cause loss of life, injury, or other health impacts, as well as damage and loss to property, infrastructure, livelihoods, service provision, and environmental resources[5]. **Exposure** is employed to refer to the presence (location) of people, livelihoods, environmental services and resources, infrastructure, or economic, social, or cultural assets in places in which hazard events may occur. **Vulnerability** is defined as the propensity or predisposition to be adversely affected, and it encompasses a variety of concepts and elements including sensitivity or susceptibility to harm and lack of capacity to cope and adapt. In the context of the assessment of climate impacts, **risk** results from the interaction of vulnerability (of the affected system), the likelihood of the occurrence of a climate related hazard, and exposure to the latter.

This section discusses climate risks in the context of a) the duration of the project and its activities, but also (and more importantly) in the context of b) the transparency system that will be established and is expected to exist well beyond the timeframe of this CBIT project. Climate risks are its very core: all of its outputs have been designed and shaped from the need to raise awareness on climate risks - and provide tools to mitigate them.

As a low-lying SIDS, Trinidad and Tobago is vulnerable to temperature increases, changes in precipitation and sea level rise. Other vulnerabilities include increased flooding, increased frequency and intensity of hurricanes, hillside erosion and loss of coastal habitats due to declines in fresh water and saline intrusion. In fact, even though Trinidad and Tobago is not in the main Atlantic hurricane belt, one of the new natural hazard?s scenarios considered for the country is the increased potential to be hit by tropical storms. For human health specifically, threats include food and water insecurity, spread of water and vector-borne diseases, population displacement and heat stress.

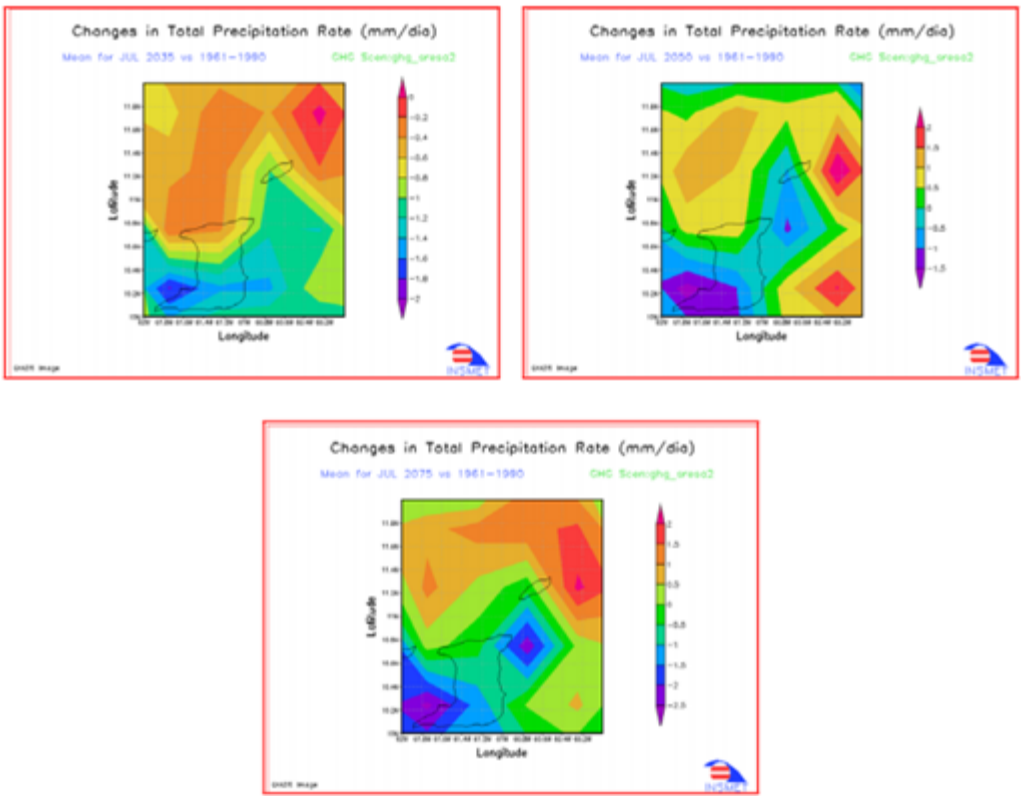

Figure 16 Projected changes in precipitation for July for 2035, 2050 and 2075 for the A2 scenario.

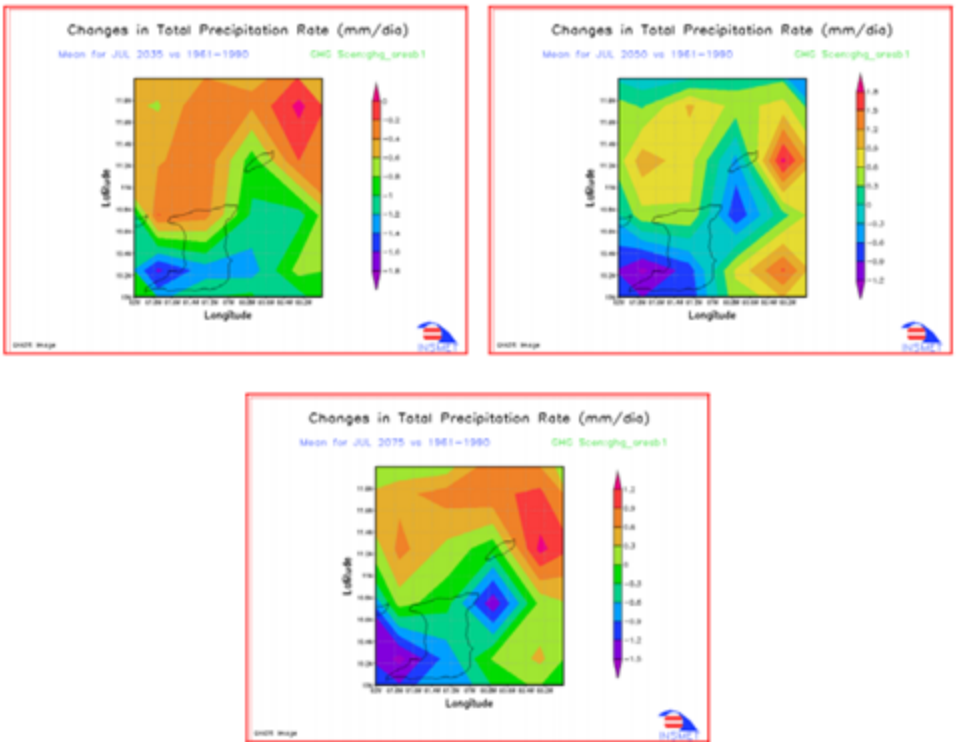

Figure 17 Projected changes in precipitation for July for 2035, 2050 and 2075 for the B1 scenario.

