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
- [x] CBIT
- [ ] NGI

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)
Ministry of Planning and Development

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, Private Sector, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Civil Society, 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

Duration
36 In Months

Agency Fee($)
100,738.00

Submission Date
5/28/2020

A. Indicative Focal/Non-Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
CCM-3-8	GET	1,060,400.00	198,000.00
	Total Project Cost ($)	**1,060,400.00**	**198,000.00**

B. Indicative 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	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
Strengthen Trinidad and Tobago's Transparency system	Technical Assistance	Trinidad and Tobago improves its MRV systems and institutional capacity to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework	1. Legal arrangements are designed and proposed for approval to enable the implementation of transparency activities.	GET	146,000.00	20,000.00
-	Technical Assistance	-	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, adaptation efforts and support received.	GET	364,400.00	80,000.00
-	Technical Assistance	-	3. Technical capacity of government officials and relevant stakeholders enhanced, and tools provided to incorporate climate analysis in decision-making processes.	GET	453,600.00	80,000.00
				Sub Total ($)	**964,000.00**	**180,000.00**

Project Management Cost (PMC)

	GET	96,400.00	18,000.00
	Sub Total($)	**96,400.00**	**18,000.00**
	Total Project Cost($)	**1,060,400.00**	**198,000.00**

C. Indicative 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($)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Planning and Development	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	198,000.00
			Total Project Cost($)	**198,000.00**

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

N/A

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

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)	Total($)
UNEP	GET	Trinidad and Tobago	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	1,060,400	100,738	1,161,138.00
				Total GEF Resources($)	**1,060,400.00**	**100,738.00**	**1,161,138.00**

E. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required ☑

PPG Amount ($)

45,000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

4,275

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)	Total($)
UNEP	GET	Trinidad and Tobago	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	45,000	4,275	**49,275.00**
				Total Project Costs($)	**45,000.00**	**4,275.00**	**49,275.00**

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			
Male	25			
Total	50	0	0	0

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

It is targeted that at least 50 people, with an equal gender division, will have their capacity strengthened by the project. The trainings take place under output 2 and output 3. For output 2, primarily public actors needed to use the tools to collect data for NDC and adaptation tracking will be trained. It is estimated that 30 individuals will be trained. For output 3, a total of 30 people and climate resilience is also expected to be trained, from both the private and public sector. However, there will be a bit of overlap with output 2, so the number of unique individuals is rounded up to 50.

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

1) The global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed (systems description);

The Paris Agreement established the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF), which augments the reporting requirements for all countries, including developing country parties. Trinidad and Tobago signed the Paris Agreement on 22nd April 2016, and on 22nd February 2018 ratified it.

While the Paris Agreement sets the framework of the ETF, in the outcome of the 24th Conference of Parties (COP) in Katowice, the Katowice Climate Package details the rulebook for implementation. As a consequence of COP24 decisions, countries have a responsibility to prepare Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR), through which they will, *inter alia*, track progress on implementing their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), among additional aspects. The ETF also provides for the possible inclusion of the "Adaptation Communication" under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, as part of the BTR, as well as information on, *inter alia*, financial, technological and capacity-building support - needed and received. In light of this, developing countries are encouraged to strengthen their national monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems to build capacity for submitting high-quality BTRs to the UNFCCC based on the timely accumulation of high-quality data on national climate action. The rules governing the ETF allows for flexibility in complying with all elements of the reporting, especially for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Whilst Trinidad and Tobago falls among the SIDS, the country is committed to complying to the largest degree possible with the Katowice rulebook.

In the particular context of Latin America and the Caribbean countries, it is important that they consider sustainability and a long-term vision in designing and implementing their MRV and M&E systems. Tracking the NDCs needs, and successfully implementing a robust transparency framework, requires the integration of elements on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, climate finance and climate change adaptation and impacts. It is also necessary to have a holistic and integral concept of data management to provide information on the tracking and implementation of other global initiatives, such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In this regard, institutional and technical capacities at the national level are required to be strengthened to meet the requirements of the Technical Expert Review and the Facilitative, Multilateral Consideration of Progress processes under the ETF, and implement a continuous improvement plan according with the transparency principles.

As will be described in section 2, Trinidad and Tobago has made significant progress in designing and implementing an MRV system for meeting the reporting requirements related to greenhouse gas inventorying, mitigation actions and support received as part of the Paris Agreement provisions, and the requirements if the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). It therefore has an advanced system compared to other countries in the region. However, as will also be noted in the following sections, it continues to face challenges that restrict it from fully developing and implementing a robust and ambitious transparency framework that will meet the requirements of the enhanced transparency framework of the Paris Agreement and the relevant decisions of the Katowice Climate Package. With GEF support, the country will be able to fulfil its aspiration to build on the existing MRV system to develop and implement such an enhanced transparency framework that will be compliant with the Paris Agreement and thereby continue to provide leadership and an example to emulate for other Caribbean countries and SIDS around the globe. The following barriers will be presented and discussed both in the context of baseline actions as well as with regards to the project's expected impact. Specifically, Trinidad and Tobago has limited:

1. legal arrangements to enable the systematic collection of data/information required to comply with certain aspects of the reporting under the Paris Agreement, mainly (but not only) in terms of adaptation;

2. technical capacities in managing and developing tools, methods and systems required for the collection and management of climate data/information, in particular regarding requirements foreseen in the Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs);

3. technical capacities and institutional arrangements for integrating high-level climate projections into micro-level decision making; this prevents integration of climate change projections into planning below the national level.

2) The baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects,

General context

The Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago (GoRTT) laid in Parliament its National Climate Change Policy in 2011 and has since taken a number of steps to achieve the goals contained therein, including updating the policy to incorporate provisions of the Paris Agreement, as well as the Katowice Climate Package decisions. As mentioned above, the country signed and ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Paris Agreement and the Kyoto Protocol, among others.

Trinidad and Tobago has committed in its NDC to achieving an overall reduction in cumulative emissions from the power generation, transport and industry sectors of 15% by 2030 from business as usual (BAU) or 103 $MtCO_2e$, conditional on international financing. Trinidad and Tobago is also committed to unconditionally (through domestic financing) reduce its public transportation emissions by 30% or 1.7 $MtCO_2e$ compared to 2013 levels by December 31st, 2030.

According to the Carbon Reduction Strategy (CRS) which was finalised in 2015, the three highest GHG emitting sectors include the power generation sector (11.85% of country GHG emissions, 2015), transportation (6.71%) and industrial sector (25.57%) [1] which informed the NDC under the Paris Agreement. The CRS identified mitigation actions for the main sectors, as well as the stakeholders responsible for implementation, mitigation potential, costs and a series of steps corresponding to advance their implementation. The document does not include information about assumptions, methodologies, metrics, or indicators of any of the mitigation actions, nor the MRV arrangements for their quantification as part of the tracking progress in line with the NDC mitigation goal, as it was developed before the adoption of the Paris Agreement although Trinidad and Tobago's NDC was adapted from the CRS.

