

# GEF-8 REQUEST FOR CEO CHILD ENDORSEMENT/APPROVAL

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| <b>GENERAL CHILD PROJECT INFORMATION .....</b>  | <b>3</b>   |
| Project Summary .....   | 3          |
| Child Project Description Overview .....  | 5          |
| <b>CHILD PROJECT OUTLINE .....</b>  | <b>8</b>   |
| <b>A. PROJECT RATIONALE .....</b>   | <b>8</b>   |
| <b>B. CHILD PROJECT DESCRIPTION .....</b>   | <b>51</b>  |
| Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.....          | 91         |
| Table On Core Indicators .....  | 97         |
| <b>Core Indicators .....</b>  | <b>97</b>  |
| Key Risks .....   | 101        |
| <b>C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES .....</b>   | <b>105</b> |
| <b>D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS .....</b>   | <b>108</b> |
| Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:.....   | 108        |
| Stakeholder Engagement .....  | 109        |
| Private Sector .....  | 109        |
| Environmental and Social Safeguards .....   | 109        |
| <b>E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS .....</b>  | <b>110</b> |
| Knowledge management .....  | 110        |
| Socio-economic Benefits .....   | 110        |
| <b>ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES .....</b>  | <b>111</b> |
| GEF Financing Table .....   | 111        |
| Project Preparation Grant (PPG) .....   | 111        |
| Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation.....   | 112        |
| Focal Area Elements .....   | 112        |
| Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type.....                                 | 113        |
| <b>ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENT .....</b>   | <b>113</b> |
| Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):..... | 113        |
| <b>ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK .....</b>   | <b>114</b> |
| <b>ANNEX D: STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG) .....</b>                | <b>124</b> |
| <b>ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES .....</b>   | <b>124</b> |
| <b>ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTS INCLUDING RATING.....</b>           | <b>125</b> |
| <b>ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE .....</b>  | <b>125</b> |
| <b>ANNEX I: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS .....</b>  | <b>127</b> |

## General Child Project Information

|   |                           |                           |                         |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Child Project Title   |                           |                           |                         |
| Accelerating the transition to a net-zero, nature-positive economy in Trinidad and Tobago (TT Net-zero) |                           |                           |                         |
| Region  |                           | GEF Project ID            |                         |
| Trinidad and Tobago   |                           | 11086                     |                         |
| Country(ies)  |                           | Type of Project           |                         |
| Trinidad and Tobago   |                           | FSP                       |                         |
| GEF Agency(ies)   |                           | GEF Agency Project ID     |                         |
| UNEP  |                           |                           |                         |
| Project Executing Entity(s)   |                           | Project Executing Type    |                         |
| Ministry of Planning and Development  |                           | Government                |                         |
| UNDP  |                           | GEF Agency                |                         |
| GEF Focal Area (s)  |                           | Submission Date           |                         |
| Multi Focal Area  |                           | 6/25/2024                 |                         |
| Type of Trust Fund  |                           | Project Duration (Months) |                         |
| GET   |                           | 48                        |                         |
| GEF Project Grant: (a)  |                           | Agency Fee(s) Grant: (b)  |                         |
| 4,854,128.00  |                           | 436,871.00                |                         |
| PPG Amount: (c)   |                           | PPG Agency Fee(s): (d)    |                         |
| 99,999.00   |                           | 9,000.00                  |                         |
| Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)  |                           | Total Co-financing        |                         |
| 5399998   |                           | 7,350,000.00              |                         |
| Project Sector (CCM Only)   |                           |                           |                         |
| Mixed & Others  |                           |                           |                         |
| Rio Markers   |                           |                           |                         |
| Climate Change Mitigation   | Climate Change Adaptation | Biodiversity              | Land Degradation        |
| Principal Objective 2   | No Contribution 0         | Principal Objective 2     | Significant Objective 1 |

### Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, to offer a snapshot of what is being proposed. The summary should include: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? ii) as a child project under a program, explain how the description fits in the broader context of the specific program; (iii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative,

how will this be achieved? and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Trinidad and Tobago (T&T) face significant challenges to transitioning towards a net-zero, nature-positive (NZNP) economy. The country's economy is heavily reliant on oil and gas production as it is the biggest oil and gas producer and petrochemical exporter in the Caribbean. It is also a major exporter of ammonia, urea, methanol, and fertilisers. The energy sector plays a key role in achieving emission reductions, as it accounts for 42% of national greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, mainly stemming from power generation, transportation, and industrial processes. For instance, electricity is primarily generated by burning natural gas. Additionally, T&T is highly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, especially in cities.

For tackling the NZNP transition, the Government of T&T has already taken action, e.g. with the establishment of a Climate Change Focal Point Network (CCFPN) in 2012,<sup>[1]</sup> comprising over two hundred representatives from government ministries, agencies, academia, private sector and civil society that is facilitating information sharing with and raise awareness of stakeholder activities focusing on climate change action. Nevertheless, T&T faces three key barriers that prevent the accelerated switch towards sustainable economic activities and livelihoods. These are:

1. Limited long-term strategy and coherent policy framework for a national transformation towards a NZNP economy.
2. Missing NZNP-aligned enabling framework limits investments in nature-positive low-emission energy technologies and solutions.
3. Limited local experience with nature-positive low-emission technologies and solutions (especially in terms of renewable energies and green mobility projects).

The project's overall objective is to significantly accelerate the reduction of Trinidad & Tobago's dependency on oil and gas production while contributing to a national transition towards a net-zero, nature-positive economy. This objective will be achieved through a three-fold approach. (i) Project activities aim to reform the national policy environment to maximize synergies between climate, biodiversity and human well-being. Hence, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago commits and takes nature-positive action to decarbonise its economy towards a net-zero target. (ii) Also, project activities address barriers to finance such that T&T's public and private sector will deploy financing mechanisms to mobilize investments for the decarbonization of the economy with a particular focus on the energy sector. This involves the implementation of sectoral and thematic reforms and plans for the energy sector in line with a developed NZNP strategy. (iii) It is further envisaged that interventions will showcase the feasibility of low-carbon, nature-positive technologies by implementing NZNP-aligned demonstration projects on Trinidad as well as on the island of Tobago.

The project is organized in three Components, each designed to address one of the three identified barriers:

1. **Upstream component:** Component 1 builds the upstream technical component of the project, which aims at mainstreaming net-zero, nature-positive targets and actions into key institutions and policy frameworks of the country, to ultimately set the enabling environment for an NZNP economy.
2. **Downstream component:** Component 2 builds the downstream component of the project, focused on the energy sector. Interventions involve the development of a robust, comprehensive and gender-responsive energy roadmap, supported by a legal framework that includes relevant Grid Code updates. Additionally, Component 2 aims at developing a national financial mechanism that leverages the financial resources of the Green Fund in line with NZNP targets.
3. **Investments towards a NZNP economy:** Based on upstream and downstream technical assistance, through a mix of project pipeline development, demonstration investments and knowledge management, Component 3 aims to build a strong foundation for the scale up of NZNP-aligned initiatives.

The project is expected to be transformative in supporting T&T in transitioning towards a net-zero, nature-positive economy. The project is expected to achieve greenhouse gas emissions mitigation over the project's lifetime of 860,699 tCO<sub>2</sub>e, of which 3,320 tCO<sub>2</sub>e will be direct and 857,379 tCO<sub>2</sub>e indirect, to achieve 100 ha of land and ecosystems under restoration, 1000 ha of landscapes under improved practices, and reach 3,260 beneficiaries, with a targeted distribution of 1,630 women and 1,630 men.

<sup>[1]</sup> For more details, see: [https://transparency-partnership.net/system/files/document/200114\\_GPD\\_Trinidad\\_and\\_Tobago\\_RZ.pdf](https://transparency-partnership.net/system/files/document/200114_GPD_Trinidad_and_Tobago_RZ.pdf)

## Child Project Description Overview

### Project Objective

Accelerating the transition to a net-zero, nature-positive economy in Trinidad and Tobago

### Project Components

#### Component 1. Upstream component

|                            |                   |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Component Type             | Trust Fund        |
| Technical Assistance       | GET               |
| GEF Project Financing (\$) | Co-financing (\$) |
| 2,178,083.00               | 2,030,000.00      |

Outcome:

Outcome 1: The Government of Trinidad and Tobago commits to and takes nature-positive action to decarbonise its economy towards a net-zero target

Output:

- 1.1 Cross-ministerial coordination, gender-responsive communication and stakeholder engagement related to economy-wide NZNP just-transition planning and monitoring are strengthened for enhancing participation of all key stakeholders in these processes
- 1.2 Government officials have access to a gender-responsive socio-economic analysis and scenarios modelling for informing decision-making on transitioning to a net-zero nature-positive economy in Trinidad and Tobago
- 1.3 A draft national socially-just net-zero nature-positive strategy is submitted to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago for adoption by the Cabinet
- 1.4 An enhanced climate transparency and knowledge management platform for tracking progress in implementing the NZNP plan is made available for informing government officials and civil society.
- 1.5 A financial strategy, investment plan and fiscal and financial instruments are submitted to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago and the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago for adoption to support implementation of the NZNP plan

#### Component 2. Downstream component: energy sector NZNP enabling environment

|                            |                   |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Component Type             | Trust Fund        |
| Technical Assistance       | GET               |
| GEF Project Financing (\$) | Co-financing (\$) |
| 884,714.00                 | 870,000.00        |

Outcome:

Outcome 2: The Government of Trinidad and Tobago implements sectoral and thematic reforms and plans for the energy sector in line with its NZNP strategy

Output:

2.1 Socially-just net-zero and nature-positive roadmap for the energy sector, including investment plan, is submitted in consultation with the Ministry of Energy, Energy Industries, the private sector and other relevant stakeholders as deemed appropriate to the Cabinet for adoption.

2.2 Short-term measures to remove legal and regulatory barriers are presented for adoption by the Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries (MEEI)

2.3 A proposal for expanding the Trinidad & Tobago's Green Fund into a comprehensive financing mechanism to finance and promote investments in NZNP projects is submitted for adoption by Cabinet.

### Component 3. Investments towards a NZNP economy

|                            |                   |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Component Type             | Trust Fund        |
| Investment                 | GET               |
| GEF Project Financing (\$) | Co-financing (\$) |
| 1,264,043.00               | 3,650,000.00      |

Outcome:

Outcome 3: The Government of Trinidad and Tobago and financial institutions invest in NZNP aligned initiatives

Output:

3.1 An initial project pipeline for Trinidad, including three bankable projects is shared with the Green Fund and other financial institutions for consideration

3.2 The technical, economic, social, and environmental feasibility of sustainable and low-emission solutions, taking into consideration nature positive aspects, in Port-of-Spain, Arima and Chaguanas (Trinidad) is demonstrated to local and national stakeholders **by demonstration pilots in Port-of-Spain, Arima and Chaguanas (Trinidad)**

3.3 An initial project pipeline for Tobago's ecotourism sector is prepared and shared with the Green Fund and other financial institutions for consideration on their financial feasibility

3.4 Technical, economic, social and environmental feasibility of solutions in Tobago's ecotourism sector leveraging NZNP aligned investments is demonstrated to local and national stakeholders **by demonstration pilots**

## M&E

|                            |                   |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Component Type             | Trust Fund        |
| Technical Assistance       | GET               |
| GEF Project Financing (\$) | Co-financing (\$) |
| 210,288.00                 | 310,000.00        |

Outcome:

4. The project is effectively monitored and evaluated

Output:

4.1. Monitoring and evaluation products are delivered

## Component Balances

| Project Components   | GEF Project Financing (\$) | Co-financing (\$)   |
|--|----------------------------|---------------------|
| Component 1. Upstream component  | 2,178,083.00               | 2,030,000.00        |
| Component 2. Downstream component: energy sector NZNP enabling environment | 884,714.00                 | 870,000.00          |
| Component 3. Investments towards a NZNP economy                            | 1,264,043.00               | 3,650,000.00        |
| M&E  | 210,288.00                 | 310,000.00          |
| <b>Subtotal</b>  | <b>4,537,128.00</b>        | <b>6,860,000.00</b> |
| Project Management Cost  | 317,000.00                 | 490,000.00          |
| <b>Total Project Cost (\$)</b>   | <b>4,854,128.00</b>        | <b>7,350,000.00</b> |

Please provide Justification

The Project Management Cost (PMC) exceeds 5% of GEF project financing due to the limited financial, technical, and human resources available in Small Island Developing States (SIDS), necessitating higher PMC to afford higher salaries, provide essential support and build local capacities. This allocation ensures the efficient management of the project's complexity, effective stakeholder engagement, and the integration of sustainability into all project activities by a highly qualified team, supported by

the expertise of UNDP as the Executing Agency. Enhanced management efforts are particularly critical in a SIDS context, where unique vulnerabilities and challenges require a higher level of oversight and coordination to achieve the GEF's goals of global environmental benefits and sustainable development.