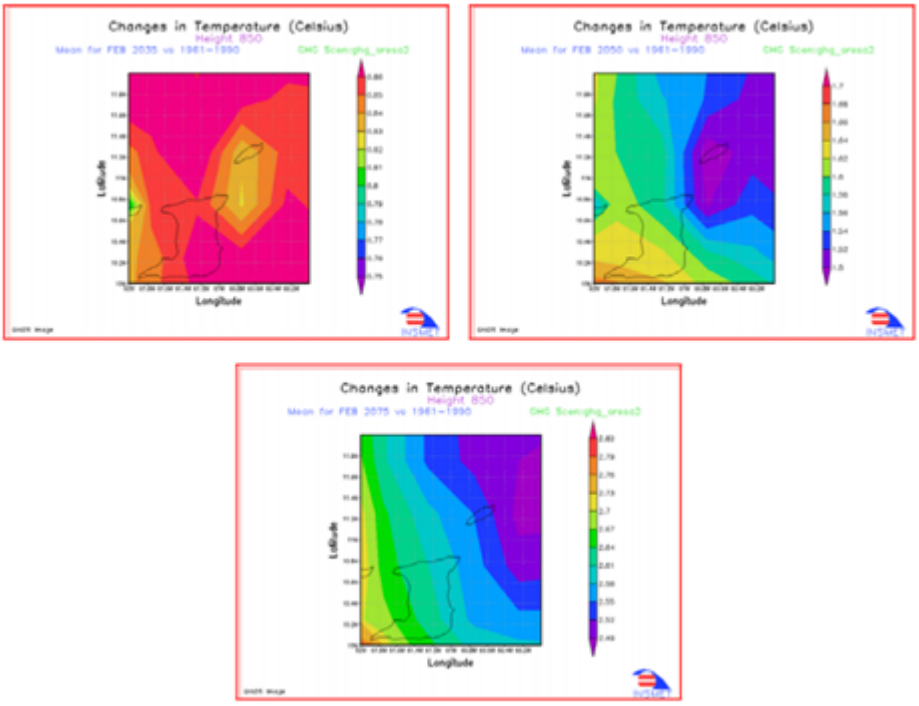

Figure 18 Projected changes in surface temperature for February for 2035, 2050 and 2075 for the A2 scenario.

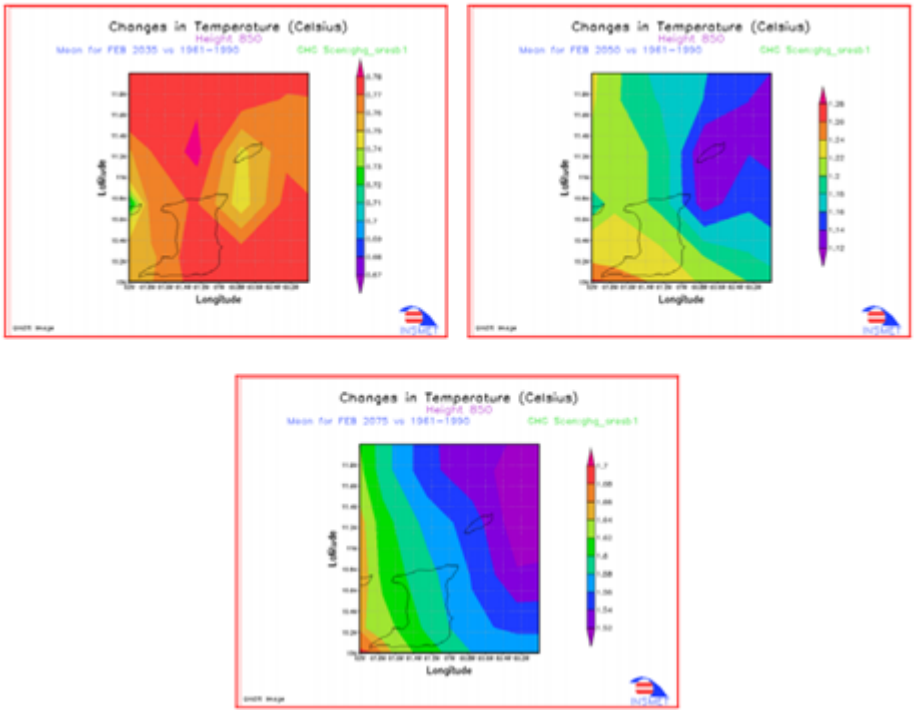

Figure 19 Projected changes in surface temperature for February for 2035, 2050 and 2075 for the B1 scenario.

As a result of its southerly location, Trinidad and Tobago experiences two relatively distinct seasonal climatic types:

(i) Tropical Maritime which is experienced during January to May with warm days and cool nights with relatively low rainfall. The rainfalls at nights are mainly due to daytime convection.

(ii) Modified Moist Equatorial occurs between June and December. It is characterized with hot humid days and nights, low wind speeds and increased rainfall. However, the rainfall is due not only to convection but also to equatorial weather systems.

These two climate types described above result in two distinct seasons, a dry season from January to May and a wet or rainy season from June to December. Tobago, the more northerly of the two islands, experiences a drier dry season and Trinidad a wetter wet season.

The proposed project will take place mostly in the capital, Port of Spain, a port city in the north of Trinidad island, particularly vulnerable to heavy rainfall in the wet season.

Potential climate-related effects that have been taken into consideration include:

1. **Disruptions in data collection and data storage systems and infrastructure**. The extreme weather and sea level raise could impact the infrastructures hosting the data collection, management and storage system built by the project and causing a system disruption and loss of data. The infrastructure is in Port of Spain, which is located on the island coast and exposed to extreme climate events.

2. **Difficulties to undertake capacity building and project activities.** Training activities, workshops and meeting could be adversely impacted by climate events which could disrupt the equipment and hinder participants and stakeholders? mobility As most of the activities in this project will take place Port of Spain, project activities are exposed to the type of extreme events that could strike the island.

3. **Change in stakeholder priorities**. When a vulnerable country is impacted by extreme climate change effects, political priorities, investor?s interests and co-financing availability might shift. This might adversely affect the outputs of the CBIT project, since the latter targets institutions and needs political attention and interest to be successfully implemented.

(ii) Has the sensitivity to climate change, and its impacts, been assessed?

Trinidad and Tobago? sensitivity to climate change and its impacts have been undertaken in the NDC. The potential impact to the project has been analysed above and it?s been assessed that given the nature of the project interventions which focus mainly on technical and institutional capacity building, the climate risk on the project implementation is expected to be low.

(iii) Have resilience practices and measures to address projected climate risks and impacts been considered? How will these be dealt with?

Resilience practices were included in the project?s activities as well as the outputs that will endure after its technical completion:

1. Currently, data is stored in a cloud and the project will build on this resilient system and ensure it will be able to withstand the threats posed by the type of extreme events that, depending on the region, may affect the collection of the raw data as well as its processing. This will be reflected mostly through the outputs preparing guidelines, procedures and protocols, namely, Output 1 and Output 3. The project will develop the capacities to update these outputs beyond GEF funding through establishing a capacity building system which will continue to operate beyond the project horizon, including capacities to mitigate climate risk for the products developed.

2. The project will ensure the safety of the personnel. When activities need to be postponed due to warnings, the safety and integrity of the people will always be a priority, and the project will only return in its course when safety can be mentally and physically assured. For capacity building activities, online options will be preferred when possible to save resources for travel as a default position in the project. This approach helps limit possible adverse effects of extreme climate events. For those capacity building activities which need to take place in person, they will be planned outside the storm season.

3. To arise and maintain political and stakeholder?s attention, the project activities will build awareness on the importance of NDC and adaptation targets and of having a GHG inventory system and ensure the engagement of relevant institutions by establishing regular communication among sectoral institutions through working groups, while the Project Steering Committee will serve to increase the buy-in by high-level officials. Further, the project will regularly report to meetings of permanent secretaries and Cabinet.