While the NDC does not include adaptation measures, it does recognise that adaptation remains of paramount importance to Trinidad and Tobago. Moreover, other sectors and areas such as forest, land-use and natural resources management are not included within the NDC. Nonetheless, Trinidad and Tobago is working on policy measures within these areas, including identifying data gaps and developing approaches to collect data for further development of the MRV system. The current project would therefore augment and strengthen these activities to develop a robust enhanced transparency framework.

Approach to adaptation

Trinidad and Tobago's approach to adaptation is to mainstream it into national development planning and national development decision-making across all sectors and for all actors. It is one of building resilience to climate risks using a pathways/iterative method with a long-term view. This is based on the understanding that building climate resilience in the context of adaptation is a continuous process which needs to be integrated into the general development and planning in all sectors of society, rather than executed as individual, isolated projects. Such a process would be in alignment with long term adaptation needs that are consistent with vulnerability profiles and long-term climate change impacts determined from appropriate climate models.

When designing and implementing projects for long-term adaptation (in excess of 50 years for example) basing on climate projections and vulnerability assessments, there is a risk of facing high costs, impractical solutions, and maladaptation. The pathways/iterative approach aims to mitigate this risk by integrating climate risk into sectoral development plans and policies, providing opportunities for addressing lessons learnt over the short and medium term. This approach allows to address gaps, thereby enhancing resilience and minimising maladaptation risks. Notwithstanding, the intervention options can be project based as identified and as appropriate. The approach is consistent with the reality that distilling the climate change impact signal from the development impact signal is challenging for small island developing states given their inherent limiting characteristics. These include limited land space, competing land-use demands and overlapping land use in respect of vulnerable sectors such as agriculture, infrastructure, and transportation and communication networks. This is compounded by the fact that most of the economic activities take place within the coastal zone – itself a vulnerable sector.

The Ministry of Planning and Development has completed climate vulnerability, risk and capacity assessments for all sectors on both main islands. Specific climate risks and vulnerabilities were identified along with a strategic framework developed to integrate adaptation and climate resilience actions into national development. Sectors where vulnerabilities have been identified include agriculture and food production, coastal resources, human health, infrastructure and transport, water resources and biodiversity, both on account of primary and secondary impacts on other sectors.[2] These assessments were carried out under the 'Technical assistance for the environment programme in Trinidad and Tobago' which was funded by the European Union.

Trinidad and Tobago aims to continue developing climate change scenarios and vulnerability analysis for prioritized sectors. It also aims to identify adaptation/climate-risk management intervention opportunities. Together these actions will support it to build upon the current advances, including the MRV system, towards the development of an M&E system and incorporate an adaptation/climate resilience component into the existing knowledge management system (KMS) currently in operation for mitigation. The CBIT funds have been identified as a potential source of resources for this purpose.

Transparency commitments and on-going efforts

As a Party to both the Convention and the Paris Agreement, Trinidad & Tobago is committed to climate transparency. The Second National Communication (SNC),[3] published in April 2013, identifies data gaps in regard to the inventory process.

The data gaps appear in all sectors and are related with collection and analysis of sectorial activity data. These difficulties are due to different circumstances, in some cases data is not produced or collected by sectors or is not available with the required periodicity or disaggregation required for the GHG inventory analysis. For the energy sector, data gaps are related to information about fuel production, and fuel consumption by economy sectors such as agriculture or

waste management; in the waste category, there are data gaps and lack of certain information about waste water; and in the AFOLU sector information about the amounts of fertilizers, the crop areas and technologies are limited or lacking.

The document further notes that the lack of specific emission factors for Trinidad and Tobago increase the uncertainty of the GHG inventory. However, the document does not elaborate further on capacity needs within other aspects related to climate reporting.

The GoRTT has strived towards a fully-fledged transparency system for climate data for a considerable time, and have launched several projects to that end. In 2016, under the Low Emission Capacity Building (LECB) Programme, the document "Design of a National Climate Mitigation Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) System for Trinidad and Tobago" was produced[4]

The LECB was undertaken by the GoRTT through the Ministry of Planning and Development, together with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The design of the system outlined in the document is aligned with that conceptualised in the CRS. It identifies three main areas in which the national MRV system is to be applied: i) Emissions MRV (focused on estimating national and sectoral GHG emissions); ii) Actions MRV (refers to determining the impact of policies and GHG mitigation actions); and iii) Support MRV (including financial flows, technology transfer, capacity building and their impacts). The transparency system designed in the document prepared under the LECB project consists of three primary components:

1. The Knowledge Management System (KMS) – proposed by the CRS, this component is the data retrieval system used to input emission data from stakeholders into a comprehensive data management template for organisation and retrieval, headed by the Environmental Management Authority (EMA). This will be the central repository for all GHG emission sources and efforts to mitigate them.

2. MRV of Mitigation Efforts - this is meant to fulfil international obligations regarding the tracking of progress and outcomes of mitigation activities.

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

Due to limited resources for this activity, the scope of the designed transparency system in the document is focused on mitigation. However, the importance of an integral transparency system that includes a sub-system to track adaptation/climate resilience efforts is acknowledged. The system to track international support and domestic resources is in place - the CBIT

project will thus focus on this in so far as identifying and filling any gaps in the system. Lastly, the document acknowledges the need to have capacity to undertake projections and integrate data produced into decision-making processes.

In 2019, the LECB programme was followed by the NDC Support Programme, also implemented by the Ministry of Planning and Development in collaboration with the UNDP. The NDC Support Programme further developed the transparency system designed under the LECB through the document "Implementation plan for the National Climate Mitigation Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) System ".[5] This document focuses on the first of the three components above - the inventory system for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The document tailors the design of the MRV system to Trinidad and Tobago's context, and also develops draft documents/reporting templates for several key processes within a GHG inventory system. 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, including the procedures, and the terms of reference for new/needed positions.

Moreover, the NDC Support programme supports current efforts to develop capacity for business-as-usual baselines for emissions projections on which future NDCs are likely to be based. This is ongoing and covers all the sectors within mitigation. The project includes capacity building for technical personnel to input data and generate these baselines for the mitigation sectors.

Furthermore, the NDC Support Programme together with ICAT, supported a MRV pilot project. It tested some of the procedures and processes for the reporting of greenhouse gas emissions with 15 volunteer stakeholders[6]. The pilot itself ran from November 2019 to January 2020, and the results of the pilot project are being reviewed with a view to refining the processes and procedures. Additionally, the formalization of the MRV system through the amendment of existing legislation is being pursued to allow for mandatory reporting of emissions by emitting entities. It is therefore expected that suitable recommendations will be made to policy makers to affect the amendment to the existing legislation. In this regard, comprehensive legislation to address climate change in Trinidad and Tobago taking into account the provisions of the Paris Agreement has been drafted with a view to making recommendations to policy makers for adoption.

Initial legal arrangements are thus coming into place for the GHG Inventory and mitigation actions. As the NDC is solely focused on mitigation actions, the access to data and procedures used for the GHG Inventory can to a large degree be used for this as well. However, Trinidad and Tobago wishes to ensure that it complies with the Katowice MPGs to the greatest extent possible, and thus want to investigate further whether there are aspects of the MPGs requirements that are not covered can be addressed , including issues related to adaptation and climate resiliency.