The PMC budget execution will be closely monitored during project execution and reduced whenever feasible.

## CHILD PROJECT OUTLINE

### A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Since this is a child project under a program, please include an explanation of how the context fits within the specific program agenda. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

#### A1. Global environmental problem

##### Overview

The urgent global environmental problem demanding resolution revolves around the intertwined challenges of mitigating climate change while simultaneously addressing the alarming rates of biodiversity losses and land degradation. As countries strive to transition to net-zero nature-positive (NZNP) economies, they face the intricate challenge of addressing both environmental imperatives. Climate change mitigation necessitates reducing carbon emissions, transitioning to renewable energy sources, enhancing energy efficiency, and increasing carbon sinks. Concurrently, the fight against biodiversity loss and land degradation demands the protection and restoration of ecosystems, and the sustainable management of natural resources. These dual crises, often approached separately by international frameworks, such as the UN Convention on Biological Diversity and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, are inextricably linked.<sup>[1]</sup> The recent collaboration between the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) underscores this connection, with their joint report revealing a crucial turning point. The report's central message is clear: we must confront both challenges together, as solving one without the other is untenable.<sup>[2]</sup> The urgency of this dual approach is of greatest importance, not only for the preservation of the planet's ecosystems but also for the global economy. Transitioning to NZNP economies is imperative, as it can serve as a solution that simultaneously combats climate change and biodiversity losses, securing a more sustainable future for all while nurturing economic growth and resilience on a worldwide scale.<sup>[3]</sup>

##### National context

As a Party to the UNFCCC's Paris Agreement, Trinidad, and Tobago (T&T) is aware of the need to enhance collective ambition as required to achieve the agreement's goals. However, it faces significant challenges to transition to an NZNP economy. The country's economy is heavily reliant on oil and gas production as it is the biggest oil and gas producer and petrochemical exporter in the Caribbean. It is also a major exporter of ammonia, urea, methanol, and fertilisers.

The country has an industrial economy, something that is uncharacteristic of Caribbean countries. Some of the major industries in the country are its energy, agriculture, manufacturing, and tourism industries, whose products form the bulk of the country's annual exports. The economy is mainly reliant on its indigenous resources, as the country sits on the Caribbean's largest reserves of petroleum and natural gas.<sup>[4]</sup> While heavy industry and mining are the biggest industries in the country, it is the service industry that is the most important employer in the country, representing about 63% of the nation's labour force.<sup>[5]</sup> The Oil and Gas sector contributes to 36% of the GDP, but it is responsible for approximately 3% of the labour force.<sup>[6]</sup> This contrast highlights the sector's high productivity, but also its significant environmental impact, particularly in terms of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. In turn, the tourism sector contributes to 7.8% of the total economy and employs 8.5%.<sup>[7]</sup> On the other hand, the environmental footprint of tourism is generally lower compared to that of the oil and gas sectors, making it a strategic area for sustainable development initiatives. The interplay between biodiversity and land degradation is also a major environmental challenge in Trinidad and Tobago. This twin-island nation, comprising the larger Trinidad and the smaller Tobago, is home to a diverse range of

ecosystems due to its proximity to South America and historical land bridges. This has resulted in a rich wildlife, including 420 species of birds and 85 species of reptiles.<sup>[8]</sup> However, recent data shows worrying trends in land degradation that threaten this biodiversity. Approximately 58.3% of the land area is degraded, mainly due to anthropogenic activities such as deforestation for agriculture and urban development, which is particularly evident in the industrialised sectors of Trinidad.<sup>[9]</sup> This degradation not only threatens local ecosystems, but also has wider socio-economic implications, potentially hindering sustainable development. The country has initiated several strategies to address these issues, including the Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting Programme.<sup>[10]</sup>

In 2014, Compete Caribbean and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), in partnership with the Caribbean Centre for Competitiveness (CCfC) at the University of the West Indies (UWI) and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat, implemented the Private Sector Promotion through Value Chain and Cluster Strengthening in CARIFORUM project. This initiative aimed to assess the needs of specific industries and examine the ecotourism value chain across the Caribbean region, with a focus on The Bahamas, Guyana, St Kitts and Nevis and Trinidad and Tobago. The project highlighted that in 2012, ecotourism contributed US\$15.7 billion to the Caribbean region, or 4.6% of total GDP, and supported 647,000 jobs, or 3.9% of total employment. Key challenges identified included under-utilisation of technology for e-commerce and online travel services, limited education and awareness initiatives, lack of industry standards, and inadequate access to finance and stakeholder collaboration.<sup>[11]</sup>

In this context, Trinidad and Tobago has significant potential as an ecotourism destination. The country's natural attractions, such as various species of turtles and birds and diverse landscapes, offer unique ecotourism experiences. Sites such as Caroni Swamp, Main Ridge Forest Reserve and Buccoo Reef are notable for bird watching and marine life exploration. The Government of Trinidad and Tobago (GoRTT) recognises the need for a strategic approach to the sustainable development of the ecotourism niche. This includes engaging rural communities, promoting entrepreneurial opportunities in agro-tourism, guiding and cultural activities, and building capacity in these areas. The economic benefits of activities such as turtle and bird watching are significant, with marine turtle conservation in Tobago valued at approximately \$749,800 and bird watching at Caroni Swamp generating significant profits for local tour operators. The GoRTT aims to support ecotourism through strong policies and international standards that ensure environmental friendliness and cultural sensitivity, while using data from the Trinidad and Tobago Biodiversity Information System (TTBIS) to enhance conservation efforts.<sup>[12]</sup>

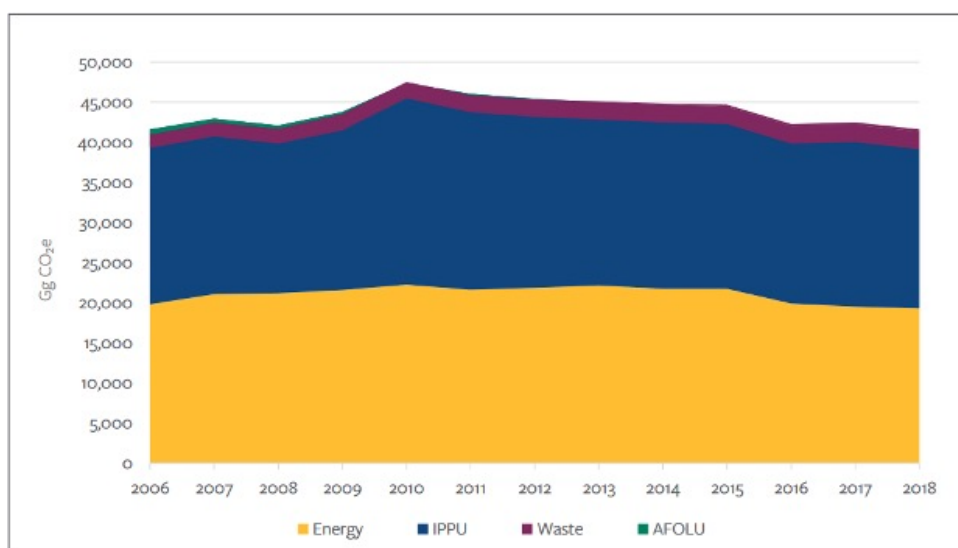
[\\_ftn12](#)

#### *GHG emissions*

Although T&T 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.<sup>[1]</sup> Figure 1 below shows the total carbon dioxide equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>e) emissions for Trinidad and Tobago's sectors over the period 2006-2018. It can be observed that the total emissions increased over the period 2006-2010, followed by a general decrease from 2010 onwards, mainly due to declining productivity in the country's dominant industrial processes and product use (IPPU) and energy sectors, influenced by lower natural gas supplies.<sup>[2]</sup> These two sectors contribute to approximately 90% of total GHG emissions.<sup>[3]</sup> Despite fluctuations, there was a 1.4% decrease in total emissions in 2018 compared to 2006, primarily attributed to decreases in the energy, IPPU, and agriculture, forestry and other land use (AFOLU) sectors, even though emissions in the waste sector increased.<sup>[4]</sup> In 2018, Trinidad and Tobago's total GHG emissions totalled approximately 41,600 Gg CO<sub>2</sub>e (41.6 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e), with the IPPU and energy sectors contributing the largest shares, accounting for 48% and 42% of emissions, respectively. Meanwhile, AFOLU and waste sectors constituted 5% each of the total emissions.<sup>[5]</sup>

[\\_ftn5](#)

**FIGURE 1: TOTAL GG CO<sub>2</sub>E EMISSIONS FOR T&T'S SECTORS (2006–2018)**



Source: GoRTT (2021): Third National Communication of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago to the UNFCCC, p. 66

#### ftn12

The energy sector plays a key role in achieving emission reductions, as it accounts for 42% of national greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, mainly stemming from power generation, transportation, and industrial processes. Fossil fuels generate 99% of the nation's electricity, with annual production exceeding demand.<sup>[1]</sup> The Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission (T&TEC) generates and supplies 95% of the electricity, primarily from Trinidad and connected to Tobago via a submarine cable.<sup>[2]</sup> The electricity generation technology in use includes both simple cycle gas turbines and combined cycle gas turbines integrated with heat recovery steam generators.<sup>[3]</sup> The present electricity generation landscape in T&T comprises three independent power producers (IPPs) providing bulk power with varying obligations and contracted capacities to T&TEC. Apart from the Cove Power Station and Scarborough Power Station, T&TEC is solely responsible for the Transmission, Distribution, and sale of electricity to industrial, commercial and residential end users in T&T.<sup>[4]</sup> According to globalpetrolprices.com as at September 2022, T&T had the second lowest electricity tariff of US\$0.052 per kilowatt hour in the Caribbean region, Cuba being the other country with a low tariff.<sup>[5]</sup>

Renewable energy projects in T&T have been limited to the pilot scale. Two 2-kilowatt (kW) off-grid photovoltaic (PV) systems have been in operation at both the University of Trinidad and Tobago and T&TEC's Mt. Hope compound, while twenty-one 1-kW PV systems have now been installed at schools around the country. The first grid-tied renewable energy system was a combined 2.5-kW PV and wind facility at the Islamic Children's Home in South Trinidad and was interconnected in August 2012. These projects demonstrate the technical feasibility of renewable energy and are key components of the campaign to build public awareness of the benefits of renewable energy.<sup>[6]</sup>

The first significant milestone in T&T's energy transition is the 112MW<sub>ac</sub>/148MW<sub>p</sub> solar project, which is currently being implemented by a consortium consisting of bp Alternative Energy Trinidad and Tobago (bpATT)<sup>[7]</sup>, Shell Renewables Caribbean, and Lightsource bp. The consortium partners have reached a final investment decision to start construction, with bp and Shell initially sharing ownership 50/50. The project will be developed across two sites, with a sod turning having occurred on 12<sup>th</sup> April 2023 to signal the start of construction on the first utility scale solar project<sup>[8]</sup> with an expectation to be operational by Q3 and Q4 2024. It is in response to the country's commitment to reduce GHG emissions by 15% in the power generation sector by 2030, and it will produce renewable electricity equivalent to powering 42,500 homes and save 165,500 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> annually.<sup>[9]</sup>

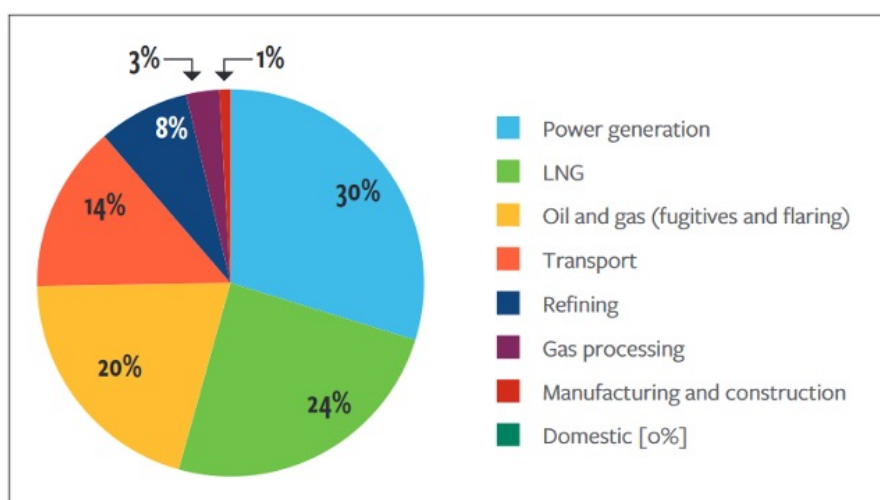
Energy sector emissions gradually increased from 19,800 Gg CO<sub>2</sub>e in 2006, to almost 22,300 Gg CO<sub>2</sub>e in 2010, followed by a general decrease from 2010 onwards to approximately 19,300 Gg CO<sub>2</sub>e in 2018.<sup>[10]</sup> This mirrors the same trend presented above for total emissions. This emission trend in energy sector emissions can be mirrored with natural gas usage in Trinidad and Tobago. As such, natural gas usage can be identified as the main driver of emissions within T&T's energy sector.<sup>[11]</sup> Figure 2 below shows the sub-sectoral breakdown of T&T's energy sector emissions for the year 2018. Power generation, LNG, and oil/gas production (including fugitives and flaring) are the predominant sources of GHG

emissions within the sector. It is noteworthy that emissions from the transportation sub-sector accounted for only 14% of the overall energy sector emissions in 2018.