(iv) What technical and institutional capacity, and information, will be needed to address climate risks and resilience enhancement measures?

Technical capacity to address climate risk needs to include the knowledge about past and future likelihood of extreme climate events impact on the project activities and outputs. Technical capacity also needs to include the ability to correctly judge infrastructures resilience to host the data management and storage system. Institutional capacity includes the ability to receive detailed information about reliability of such infrastructure and maintain political attention on the project.

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[1] https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/notices/covid-2/coronavirus-trinidad-and-tobago

[2] https://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/country/trinidad-and-tobago/

[3] Report of the Roadmap to Recovery Committee -July 2020

[4] IPCC, 2012: Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation. A Special Report of Working Groups I and II of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate

Change [Field, C.B., V. Barros, T.F. Stocker, D. Qin, D.J. Dokken, K.L. Ebi, M.D. Mastrandrea, K.J. Mach, G.-K. Plattner, S.K. Allen, M. Tignor, and P.M. Midgley (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK, and New York, NY, USA, 582 pp.

[5] Given the relatively short timeframe involved in this CBIT project (three years), the term *hazard* will focus on the occurrence of extreme events rather than on long-term climate variability. Hazards deriving from long-term variations in average temperature and precipitations will be relevant (and considered) in the implementation of Output 4, which will focus on the relationship of the transparency system and planning processes.

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.

Institutional arrangements:

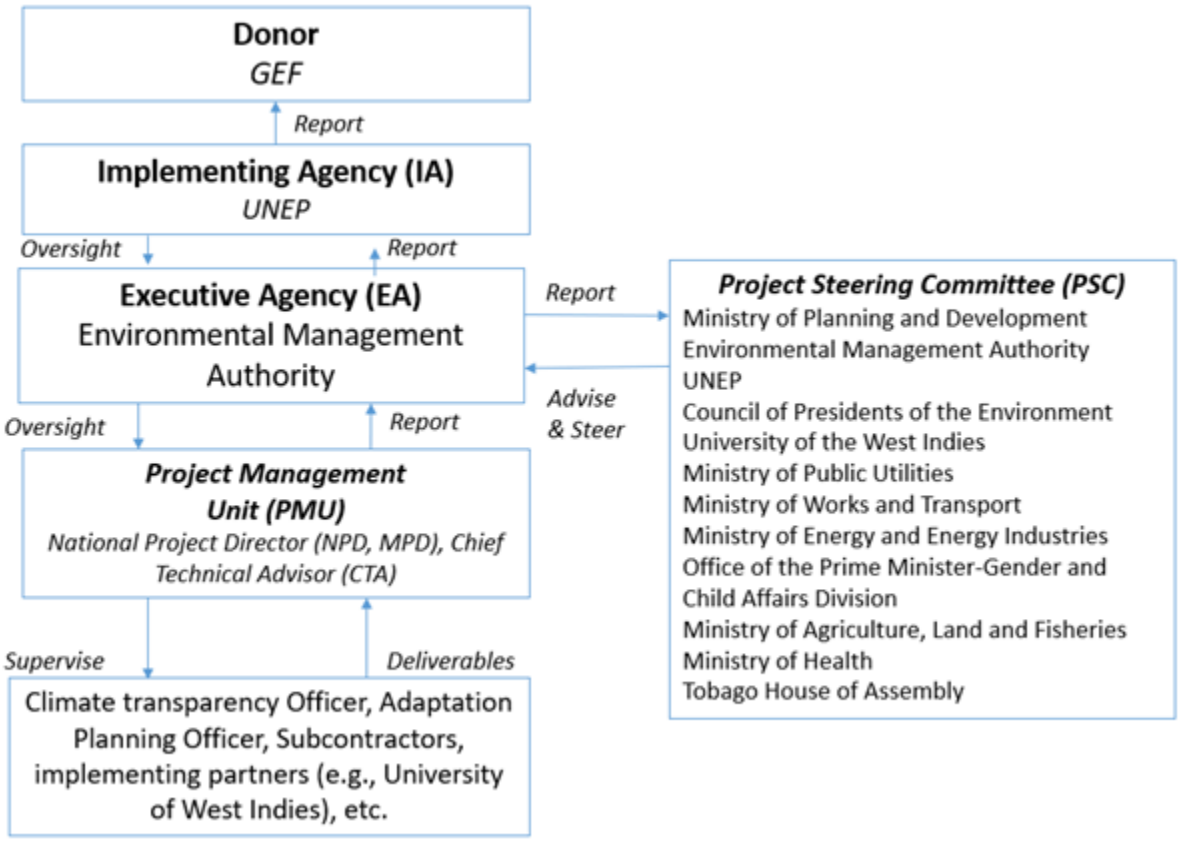

Figure 20. Project implementation arrangements

UNEP is the Implementing Agency (IA) for this project and will provide overall supervision and guidance in line with GEF and internal guidance and the expertise gathered from previously implemented projects and other projects currently under implementation. UNEP developed this project building upon its experiences, good practices and lessons learned in developing and implementing other CBIT projects in Latin America and the Caribbean and through-out the world. The Environmental Management Authority (EMA) is the proposed Executing Agency (EA), which will also provide in-kind support to the project. The Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD) will appoint the National Project Director who will chair the Project Steering Committee, identify, and secure partner support for the implementation of project activities and advise on hiring process. The MPD houses all UNFCCC-mandated climate change projects and is the central repository and knowledge manager for all relevant initiatives, including transparency. MPD is also the EA for the TNC and BUR project, and will ensure coordination, synergies building and avoid duplication of efforts.

The University of West Indies, which has contributed to the development of the SNC and collaborated with the NDC Support Programme and with the MRV hub, will partner for the design and implementation of the capacity building system delivered under Output 1 and complemented by Output 3.

The Project Steering Committee (PSC) is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. The Council of Presidents of the Environment (COPE), an umbrella organisation of 14 environmental organisations in Trinidad and Tobago, will be a member of the PSC therefore ensuring participation of its member NGOs and their constituents to decision-making and monitoring of project activities. The Gender and Child Affairs division of the Office of the Prime Minister, will also be a member of the PSC, ensuring the integration gender considerations in project decision-making and activities.

The work will be managed by a core team of staff, based in the Environmental Management Agency. This will consist of a Chief Technical Advisor (CTA), two Officers (Climate Transparency Officer and Adaptation Planning Officer), and administration support staff. The Climate Transparency Officer will focus on transparency aspects under Output 1, while the Adaptation Planning Officer will focus on planning aspects of adaptation under Output 3. The CTA will be the main responsible for Output 2. International and national experts will provide targeted technical support and the University of West Indies will collaborate in the design and implementation of the capacity building system developed under Output 1 and 3.

The UN Multi-Country Office (MCO) located in Trinidad and Tobago will be semesterly kept informed on project activities and progress.

Coordination with other initiatives:

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A highly relevant GEF funded project which is currently under implementation is the GEF project to prepare the Third National Communication and the first BUR. These are implemented with the Ministry of Planning and Development as the Executive Agency, which will allow for a high level of coordination between the projects. It is foreseen that a representative from the Steering Committee of the current project

will participate in the Project Steering Committee to further facilitate coordination. The implementing agency is UNDP. Effective communication and co-ordination are crucial as there are considerable areas where synergies can be generated, including in the operationalisation of the inventory systems, and establishment of the climate change module.