Accordingly, tools, templates and guidelines for mitigation actions, and thereby the tracking of the NDC have been developed. Nevertheless, these may have to be elaborated on in order to ensure alignment with the Katowice MPGs. Similarly, the design of the systems for adaptation/climate resilience and supporting documents/reporting templates would need to be developed for a fully functional Enhanced Transparency Framework. The current CBIT project is expected to fill this lacuna through assisting in the development of these documents/reporting templates.

In addition, there are other projects under implementation which will develop transparency products in Trinidad and Tobago. The GEF funded project to develop the Third National Communication (TNC), as well as the first Biennial Update Report (BUR) is currently underway. The GEF Implementing Agency is UNDP, and the national executing partner is the Ministry of Planning and Development. The project was approved for implementation at the end of 2014 as a 3-year project, however it first entered into implementation in the end of 2016, when the project document was signed by the government. Due to some delays, it is currently in the final stretches, finalising both the TNC and the first BUR.

Although these projects aim at improving climate transparency in Trinidad and Tobago, both their scope and duration are project specific and time bound and oriented towards the commitments assumed under the Convention, thus focusing on the First Biennial Update Report. After 2024, the BUR is to be superseded by the Biennial Transparency Report under the Paris Agreement and the MPGs adopted at COP24. While the focus of the BURs is on the inventory and mitigation actions side, BTRs will include NDC tracking, including tracking progress of the NDC and possibly the Adaptation Communication (in case the country decides to include it in the BTR) that currently fall outside the scope (and funding) of the existing MRV systems.

Thus, the baseline scenario consists of a situation with capacity gaps as well as inadequate provisions and technical capacities for taking into account the full gamut of transparency issues contemplated in the ETF of the Paris Agreement. A robust, comprehensive, integrated and sustained system would require revisions and updates to the existing framework to allow for an integration and facilitation of the new information so as to comply with the ETF. The development of a transparency system to encompass all aspects of the ETF of the Paris Agreement, including issues related to adaptation, and GHG emissions projections to inform NDC formulation, is expected to be advanced/implemented by CBIT funding requested in this proposal through a refinement of the existing MRV/KMS system and the designing of the M&E system, as well as the capacity building of the national entities which will be involved in the review process (Technical Expert Review and the Facilitative, Multilateral Consideration of Progress) of the BTRs under the UNFCCC.

Moreover, legal mandates to collect environmental data have started to be institutionalised through the Air Pollution Rules (2014) under the Environmental Management Act (2000)_ but not specifically for GHG, although as mentioned, efforts are underway to amend the Rules to allow for mandatory reporting of GHGs. This development will establish the necessary legal basis for the mandatory reporting of GHG inventory data and mitigation actions. It is deemed that this is sufficient to track the

implementation of the NDC, as it solely includes mitigation. However, there are no institutional arrangements nor tools developed for the collection nor analysis of adaptation/climate resilience data, nor for tracking support received. The CBIT project will address these lacunae.

Lastly, on-going efforts such as those described in this section constitute a first approach towards the collection of climate data and the mainstreaming of climate projections. For example, the TNC/BUR project described above foresees the development and use of regional and country-wide climate projections. While this is a necessary first step for the inclusion of climate change considerations into national development, the results are still coarse and require finer scale results in order to be adopted at a sectoral and micro (local) level.

The identified barriers can be summarised as following:

1. A lack of legal arrangements to enable the systematic collection of data for necessary for the Adaptation Communication, and a potential discrepancy between the GHG Inventory and mitigation data currently mandated to collect and that requested by the Katowice MPGs under the ETF:

2. Limited technical capacities in terms of tools, digital platforms, methods and systems required for the collection and managing of climate data, in particular regarding the requirements foreseen in the Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) (climate change impacts, adaptation communications, tracking support received and, potentially, some aspects of NDC).

3. A lack of technical capacities for the integration of wide level climate projections into micro-level decision making, preventing integration of climate change scenarios into planning below the national level.

Baseline projects

The table below lists ongoing projects which the CBIT project builds upon and will take into account both in the design and the implementation phases.

Table 1: Projects associated with transparency systems relevant to CBIT:

Project	Description	Actors, Time frame
Third National Communication a nd First Biennial Update Report o	The objective of this project is to assist Trinidad and Tobago in pre	Ministry of Planning and Develop ment, GEF, UNDP as Implementin

f Trinidad and Tobago	paring and submitting its Third National Communication and First Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC This is relevant to the CBIT Project as the results are necessary to feed into the project to build upon the results and lessons learned.	g Agency, 2016- present
Low Emission Capacity Building Programme	Trinidad and Tobago was 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: • Low Carbon Development (LCD) Action Plans and Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) for the power generation, transport, oil and gas, and petrochemical and heavy industry sectors. • The design of a National Climate Mitigation Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) System. • Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)	2014-2018, Australian Government, and the European Union as donors, UNDP as implementing agency. Active in the following countries: Argentina, Bhutan, China, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Moldova, Morocco, Philippines, Peru, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Vietnam, and Zambia.

	ion (NDC) Implementation Plan	
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 KMS to support the MRV system, the design and implementation of a Pilot Project to test the MRV System.	Multiple donors. UNDP as Implementing Agency, Ministry of Planning and Development, Power Generation Sector, Transportation Sector, Industrial Sector 2018- 2021
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 aims to identify gaps and needs and strengthen the capacity of institutions in the context of the MRV.	Ministry of Planning and Development, Environmental Management Authority, Various Volunteer Stakeholders from the Energy, Industry and Waster Sectors, ICAT, 2018-present
Toco Health Center Retrofit	An upgrade to the Toco Health Facility is being undertaken to improve climate resilience in the event of a climate-related disaster where the facility is cut off from the rest of the country. Specific works are being undertaken to upgrade the sewer system, install a rain water harvesting system and a photovoltaic system.	Ministry of Planning and Development, Eastern Regional Health Authority (ERHA), 2015- present
Capacity Development for improved management of Multilateral Environmental Agreements for Global Environmental Benefits.	Project aiming to build the capacity to comply and report to multilateral Environmental Agreements, including the UNFCCC. Includes activities to strengthen the institutional capacities, and sustainable financial mechanisms for the governance systems.	Ministry of Planning and Development , GEF, UNDP as Implementing agency, 2015-2020, USD 2.4m
Caribbean Cooperative MRV Hub (CCMRVH)	The Caribbean Cooperative MRV Hub (CCMRVH) assists the English-speaking countries in the Cari	IKI, Greenhouse Gas Management Institute (GHGMI), UNFCCC, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bar

	bbean 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. By doing so, it will aim to carry out a needs assessment, develop the institutional arrangements, produce transparent MRV and mitigation outputs and strengthen capacity building. This goes hand in hand with the transparency goals of this CBIT 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 it will adapt to complement the CBIT project.	bados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago

3) the proposed alternative scenario with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project;

This CBIT project addresses the barriers identified in section two above:

1. Output 1 complements the legal gap between existing legislation and that required for a holistic system compatible with BTR reporting, focusing on the Adaptation Communication;

2. Output 2 aims to provide Trinidad and Tobago with the technical support, training and tools needed for transitioning to the generation of BTRs. This is focused on providing the necessary tools and training for the Adaptation Communications, where the work has to start from the design of indicators, to the tools and procedures of how to collect and report data for these, and provide training of how to use them. Moreover, the output will revise the current tools for the GHG Inventory and mitigation actions comply with the MPGs under the ETF, and adjust the tools to fill any gap. This will be brought together into a holistic system.