T&T's public road transport system primarily relies on subsidies, but it does not meet the population's demand. As a result, private vehicles dominate, with almost a 1:1 ratio of cars to people. The high number of vehicles can be attributed to factors like the decommissioning of the rail system in the 1960s. To address traffic congestion on national highways, the National Renewable Energy Committee suggests introducing a reliable mass transit system, including a rapid rail network, which would also help reduce GHG emissions. The demand for alternative transportation routes has driven the development of an extensive highway network connecting east-west and north-south communities. However, persistent traffic congestion remains a challenge due to the overwhelming number of vehicles compared to road capacity.<sup>[12]</sup> In 2015, the Ministry of Works and Transport estimated that there are approximately 630,000 vehicles in Trinidad and Tobago, increasing by about 30,000 annually.<sup>[13]</sup> According to the T&T's Transport Commissioner there were close to one million vehicles on the nation's roads in 2022.<sup>[14]</sup>

The historical trend shows that transport sector emissions in T&T increased by 5% from circa 2,600 Gg CO<sub>2</sub>e in 2006 to about 2,700 Gg CO<sub>2</sub>e in 2018.<sup>[15]</sup> During this period, there was almost no variation in the shares of energy consumed by the road transport, aviation, and navigation sub-sectors. In absolute figures, there was an increase in energy consumption until 2016, when a peak was reached. The trend then slowed, even reversing the growth. Within the transport sector, road transport was the largest contributor to overall emissions.<sup>[16]</sup>

**FIGURE 2: SUB-SECTORAL BREAKDOWN OF T&T'S ENERGY SECTOR EMISSIONS (%), 2018**



<sup>ftn16</sup>

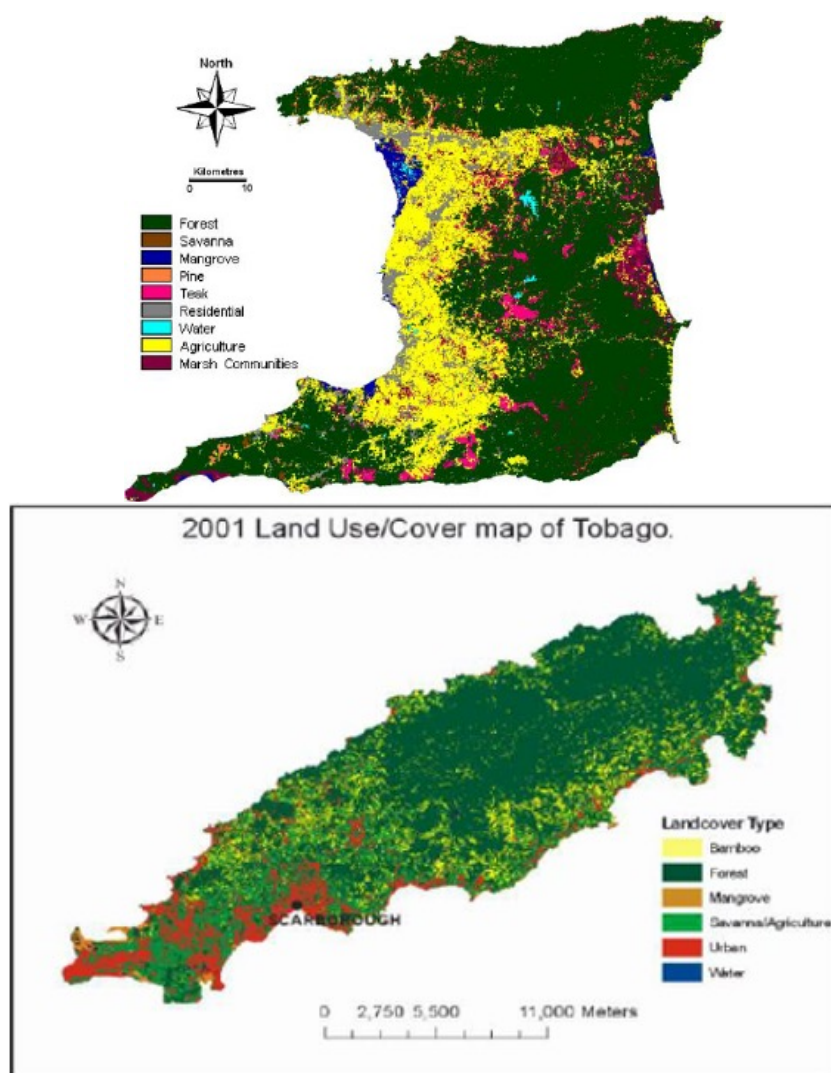
Source: GoRTT (2021): *Third National Communication of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago to the UNFCCC*, p. 72

In late 2020, a comprehensive study was carried out, with a specific focus on the projected emission growth within T&T from industrial activities, power generation, transportation, water management, wastewater generation, and land use.<sup>[4]</sup> Assuming optimistic economic growth in the business-as-usual (BAU) scenario, the report found that Trinidad and Tobago projects a 26% increase in carbon emissions by 2050. The main driver of emissions increase will come from the industrial sector, which is dominated by oil, gas, and petrochemical industries.<sup>[3]</sup> In the optimistic economic BAU scenario, emissions output in all five sectors are projected to increase substantially by 2050: Power Generation 27%; Industry 14%; Transport 78%; Water and Wastewater 39% and Agriculture, Forestry & Other Land Use 58%.<sup>[4]</sup> Historical data from Figure 1, which shows emissions up to 2018, shows a baseline where the energy sector (including electricity and transport) is already leading in emissions. This trend indicates a continued reliance on non-renewable energy sources and underlines the urgent need for targeted environmental policies. In particular, the significant projected growth in the transport and AFOLU sectors highlights the need for advances in sustainable practices and technologies to effectively manage the expected increase in emissions, in line with economic growth while mitigating environmental impacts.

Nature

As a two-island state, as seen in Figure 3, T&T has a remarkable diversity of ecosystems across its small land mass. These encompass hillside and lowland forests, natural savannahs, swamps, and mangroves. The primary ecosystems include coastal and marine areas (coral reefs, mangrove swamps, and seagrass beds), forests, freshwater bodies (rivers and streams), karst formations, man-made ecosystems (agricultural land, freshwater dams, secondary forest), and savannahs. The islands feature a mix of sedimentary, metamorphic, volcanic, and limestone substrate and are surrounded by reefs linked to deep offshore regions. A variety of soil types support various agricultural and other land uses. Furthermore, the islands receive freshwater, sediment, and nutrient influx from the Orinoco River, one of South America's longest rivers.

**FIGURE 3 MAPS OF LAND COVER/USE OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO**



Source: Chinchamee, Amarnath & Baban, Professor Serwan & Al-Tahir, Raid. (2006). *Defining Biophysical Land Units in Tropical Island of Trinidad using Remote Sensing, Field Data and GIS*; Baban, Professor Serwan & Ramsewak, Deanesh & Canisius, Francis. (2009). *Mapping and detecting land use/cover change in Tobago using remote sensing and GIS*.

T&T's diverse forests and marine ecosystems, among other habitats, host a wide variety of endemic and other species. Forests—including cloud, dry, deciduous, and semi-evergreen types—support a range of biodiversity, agricultural activities, and recreational pursuits. Trinidad's location at the convergence of two tectonic plates has created one of the world's largest natural asphalt deposits, fostering a rich ecosystem of microbial life. Home to over 3,000 species, with 85 being endemic and 470 bird species, Trinidad and

Tobago's biodiversity has attracted not only tourists, but also industry, farmers and researchers, making the island a focal point for global scientific studies. Research interests are diverse and include studies of bat echolocation, animal

chemical responses and mimicry behaviour. This ongoing research contributes to the scientific community's understanding of these biological phenomena and enhances the island's reputation as a centre for ecological studies.

In this context, ecotourism in Tobago represents an opportunity to enhance the island's rich natural resources while promoting sustainable economic development. The development of ecotourism can serve the dual purpose of conserving the island's unique flora and fauna and generating economic benefits through environmentally responsible tourism. By focusing on ecotourism, Tobago can provide educational experiences that raise awareness of conservation issues and demonstrate the practical applications of research conducted on the island. This strategic focus not only helps to conserve biodiversity, but also attracts tourists interested in sustainable travel and educational opportunities, thus fostering a tourism sector that actively contributes to both the local economy and environmental conservation.

T&T's rich biodiversity faces numerous threats which together have resulted in an estimated 8% species loss in the country. The main drivers of this biodiversity loss include land degradation, habitat changes, overexploitation, invasive species, and pollution. Land degradation manifests as deforestation, soil erosion, declining soil fertility, increased flooding, soil and water pollution and contamination from pesticides. The spread of encroaching populations and companies who operate without licenses have led to unsustainable practices in vulnerable areas. A lack of comprehensive land use planning contributes to unsustainable land resource utilisation. Furthermore, land degradation poses risks to both biodiversity and local livelihoods, causing flooding and property destruction during heavy rains. The country also faces a significant threat of forest fires, mainly caused by human activity, particularly for agriculture and waste disposal, but lacks capacity regarding prevention, management, environmental impacts, and capacity to spread, especially during dry periods.

In the context of maritime environmental risks in the Caribbean Small Island subsystem, a 2004 study titled 'GIWA Regional Assessment 3a' highlights the significant threat posed by the frequent passage of thousands of large vessels transporting oil, gas, and chemicals between the small Islands annually, resulting in high risks for oil and chemical spills.<sup>[1]</sup> Trinidad and Tobago, because of its petroleum-based industry, is at very high risk. The last major oil spill in Trinidad and Tobago occurred in 2024, when a capsized barged spilled oil for almost 1 month. The leaked oil spread through the Caribbean and threatened other countries' areas.<sup>[2]</sup> These spills have had short-term damaging impacts on the coastlines, particularly within the Gulf of Paria.<sup>[3]</sup> Also on land, water pollution is the most common form of petroleum pollution in Trinidad and Tobago, especially in the rivers in South-Western Trinidad, where oil is produced from onshore oilfields.<sup>[4]</sup>

T&Ts biodiversity, land resources and associated ecosystem services are fundamental elements constituting its wealth of natural capital. However, ongoing processes of habitat loss and land degradation are impacting on and diminishing these resources, thus posing significant threats to the islands' environment, economy, and overall sustainability. They will be particularly important in the context of efforts to transform the country's economy towards net zero emissions. Among multiple ecosystem services, the islands' terrestrial and marine ecosystems and soils play substantial roles as carbon sinks. Sustaining and, where possible, enhancing these roles will be essential to nearly any strategy to achieve net zero emissions. Resting squarely at the nexus of climate change mitigation, biodiversity conservation and land degradation neutrality (LDN) is the Agriculture, Forests and Other Land Uses (AFOLU) sector. Currently, the sector is a net sink, albeit with about a 6% decrease in removals—from 2,303 Gg CO<sub>2</sub>e to 2,159 Gg CO<sub>2</sub>e—between 2006 and 2018.<sup>[5]</sup> A continuation of this downward trend could significantly reduce T&T's long-term capacity to store carbon, making net zero an increasingly difficult goal.