The project will also allow Trinidad and Tobago to actively participate in the GEF financed CBIT Global Coordination Platform jointly implemented by UNDP and UNEP, by sharing knowledge and communication products and project progresses. Deliverable 1.11 will prepare and share with the CBIT Global Platform a report on experiences, good practices and lessons learned on executing D 1.1 - D 1.10.

Another GEF funded project is the *Energy Efficiency through the Development of Low-carbon Refrigerators and Air Conditioning (RAC) Technologies in Trinidad and Tobago.* It is implemented by UNDP, with the Ministry of Planning and Development as the Executing Agency. It was approved in 2018 and is currently under implementation. Its Output 3.2 will design a module for data collection on GHG and other emissions from air conditioning. The lessons learned from these activities will inform the implementation of all three outputs of the CBIT project. This is facilitated by the fact that the Ministry of Planning and Development is the Executing Agency for both projects.

The Greenhouse Gas Management Institute has established the project Caribbean Cooperative MRV Hub (CCMRVH) to assist the English-speaking countries in the Caribbean region to efficiently develop GHG inventories, mitigation projections, and track their NDCs (Greenhouse Gas Management Institute). This initiative pools experts from participating countries to establish regional MRV institutional arrangements and products. This goes hand in hand with the transparency goals of this CBIT to strengthen Trinidad and Tobago's capacity for implementing the Paris Agreement. In Trinidad and Tobago, the MRV Hub has been engaging with the Forestry Division, the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries, the Solid Waste Management Company (SWMCOL) and the Maritime Services Division to improve activity data collection and emission factors for the forestry and land use (FOLU) sector. As Trinidad and Tobago may consider mitigation actions in the agriculture, forestry and waste sectors and the MPD is working with the Caribbean Cooperative MRV Hub to develop indicators, reporting templates, protocols and guides for data collection for data providers and users in such areas. The CBIT project will coordinate with these activities to develop the NDC indicators under Output 1. The MRV Hub has also completed capacity assessment reports for NDC sectors throughout the region. Expert working groups have been set up, with a view to implement a 'train the trainer' regional programme to build capacities for NDC progress tracking. Although the Hub has investigated collaboration opportunities with the University of the West Indies (UWI) and University of Trinidad and Tobago (UTT) the workplan for the technical support to Trinidad and Tobago has not been defined yet. The development of the capacity building system with the UWI under output 3 will done in coordination with MRV Hub activities to optimize the use of the CBIT funds. Although the project started in 2019 and will finish in 2024, a workplan for activities in Trinidad and Tobago has not been defined yet. Moreover, it is important to note that MRV Hub?s support will be limited, as it is ?3m for 12 countries. The CBIT project staff and the National director hosted by the Ministry of Planning and Development will ensure coordination and enhancement of synergies with MRV Hub activities in the country.

The intention is that it will adapt to complement the CBIT project, and so close collaboration will be the key to success. Finally, the project will ensure close communication with the GEF-funded CBIT Global Coordination Platform in which UNEP and UNDP are key partners.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

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

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

This project is by definition a cross-cutting initiative and will align to existing national plans and priorities, beyond those mandated by the UNFCCC. Listed here are some of the key national policies and strategies, plans and assessments that the project will review closely and ensure fully alignment with:

? National Environment Policy (2018)

? Renewable Energy (RE) Policy

? VISION 2030: The National Development Strategy for Trinidad and Tobago

? National Action Program (NAP) under UNCCD

? National Communications (NC) under UNFCCC

? Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) under UNFCCC

? Biennial Update Report (BUR) under UNFCCC

? Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)

? Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

? National Protected Areas Policy (2011)

? National Forest Policy (2011)

? National Tourism Policy of Trinidad and Tobago (2010)

? Air Pollution Rules (2014)

? Water Pollution Management Programme (2005)

? Water Pollution Rules (2019)

? Draft Waste Management Registration and Permitting Rules (2018)

? Environmentally Sensitive Areas Rules (2001)

? Environmentally Sensitive Species Rules (2001)

Environmental Management (EM) Act, Chapter 35:05 of 2000

The Environmental Management (EM) Act, Chapter 35:05 of 2000 lies the groundwork for environmental management in Trinidad and Tobago. It introduces the legal basis for an environmental management system where the Environmental Management Authority (EMA) facilitates coordination among governmental entities to harmonise activities to protect, enhance and conserve the environment. It is a comprehensive Act lying out the responsibilities, mandates and obligations of the EMA. For example, it establishes the frequency of environmental reporting (annual) and what should be included therein, and how public consultation processes should take place. EMA is the executing agency of the CBIT project which guarantees alignment with the EM Act 2000 legal framework.

National Environmental Policy (NEP)

The National Environmental Policy (NEP) was revised and laid in Parliament in 2018. The environment is an essential pillar of economic and social development and consequently environmental sustainability is a key objective of economic development planning. In formulating this Policy, the Government focused on the sustainable management of the country?s environmental assets rather than on the narrower concept of environmental protection, which tends to bring into conflict environment and development. The Policy therefore assures that economic development is not undermined by the unsustainable use of our environmental assets.

The NEP specifies GoRTTs responsibilities and policies in a number of areas, including its management of GHG emissions. The section, 4.6 Greenhouse Gases, of the policy states that Trinidad and Tobago will be "particularly vulnerable to small rises in sea level, which may have effects on coastal developments, agriculture and health". It also establishes that GoRTT will a) conduct regular inventories of greenhouse gases, b) cooperate with agencies to implement mitigation actions and technologies in all sectors, and c) conserve and enhance natural ecosystems that serve as sinks or reservoirs of greenhouse gases.

VISION 2030- The National Development Strategy for Trinidad and Tobago

In 2030 the environment and climate change are anticipated to be one of the most important issues on the global agenda. This is a key area for Trinidad and Tobago as a small island developing state as identified in the National Development Strategy. It is a goal of Vision 2030 to reduce the carbon footprint of Trinidad and Tobago, and so it feeds indirectly to the need for a transparency framework for the management and inventory of its GHG emissions. More broadly Vision 2030 is the guiding document to pursuing the SDGs in Trinidad and Tobago.

Carbon Reduction Strategy (CRS)

The CRS adopted in 2015 outlines a comprehensive plan for reducing GHG emissions in Trinidad and Tobago until 2040. It includes historical CO2 emissions, cost-benefit analyses and proposes climate change mitigation measures for the power generation, transport and industry sectors. It represented the key instrument for guiding and informing the elaboration of the country?s intended Nationally Determined

Contribution (iNDC), which was submitted before the adoption of the Paris Agreement at the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21). In addition, it conceptualised a transparency system upon which consecutive projects elaborated the different parts (described in detail in the baseline section above).

National Communications (NC) under UNFCCC

Trinidad has submitted two NC?s and is currently on its third, to be published in April 2021. In 2001, the EMA, under the (former) Ministry of the Environment[1] presented its Initial National Communication and submitted its first National Inventory of GHGs. The GHG Inventory was prepared using the IPCC 1996 Guides and used 1990 as the base year. It covered carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide. The document recognized a lack of technical personnel capacity for effective participation in climate change matters and given the recent establishment of the Environmental Management Authority, suggested the possibility of building the capacity through a regional approach rather than national. For adaptation and vulnerability assessment, the report underlines the importance of adaptation to climate change and having the correct tools and capacitates to carry out climate change impact assessments.