3. Output 3 aims to build Trinidad and Tobago's capacity to use generated information and integrate it into climate scenario building, and, in turn, to integrate this into decision-making processes.

Outcome: Trinidad & Tobago improves its MRV systems and institutional capacity to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework

The following table summarises the current context and the transformation that the project aims to achieve, to support Trinidad and Tobago to implement an ambitious transparency framework that meets the requirements of the Paris Agreement.

The current context	Desired transformation of behaviour to be achieved th rough the project
The current legal underpinnings for the national transp arency system do not provide a mandate for data colle ction, processing and sharing the data for the preparat ion of the Adaptation Communications. Moreover, whil e the legal mandate for GHG Inventory information ca n be used to track mitigation actions as well, and thus track the NDC, there is a risk that the MPGs requests a dditional information, or information in another format than available through the current system.	There are legal arrangements developed and in place enabling the collection and accessing of data to track information necessary for the Adaptation Communica tions. Moreover, the legal documents in place for the i nventory, mitigation actions, and support provided/rec eived have been revised to ensure that they allow for t he collection and sharing of the data demanded by the Katowice MPGs.
Currently, Trinidad and Tobago does not have the tool s, procedures and guidelines of how to collect and ma nage data necessary for the Adaptation Communicati ons; this area requires new tools and methods to colle ct and manage data. Moreover, as the current tools for the GHG Inventory does not fully take the information r equested by the MPGs into account, there is a need to revise and fill these gaps in regards to the GHG invent ory, mitigation actions, and in extension, NDC tracking. This in order to become compliant with the provisions of the ETF under the Paris Agreement. Taking into consideration the high requirements of the BRTs and the associate Technical Review Process, the re is a lack of national capacities on this matter.	Through capacity building activities, including refining and updating the existing MRV/KMS systems to align with the ETF and MPGs, the government officials are capacitated to manage new tools, to apply methods a nd guidelines for effectively producing, collecting and managing data related to the GHG emissions, NDC tra cking and Adaptation Communication, and respond to the Technical Expert Review process as appropriate. Furthermore, the capacity building activities are desig ned and implemented within the responsible agency t o ensure continuity of activities and sustainability in th e medium and the long-term, in order to ensure lasting institutional and individual capacities. In order to ensu re this, a train-the -trainer programme will be institute d.
While the established data collection systems generat e climate data specific for Trinidad and Tobago, curren tly the capacity of national policy-makers to create sce narios and projections based on this data is low. Thus, many decisions at the sectoral and subnational level a re not able to include climate considerations.	Actors will have built their capacity through tailored tra ining activities both on how to provide input to the cli mate change scenarios and vulnerability analysis, and how to integrate this into their decision-making proces ses. This will lead to the improvement of vulnerability, risk management and adaptation data, supporting evi dence-based national policy-making.

Output 1: Legal arrangements are designed and proposed for approval by a relevant body to enable the implementation of transparency activities.

The current transparency system in Trinidad and Tobago includes a fairly advanced MRV system for greenhouse gas emissions inventory, which is expected to be formally instituted legally through an amendment to the Air Pollution rules (2014). However, in the context of the Paris Agreement and Katowice rulebook, additional legal basis are required to facilitate the collection and collation of data as demanded by the modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) from COP24 for issues related to adaptation communication preparation. This output will identify the suite of information and data required for addressing climate resilience and adaptation issues in Trinidad and Tobago, and develop or amend, as appropriate, legislation requiring updates and propose new legal arrangements to achieve the aforementioned aim. This Output will also inform the refinement of the existing MRV/KMS system to accommodate the identified data and information.

In all of the activities under this output, the core CBIT team will play a key coordinating and defining role. However, for the two first activities that involve designing legal documents and arrangements, local legal consultants will be brought in. Similar, for the data system software and hardware procurement, installment and tailoring, external consultants, preferably local or regional, will be engaged.

Activity 1.1: Draft and propose for adoption a legal framework to collect and manage data necessary for the Adaptation Communications

This activity will develop the necessary legal framework to ensure that appropriate stakeholders collect and share the data needed for the Adaptation Communications. This will be based on the indicators developed under Output 2.

Activity 1.2: Revise and, if necessary, propose for adoption, changes to the legal frameworks for the GHG Inventory, mitigation and NDC data to ensure compliance with the MPGs under the ETF.

As described in the baseline section above, Trinidad and Tobago has made efforts to establish a well-functioning knowledge management system which also functions as a data repository for the necessary GHG inventory data, which can also be used for mitigation actions and thus NDC tracking. This activity will revise this framework and compare it with the data requested by the MPGs under the ETF. If there are discrepancies, this activity will propose the necessary functional and legal changes to ensure compliance.

This activity will build on the existing documents, and the findings of the pilot project supported by ICAT and the NDC Support Programme, which is planned to conclude while the CEO Endorsement Document of this project is developed. The draft documents will be revised with the lessons learnt from this process and be proposed for adoption.

The activities under this output are aligned with activities from the CBIT Programming Directions related to strengthening national institutions: (a).

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, adaptation efforts and support received.

As described in the baseline section above, the GoRTT is developing and implementing projects to improve the GHG inventory system. Given that GoRTT's NDC only includes mitigation, much of the processes to handle GHG data can be adopted from the inventory process. However, as this process was started before the finalisation of the MPGs at COP24 in 2018, there is thus a risk that details determined in the MPGs are not captured by the current designed system.

This output identifies those potential gaps, elaborates indicators to track the progress, and elaborate tools of how to track them according with the MPGs and taking into account the flexibility provisions. In addition, there can be indicators which are of interest nationally, but not necessary to report internationally.

For adaptation/climate resilience, the necessary indicators, processes, tools and guidelines will be developed from scratch based on international and regional best practices.

Additionally, this output develops the required technical capacities in terms of tools, digital platforms, methods and systems required for the collection and managing of climate data to fulfill these requirements under the ETF and to inform the Adaptation Communication.

Moreover, while the above-mentioned projects establish the groundwork for the system, they do not provide capacity building to the extent needed. The core team is the key actor in the following activities but will draw on international expertise in the development of progress indicators, and in the development of tools, templates and guidelines of these. Furthermore, the core team will be supported in the development of the capacity building modules and materials, as well as the execution of these. The capacity building material and courses will be designed with a specific focus to ensure its integration into the ordinary practices in the relevant contexts and its long-term sustainability.

The proposed activities are described in further detail below.

Activity 2.1: Develop an analysis of current and emerging transparency practices and gaps in relation to the BTRs, focusing on NDC tracking, support received, and adaptation/climate resilience.

Performs a gap analysis between the systems proposed in the existing projects, and the requirements imposed by the MPGs, considering its flexibility provisions. As Trinidad and Tobago's NDC currently include GHG mitigation targets for three sectors, the tracking can build upon the procedures, tools and guidelines established for the emissions and mitigation components based on the existing information for them. However, there might be additional aspects Trinidad and Tobago want to track for national purposes.