Possibly due to data uncertainties, particularly associated with the agricultural sub-sector, AFOLU was not included as a priority sector in T&T's 2018 Indicative Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC).<sup>[6]</sup> However, the sector was well covered in the First Biennial Update Report (BUR) to the UNFCCC, which identifies six AFOLU-related measures in progress as of 2021, nearly all of which offer significant potential to deliver nature-related co-benefits. These are:

- Development of an agroforestry programme
- Improving forest fire protection capacity
- Forest conservation / preservation
- Reducing deforestation
- Reforestation
- Wetlands management

T&T's Third National Communication (2021) also highlights the AFOLU sector as one of the most important sectors for potential targeting for mitigation. The TNC identifies six possible measures aimed at direct GHG emissions reduction and/or increasing carbon sequestration, again with potentially important nature and biodiversity impacts.<sup>[2]</sup> These measures are considered alongside other potential measures throughout the economy, including those associated with power generation, industry, transport and waste and wastewater. Of a total of 40 assessed mitigation measures, several of the AFOLU options ranked among the highest nationally according to several criteria.

The AFOLU sector results are summarized in Table 1 below. As seen in the table, the vast majority of mitigation potential from the sector is associated with forest management and protection, with an estimated cumulative 9 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e by 2040, at an estimated cost of less than \$2 per tCO<sub>2</sub>e. Of the 40 potential measures considered in the TNC, only the "captured carbon industry" has a higher projected cumulative total abatement (44.6 million tCO<sub>2</sub>e), albeit at a far greater cost per ton.

**TABLE 1: AFOLU SECTOR MEASURES IDENTIFIED IN THE THIRD NATIONAL COMMUNICATION (2021)**

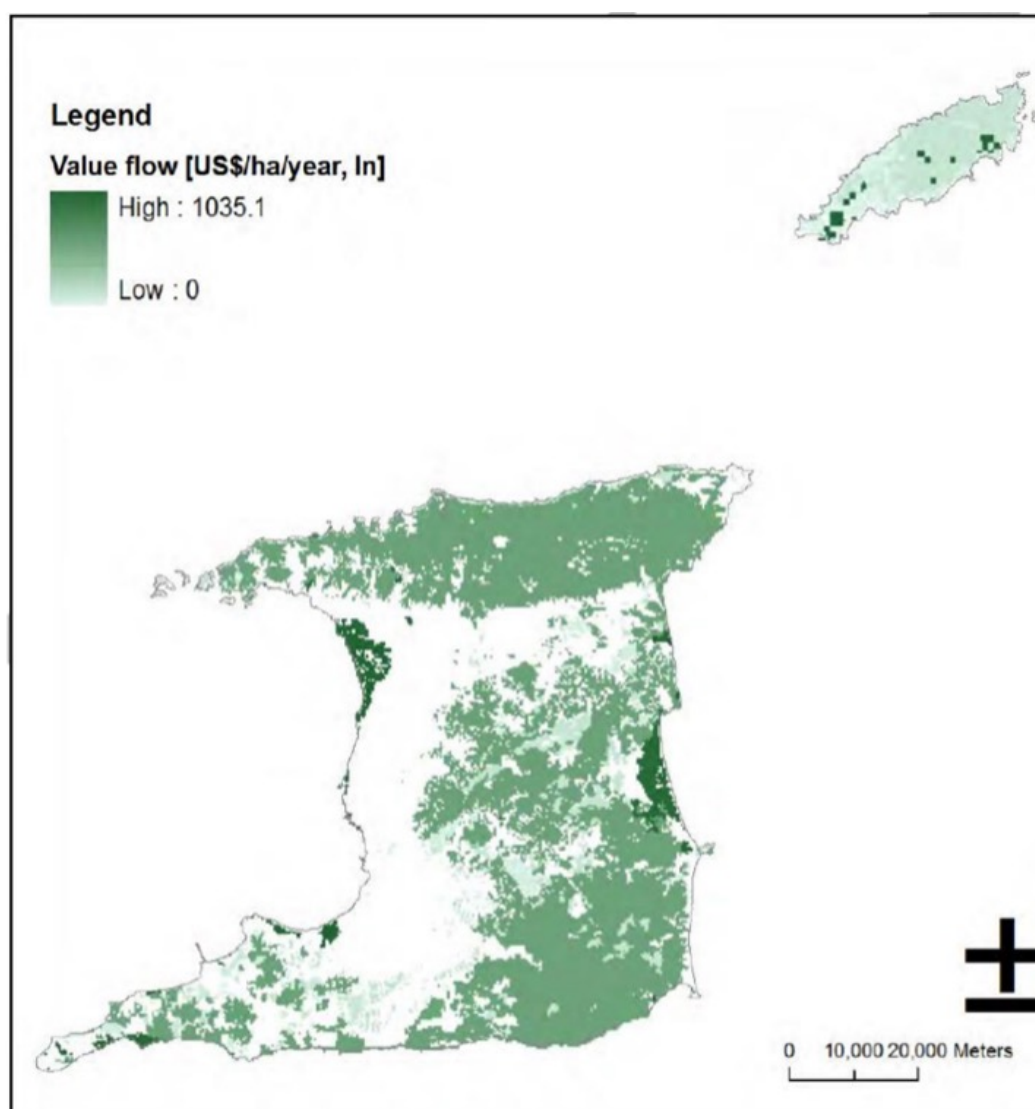
| Code | Title / measure   | Cost effectiveness (US\$/tCO <sub>2</sub> e) | tCO <sub>2</sub> e avoided (accumulated) | Overall evaluation (MCA) | Annual mitigation potential by 2040 (tCO <sub>2</sub> e) |
|------|---|--|--|--------------------------|--|
| A.5  | Forest management and protection  | 1.7  | 9,068,045                                | 3.8                      | 592,307  |
| A.2  | Reforestation, rehabilitation of degraded forest land and improved catchment management | -79.6  | 70,625                                   | 4.0                      | 5,357  |
| A.3  | Reduction, control, and monitoring of agro-chemical application by farmers              | -188.2                                       | 56,306                                   | 3.4                      | 4,095  |
| A.6  | Biochar production and application  | 3.9  | 37,760                                   | 3.1                      | 2,880  |
| A.1  | Urban greening activities   | -4.2   | 6,550                                    | 1.6                      | 532  |
| A.4  | Halting of biomass burning – especially agricultural burning                            | 30.9   | 6,826                                    | 2.6                      | 506  |

Source: Third National Communication of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. September 2021. Data taken from various tables.

The above priorities track well with information provided in T&T's most recent National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), which covers the period 2017-2022. The report quantifies the values of multiple ecosystem services provided by the islands' tropical forests, which as a whole were calculated at \$2,195 per ha in 2010. Of this total, approximately 50%, or \$1,088, consisted of the climate regulation / carbon sequestration services provided by these ecosystems.<sup>[1]</sup> As seen in Figure 4, the NBSAP further notes that the most valuable forests for carbon sequestration are the islands' mangrove and swamp forests. Taking this into account, the NBSAP includes a Target (#15) of enhancing the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks "...through conservation and rehabilitation, including rehabilitation of at least 15% of degraded ecosystems."<sup>[2],[3]</sup>

[ftn3](#)

**FIGURE 4 THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE CARBON SEQUESTRATION VALUES FROM MANGROVE AND FORESTS**



*Source: Ghermandi, A. 2015. Mapping ecosystem service values in Trinidad and Tobago. Report prepared as a contribution to the Project on Ecosystem Services (ProEcoServ). Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago. 25pp.*

## **A2. Baseline – Trinidad and Tobago’s current and future existing efforts**

The project document distinguishes between upstream and downstream aspects with regards to the baseline and project interventions. Upstream refers to T&T’s overall enabling environment for an NZNP transition, including overarching policies and frameworks as well as processes coordination mechanism, and capacities. Downstream refers to the more practical part of the NZNP transition, focusing on the energy sector and interventions on-the-ground. The following regards upstream aspects of T&T’s environmental problem. Trinidad and Tobago (T&T) present a distinct set of factors with respect to the linked issues of climate change mitigation, loss of biodiversity and land degradation. Taken together, these factors present significant challenges as the country seeks to transform its economy in an NZNP direction, along with important opportunities to utilize synergies to generate co-benefits.

### **Upstream**

A Trinidad and Tobago's baseline overview status alongside ongoing and future mitigation and nature initiatives are presented in Table 2 and Table 3. A comprehensive baseline for the upstream component is presented below, including information on policy framework, key stakeholders, financing and key projects in the country.

**TABLE 2: CLIMATE MITIGATION**

| Element              | Description   |
|----------------------|---|
| Legal framework      | <p>The National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) adopted in 2011 establishes the institutional framework for climate action and gives a clear mandate for climate change education, mitigation, and adaptation across several sectors. Furthermore, it 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.</p> <p>The National Development Strategy of 2016 serves as the overarching framework for the country's policy and strategy development. One of its core themes is to prioritise the environment's role in social and economic development, with a specific objective of reducing the national carbon footprint.</p> <p>Trinidad and Tobago has established several key policies and plans to support their economy-wide climate and environmental goals. These include the NDC Implementation Plan from 2017, which outlines steps to meet NDC targets, with a focus on strengthening institutional capacity, integrating climate change concerns, defining institutional arrangements, and creating a capacity-building action plan, sectoral plans, and a climate finance strategy. In 2020, they introduced the NDC Financial Investment Plan to assess the funding needed to achieve carbon emission reduction goals. The country also included climate at the forefront of its policy to guide T&amp;T's development through and out of Covid-19 within the national Roadmap to Recovery document, which placed emphasis on building climate and environmental resilience. Additionally, the Government published a draft just transition policy for the country which is currently before the Cabinet<sup>[1]</sup>, aiming to ensure that the country's decarbonisation and climate resilience efforts provide sustainable employment opportunities for its citizens.</p> |
| Latest NDC           | <p>Their first Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) from 2015 articulate a clear goal to reduce emissions in key sectors, including power generation, transportation, and industry, by 15% by 2030 compared to business-as-usual levels (which in absolute terms is an equivalent of 103,000 Gg CO<sub>2</sub>e). Additionally, T&amp;T has unconditionally pledged to reduce public transportation emissions by 30% by 2030, measured against 2013 levels. T&amp;T's first NDC is based on its Carbon Reduction Strategy (CRS) developed for its power generation, transportation, and industrial sectors, these being the major emitting sectors of the economy, and consistent with implementing the provisions of the National Climate Change Policy.</p> <p>T&amp;T has developed an implementation plan for achieving the NDC in 2019. The NDC Implementation Plan was formulated under a participatory process with key stakeholders. It includes recommendations for (i) strengthening institutional capacity, (ii) mainstreaming climate change issues, (iii) defining institutional arrangements, as well as (iv) a capacity building action plan, (v) individual sectoral plans for the three sectors included in the NDC and (vi) a climate finance plan. It can serve as a coordination strategy, being the initial action blueprint for the country's transition to a low-carbon economy, against the backdrop of its broader National Climate Change Policy and Carbon Reduction Strategy. The plan is currently awaiting official approval.</p>  |
| Net-zero target year | Although the country does not currently (June 2024) have a long-term net-zero strategy or a net-zero emissions target in place, it has already implemented policies aimed at long-term decarbonisation. <sup>[2]</sup>  |
| Net-zero plan        |   |
| Related capacity     | <p>In the NDC, the estimated emissions to 2030 are based on the Business-As-Usual (BAU) projections modelled and calculated as the average of the emissions projected of both the optimistic scenario and the conservative scenarios. This has been undertaken under the supervision of the MPD.</p> <p>The University of Trinidad and Tobago (UTT) has done research on net-zero and GHG emissions using LEAP, OSeMOSYS, CLEWS and Plexos and prepared a study under the Energy Modelling Platform for Latin America and The Caribbean (EMP-LAC) on Water stress and Net-Zero – Trinidad and Tobago. There is the need, though, for integrated energy, climate, land, and water use</p>  |