The *Second National Communication*, also overseen by the EMA, published in April 2013, identifies more specific data gaps in the compilation of the 2013 National GHG Inventory, also prepared using the IPCC 1996 Guidelines. Data gaps were found in all sectors and are related to the collection and analysis of sectorial activity data[2]. The SNC further notes that the lack of country-specific emission factors, for Trinidad and Tobago, increases the uncertainty of the GHG inventory. However, the document does not elaborate further on capacity needs within other aspects related to climate reporting or suggests improvements for the existing structures and processes. The SNC include a chapter on vulnerability and adaptation, where it prioritizes six sectors based on, inter alia, their socio-economic importance. These sectors are agriculture, water, human health, as well as tourism, costal zones and land use/forestry. For each sector, it described the increased vulnerability based on temperature and precipitation projections for 2035, 2050 and 2070, and lists adaptation actions. These are, however, at a general level, and does not include barrier analysis, technical feasibility studies, financial viability, nor implementation roadmaps.

The CBIT project will support the transparency system that would aid in the production of the greenhouse gas inventory, which is a critical part of the NC, as well as the other reporting elements included.

Biennial Update Report (BUR) under UNFCCC

Trinidad and Tobago is currently in the process of producing its first BUR under the UNFCCC. It is planned to be submitted in April 2021. The CBIT project will build on the findings for in the BUR for elaboration and establishment of the different sub-systems in the CBIT project. This with the intention to facilitate the reporting procedure of the first Biennial Transparency Report.

Technological Needs Assessment (TNA)

A GEF funded project implemented by UNEP, and with UNEP DTU Partnership as the Executing Agency, the TNA project engages 23 countries, therein Trinidad and Tobago. Trinidad and Tobago is currently in the process of working on its TNA. It began in 2018 and is scheduled to end in July 2021. It has prioritised its key sectors, and work is now underway to determine which technologies to prioritize. Key sectors for

adaptation are: i) Coastal zones, ii) Agriculture, iii) Human health. This aligns with the two of the three sectors prioritised for the CBIT project's work on adaptation sector, where Agriculture and Health are among the three prioritised sectors. The third is Water resources. As the TNA process prioritises sectors according to its own criteria, this difference is not surprising. Key sectors for mitigation reflect NDC sectors: i) Electric power, ii) Industry, iii) Transport. The focus of the TNA does not consider MRV or M&E systems in Trinidad and Tobago. The CBIT project will integrate the sectorial findings in its work in these sectors on both the mitigation and adaptation side.

National Determined Contribution (NDC)

The NDC expresses the country commitment to unconditionally reduce its emissions in the public transportation sector by 30% by 2030, equivalent to 1.7 MtCO2 e relative to 2013 levels. In addition, Trinidad and Tobago commits to reduce cumulative emissions by 15% by 2030 from business as usual (BAU) in three key sectors: energy, transport, and industrial processes, equivalent to 103 MtCO2 e and conditional upon international financing.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

An improved national transparency system will allow Trinidad and Tobago to better track its contribution to SDG 13 on Climate Action, but also on a number of other goals related to the different sectorial actions under both the NDC and for adaptation. The CBIT project includes a deliverable under output 1 which will analyse and identify possible synergies with SDG reporting, but also to other international reporting obligations. The CBIT project contributes to the achievement of the following targets:

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

? Target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries Target 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.

? Target 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.

? Target 13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.

? Target 13.b: Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities.

? Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

? Target 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.

United Nations Sustainable Development Framework in the Caribbean (UNDAF)

The United Nations have developed sustainable development framework for the years 2017-2021 for the English and Dutch speaking Caribbean, wherein Trinidad and Tobago is included. It establishes four priority areas: An Inclusive, Equitable and Prosperous Caribbean; a Healthy Caribbean; a Safe, Cohesive

and Just Caribbean; and a Sustainable and Resilient Caribbean. Within "A Sustainable and Resilient Caribbean", the focus is to strengthen national and institutional capacities to better foster the protection and sustainable use of terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems; establishment and use of renewable energy systems; and inclusive and sustainable societies. The transparency systems established under the CBIT project will contribute towards these goals through establishing tracking system of implementation of both adaptation and mitigation actions. The document further identifies that further resource mobilisation is needed for this to become a reality; the CBIT project would contribute here as well.

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[1] No longer in existence. The responsibilities of former Ministry of Environment and Water Resources are now undertaken by the Ministry of Planning and Development.

[2] See Table 2.2, page 52, in Trinidad and Tobago's Second National Communication for a full overview of the data gaps.

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.

This project will expand the existing Knowledge Management System, hosted and maintained by EMA, and the National Transparency System currently operational for the GHG Inventory, to include the data and information for Mitigation actions/NDC progress tracking, Support received tracking and Adaptation actions tracking. See section 2 for a description of the system. This includes the development of tools, sharing protocols and guides for the use of the designed indicators for NDC and Adaptation tracking and the piloting of the entire National Transparency System. This will allow and improve the sharing of data and information among Trinidad and Tobago transparency stakeholders. The CBIT project staff will produce a report on experiences, good practices and lessons learned on executing the above and will share it through national channels and with the CBIT Global Coordination Platform.

National public and private stakeholders will be trained to implement the National Transparency System, and the training material produced will be shared through national channels and with the CBIT Global Coordination Platform. The trainings are part of the Capacity Building System developed in consultation with and implemented by the University of West Indies. The CBIT project will develop the curricula and training material for the ?train-the-trainers? sessions and for the Capacity Building System modules (GHG Inventory, Mitigation actions/NDC tracking, Support received and Adaptation tracking, integration of climate considerations in (i) adaptation measures national planning; (ii) mitigation national planning). The curricula and the training material will be shared nationally and with CBIT Global Coordination Platform. The roadmaps developed in D 1.6 and guidelines in D 3.3 on transparency management processes, guidelines, protocols, methodologies and tools will serve as reference material for government agencies, private sector, academia and civil society, by providing an overview of good practices in ensuring compliance with Article 13 of Paris Agreement, which requires transparent, effective and accurate reporting.

The institutional arrangements will define the stakeholders for data and information supply, sharing and management. This will allow for better information sharing among different institutions in the country, and along with the centralization of the knowledge in Trinidad and Tobago university/ies, it will mitigate the risk of loss of knowledge and capacities due to staff turnover.

To enhance stakeholders and data suppliers? awareness on the benefits of the improved National Transparency System and enhanced national capacity to track climate action a compendium of audio-visual materials will be developed by a national communication consultant and shared through national media channels and on the CBIT Global Coordination Platform.

As mentioned, the country will participate in the CBIT Global Coordination Platform, sharing and drawing available information. The project proposal defines what and when national CBIT information shall be shared and updated on the Global Coordination Platform. Sharing lessons learnt and experiences under the platform will ensure alignment of this CBIT project with other national, regional, and global transparency initiatives. As Trinidad and Tobago is an important regional actor, special care will be taken to share its progress with peers in the region. A target of 6 knowledge products to be shared with the CBIT Global Coordination Platform is set in the Project Result Framework (Annex A). Budget was also allocated to allow national staff to participate in peer-to-peer events organised by the CBIT Platform or other regional initiatives.