Moreover, the NDC is currently being updated, meaning the situation might change, but only in so far as additional mitigation options may be identified in the BAU validation process and which will not incur excessive costs compared to the existing BAU. Accordingly, Trinidad and Tobago will update or confirm its NDC in 2020 depending on the results of the BAU validation process For the tracking of adaptation and climate resiliency, the need is larger. As described in the baseline section, Trinidad and Tobago's adaptation work adopts an integrated approach, where cross-sectoral linkages are emphasised. The work under

activity 2.1 will focus on the at least three of the following six areas which are deemed most vulnerable to climate change and climate risks, and which overlap impacts in order to maximise synergy. The six areas are agriculture and food production, coastal resources, human health, infrastructure and transport, water resources and biodiversity. Which areas will be determined in the CEO Endorsement phase.

Activity 2.2: Building on the above analysis, design monitoring indicators for adaptation/climate resilience in the vulnerable sectors.

Building on the above gap analysis, the activity will develop indicators for adaptation/climate resilience. The activity will develop indicators in at least three of the prioritised sectors. The work can then be used as a blueprint to expand it to other sectors.

Activity 2.3: Elaborate tools, templates, protocols and guidelines for tracking of the adaptation and climate resilience measures.

The designed indicators need to have data and information to enable and sustain their tracking. This activity will develop the tools to collect the necessary data and information, the reporting templates, the data and information sharing protocols between the necessary actors, and the guidelines for collecting it.

The elaboration of tools, templates, protocols and guidelines in activity 2.3 will include an analysis for overlaps between the indicators for SDGs and those developed in this output. The intention is to identify and maximise synergies, and minimise duplication, between the systems to track progress towards the SDGs and within the field of climate transparency. This will be done for mitigation as well.

Activity 2.4: Develop the necessary software and acquire the potentially necessary hardware to harbour the additional data.

The current KMS is designed for data for the GHG inventory. Output 2 will result in determining what additional data should be hosted on the platform. Templates for what data and information should be included for the inventory has been developed under the NDC Support Programme project. Activity 2.3 above will develop these templates for the information for adaptation and climate resiliency. This activity, 2.4, takes its point of departure in what software and hardware exists and augments it to either develop or acquire the necessary software to enable this, and acquires potentially necessary hardware such as servers, and software as may be appropriate and applicable. This will be closely aligned with activity 2.3. This activity will pay close attention to the ongoing climate negotiations under the UNFCCC for which information the tabular formats for reporting will include.

Activity 2.5: Undertake peer exchanges activities and trainings to Ministry staff and other relevant stakeholders on NDC tracking progress, support received, adaptation and climate resiliency tracking, and review processes.

This activity will build the capacity of the personnel who will use the developed system, including the indicators and the associated the tools. This involves both ministry staff and also other relevant stakeholders. The capacity building system is planned to enact the collaboration with a tertiary educational institution. Examples of existing educational institutions which engage in climate research are the University of the West Indies and the University of Trinidad and Tobago. The design of the capacity building courses and the creation of the course material will be undertaken in collaboration between the CBIT team and the tertiary educational institution(s). The CBIT team will participate in the initial trainings during the course of the project. The intention is to establish the chosen tertiary educational institution(s) as the main provider(s) of this service afterwards.

Trinidad and Tobago will contribute actively to the CBIT Global Coordination Platform and participate in regional peer-to-peer exchanges. This activity includes continuously identifying relevant aspects of the work of the CBIT project and sharing it on the CBIT Global Coordination Platform. Also, inversely, this activity includes identifying relevant lessons learnt from the information available on the platform and making it applicable for Trinidad and Tobago. This activity will also cover material developed in the entire project.

The activities under output 2 are aligned with activities from the CBIT Programming Directions related to providing tools, training and assistance (d, e, h, and i) and assisting with the improvement of transparency over time (j and k).

Output 3: Technical capacity of government officials and relevant stakeholders enhanced, and tools provided to incorporate climate analysis in decision-making processes.

The outputs above will improve Trinidad and Tobago's systems for climate-related information, but also of information related to the NDC indicators. Moreover, this output will ensure that Trinidad and Tobago takes advantage of this information to enhance policy- and decision-making.

The output will create mechanisms and capacity to use the information to build on climate change scenarios, identifying climate risks, and generate vulnerability analyses. climate projections, baselines and scenarios. The capacity to carry out these will be based on the existing Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment and build on the adaptation/climate resilience analysis incorporation in the decision-making processes of the output 2.

This will be done for the same three sectors for adaptation which are worked on above, with the same reasoning approach. The capacity building system which will provide training for the previous outputs will do so also for these aspects. Actors from both the private and public sector will then be trained to integrate these projections, baselines and scenarios into their analysis, decisions, strategies and workplans, as appropriate, through capacity building.

The targeted actors are 'decision-makers' in the wide sense of the word - those taking decisions which affect the sustainable, low-emission and climate-resilient development of Trinidad and Tobago, and which can be translated to practitioners. This also provides a way to illustrate the value of the climate transparency systems to the 'decision-makers'. Furthermore, the MPGs foresee that each country shall generate and present climate projections for the UNFCCC. While this is subject to the same flexibility mechanism as all the MPGs, building this capacity will allow Trinidad and Tobago to better comply with the ETF.

Similar to the previous output, the core team plays a key role in the coordination of these activities. There will be external support to support the country in developing climate projections as well as the climate scenarios for Trinidad and Tobago. In addition, external support may be required to support the country in designing materials for the trainings in both activities 3.2 and 3.3 and executing them.

This output will be realised through the following activities:

Activity 3.1: Elaborate adaptation/climate resilience analysis for Trinidad and Tobago based on the advances on climate change scenarios and vulnerability analysis, required to inform the Adaptation Communication;

Activity 3.2: Develop the required analysis of the national and subnational planning processes and how the decision making processes could integrate climate change information.

Activity 3.3: Train ministry staff and other relevant stakeholders on how to elaborate and provide input to projections and scenarios; and on how to integrate climate data and projections into decision-making processes, strategies and workplans.

The activities 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;
- Providing relevant tools, training and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Agreement; and
- Assisting in the improvement of transparency over time.

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 full agreed cost basis. 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. Cofinancing is not a necessary requirement for this project. However, there is a foundation of activities that are considered cofinancing and have been considered when estimating the co-financing of USD 198,000 indicated in table C.