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
|                          | <p>modelling to guide the net-zero sector and priority focus. In particular future work and capacity is needed to:<sup>[3]</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Include more data on the transportation sector;</li> <li>- Include carbon negative technologies;</li> <li>- Utilize local stakeholders for water and agriculture data;</li> <li>- Explore the effects of increase land use for housing.</li> </ul>  |
| International coalitions | <p>The country is a member of the Climate Ambition Alliance: Net Zero 2050, with a goal to achieve net zero in the 2040s or sooner, or by mid-century latest, in line with global efforts to limit warming to 1.5C.<sup>[5]</sup></p> <p>Republic Bank Holdings Limited in Trinidad &amp; Tobago has joined the Net-zero Banking Alliance, financing ambitious climate action to transition the real economy to net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. <sup>[6]</sup></p>   |
| Monitoring of progress   | <p>The Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago (GORTT), through the Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD), has developed a national climate mitigation monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) system, including a knowledge management system (KMS). This system assists in complying with the Paris Agreement's enhanced transparency framework (ETF) by reporting of GHG inventories, tracking NDC progress, conducting mitigation assessments, and managing climate data. The national MRV system is currently being improved under a GEF funded Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) project and tested as part of a pilot project under the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT). Notably, the current MRV system does not yet track progress towards achieving net-zero emissions.</p>  |
| Government institutions  | <p>The Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD) through the Multilateral Environmental Agreements Unit (MEAU) coordinates the implementation of climate change policy and action.</p>   |
| Coordination mechanism   | <p>A Climate Change Ministerial Committee (CCMC) was established by T&amp;T's Cabinet in 2011 to facilitate interministerial coordination on implementing the NDC, NAP and other national climate action. It consists of the MPD, Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries, the Ministry of Works and Transport, the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries, the Ministry of Trade and Industry, and the Ministry of Public Utilities. The CCMC is not currently active and the MEAU will lead the execution of this project in coordination with the other members.</p> <p>The Climate Change Focal Point Network (CCFPN) is a mechanism established in 2012 and coordinated by MEAU that allows all members to receive the latest climate change-related information, which guarantees that they have prompt access to it and are informed about every relevant climate change-related topic, as well as provide the conduit for inputs related to policy and decision making. The CCFPN is comprised of over two hundred representatives from government ministries, agencies, academia, private sector, non-governmental organisations, and community-based organisations. This project will utilize the CCFPN to form working groups and guide the development of outputs, especially in the upstream component.</p> <p>The NDC Interministerial Committee was established to facilitate interministerial coordination on the implementation the NDC targets and other national climate action, the body is not currently active. It consists of the MPD, MEEI, the Ministry of Works and Transport, the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries, the Ministry of Trade and Industry, and the Ministry of Public Utilities.</p> |
| Key financing lines      | <p>Trinidad and Tobago has limited investment capacity to address the challenges of climate change. For the 2024 budget, there are limited resources earmarked for climate mitigation or adaptation projects. Therefore, most of the funding lines for climate projects come from international resources, such as the GEF and GCF, with 1.6 million dollars committed between 2020 and 2024.<sup>[7]</sup> In addition, the country has a Green Fund established under the Finance Act 2000 and it is funded by an increase in the tax levy from 0.1% to 0.3% on the gross-income of for-profit companies. The fund supports environmental projects with a focus on remediation, reforestation, education, and conservation. As of September 2020, the fund has accumulated approximately</p>  |

TT\$7.6 billion (US\$1.12 billion), of which approximately TT\$408 million (US\$60.2 million) has been allocated to 29 projects. <sup>[1],[2]</sup>

<sup>[1]</sup> Nicole Vallie, 'Environmental Projects Underway As Green Fund Disburses 2020 Grants - Cari-Bois Environmental News Network', 23 September 2020, <https://www.caribois.org/2020/09/new-environmental-projects-underway-as-green-fund-disburses-funding/>.

<sup>[2]</sup> Ministry of Planning and Development of Trinidad and Tobago, 'What It Takes to Tap into \$8b Green Fund | Ministry of Planning and Development', accessed 31 March 2024, <https://www.planning.gov.tt/content/what-it-takes-tap-8b-green-fund>.

**TABLE 3: NATURE**

| Element   | Description  |
|---|--|
| Ambition  | Trinidad and Tobago is well placed to become a nature-positive country, with approximately 44% of its territory forested, three Ramsar sites, and advanced policies on biodiversity conservation.  |
| Latest report to the Convention on Biological Diversity | The country is a Party of the Convention on Biological Diversity since 1996. The Sixth National Report was published in 2019, after the publication of a reviewed National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) that covered the period between 2017 and 2022. The country has plans to update the NBSAP in 2025, with support of this project.   |
| Institutional arrangements and coordination             | The Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries (MALF) champions the conservation of biodiversity and sustainable development of food and non-food systems. Most of the agriculture, land and water management, forestry and fishery policies and programmes were financed by the MALF's budget, which for the 2019/20 financial year received an allocation of USD 103.4 million.   |
| Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework          | The country is a Party to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) that agreed to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) in 2022, which is to be revised to ensure alignment with the post-2020 GBF.   |
| Deforestation   | Development in Trinidad and Tobago has led to changes in the extent and integrity of natural ecosystems, including forests. These impacts have generally been more intense along the western side of both islands. Between 2002 and 2022, Trinidad and Tobago lost around 12 per cent of its tree cover, 1.7 per cent of which was primary forest. In 2022, this corresponded to 375 ha. Land use and land cover changes are the main drivers for these changes which result in biodiversity loss in all biomes. Deforestation and conversion of land largely for agriculture and housing have been the main driving forces resulting in greater habitat and ecosystem fragmentation. <sup>[1]</sup>   |
| Modelling   | In terms of national scale biodiversity modelling, this requires adequate data sets in accurate formats. As a small island state, the country is working on improving the accessibility and availability of datasets through the Trinidad and Tobago Biodiversity Information System (TTBIS), a newly established archive of biodiversity data focused on protected areas. <sup>[2]</sup><br><br>Biodiversity conservation and adaptation strategies of Small Island Developing States such as Trinidad and Tobago require incorporation of the impact of climate change upon terrestrial biodiversity species distribution in response to future climate change scenarios. Species distribution modelling is one of the most recognized methods to produce such projections. In Trinidad and Tobago, this was used applying the MaxEnt SD model to eleven tree species models to produce individual as well as collective response of a group of high conservation value tree species to climate change within Trinidad. <sup>[3]</sup> |
| Key laws  | T&T's updated National Environmental Policy (from 2018) reflects the government's dedication to responsibly managing the relationship between citizens and the environment, prioritising human health, peace, prosperity, social justice, and sustainable benefits for current and future generations. The policy emphasises the finite nature of land and soil resources, recognising their vital roles in agriculture, water regulation, carbon storage, biodiversity conservation, and  |

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
|                         | <p>human settlement. Furthermore, it addresses biodiversity conservation challenges, such as deforestation, fires, erosion, illegal development, exotic pet trade, invasive species, and overhunting.</p> <p>In addition to this overarching policy, the country has specific policies and regulations in place that target biodiversity losses and/or land degradation: the National Forest Policy (2011) focuses on reducing GHGs through reforestation, forest conservation and the use of forests as 'early warning systems' to detect climate change impacts; the National Protected Areas Policy (2011) establishes a framework for protected area selection and management; the National Wildlife Policy (2013) aims to sustainably manage wildlife resources for social, economic, ecological, cultural, and spiritual needs; and the revised National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2018) is the principal tool for implementing the CBD at the national level.</p> |
| International Coalition | <p>Trinidad and Tobago is a member of the UK led Global Ocean Alliance and the High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People. This 77- country strong alliance aims to protect at least 30 percent of the global ocean in Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) and other effective area-based conservation measures by 2030. Known as the “30by30” target, this alliance supports, among other benefits, oceanic carbon absorption.<sup>[4]</sup></p>  |
| Tracking system         | <p>The Sixth National Report to the CBD reported no monitoring system was established to determine with confidence the national target for biodiversity valuation being integrated into at least 50% of national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and reporting systems by 2020. Additionally, related to the national target reported on ensuring the rate of loss of all natural habitats is at least halved and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced, the Report mentions a lack of ongoing monitoring for forest cover and changes in terrestrial habitats. Monitoring challenges were also reported for: agricultural management to prevent biodiversity loss, sustainable management of forestry, pollution, and invasive species management.<sup>[5]</sup></p>  |
| Key financing lines     | <p>To effectively implement T&amp;T's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) with participatory planning, knowledge management, and capacity building, it is essential to significantly increase financial resources from all available sources, including government budget allocations to relevant agencies. This increase is necessary to achieve the objectives outlined in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets.</p>   |

<sup>[1]</sup> GoRTT. The Sixth National Report for the Convention on Biological Diversity. 2019. Available at: <https://chm.cbd.int/database/record?documentID=247152>

<sup>[2]</sup> Improving National Biodiversity Data Accessibility in Trinidad and Tobago (2023). Available at: <https://www.gbif.org/project/BID-CA2020-039-NAC/improving-national-biodiversity-data-accessibility-in-trinidad-and-tobago>

<sup>[3]</sup> Modelling individual and collective species responses to climate change within Small Island States. (2013). Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biocon.2013.08.027>

<sup>[4]</sup> Net-zero Readiness Spotlight: Islands (2022) Available at: <https://assets.kpmg.com/content/dam/kpmg/xx/pdf/2022/11/net-zero-readiness-spotlight-islands.pdf>

<sup>[5]</sup> GoRTT. The Sixth National Report for the Convention on Biological Diversity. 2019. Available at: <https://chm.cbd.int/database/record?documentID=247152>

### Policy framework

Trinidad and Tobago is dedicated to contributing to the long-term objectives of the Paris Agreement, particularly the target of limiting global warming to 1.5°C. Although the country does not currently (June 2024) have a long-term net-zero strategy or a net-zero emissions target in place,<sup>[1]</sup> it has already implemented policies aimed at long-term decarbonisation.

Table 4 below summarises the above-mentioned policies and regulations relevant for the Upstream component of the proposed GEF project.

**TABLE 4: CURRENT STATE OF POLICIES AND REGULATIONS RELEVANT FOR THE UPSTREAM COMPONENT**

| Element   | Description  |
|---|--|
| Upstream (general - long-term any mitigation/adaptation overarching planning) |  |
| National Climate Change Policy – NCCP (2011) <sup>[2], [3]</sup>              | Establishes the institutional framework for climate action and gives a clear mandate for climate change education, mitigation, and adaptation across several sectors. The policy can be further strengthened by integrating a net-zero and nature-positive strategy that focuses on broader biodiversity conservation, sustainable land use and enhancement of carbon sinks beyond forests. This approach also emphasises the importance of climate-resilient infrastructure, urban planning and the adoption of circular economy principles. It also promotes community engagement and the economic valuation of ecosystem services to build resilience and inform policy decisions.  |
| Carbon Reduction Strategy – CRS (2015) <sup>[4]</sup>                         | Akin to national policy, this national strategy identifies over 40 specific programmes/projects to be undertaken in Trinidad and Tobago across its top emitting sectors: Industry, Electricity Generation and Transport. The combined impact of mitigation efforts contained is projected to offset as much as 226 million tCO <sub>2</sub> e by 2040.   |
| Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), 2015 – 2030 <sup>[5]</sup>         | Derived from the Carbon Reduction Strategy, Trinidad and Tobago's first NDC entails a 15% reduction in emissions (equivalent to approximately 103 million tCO <sub>2</sub> e) from the industrial, power generation, and transport sectors by 2030 compared to a business-as-usual baseline, contingent on external financial assistance. Additionally, an unconditional 30% emissions reduction from the public transportation sector (approximately 1.7 million tCO <sub>2</sub> e) by December 31, 2030, relative to the business-as-usual baseline, is also included in the overall emissions reduction plan for the three sectors.  |
| National Development Strategy (NDS) (2016) <sup>[6]</sup>                     | The Vision 2030 National Development Strategy (NDS) serves as a comprehensive socio-economic development framework through 2030, emphasising alignment with the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This strategy incorporates a commitment to low-emissions and includes two strategic initiatives: firstly, the identification of high climate risk areas, and secondly, the formulation and execution of adaptation measures for vulnerable sectors.  |
| Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs)                             | Four Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) were designed in 2016 for the highest emitting sectors: Power generation, transport and industry. 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 <sub>2</sub> e over the period 2017 to 2030. <sup>[7]</sup>  |
| NDC Implementation Plan (2017) <sup>[8]</sup>                                 | Developed through a two-year effort with extensive stakeholder engagement, this comprehensive plan is designed to facilitate the achievement of Trinidad and Tobago's NDCs, accelerating progress toward net-zero emissions. It offers recommendations for strengthening institutional capacity, integrating climate change considerations, enhancing institutional arrangements, and building stakeholder capacity. Furthermore, the plan encompasses NAMAs and Implementation Plans for the Petrochemical and Heavy Industry, Oil and Gas, Electrical Power Generation, and Transport sectors, along with a list of potential funding sources and a call for establishing a MRV system. The estimated cost for successful implementation is a minimum of \$2 billion, with the potential to offset 103 million tCO <sub>2</sub> e by 2030 in the industrial, power generation, and |