The main knowledge management elements in the deliverables add up to USD 179,000, as shown in the table below:

Budget line	**Description**	**Estimated budget for Knowledge management (USD)**
110601	Consultancy for capacity building system development	78,000
110404	Capacity building workshops, train-the-trainers, D 1.13	30,000
110404	Capacity building workshops, D 1.14	15,000
110403	Consultancy for communication material development	21,500
110505	Communication material	12,000
110404	Capacity building workshops, train-the-trainers, D 3.4	7,500
110404	Capacity building workshop, D3.5	15,000
Total estimated budget		**179,000**

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) activities and related costs are presented in the costed M&E Plan (Annex J) and are fully integrated in the overall project budget. The project will comply with UNEP standard monitoring, reporting and evaluation procedures. Reporting requirements and templates are an integral part of the legal instrument to be signed by the Executing Agency and the Implementing Agency

The project M&E plan is consistent with the GEF Monitoring and Evaluation policy. The Project Results Framework presented in Annex A includes SMART indicators for each expected outcome as well as end-of-project targets. These indicators along with the key deliverables and benchmarks included in Annex L will be the main tools for assessing project implementation progress and whether project results are being achieved. The means of verification to track the indicators are summarized in Annex A.

The M&E plan will be reviewed and revised as necessary throughout the project to ensure project stakeholders understand their roles and responsibilities vis-?-vis project monitoring and evaluation. Indicators and their means of verification may also be fine-tuned at the inception workshop. General project monitoring is the responsibility of the Project Management Unit (PMU) but other project partners could have responsibilities in collecting specific information to track the indicators. It is the responsibility of the Chief Technical Advisor to inform UNEP of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely fashion.

The executing agency will receive periodic reports on progress and will make recommendations to UNEP concerning the need to revise any aspects of the Results Framework or the M&E Plan. Project oversight to ensure that the project meets UNEP and GEF policies and procedures is the responsibility of the project?s UNEP Task Managers. The UNEP Task Managers will also review the quality of draft project outputs, provide feedback to the project partners, and establish peer review procedures to ensure adequate quality of scientific and technical outputs and publications.

Project supervision will take an adaptive management approach. The UN Environment Programme Task Manager will develop a project Supervision Plan at the inception of the project, which will be communicated to the Project Management Unit and the project partners during the Inception Workshop. The emphasis of the Task Manager?s supervision will be on outcome monitoring but without neglecting project financial management and implementation monitoring.

Progress vis-?-vis delivering the agreed project global environmental benefits will be assessed with the executing agency at agreed intervals. Project risks and assumptions will be regularly monitored both by the PMU, the project partners and UNEP. Risk assessment and rating is an integral part of the PIR. The PIR will be completed by the Chief Technical Advisor to and ratings will be provided by UNEP?s Task Managers. The quality of project monitoring and evaluation will also be reviewed and rated as part of the PIR. UNEP?s Task Managers will have the responsibility of verifying the PIR and submitting it to the GEF. Key financial parameters will be monitored quarterly to ensure cost-effective use of financial resources.

In-line with UNEP?s Evaluation Policy and the GEF?s Monitoring and Evaluation Policy, the project will be subject to a Terminal Evaluation (TE) commissioned by the UNEP Evaluation Office (EOU) at the end of project implementation. The EOU will be responsible for the Terminal Evaluation and will liaise with the Task Managers and Executing Agency?s Project Management Unit throughout the process. The TE will provide an independent assessment of project performance (in terms of relevance, effectiveness and efficiency), and determine the likelihood of impact and sustainability. It will have two primary purposes: (i) to provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and (ii) to promote learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among UNEP, the GEF, executing partners and other stakeholders. The direct costs of the evaluation will be charged against the project evaluation budget (as have been allocated, see annex I-1). The terminal evaluation will typically be initiated after the project?s operational completion. If a follow-on phase of the project is envisaged, the timing of the evaluation will be discussed with the Evaluation Office to feed into the submission of the follow-on proposal.

The draft terminal evaluation report will be sent by the Evaluation Office to project stakeholders for comment. Formal comments on the report will be shared by the Evaluation Office in an open and transparent manner. The final determination of project ratings will be made by the Evaluation Office when the report is finalized. The evaluation report will be publicly disclosed and will be followed by a recommendation compliance process. The evaluation recommendations will be entered into a Recommendations Implementation Plan template by the Evaluation Office. Formal submission of the completed Recommendations Implementation Plan by the Project Manager is required within one month of its delivery to the project team. The Evaluation Office will monitor compliance with this plan every six months for a total period of 12 months from the finalization of the Recommendations Implementation Plan.

The GEF Core Indicator Worksheet is attached as Annex F. It will be updated at mid-term and at the end of the project and will be made available to the GEF Secretariat along with the project PIR report. As mentioned above, the terminal evaluation will verify the information of the tracking tool.

The direct costs of reviews and evaluations will be charged against the project evaluation budget. A summary of M&E activities envisaged is provided in Annex J. The GEF contribution for this project?s M&E activities is US$ 36,200.

M&E WorkPlan

M&E Activity	Description	Responsible Parties	Timeframe	Indicative budget (USD)
Inception Workshop (IW)	Report prepared following the IW; which includes: - A detailed workplan and budget for the first year of project implementation, - An overview of the workplan for subsequent years, divided per component, output and activities. - A detailed description of the roles and responsibilities of all project partners - A detailed description of the PMU and PSC, including an organization chart - Updated Procurement Plan and a M&E Plan, Gender Action Plan - Minutes of the Inception Workshop	Execution: CTA Support: PMU	1 report to be prepared following the IW, to be shared with participants 4 weeks after the IW (latest)	GEF: US$ 6,000
Steering Committee Meeting	Prepare minutes for every Steering Committee Meeting.	Execution: CTA Support: PMU	At least 1 per year Minutes to be submitted 1 week following each PSC meeting.	GEF: as part of PM budget

Half-yearly progress report	Part of UNEP requirements for project monitoring. - Narrative of the activities undertaken during the considered semester - Analyses project implementation progress over the reporting period; - Describes constraints experienced in the progress towards results and the reasons.	Execution: CTA Support: PMU	Two (2) half-yearly progress reports for any given year, submitted by July 31 and January 31 (latest)	GEF: as part of PM budget
Quarterly expenditure reports	Detailed expenditure reports (in excel) broken down per project component and budget line, with explanations and justification of any change	Execution: CTA and Financial Officer Support: PMU	Four (4) quarterly expenditure reports for any given year, submitted by January 31, April 30, July 31 and October 31 (latest)	GEF: as part of PM budget
Project Implementation Review (PIR)	Analyses project performance over the reporting period. Describes constraints experienced in the progress towards results and the reasons. Draws lessons and makes clear recommendations for future orientation in addressing the key problems in the lack of progress. The PIRs shall be documented with the evidence of the achievement of end-of-project targets (as appendices).	Execution: CTA and TM Support: PMU	1 report to be prepared on an annual basis, to be submitted by 15 July latest	GEF: as part of PM budget
Annual Inventory of Non-expendable equipment	Report with the complete and accurate records of non-expendable equipment purchased with GEF project funds	Execution: CTA Support: PMU	1 report per year as of 31 December, to be submitted by 31 January latest.	GEF: as part of PM budget

Co-financing Report	Report on co-financing (cash and/or in-kind) fulfilled contributions from all project partners that provided co-finance letters.	Execution: CTA Support: co-finance partners	1 annual report from each co-finance partner, and 1 consolidated report, to be submitted by 31 July latest.	GEF: as part of PM budget
Final Report	The project team will draft and submit a Project Final Report, with other docs (such as the evidence to document the achievement of end-of-project targets). Comprehensive report summarizing all outputs, achievements, lessons learned, objectives met or not achieved structures and systems implemented, etc. Lays out recommendations for any further steps to be taken to ensure the sustainability and replication of project outcomes.	Execution: CTA Support: PMU	Final report to be submitted no later than three (3) months after the technical completion date	GEF: as part of PM budget
Terminal Evaluation (TE)	Looks at the impacts and sustainability of the results, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental goals.	Execution: Independent Evaluator / TM Support: CTA, PMU	Can be initiated within six (6) months prior to the project?s technical completion date	GEF: US$ 30,200
TOTAL M&E COST			**GEF: US$ 36,200**	

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)?