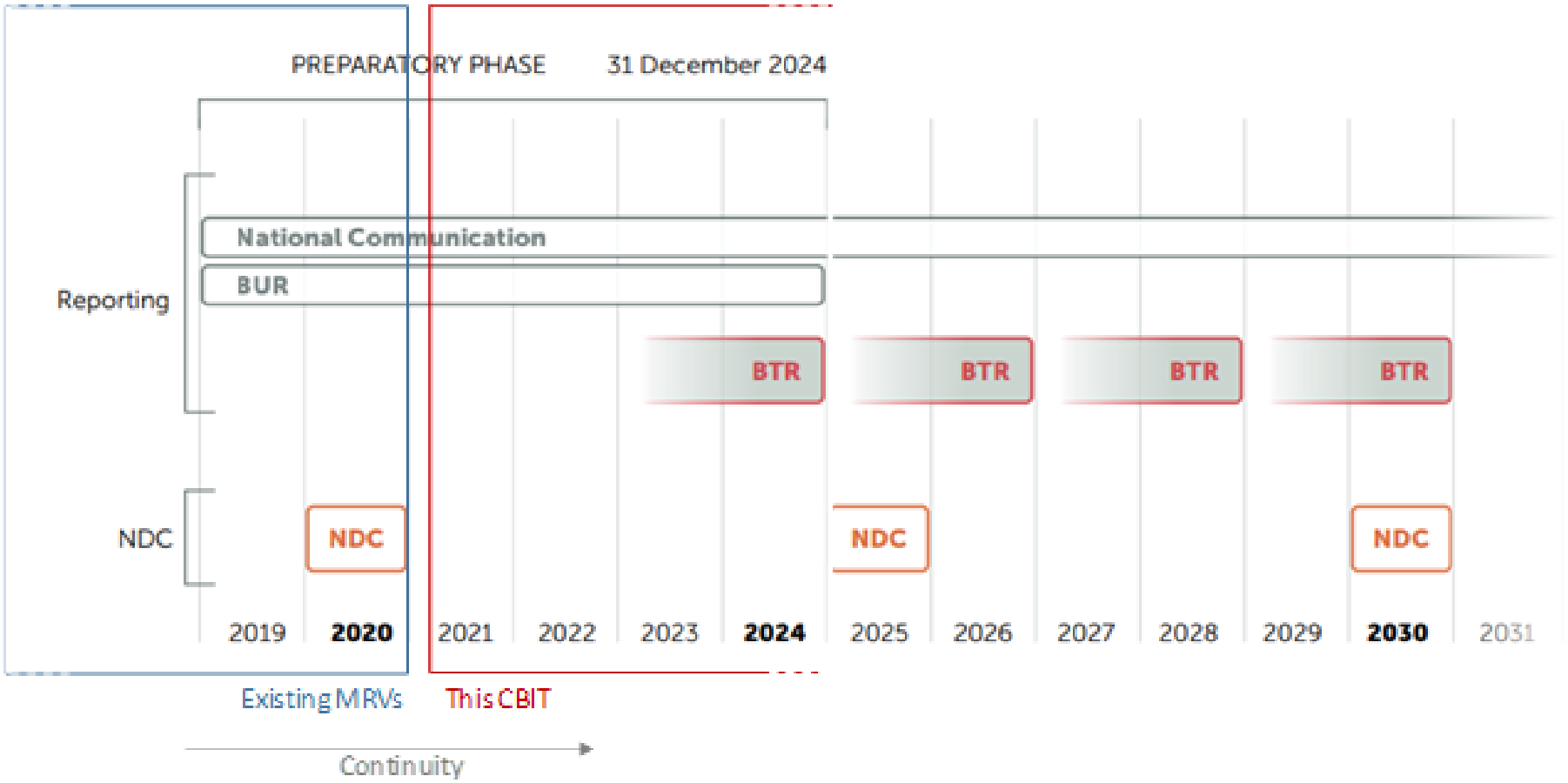
The CBIT request has been designed to build on the current and planned transparency systems for Trinidad and Tobago. The projects developing the system has focused on the system for the GHG inventory, advancing various aspects of it. Several draft legal documents have been developed, and are in the process of formalisation. However, this only encompasses the GHG Inventory, the tracking instruments one can derive from this (mitigation actions and policies), and support received; legal instruments to enable the reporting of adaptation data is not yet developed. This is addressed through output 1. Moreover, the legal documents for the GHG Inventory process were developed before the Katowice MPGs were finalised. There is thus a gap between the current information covered, and that requested by the MPGs. Output 1 will investigate this gap, and suggest for adoption changes to the legal framework to capture all information necessary to comply with the ETF.

In regards to adaptation/climate resilience, indicators as well as the tools, templates and guidelines to effectively collect the data to track the indicators are lacking. Output 2 addressed this by developing the necessary indicators, tools, templates and guidelines to provide this tracking. Moreover, the gap described between current practices for the GHG Inventory process, and the processes derived therefrom, with the MPGs also renders an update of these indicators, tools, templates and guidelines necessary. This will assure a seamless transition between the reporting requirements of the Convention (i.e. BUR) and the Paris Agreement (i.e. BTR), as represented in the figure below.

In addition, Trinidad and Tobago lack the capacity, tools and arrangements to elaborate adaptation/climate resilience analysis based on advances on climate change scenarios and vulnerability analysis, and to integrate these into sector / micro-level decision making. These are abilities which are important for the upcoming NDC updating period.

With this intervention, Trinidad and Tobago's transparency system will be up to date with the MPGs from COP24 and count with the capacity building capacities to generate the information necessary for the BTRs and keep abreast with future developments. Furthermore, Trinidad and Tobago's transparency system will be expanded to also encompass, adaptation/climate resilience, and the capacity to elaborate adaptation/climate resilience analysis based on advances on climate change scenarios and vulnerability analysis, and to integrate these into decision making processes. d. The project also includes interventions to build the capacity to incorporate the information in the projections and baseline scenarios into decision-making processes for both public and private actors.

Figure 1. Baseline and project activities[7]



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

This project will indirectly lead to increased mitigation and adaptation/climate resilience efforts through improved tracking of NDC implementation and adaptation/climate resilience efforts. This project will increase the quality and availability of climate data for Trinidad and Tobago through the systems which are to be established. In addition, the establishment of NDC progress tracking system will allow Trinidad and Tobago to see improvements in both mitigation and adaptation/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.

This project will monitor the main indicators from the CBIT tracking tool, especially Indicator *3-Quality of MRV Systems*, and Indicator *eQualitative assessment of institutional capacity built for transparency*-related activities proposed under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. The baseline and target will be set during the project development phase.

7) innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

Innovation- The establishment of M&E systems for adaption efforts is a novelty in Trinidad and Tobago. Couple with the training to use this information in decision making for both private and public actors, this project will improve the environment and context for innovation in the country. Furthermore, this project includes capacity building in both output 2 and 3. The approach to develop the materials and the capacities for delivering these activities has a focus on avoiding the generic methods of provision of workshops and explore innovative ways to provide the trainings. This includes developing materials using video and online method.

The project also contributes to incremental innovation regarding the established systems for the GHG Inventory and those processes derived therefrom, as the project will identify and update these to comply with the information need of the MPGs.

Sustainability - The project is intended to 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). The mechanisms of the project would be maintained through the train-the-trainer approach within institutions and also through the development of tools, protocols, operating manuals etc. The training material generated under primarily output 2 and 3 will be available online both during and after the end of the project.

The development of the KMS is funded until 2021 by the NDC Support Programme. After this, the EMA will absorb this cost as it will be incorporated into their operational budget. The CBIT project will support the development of additional parts of the KMS, but the running costs of the system are already covered for.