| Element   | Description  |
|---|--|
|   | transport sectors. Trinidad and Tobago's NDC implementation plan could benefit from a net zero nature-positive strategy by incorporating biodiversity conservation and the protection of diverse ecosystems to enhance natural carbon sinks.   |
| NDC Financial Investment Plan (2020) <sup>[9]</sup>                           | This plan details costs and financial options for the implementation of programmes and projects to achieve the targets under the first NDC.  |
| Long-term Low Emissions Development Strategy (2021)                           | <p>This initial LT-LEDS establishes clear vision and trajectory for a low-emissions development through to the second half of the 21st century based on the most current understanding of the country's greenhouse gas emissions and available mitigation options. It focuses exclusively on the top emitting sectors: Industry, power generation, and transport. Data from these sectors are continuously being updated and validated. Additionally, studies and mechanisms are actively being established to estimate, inventory, and monitor emissions other sectors such as waste, agriculture, forestry, and other land uses.</p> <p>The LT-LEDS is a companion policy to Trinidad and Tobago's National Adaptation Plan and its National Development Strategy.</p> |
| Just Transition of the Workforce Policy (Draft) <sup>[10]</sup>               | This policy is still under development. It aims to ensure that transformative economic action in response to decarbonisation and building climate resilience provides meaningful and sustainable employment to the people of Trinidad and Tobago.  |
| Other policies (e.g., nature-positive aspects)                                |  |
| Trinidad and Tobago Land Use Policies (2009)                                  | The 2009 Land Use Policies for Trinidad and Tobago guide land utilization to balance development and conservation. In general, these policies classify land for various uses such as urban development, commercial and industrial activities, agriculture, conservation, and infrastructure like airports and public utilities. Both islands have designated areas to protect forests and manage multiple uses, ensuring sustainable development while preserving natural resources. <sup>[11]</sup>   |
| National Protected Areas Policy (2011) <sup>[12]</sup>                        | Closely linked with the National Forest Policy, this policy supports ecosystem services from protected areas. Protected areas are vital in slowing the loss of biodiversity and degradation of nature, storing CO <sub>2</sub> emissions, buffering against storms, and soaking up excess rainwater preventing run-offs, landslides, and damage from flooding.   |
| National Forest Policy (2011) <sup>[13]</sup>                                 | This policy is national level with a sectoral approach. Its goal is the sustainable management of forest resources to provide social, economic, ecological, cultural, and spiritual needs and contribute to sustainable development of the country. The forest industry can embrace natural climate solutions, such as reforestation, to achieve net zero targets.   |
| National Wildlife Policy (2013) <sup>[14]</sup>                               | The Wildlife Policy provides guidance on the sustainable management of undomesticated animals and plants, whether introduced, resident or migratory, their parts or derivatives, and their habitats.   |
| Revised National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2017) <sup>[15]</sup> | This document lays down the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Trinidad and Tobago (NBSAP), whose long-term vision and goal is that biodiversity and ecosystem services are mainstreamed into all areas of national development.   |
| National Environmental Policy (NEP) (2018) <sup>[16]</sup>                    | This is the third version, building on the lessons learned from previous versions (1998 and 2006), and aims to guide public, private, non-governmental and other national actors towards environmental sustainability. It articulates national environmental commitments and goals in a transparent manner, while providing a rational, practical and comprehensive framework for addressing the   |

| Element                                    | Description  |
|--|--|
|  | key threats to environmental sustainability. The NEP places “Addressing Climate Change and Environmental and Natural Hazards” as one of six priority areas for Trinidad and Tobago. Within that priority, the GoRTT reaffirms and expands on the policy statements previously provided in the NCCP.  |
| National MRV System (2020) <sup>[17]</sup> | The Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago (GORTT), through the Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD), has developed a national climate mitigation monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) system, including a knowledge management system (KMS). This system assists in complying with the Paris Agreement's enhanced transparency framework (ETF) by reporting of GHG inventories, tracking NDC progress, conducting mitigation assessments, and managing climate data. The national MRV system is currently being tested as part of a pilot project under the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT). Notably, the current MRV system does not yet track progress towards achieving net-zero emissions. |
| National Adaptation Plan (2021)            | Provides overarching adaptation vision, principles, and objectives. Identifies key vulnerable areas and costs potential adaptation responses. Ensures that mitigative efforts are not eroded by climate hazards and calls for adaptation approaches to be considerate of mitigation goals when developing “climate resilient pathways” of development.   |

### Key stakeholders

The Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD) through the Multilateral Environmental Agreements Unit (MEAU) coordinates the implementation of climate change policy and action. Under the MEAU, the Environmental and Policy Planning Division (EPPD) plays a pivotal role in coordinating various aspects of climate change management. This includes overseeing the review and implementation of the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) and facilitating the development of climate change risk management and legislation frameworks. EPPD also takes charge of coordinating the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process, ensuring the production of NAPs and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Furthermore, it spearheads the development and implementation of a national Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) framework for mitigation, as well as a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework for adaptation. EPPD serves as the National Focal Point and National Designated Authority for international climate change frameworks, providing crucial oversight to NDC and NAP implementation while monitoring and reporting on indicators related to costs and losses associated with climate change.

The Environmental Management Authority (EMA) is a statutory body established by T&T under the Environmental Management Act No. 3 of 1995 with a mandate to write and enforce laws and regulations for environmental management, educate the public about the nation’s environmental issues and control and prevent pollution, as well as conserve natural resources. The EMA, along with the MPD, are the GEF’s two operational focal points for GEF nationally. Of particular importance, the EMA spearheads development of environmental policies which set the framework for action relevant to net zero nature positive outcomes, particularly the National Climate Change Policy, National Environmental Policy, National Protected Areas Policy, and National Forest Policy.

Furthermore, the NDC Interministerial Committee was established to facilitate interministerial coordination on the implementation the NDC targets and other national climate action, the body is not currently active. It consists of the MPD, MEEI, the Ministry of Works and Transport, the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries, the Ministry of Trade and Industry, and the Ministry of Public Utilities. MEAU will lead the execution of this project in coordination with the members of this committee. <sup>[1]</sup>

The Climate Change Focal Point Network (CCFPN) is a mechanism coordinated by MEAU that allows all members to receive the latest climate change-related information, which guarantees that they have prompt access to it and are informed about every relevant climate change-related topic, as well as provide the conduit for inputs related to policy and decision making. The CCFPN is comprised of over two hundred representatives from government ministries, agencies, academia, private sector, non-governmental organisations, and community-based organisations.

## Financing

The rationale for financial change and transformation in T&T stems from a multifaceted approach, with a focus on sustainable development and responsible financing. The financial sector, being responsible for what it lends, plays a key role in this transformation. Acknowledging that lending practices have an impact on the nation's natural capital and contribute to greenhouse gas emissions, there is a concerted effort to channel financial resources toward initiatives that support the country's NZNP priorities.

This involves not only recognizing the financing that contributed to the depletion of nature and emission of GHG emissions but also strategizing how to redirect funding towards projects and endeavours that align with the goals of enhancing natural capital. The emphasis is on facilitating financing mechanisms that mobilise additional funds specifically directed to initiatives that contribute positively to Trinidad and Tobago's sustainability objectives, ensuring a more responsible and impactful use of financial resources.

The Financial Investment Plan for NDC Implementation is T&T's main tool for advancing decarbonisation and NDC achievement across all relevant sectors of the economy. A conservative estimation of the cost of implementing T&T's NDC actions amounts to USD 2 billion over the period 2017-2030.<sup>[2]</sup>

The investment plan comprises three key phases. In Phase I, titled 'Coordination of Enabling Activities,' the focus is on energy reforms, industry sector support, and transport initiatives. It involves securing a Sustainable Energy Policy Based Loan (PBL), fiscal incentives for energy efficiency, and adapting the financial system to international climate standards.<sup>[3]</sup> Phase II, 'Mobilising the Private Sector,' emphasises energy efficiency with limited grant funding. It continues advancements in the industry and transport sectors through legislative changes and assessments.<sup>[4]</sup> Phase III, 'Private Investment Consolidation,' centres on renewable energy implementation, requiring grants and technical assistance. It extends industry sector support, considers options for improving public-private partnerships (PPPs) in the transport sector, and promotes enhancements in local financial regulation.<sup>[5]</sup>

The Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries (MALF) champions the conservation of biodiversity and sustainable development of food and non-food systems. Most of the agriculture, land and water management, forestry and fishery policies and programmes were financed by the MALF's budget, which for the 2019/20 financial year received an allocation of USD 103.4 million.<sup>[6]</sup>

To effectively implement T&T's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) with participatory planning, knowledge management, and capacity building, it is essential to significantly increase financial resources from all available sources, including government budget allocations to relevant agencies. This increase is necessary to achieve the objectives outlined in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and its Aichi Biodiversity Targets.<sup>[7]</sup>

The Green Fund of Trinidad and Tobago, established under the Finance Act 2000 and funded by an increase in the tax levy from 0.1% to 0.3% on the gross income of for-profit entities, supports environmental projects with a focus on remediation, reforestation, education, and conservation. As of September 2020, the fund had accumulated approximately TT\$7.6 billion (US\$1.12 billion), of which approximately TT\$408 million (US\$60.2 million) had been allocated to 29 projects.<sup>[8],[9]</sup>

An analysis of Trinidad and Tobago's current financing environment is presented in Table 5 below.

**TABLE 5: T&T'S CURRENT FINANCING ENVIRONMENT**

| Element   | Description   |
|---|---|
| Taxonomy  | Trinidad and Tobago lacks a national taxonomy for green finance at the moment. Nonetheless, the country has conveyed its intention to create a taxonomy aligned with the LAC Taxonomy Common Framework. Mentioned in <a href="#">2022 CBTT Financial stability report</a> . |
| Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) and Climate related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). | TNFD: No <a href="#">TNFD Early Adopters from T&amp;T</a><br>Part of the <a href="#">TNFD Forum</a> - NGO in T&T The Cropper Foundation   |

|   |  |
|---|--|
|   | <p>TCFD: Currently, market regulators (incl. the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago (CBTT)) in TT are in the initial stages of preparation and design. Currently, there are no compulsory reporting or disclosure obligations related to ESG dimensions. They do follow the <a href="#">Guideline for Pillar 2 Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP)</a> which mandates financial institutions to assess the influence of climate risks on their capital adequacy. This entails:</p> <p>Conducting a climate risk assessment that evaluates the probable effects of climate events on all facets of operations.</p> <p>Integrating climate risk into their risk management frameworks.</p> <p>Formulating a contingency plan to address significant impacts stemming from climate risks.</p> |
| Institutional arrangements and coordination | Enhanced institutional coordination is essential for multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder public policy processes, particularly in the context of implementing T&T's NDCs. Part of the NDC Implementation Plan includes defining institutional arrangements.   |
| Key government entities                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental Management Authority (EMA)</li> <li>• Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries (MEEI)</li> <li>• Ministry of Finance (MOF)</li> <li>• Ministry of Works and Transport (MOWT)</li> <li>• Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD)</li> <li>• Ministry of Public Utilities (MPU)</li> <li>• Regulated Industries Commission (RIC)</li> <li>• Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission (T&amp;TEC)</li> <li>• Tobago House of Assembly (THA)</li> </ul>  |
| Green bonds                                 | <p>None found.</p> <p>However, potential exists for instance, issuers such as Trinidad and Tobago's Water and Sewerage Authority could issue green bonds to finance climate-friendly projects<sup>[10]</sup></p>   |
| Taxation                                    | Under <a href="#">National Environmental Policy (NEP) T&amp;T 2018</a> , market based instruments - aims to Internalising the negative environmental externalities in the production of goods and services by way of taxes and levies and aims to develop subsidies and tax-breaks for environmentally responsible behaviours. At the moment, a green tax levy and a national Green Fund exists. The Green Fund Levy is imposed at a rate of 0.3% on a company's gross income, encompassing all earnings received in the regular course of business before deducting any business expenses. Regarding the Green Fund, is a local fund funded through a tax on the gross income of profitable businesses.   |
| Modelling                                   | <p>Under <a href="#">National Environmental Policy (NEP) T&amp;T 2018</a>, aim is to strengthen institutional arrangements within and among public, private and non-governmental sectors for conducting systematic observations, vulnerability assessments as well as research and climate modelling.</p> <p>Utilizing up-to-date data and global climate simulation models, the research forecasts the repercussions of climate change on Trinidad and Tobago for the years 2030 and 2050. The findings indicate that by 2030, average air temperatures are expected to increase by approximately 0.5 degrees Celsius, with a projected rise of around one degree Celsius by 2050. Among various</p>  |

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
|                     | effects, this is anticipated to result in a modest reduction in rainfall during the dry season of 2030, exacerbating further by 2050 <sup>[11]</sup> .   |
| Key laws            | The Financial Investment Plan for NDC Implementation is T&T's main tool for advancing decarbonisation and NDC achievement across all relevant sectors of the economy. The investment plan comprises three key phases. In Phase I, titled 'Coordination of Enabling Activities,' the focus is on energy reforms, industry sector support, and transport initiatives. It involves securing a Sustainable Energy Policy Based Loan (PBL), fiscal incentives for energy efficiency, and adapting the financial system to international climate standards. Phase II, 'Mobilising the Private Sector,' emphasises energy efficiency with limited grant funding. It continues advancements in the industry and transport sectors through legislative changes and assessments. Phase III, 'Private Investment Consolidation,' centres on renewable energy implementation, requiring grants and technical assistance. It extends industry sector support, considers options for improving public-private partnerships (PPPs) in the transport sector, and promotes enhancements in local financial regulation.  |
| MRV Tracking System | <p>T&amp;T actively translating the suggested plan into tangible initiatives on the field, including the initiation of a pilot for a Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) system. This system aims to monitor advancements in implementing Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and evaluate potential financial investment avenues for sectoral mitigation, among other measures.</p> <p>The National MRV System is intended to facilitate the collection, analysis and transparent reporting of accurate and reliable information and data on GHG emissions, efforts to mitigate them and resources devoted to enabling these efforts. The Knowledge Management System (KMS) is the central repository for this information and data, and includes methodologies, procedures, and institutional frameworks. Emissions data include all GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks and is to be provided by relevant stakeholders. Mitigation efforts encompass strategies, policies, and actions (NCCP, CRS, NDC, NAMAs) and their impact on GHG emissions and sustainable development (co-benefits). Support comprises international and/or domestic resources and capacity building (financial, technical, etc.) that are utilized in the implementation of emission reduction measures.</p> |

### Key projects

Table 6 below provides an overview of the most important on-going and planned baseline projects for the Upstream component of the proposed GEF project is presented.