The project is aligned with GEF focal area CCM-3-8, i.e., ?Foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies through capacity building initiative for transparency.?

The socio-economic benefits of this project are indirect and long term; as such, it is not possible to attribute clear causalities (either positive or negative) to the scope of work. However, assuming that the project achieves its stated aims then it will contribute - again indirectly - to investment in climate-focused projects in support of future NDC ambitions, which in turn will lead to technology transfer and job creation in priority sectors. Assuming this transition to sustainable production and consumption is based on models of equitable and gender-sensitive development, this will result in strong socio-economic benefits, in line with the ambition of the national Vision 2030.

The improved Knowledge Management System, with all four sub-system operational, will improve Trinidad and Tobago's knowledge of its own efforts to curb emissions and build resilience. Moreover, as the system is developed, its linkages with other environmental data will also be analysed, established and / or improved. Crucially, its relationship to the transparency system for the National Development Strategy, Vision 2030 and the progress on the SDGs, will prove to be a powerful tool to track and evaluate policies. These strengthened systems will enable Trinidad and Tobago to better track and manage its resources. Thus, it will allow for interventions to be planned, executed and evaluated quicker. The better knowledge around adaptation, and the M&E sub-system established for agriculture, water resources and health, will serve to provide information about climate change impacts on these sectors. For agriculture, for example, this can mean better evidence on increasing droughts that could help farmers make informed decisions about irrigation practices and enable the government to prioritise sector resources toward drought management programmes for those affected.

Trinidad and Tobago's planned climate actions will require public intervention in the form of investments. With better climate data systems, Trinidad and Tobago will be able to better track and evaluate the impact of the policies, introducing adjustments to achieve better outcomes. This increased efficiency can free up resources for other public investments and interventions, which in turn could benefit Trinidad and Tobago socio-economically. For example, based on the calculations under the mitigation MRV sub-system, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago will have the ability to quantify the impacts of NAMAs -not only in terms of GHG, but also in relation to the creation of jobs, the reduction of energy costs and the need for subsidies-, thus leaving the country in a better position to manage and steer its progress. Thus, this aspect of the system is expected to increase political buy-in for climate policy.

Another important benefit lays on the linkage with the national planning processes. The wide array of data compiled throughout the National Transparency System?s different sub-modules will provide a solid basis for informed national policymaking on climate and other related matters, an element that will be fully developed as part of Output 3. A virtuous cycle is expected to result from the combination of coherent data that improves the consistency of climate projections and business-as-usual scenarios and leads to the further refinement of the country?s NDCs.

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.

This is a low-risk project. However, UNEP ESSF guiding principles-- resilience and sustainability; human rights, gender equality and women empowerment, accountability and leave no one behind-- are still applicable for low risk projects. Special attention should be given to potentially affected marginalized and vulnerable population. Project level grievance mechanism should be established for any complaints to be handled swiftly at the project level.

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
10596_CBIT T&T_SRIF	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).

Project Objective	Objective level Indicators	Baseline	Mid-Term project Target	End of project Target	Means of Verification	Risks (Analysed in section 5 of CEO Endorsement request document)	UN Environment MTS reference
Strengthen Trinidad and Tobago's transparency systems to meet the requirements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change	Indicator A: Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment (gender disaggregated).	Baseline A: 0	Project mid-term target A: 10 training participants for the "train-the-trainers" sessions are selected.	End-of-project target A: 120 people, (50% are women)	Project reports and capacity building attendance lists.	? The number of women involved in project activities is limited ? Lack of interest from some sectorial institutions; Some sectoral institutions do not show interest in part	UNEP MTS 2018-2021 Climate Change Objective: Countries increasingly transition to low-emission economic development and enhance their adaptation and resilience to climate change
Project Outcomes	**Outcome&Output level Indicators**	**Baseline**	**Mid-Term project Target**	**End of project Target**	**Means of Verification**	**Risks (Analysed in section 5 of CEO Endorsement request document)**	**MTS Expected Accomplishment**

1A. Trinidad and Tobago submits to the UNFCCC secretariat high quality climate reports aligned with the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement 1B. Trinidad and Tobago Government stakeholders makes decisions based on climate analysis and implements climate transparency activities.	Indicator 1.1 (Outcome 1A): Improvement in the quality MRV system based on GEF score 1 to 10 as per Annex III of CBIT programming directions. While this is a subjective rating, the guidance for the ratings provides direction for benchmarking the quality of the MRV system	Baseline 1.1: 5	Project mid-term target 1.1: 5	End-of-project target 1.1: 8	Stakeholders' feedback reports on the quality / ability of the National MRV system in tracking GHG emission from the key sectors, NDC progress and support received. - Project Manager?s monitoring reports - Assessment report on the tracking system?s functionality, including inputs from climate change focal points within ministries and key sectors, energy, transport and waste	? Lack of political buy-in on the importance of transparency and long-term planning tools. ? Poor institutional coordination ? Lack of interest from some sectorial institutions; Some sectoral institutions do not show interest in participation in project interventions. ? Opposition to the collection of information from a governmental/ private sector body	Expected Accomplishment (b): Countries increasingly adopt and/or implement low greenhouse gas emission development strategies and invest in clean technologies

	Indicator 1.2 (Outcome 1B): # of Ministries which endorse the guidelines to standardize, implement and use on a continuous basis as part of national decision-making climate assessments, projections and scenarios related to the agriculture, water resources and health sectors into national planning processes to support efforts to adapt these sectors to climate change impacts and enhance their resilience	Baseline 1.2: 0	Project mid-term target 1.2: 9 Ministries are informed of the work on the guidelines	End-of-project target 1.2: 9	Government announcement and project reports	? Lack of political buy-in on the importance of transparency and long-term planning tools. ? Lack of interest from some sectorial institutions; Some sectoral institutions do not show interest in participation in project interventions.	