Scaling up- This CBIT project aims to establish a fully functional transparency system for Trinidad and Tobago. These necessary systems, especially data systems, but also tools, and guidelines, will be designed so that new components can be added. This is, in particular, relevant for the NDC which is currently focused on a few sectors, but which can potentially include more sectors in the future.

The regional importance of Trinidad and Tobago, both economically but also politically, and as a forerunner and role model to other Caribbean countries also brings an opportunity for scaling up. Trinidad and Tobago's CBIT project is among the first CBIT projects in the English-speaking part of the region and will serve as an example for many projects in the region.

Lastly, through this project, Trinidad and Tobago will participate in both global and regional knowledge exchange networks such as the CBIT Global Coordination Platform. Here, the experiences of Trinidad and Tobago will be shared with a wider audience.

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[1] Crippa, M., Oreggioni, G., Guizzardi, D., Muntean, M., Schaaf, E., Lo Vullo, E., Solazzo, E., Monforti-Ferrario, F., Olivier, J.G.J., Vignati, E., Fossil CO_2 and GHG emissions of all world countries - 2019 Report, EUR 29849 EN, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2019, ISBN 978-92-76-11100-9, doi:10.2760/687800, JRC117610.

[2] EUROPEAID, “Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) Report - Trinidad & Tobago”, 2019.

[3] Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, “Second National Communication of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago Under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change”, 2013, https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/ttonc2.pdf.

[4] LECB, "Design of a National Climate Mitigation Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) System for Trinidad and Tobago", 2016.

[5] NDC Support Programme, "Implementation plan for the National Climate Mitigation Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) System, 2019.

[6] Shell Trinidad and Tobago, NuIron, Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries, Ministry of Public Utilities, Heritage Petroleum, Methanex, Powergen, Solid Waste Management Company Limited, Trinidad Cement Limited, Trinity Power, Phoenix Park Gas Processors Limited, Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission, Public Transport Service Corporation, Atlantic LNG, Trinidad Generation Unlimited

[7] Adapted from M. Dal Maso y F.A. Canu, “Unfolding the reporting requirements for Developing Countries under the Paris Agreement’s: Enhanced Transparency Framework”, UNEP-DTU Partnership, 2019.

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

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


Pointe-à-Pierre
Trinidad
Point
Fortin
San Fernando
Siparia
Pitch
Lake
OCEAN
Columbus Channel
10°00'
VEN.
61°30'
61°00'
60°30'

2. Stakeholders

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

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

Civil Society Organizations

Private Sector Entities

If none of the above,please explain why: Yes

In the project identification phase, this document has been developed in close consultation with key personal in the Ministry of Planning and Development. These have, in turn, carried out specific internal consultations to ensure its alignment. In addition, key documents have been reviewed to develop this concept. These documents - the National Communications, Biennial Update Reports, and other key documents - have been developed through a participatory stakeholder approach. Thus, while the preparation of this PIF has not held consultations with neither of the groups mentioned above, their perceptions are taken into account through basing the project on documents developed with their inputs. Moreover, stakeholder participation is planned for the project preparation phase.

In addition, provide indicative information on how stakeholders, including civil society and indigenous peoples, will be engaged in the project preparation, and their respective roles and means of engagement.

An initial screening of stakeholders has been undertaken for this PIF as per the table listed below. Note however that additional stakeholders (e.g. indigenous peoples and/or additional actors from the civil society) will be identified during the PPG phase.

Name of key stakeholders	Responsibility/expertise	Role in the project
Ministry of Planning and Development	Climate change focal point and overall coordinator of MRV system	Coordination and policy guidance
Environmental Management Authority	Host and operator of the KMS	Regulatory implementation and operationalisation as well as development and maintenance of registry to sustain transparency
Central Statistical Office (National Statistical Institute)	National Statistical agency	Data collection and repository as official data centre
University of the West Indies, University of Trinidad and Tobago	Academia- to help support the capacity building activities	Research and data provider

Other Ministries	(if involved)- to implement mitigation actions	As roles may be relevant to the project
Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development	Responsible for gender questions in Trinidad and Tobago.	Advisor in the development and implementation of the Gender Action Plan of the project.
Civil society: Council of Presidents for the Environment (COPE)	Environmental NGO which forms part of the national MRV system design as quality control for project-level information on sustainable development benefits.	Possible member of the Steering Committee of the project, as is custom in Trinidad and Tobago.
Private sector actors	Depending on the actor, but in general know the reality and conditions faced by the private sector in Trinidad and Tobago, in general and in relation to data collection, reporting and decision-making.	As data providers to both the inventory (output 1) and the different aspects under the BTRs (output 2), as well as decision-makers (output 3).
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.

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Briefly include below any gender dimensions relevant to the project, and any plans to address gender in project design (e.g. gender analysis).

Trinidad and Tobago conducted a gender analysis under the context of the NDC implementation, which led to a gender sensitisation workshop that was convened in 2019. 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 situation of specifically women and men in the country has been extensively reported on. Nonetheless, the report mentioned above suggests a number of 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. It has also highlighted ways in which NDC implementation can impact both the practical gender needs and strategic gender interests of both men and women. 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) Formalize 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 planning staff in key climate change ministries and agencies to conduct gender analyses and establish formal roles for Gender Focal Points in ministries to support identification of gender issues and 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.

This CBIT project will benefit from incorporating these recommendations by firstly undertaking a project specific gender analysis and then formulating a Gender Action Plan, which will be finalized in the project development phase. Once the action plan is available, the CBIT project will incorporate plan elements into the project design. At this point, it is foreseen that the first recommendation above will be integrated into the work under output 1; the second recommendation will be integrated throughout the project, as output 1 establishes the mandates, output 2 facilitates collection, and output 3 its use within climate change decisions; the third and fourth recommendation will be addressed through the capacity building activities under output 2 and 3.

The gender analysis evaluated that the institutional capacity needed to integrate gender in climate change planning and programming in the public and industry sector. In fact, whilst the National Strategic Development Plan for Trinidad and Tobago (Vision 2030) does identify gender as a cross-cutting issue and 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.

This CBIT is proposing in 'Output 1' a "legal arrangement which is designed and proposed to enable the implementation of transparency activities." This output will consider suggestions made by the gender analysis of 2019. The current transparency system for Trinidad and Tobago and its MRV systems will require actors to not only report the relevant data, but that such data should be gender-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 men and women.

Similarly, the core team and the legal consultancies working on this output will be made aware of the weaknesses accentuated by this report. They should, at all times, 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 gender-disaggregated data. Such data will not only underline the aspects of the climate crisis which are differentiated by gender but will also become essential for future planning in mitigation and adaptation/climate resilience, as well as for the protection of the country's population.

Furthermore, ‘Output 2’ will also be critically interrelated to the gender analysis. More specifically, activity 2.3 will further support the disaggregation of information with the development of tools to collect the necessary data, the reporting templates, the information sharing protocols between the essential actors and the guidelines towards the personnel collecting it. Likewise, Activity 2.5 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.

The project will include women in the implementation of the project, 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 gender-disaggregated indicators showing who is involved and whose views are represented.

In short, gender considerations will be cross-cutting in this project, in the terms both of its products and its processes. 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 its 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.

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.