**TABLE 6: ONGOING AND PLANNED BASELINE PROJECTS RELEVANT FOR THE UPSTREAM COMPONENT**

| Program / Project   | Leading ministry / institution and any supporting entities | Brief description   | Duration (beginning and ending year) | Estimated value (in USD million) | Alignment with project objectives  |
|---|--|---|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Upstream (general - long-term any mitigation/adaptation overarching planning) |  |   |                                      |                                  |  |
| CBIT project promoting capacity on climate transparency - GEF ID 10596        | GEF-UNEP   | The Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) supports developing countries to build institutional and technical capacity to meet enhanced transparency requirements | 2021-2024 (ongoing)                  | USD 1.06M                        | The project will build upon the work of the CBIT project to enhance the capacity and skills for transparent reporting and tracking of climate actions. |

| Program / Project  | Leading ministry / institution and any supporting entities | Brief description  | Duration (beginning and ending year) | Estimated value (in USD million) | Alignment with project objectives  |
|--|--|--|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
|  |  | as defined in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.   |                                      |                                  |  |
| GEF-8 Enabling Activity: Preparation of Trinidad and Tobago's First Biennial Transparency Report and a combined Second Biennial Transparency Report and Fourth National Communication (BTR1 and BTR2/NC4) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) – GEF ID 11654 | GEF-UNEP   | The project aims to support Trinidad and Tobago to prepare and submit its First Biennial Transparency Report and a combined Second Biennial Transparency Report and Fourth National Communication (BTR1 and BTR2/NC4) which comply with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement reporting requirements, while responding to its national development goals.   | 2024-2028                            | USD 1.2M                         | The TT Net-zero project will build capacity in the areas of data collection and analysis as it relates to the achievement of a net-zero state in Trinidad and Tobago, thus will contribute to enhancing transparency in the country. Coordination between projects will be ensured by UNEP and MPD, in close collaboration with UNDP and EMA, within the Project Steering Committee. |
| Technology needs assessment (TNA)  | GEF-UNEP   | The Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) is a global project, implemented by the UNEP/DTU partnership. The project is into its second phase. Trinidad and Tobago is one of several countries participating in the third phase of the project. The main aim of the TNA project is to assist countries, which are Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), to determine their technology priorities for greenhouse gas emissions reduction and adaptation to climate change pressures. The TNA consists of mitigation and adaptation parts. | Phase III (2018-2022)                | USD 132,000                      | The project will create an enabling environment for net-zero, nature-positive solutions along with a roadmap to decarbonise the energy sector, in line with the TNA's goals to help countries prioritise technology needs for climate action.  |
| Trinidad and Tobago Climate Promise Engagement Facility 2020-2021  | UNDP   | Strengthened data collection from AFOLU and the Waste and Wastewater Sector to be included in future NDC emissions targets.  | 2020-2021                            | USD 128,520                      | As the project will focus on increasing capacity in reporting and tracking climate issues, it will be possible to expand this to other areas including   |

| Program / Project   | Leading ministry / institution and any supporting entities  | Brief description  | Duration (beginning and ending year) | Estimated value (in USD million) | Alignment with project objectives   |
|---|---|--|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
|   |   |  |                                      |                                  | AFOLU, which will reinforce the results obtained by this initiative.  |
| Low Emission Capacity-Building Programme  | European Commission, UNDP   | 4 NAMAs were developed (for more details see Downstream baseline projects table), MRV System designed and NDC Implementation Plan prepared.  | 2014-2017                            | USD 742,000                      | Both projects aim to strengthen institutional frameworks and technical capacities to support low-carbon development strategies and the implementation of national climate change commitments, thereby facilitating a coordinated response to climate change challenges. |
| BIOREACH: Biodiversity Conservation and Agroecological Land Restoration in Productive Landscapes of Trinidad and Tobago | GEF-FAO, supported by EMA and NAMDEVCO  | The project has the objective to promote biodiversity conservation, restore degraded lands, and improve livelihoods of rural communities in targeted productive landscapes.  | 2021 - ongoing                       | USD 3.7M                         | The project is in line with BIOREACH's work to promote biodiversity and focus on positive nature, and for both to play a greater role in the sustainable development of Trinidad and Tobago.  |
| Improved Forest and Protected Area Management in Trinidad and Tobago (IFPAMTT)  | GEF-FAO   | This project has four key aspects: (1) contribute to developing a new national Protected Area system; (2) develop and test new financial mechanisms needed to support Protected Areas; (3) enhance management effectiveness through piloting management arrangements in pilot Protected Areas which could be later replicated in other Protected Areas and (4) build the skills and expertise of staff with responsibility to manage Protected Areas in Trinidad and Tobago. | 2015-2020                            | USD 2.79M                        | Both projects contribute to Trinidad and Tobago's broader environmental and conservation goals by supporting capacity building and skills development, biodiversity conservation and the development of a more resilient and sustainable economic framework.            |
| Regional Caribbean Cooperative MRV Hub project  | Forestry Division, the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries, the Solid Waste Management Company (SWMCOL) and | T & T participates in the Regional Caribbean Cooperative MRV Hub project. The MRV Hub has been engaging with key ministries to improve activity data collection and emission factors for the   | 2019-2024                            | n/a                              | Activities under component 1 that regard enhanced data collection and the development of a National NZNP Tracking and Monitoring framework should be aligned with the   |

| Program / Project  | Leading ministry / institution and any supporting entities | Brief description   | Duration (beginning and ending year) | Estimated value (in USD million) | Alignment with project objectives  |
|--|--|---|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
|  | the Maritime Services Division                             | forestry and land use (FOLU) sector.  |                                      |                                  | MRV Hub to avoid double work.  |
| Strengthening Carbon Capture Storage and Reporting Frameworks and Mechanisms in Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago | MPD  | This GCF Readiness grant will be used to address key barriers (i.e., Capacity, Institutional, Technological and Financial) that have derailed progress towards reporting, quantifying, sequestering, and or storing GHG emissions across both countries. Trinidad and Tobago, in particular, will benefit from enabling activities that would build capacity and technical capability of stakeholders to collect and generate carbon sequestration and storage data, <i>inter alia</i> , in both mangrove ecosystems and the Cocoa production sector. The project also aims to assess the storage capacity in depleted hydrocarbon reservoirs and saline aquifers as part of efforts to prepare for Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) projects. It is intended that a Storage Atlas will be developed and this will lead to the scaling up and identification of CCS projects. The cumulative work will contribute to the development of a carbon trading policy and mechanism for Trinidad and Tobago which will facilitate participation in the international carbon market. | 2024-2027                            | USD 2M                           | A key part of the TNet-Zero project is the development of a carbon pricing mechanism which will complement the proposed carbon trading policy to come out of this project. Also the data gathered in this project will also help to quantify carbon stores which is essential for tracking progress to net-zero. |
| Trinidad Northeast Coast Tourism and Conservation Project  | MPD  | - Develop a Governance and management system that enables Nature Seekers to innovate, execute, coordinate, audit, and report on the   | 2024-2028                            | USD 3,9M                         | Conservation of critical watersheds would go a long way in keeping key carbon sinks intact, thereby contributing to the objectives of the TT Net-Zero Project. Also,   |

| Program / Project | Leading ministry / institution and any supporting entities | Brief description  | Duration (beginning and ending year) | Estimated value (in USD million) | Alignment with project objectives   |
|-------------------|--|--|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
|                   |  | <p>administration of the organisation .</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To protect, conserve and enhance the natural values of critical watersheds in North East Trinidad to facilitate their sustainable with Matura as the Pilot.</li> <li>- Increase the hatchling production on the beaches of Matura and Environs.</li> <li>- To improve the quality of the conservation experience to visitors and to sustain the community participation in the management of sea turtles resource while improving the knowledge, skills and attitude of our stakeholders.</li> </ul>  |                                      |                                  | Ecotourism is the focus of Component 3 activities in Tobago, due its potential in the context of a net-zero economic transition.        |
| Resilient TnT     | MPD  | <p>The project has the following objectives:</p> <p>I. To increase public awareness of the need for climate data collection, the importance of water conservation and the benefits of rainwater harvesting to build resilience to climate change and disaster preparedness.</p> <p>II. To increase the capacity and capability of communities in contributing to climate data collection/ verification of ground data and filling of national climate data gaps, in line with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) systematic observation goals, as well as the building of climate change resilience and promotion of technologically improved systems.</p> <p>III. To increase local community and civil society capacity to address</p> | 2024-2027                            | USD 1,4M                         | The collection and reporting on climate data, proposed in this project would contribute to the tracking of transition towards net-zero. |

| Program / Project  | Leading ministry / institution and any supporting entities | Brief description   | Duration (beginning and ending year) | Estimated value (in USD million) | Alignment with project objectives   |
|--|--|---|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
|  |  | the most urgent situations of climate change vulnerability and to strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels.<br>IV. To identify and improve the social and economic dimensions associated with climate change on targeted communities.  |                                      |                                  |   |
| Multi-Country Climate Resilient Urban Development Initiative                                   | GCF-CCCCC  | This Readiness Grant aims to strengthen climate resilience in urban areas in Dominica, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, and Suriname by building the capacity of national and sub-national governments through integrated, strategic, and gender-inclusive approaches. The initiative addresses key barriers such as limited climate data, inadequate urban planning, and insufficient financing for climate adaptation, while promoting low-carbon development pathways. By improving planning, governance and multi-stakeholder collaboration, the project aims to mainstream climate action into urban development, resulting in more resilient urban communities in these Caribbean countries. | 2023-2025                            | USD 1.9 million                  | They aim to mainstream climate change into policy frameworks and governance, with a focus on building capacity at the national and local levels to support sustainable development. While the Readiness project focuses on urban resilience and the integration of climate adaptation and mitigation into urban planning, the NZNP project specifically targets the transition away from oil and gas dependency by promoting net-zero, nature-positive strategies, particularly in the energy sector. Together, these projects contribute to a holistic approach to climate resilience and sustainability in T&T, addressing both urban development challenges and broader economic transformation towards a low-carbon future. |
| Advancing a Regional Approach to the Green Hydrogen Economy in Latin America and the Caribbean | GCF-UNEP   | The adoption of green hydrogen as an energy source is an emerging initiative supported globally, with Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries poised to  | 2023-2025                            | USD 2.04 million                 | The projects aim to build technical capacity, develop strategic frameworks, and facilitate regional and national coordination to overcome barriers to green energy deployment and emissions reductions. The NZNP project  |

| Program / Project | Leading ministry / institution and any supporting entities | Brief description   | Duration (beginning and ending year) | Estimated value (in USD million) | Alignment with project objectives   |
|-------------------|--|---|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
|                   |  | play a key role due to their clean energy potential. However, these countries face significant challenges, including a lack of knowledge, regulatory frameworks, and regional coordination, which hinder the integration of green hydrogen into their industries and national plans. This Readiness grant aims to address these challenges by focusing on technical capacity development, national hydrogen planning, and fostering regional cooperation to share knowledge and explore synergies in the value chain. |                                      |                                  | complements the Readiness project by focusing specifically on integrating net-zero, nature-positive (NZNP) targets into national policies, while the Readiness project addresses broader regional capacity building and coordination, highlighting potential synergies and knowledge-sharing opportunities between the two initiatives. |

## Downstream

A Trinidad and Tobago's baseline status overview alongside ongoing and future energy sector initiatives are presented in Table 7. An overview of Ecotourism sector is presented in Table 8. A comprehensive baseline for the downstream component is presented below, including information on policy framework, key stakeholders, and key projects in the country.