Output 1: Government officials and stakeholders have strengthened capacity and mechanisms to prepare Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR), including adaptation communications.	Indicator 1.3: # of relevant stakeholders and # of women trained under Output 1 declaring to be in a better position to use compiling GHG Inventory, track Mitigation actions/NDC, and Support received and Adaptation actions	Baseline 1.3: 0	Project mid-term target 1.3: 0	End-of-project target 1.3: At least 21 (70% of stakeholders participating in the training activities) whereof 10 are women (50%)	Survey / questionnaire to be completed by all stakeholders immediately after development and training activities have been delivered (disaggregated by sex) and included in workshop report (D 1.10)	? Beneficiaries of capacity building activities are not correctly identified ? The number of women involved in project activities is limited	
	Indicator 1.4: # of gender-sensitive indicators for tracking progress on implementing the NDC and for tracking adaptation to climate change in the agriculture, water resources, and health sectors.	Baseline 1.4: 0	Project mid-term target 1.4: 6	End-of-project target 1.4: 6	Two reports (D 1.3, D 1.5) with indicators, methodology, and templates, protocols, and guides for collecting and managing data for tracking progress on implementing the NDC and for tracking adaptation to climate change in the agriculture, water resources, and health sectors.	? The number of women involved in project activities is limited; ? Gender power relations might cause disparity and oversimplification of gender issues and their relation to climate change	

	Indicator 1.5: # of capacity building systems with training institution for GHG Inventory, Mitigation actions/NDC tracking, Support received tracking, Adaptation tracking	Baseline 1.5: 0	Project mid-term target 1.5: Capacity building system programme agreed between MPD and UWI	End-of-project target 1.5: 1 capacity building system with training institution including modules on GHG Inventory, Mitigation actions/NDC tracking, Support received tracking, Adaptation tracking	MoU between Ministry of Planning and Development and University of West Indies (D 1.8)	? The University of West Indies (UWI) withdraws the interest in participating in the project	

Output 2: The Cabinet has access to a proposal for institutional arrangements for implementing climate transparency activities.	Indicator 1.6: Improvement in the quality of institutional capacity for transparency based on GEF score 1 to 4 as per Annex IV of CBIT programming directions.	Baseline 1.6: 2	Project mid-term target 1.6: 2	End-of-project target 1.6: 4	Stakeholders' feedback reports on the quality of T&T? institutional capacity for transparency-related activities - CTA?s monitoring reports - Assessment report on the country?s institutional capacity for transparency, including inputs from climate change focal points within ministries and key sectors; Energy, Transport and IPPU; Agriculture, Water resources and Health	? Lack of political buy-in on the importance of transparency and long-term planning tools. ? Poor institutional coordination ? Lack of interest from some sectorial institutions; Some sectoral institutions do not show interest in participation in project interventions. ? Opposition to the collection of information from a governmental/ private sector body	

	Indicator 1.7: # of institutional arrangements proposals submitted to the Ministry of Planning and Development for adoption.	Baseline 1.7: 0	Project mid-term target 1.7: 2	End-of-project target 1.7: 2	Project reports on implementation progress	? Lack of political buy-in on the importance of transparency and long-term planning tools. ? Poor institutional coordination	
	Indicator 1.8: # of national stakeholders consulted in consultation and validation workshops for developing the institutional arrangements proposal are women	Baseline 1.8: 0	Project mid-term target 1.8: 10 (50% of total national stakeholders participated in consultations and validation workshops for institutional arrangements=20) are women	End-of-project target 1.8: 10 (50% of total national stakeholders participated in consultations and validation workshops for institutional arrangements=20) are women	Workshop report and participant list disaggregated by sex.	? The number of women involved in project activities is limited	

Output 3: Government officials and stakeholders have strengthened capacity and procedures to incorporate climate analysis into decision-making processes for national planning.	Indicator 1.9: # of relevant stakeholders and # of women trained under Output 3 declaring to be in a better position to use assessments, projections and scenarios to integrate climate considerations in (i) adaptation measures national planning; (ii) mitigation national planning.	Baseline 1.9: 0	Project mid-term target 1.9: 0	End-of-project target 1.9: 84 (70% of total trained stakeholders under output 3=120) and 42 (50% of 84) are women.	Survey / questionnaire to be completed by all stakeholders immediately after development and training activities have been delivered (disaggregated by sex) and included in workshop report (D 3.4)	? Beneficiaries of capacity building activities are not correctly identified ? The number of women involved in project activities is limited	
	Indicator 1.10: # of guidelines developed for each sector to enable continuous decision making	Baseline 1.10: 0	Project mid-term target 1.10: Agreement between MPD and UWI to include guidelines developed under Output 3 in the capacity building system programme	End-of-project target 1.10: 1 per sector (3 in total)	Project reports on implementation progress	? Lack of sectoral development strategies Some sectoral institutions do not have long-term development strategies.	
	Indicator 1.11: # of knowledge products shared with the CBIT Global Platform	Baseline 1.11: 0	Project mid-term target 1.11: 2	End-of-project target 1.11: 6	Global Coordination CBIT Platform website	? Trinidad and Tobago is not willing to share information and cooperate with other CBIT countries	

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).

N/A

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

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: US$			
Project Preparation Activities Implemented	**GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (US$)**		
	Budgeted Amount	**Amount Spent to date**	**Amount Committed**
Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)			
DTU GEF consultant	25,000	0	25,000
ROLAC Personnel	3,000	2.999,70	0
Travels			
DTU GEF consultant travel	3,500	0	0
Miscellaneous			
Miscellaneous expenses	13,500	0	0
Total	**45,000**	**2.999,70**	**25,000**

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

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

The project activities will take place in the territory of Trinidad and Tobago, mainly in the capital (Port of Spain, 10.6603? N, 61.5086? W).

ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

GEF budget category & detailed description	Outcome 1	Subtotal	M&E	PMC	Total	Responsible entity
02. Goods	**46,000**	**46,000**			**46,000**	
Hardware and software licensing for D 1.7	40,000	40,000			40,000	EMA
Laptops	6,000	6,000			6,000	EMA
06. Sub-contract to executing partner/entity	**78,000**	**78,000**			**78,000**	
Consultancy for capacity building system development	78,000	78,000			78,000	EMA
07. Contractual services (company)		**0**		**12,000**	**12,000**	
Independent auditor for annual financial audits		0		12,000	12,000	EMA
09. International Consultants	**273,500**	**273,500**	**30,200**		**303,700**	
Consultancy for elaboration of climate vulnerability analysis for 3 sectors	92,500	92,500			92,500	EMA
Consultancy for indicator and accompanying process document for the adaptation sectors.	76,000	76,000			76,000	EMA
Consultancy for indicator and accompanying process document for the NDC and support received.	60,000	60,000			60,000	EMA
Consultancy for software development	45,000	45,000			45,000	EMA
Terminal Evaluation		0	30,200		30,200	UNEP
10. Local Consultants	**61,500**	**61,500**			**61,500**	
Consultancy for communication material development	21,500	21,500			21,500	EMA
Legal consultancy for institutional arrangement for BTR data, including the adaptation communications	40,000	40,000			40,000	EMA
11. Salary and benefits/Staff Costs	**318,800**	**318,800**		**76,600**	**395,400**	
Adaptation Planning Officer	90,000	90,000			90,000	EMA
Administrative assistant		0		72,000	72,000	EMA
Chief Technical Advisor	138,800	138,800		4,600	143,400	EMA
Climate Transparency Officer	90,000	90,000			90,000	EMA
12. Training, Workshops, Meetings	**139,500**	**139,500**	**6,000**		**145,500**	
Communication material	12,000	12,000			12,000	EMA
Workshops	127,500	127,500	6,000		133,500	EMA
13. Travel	**10,500**	**10,500**			**10,500**	
International travel for national staff to participate in international events	10,500	10,500			10,500	EMA
14. Office supplies		**0**		**7,800**	**7,800**	
Office and operative costs		0		7,800	7,800	EMA
Grand Total	**927,800**	**927,800**	**36,200**	**96,400**	**1,060,400**	

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.

N/A

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 Agencys 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.

N/A

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).

N/A