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; and/or Yes

generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

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

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

Please briefly explain the rationale behind your answer.

Yes, there will be private sector engagement, particularly in output 2 and 3. For output 2, private sector actors are sometimes important data providers, and the development of the tools, methods, and guidelines will thus need to be developed in consultation with them. For output 3, the private sector is part of the relevant stakeholders to both train in providing data to elaborate vulnerability analysis based on climate change scenarios, as well as to use this in their decision-making processes.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

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

Risk	Risk Level	Mitigation
Organisational/Institutional: Budg etary constraints for funding progr ams	Medium	The financial sustainability of the established syst ems is a priority from design to implementation. T he primary mitigation strategy is to incorporate th e established activities into strategies, work plans and public sector investment programs as may be applicable.
Poor project coordination and limi ted alignment among government agencies	Low	Fully integrate CBIT project management team in to existing project management institutional arran gements. Establish channel for regular briefing to all relevant stakeholders and organisations. Ensur e clear linkages of NDC action implementation wi th line ministries.
Political: Change in administration	Low	Integration into national policy and legislation wo uld ensure that the goals of the MRV system rema in constant, regardless of the varying administrati ve agendas. Outputs 2 and 3 will seek to provide t raining and capacity building activities to public p ersonnel among agencies as well as the academia t o broaden the local expertise. There will thus be a wider pool of expertise to recruit from. The projec t will also generate knowledge products, guideline s and tools which facilitates training of staff to ens ure sustainability.
Organisational: Capacity built but not retained	Low	The project will entail the use of the train-the-trai ner approach within institutions and include the d

		evelopment of tools, protocols and other forms of capacity building material to provide continuous, l ittle to no cost, training opportunities for future us ers. Moreover, the knowledge products generated through the project will be available both through the national KMS and through international platfo rms such as the Global Coordination Platform.
Knowledge: Country works isolate d from other countries and do not t ake advantage of existing tools an d methodologies	Low	The knowledge management system which alread y exists and will be strengthened through the proje ct, and especially the use of the information availa ble on the CBIT Global Coordination Platform an d the south-south peer exchange activities will mit igate this risk.
Climate change / environmental ri sk: adverse effects that become m ore likely due to climate change. T his includes weather events which can take focus away from project i mplementation, and damages to da ta collection equipment and syste ms.	Low	In regards to changing priorities, there is necessar y interaction with a range of actors which could b e impacted by a sudden change of priorities. How ever, the timeline of project implementation can d eal with changing priorities for several months by advancing on components not depending on stake holder input and interaction. For damages to equipment, and subsequent loss of data, assessment of the system's resilience will be a part of the project (as part of output 2), and the i nformation generated will also be stored virtually. For the future sustainability, the design of data ha ndling systems will take this risk into account and create systems capable of handling such an event.
Logistical Data collection activities are delay ed due to global or local concerns,	Medium	Actual data collection is important to check wheth er the arrangements, tools, guidelines and the capa city building has yielded the necessary results. Da

including climate events, health related, political or economic constrains.		ta collection processes are from the outset designed to be automated, or require little extra effort, which mitigates the potential impact large events could have. The last mitigation strategy is that the arrangements, processes, tools and capacity building can be developed and delivered, leaving the actual data collection to when it is possible.
Social / institutional Opposition to the collection of information from a governmental body	Low	Recommended measures (mainly in output 1) will incorporate confidentiality considerations into its design. Moreover, the participatory process will allow for a clear and effective communication with all the relevant stakeholders that will be feeding the system with data.
Gender There is a possibility that the number of women involved will be small.	Low	The project will encourage equal participation of men and women in developing the transparency system and capacity building activities.
Gender Gender power relations might cause disparity and oversimplification of gender issues and their relation to climate change.	Medium	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 analyze 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 thus work closely and integrate the Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development into the design process and capacity building activities, particularly in the development and implementation of the project's Gender Action Plan.

6. Coordination

Outline the institutional structure of the project including monitoring and evaluation coordination at the project level. Describe possible coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

UNEP, which is the implementing agency for a portfolio of CBIT projects in the LAC region, will be the GEF implementing agency, providing 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. The Ministry of Planning and Development will be the Executing Agency.

A highly relevant GEF funded project which is currently under implementation and will remain so for the first years of this project is the GEF project to prepare the Third National Communication and the First BUR. The project counts 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 also foreseen that a representative from the steering group of the current project will participate in the Steering Committee of this project to further facilitate coordination. The implementing agency is UNDP.

As described above, this is important 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.

Another GEF funded project is the Energy Efficiency through the Development of Low-carbon 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. It includes the output 3.2 which will design a module for data collection on GHG and other emissions from air conditioning. The lessons learnt 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 in both projects.

At the same time, 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 n.d.). This initiative will pool 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. However, the exact support this project will provide to Trinidad and Tobago is still under formulation. The intention is that it will adapt to complement the CBIT project.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Is the Project consistent with the National Strategies and plans or reports and assesments under relevant conventions

Yes

If yes, which ones and how: NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc

National Communications (NC) under UNFCCC

Trinidad has submitted two NC's and is currently on its third, to be published in 2020. The CBIT project would support the system that would aid in the production of the greenhouse gas inventory, which is a critical part of the NC.

Biennial Update Report (BUR) under UNFCCC

CBIT will build on the findings in the BUR for the Biennial Transparency report on NDC tracking of support received, vulnerabilities, adaptation/climate resilience, communication and projections.

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. The focus of the TNA does not consider MRV or M&E systems in Trinidad and Tobago, resulting in that little coordination is necessary.

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 managing and inventory of its GHG emissions.

8. Knowledge Management

Outline the Knowledge management approach for the Project, including, if any, plans for the Project to learn from other relevant Projects and initiatives, to assess and document in a user-friendly form, and share these experiences and expertise with relevant stakeholders.

This project will generate knowledge products primarily under output 2 where the tools, methods and procedures for data gathering and reporting will be developed. The output also contains activities where training materials and capacity building courses will be held with the relevant actors. These can be both public and private actors. The training material produced will be available online for both the course participants and others who want to access it.

The project will also generate tools, methods and procedures for the development of emission projections and climate scenarios, under output 3. This output also includes capacity building activities. The development of these materials will use the national and international experts in the project to ensure that it is up to date with the latest developments within this field.

Furthermore, this national project will allow the country to participate in the CBIT global coordination platform, providing and receiving inputs. The project proposal will, therefore, define how 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.

9. 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

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Provide preliminary information on the types and levels of risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and describe measures to address these risks during the project design.

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Submitted

Part III: Approval/Endorsement By GEF Operational Focal Point(S) And Gef Agency(ies)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter with this template).

Name	Position	Ministry	Date
Mr. Hayden Romano	Managing Director	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY	3/16/2020

ANNEX A: Project Map and Geographic Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project intervention takes place

This is a project of national scope, establishing climate transparency systems which will track various developments in the entire country.


Pointe-à-Pierre
Trinidad
OCEAN
Point
Fortin
San Fernando
Siparia
Pitch
Lake
Serpents
Mouth
Columbus Channel
10°00'
VEN.
61°30'
61°00'
60°30'