**TABLE 7: CURRENT STATE OF POLICIES AND REGULATIONS RELEVANT FOR THE DOWNSTREAM COMPONENT ON ENERGY AND TRANSPORT**

| Element                        | Description   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Current ambition (as per NDC)  | Please refer to the Upstream component "Climate mitigation" sub-section above. T&T does not have sectoral mitigation target for the energy sector as whole.<br><br>For transport: 1) 'unconditionally reduce its public transportation emissions by 30% or one million, seven hundred thousand tonnes (1,700,000) CO <sub>2</sub> e compared to 2013 levels by December 31, 2030'   |
| Sectorial decarbonization plan | No Energy Sectoral decarbonization plan.  |
| Sectorial investment plan      | The government has been proactive in creating a favourable investment climate for both local and foreign investors in the energy sector. This has been achieved through the implementation of fiscal incentives, such as tax holidays and accelerated depreciation allowances, as well as the establishment of a stable and predictable regulatory environment. These measures have been successful in attracting significant investment in the energy sector, particularly in the exploration and production of oil and gas. The Natural Gas Master Plan 2014-2024, for instance, informs policies instituted ensuring the domestic gas sector |

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
|              | is at the forefront of technological change and supported by regulatory framework. Its guiding principles involves maximizing value accrued by GoRTT from exploitation of T&T's gas resources and values across the whole sector ensuring optimum supply of gas.   |
| Key laws     | The regulatory framework for the electric sector is established by the Regulated Industries Commission (RIC). T&TEC reports annually to the RIC on various service quality metrics such as frequency and duration of outages and resolution of customer complaints. In past proceedings, RIC has pointed to quarterly fluctuations in T&TEC's system loss rates as an opportunity to improve T&TEC's metering and billing operations.  |
| Key policies | <p>Currently, the Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission (T&amp;TEC Act), Chapter 54:70 and Regulated Industries Commission (RIC) Act, Chapter 54:73 make no provision for renewable energy power generation by IPPs. The GoRTT is seeking to establish a legislative framework for the generation of electricity from renewable energy sources. This involves the review and amendment of Acts that govern the RIC, T&amp;TEC, and Electrical Inspectorate Division (EID). To inform this review, The Ministry of Energy and Energy Affairs (MEEA) has collaborated with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to develop a framework for policy and legislation to govern feed-in tariffs.</p> <p>The GoRTT has also taken initial steps in the area of policies and regulations to promote energy efficiency in the country. The Energy Conservation (EC) and Energy Efficiency (EE) Policy Action Plan for 2020 to 2024 outlines T&amp;T's objectives, including encouraging energy-conscious behaviours, meeting commitments under the Paris Agreement and UN SDGs, promoting EC&amp;EE across sectors, and enhancing the power sector for economic development. The National Cooling Strategy, spanning from 2020 to 2030, aims to reduce 600,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>e emissions from refrigeration and air conditioning (RAC) in alignment with international agreements.</p> <p>With support from the Low Emission Capacity Building (LECB) project, T&amp;T was able to define the elements of its Carbon Reduction Strategy (CRS) via the identification and development of four NAMAs, in the transport sector, power generation, oil and gas (flaring and venting) sectors and a further NAMA in fiscal incentives for energy efficiency in the petrochemical and heavy industry sub-sectors.</p> <p>In 2022, the National Energy Corporation of Trinidad and Tobago, in collaboration with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and KBR Inc., launched the "Roadmap for a Green Hydrogen Economy in Trinidad and Tobago". Together, the consortium conducted an assessment on the feasibility of producing green hydrogen in Trinidad and Tobago as a key decarbonisation strategy for the power and industrial sectors. The key findings indicate the potential for expanding the country's low-carbon energy offerings, the necessity of investing in the hydrogen value chain from electrolysis to downstream infrastructure, the suitability of offshore wind as a renewable energy source with the potential for 25 gigawatts (GW) of energy output, which could generate over 4 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) of green hydrogen, more than double the current demand for grey hydrogen. This offers an opportunity to decarbonise the petrochemical industry and boost GDP through exports. The assessment also outlines a framework for demonstration projects throughout the value chain to test green hydrogen applications in Trinidad and Tobago.</p> <p>Also of note is the draft e-mobility policy being developed to facilitate the transition to electric vehicles in Trinidad and Tobago. This policy is part of a broader commitment to clean transportation that has been a priority since 1984, marked by the introduction of CNG. With feasibility studies and pilot projects underway to support e-mobility, these efforts are in line with the country's significant progress in this sector. These include the operation of a</p> |

|               |   |
|---------------|---|
|               | 240-strong electric bus fleet, the introduction of zero-rated taxes for electric vehicles (EVs) and a number of planned initiatives to strengthen this commitment.  |
| Key financing | Please refer to the Upstream component “Financing” sub-section above.   |
| Monitoring    | Trinidad and Tobago's energy policy monitoring is supported by the Database of Energy Efficiency Indicators (BIEE) programme, developed by ECLAC with GIZ and ADEME to measure and improve energy efficiency in various sectors. This initiative responds to the country's unique challenges, including high energy consumption and lack of efficiency standards, and aims to support sustainable development through informed policymaking. BIEE's creation of a comprehensive database facilitates analysis of energy consumption trends and the effectiveness of energy policies, identifying gaps in data collection and enabling targeted improvements. <sup>[1]</sup> |

**TABLE 8: CURRENT STATE OF POLICIES AND REGULATIONS RELEVANT FOR THE ECOTOURISM SECTOR**

| Element                        | Description  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Current ambition (as per NDC)  | T&T does not have sectoral mitigation target for the tourism sector as whole.  |
| Sectorial decarbonization plan | No Tourism Sectoral decarbonization plan.  |
| Sectorial investment plan      | Trinidad and Tobago's National Tourism Policy highlights the importance of private sector investment in the growth of the tourism and hospitality industry. The government plans to promote a favourable investment climate through the implementation of a regulatory framework and the provision of incentives. This framework is designed to streamline development processes, mitigate investment risks and provide clear guidelines for tourism projects, particularly in the accommodation sector. In addition, the government will develop and promote a catalogue of shovel-ready investment projects to expedite development approvals and attract investors.   |
| Key laws                       | The Tourism Development Act, 2000, amended 2006 establishes a legal framework for the development of the tourism sector in T&T and addresses various tourism-related issues, including environmental protection. Any applications for the approval of tourism projects in T&T must include a statement on environmental impact. <sup>[2]</sup>   |
| Key policies                   | <p>Trinidad and Tobago's National Tourism Policy (NTP) 2021-2030 aims to reposition the tourism sector as a key element in the country's post-COVID-19 economic recovery and diversification strategy, as outlined in the National Development Strategy (NDS) - Vision 2030. The Government recognises that tourism can make a significant socio-economic contribution, particularly in terms of employment generation, foreign exchange earnings and cultural preservation. Amid the challenges posed by the coronavirus pandemic, the NTP highlights the resilience of the tourism industry and identifies it as a key driver for the country's economic revival. The policy emphasises the importance of sustainable practices and is aligned with global sustainable development goals, particularly those related to economic growth, responsible consumption and marine conservation.</p> <p>It supports the development of regional tourism management structures and advocates a decentralised approach, allowing for tailored development that capitalises on the unique characteristics of each region. The policy also highlights the establishment of tourism zones to effectively manage land use and ensure sustainable and high-quality tourism development. These initiatives are underpinned by a commitment to involve local stakeholders, including</p> |

|               |  |
|---------------|--|
|               | <p>regional businesses and special interest groups, in the development of tourism policies that respond to local needs and opportunities.</p> <p>Key to the success of the NTP are measures to stimulate private sector investment and ensure the competitiveness of tourism infrastructure. The policy outlines strategies to modernise the accommodation sector, improve transport systems and expand cruise tourism facilities. In addition, the NTP recognises the transformative impact of information and communication technologies on tourism and promotes the adoption of digital tools to improve visitor experience and operational efficiency. The policy's comprehensive approach aims to position Trinidad and Tobago as a desirable, dynamic and competitive tourism destination on the global stage, ensuring the sector's growth and sustainability through innovative and integrated planning and management practices.</p> <p>The Draft Ecotourism Policy of Trinidad and Tobago<sup>[3]</sup> provides a strategic framework to promote the sustainable development and management of the ecotourism sector. This policy is in line with broader national objectives as outlined in the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago (GoRTT) Policy Framework (2020), the National Development Strategy 2016-2030 (Vision 2030) and the National Environmental Policy (2018). Established in the 1970s, ecotourism was initially seen as a means to conserve critically endangered ecosystems, and has evolved over time to include the creation of jobs and the promotion of environmental awareness through specialised education.</p> <p>Building on this foundation, the National Tourism Policy (2021-2030) positions ecotourism as a major driver for economic diversification and regional development in Trinidad and Tobago. The policy states that the ecotourism sector should capitalise on the country's high biodiversity and unique ecosystems to create sustainable economic opportunities. It outlines a regional approach where tourism clusters support ecotourism development and ensure that activities are conducted responsibly to prevent biodiversity loss and habitat degradation. The draft ecotourism policy proposes a multi-faceted approach to achieving these goals, emphasising conservation, community involvement, education, marketing and investment. The policy also includes strategic actions in seven thematic areas, ensuring a comprehensive approach to the development of a robust, sustainable ecotourism sector that is consistent with both national and international environmental and economic objectives.</p> |
| Key financing | <p>The Tourism Development Act, 2000, amended 2006 addresses specifically within the 2006 amendment for tax exemptions for approved tourism projects.<br/><sup>[4]</sup></p> <p>According to the draft Ecotourism Sub-Policy, the regional management approach to ecotourism development is well suited to attracting private investment for the growth and sustainability of the sector. The government plans to encourage investment that enhances community heritage and preserves the natural environment. It supports projects such as the construction of eco-lodges and initiatives that conserve the environment, reduce pressure on essential ecological resources and promote the sustainable use of biodiversity. In addition, the government aims to facilitate projects that bring economic benefits to the community and promote links with other economic sectors. To this end, it will create an enabling environment with incentives to encourage investment from local, regional and international stakeholders.</p>   |
| Monitoring    | <p>The implementation of the National Tourism Policy (NTP) 2021-2030 will be managed through the development of a detailed implementation plan. This plan will outline specific strategies, identify responsible parties or organisations and set appropriate timelines for completion. Following the adoption of the revised</p>  |

NTP 2021-2030, a comprehensive Tourism Master Plan (TMP) for Trinidad and Tobago will be developed.<sup>[5]</sup>

### *Institutional framework*

The government of Trinidad and Tobago plays a crucial role in shaping the country's energy market, as it is responsible for creating policies and regulations that guide the development of the sector. One of the keyways in which the government of Trinidad and Tobago has shaped the energy market is through the establishment of state-owned enterprises (SOEs) that are involved in various aspects of the energy value chain. These SOEs include the National Gas Company (NGC), which is responsible for the purchase, transmission, and sale of natural gas; Petrotrin, which was the state-owned oil company before its closure in 2018; and the Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission (T&TEC), which is responsible for the generation, transmission, and distribution of electricity. Through these SOEs, the government has been able to exert significant control over the energy market, ensuring that the country's energy resources are developed and utilised in a manner that aligns with national priorities and objectives.<sup>[6]</sup>

In addition to its direct involvement in the energy sector through SOEs, the government of Trinidad and Tobago also shapes the energy market through the development and implementation of policies and regulations. One of the most significant policy initiatives in recent years has been the creation of a framework for the development of Renewable Energy Policy in the country, approved by the Cabinet in late 2010.<sup>[7]</sup> This policy framework provides a comprehensive outline for the sustainable development of the energy sector, with a focus on maximising the benefits of the country's hydrocarbon resources, promoting energy efficiency and conservation, and facilitating the development of renewable energy.<sup>[8]</sup> Furthermore, two independent authors from academia and the private sector compiled a comprehensive suggestions for an energy transition policy, which lays out the foundation for the country's needed energy transition towards net-zero emissions by 2050-2060. However, this blueprint has not been developed into a full policy document as of now.<sup>[9]</sup>

The government has also been proactive in creating a favourable investment climate for both local and foreign investors in the energy sector. This has been achieved through the implementation of fiscal incentives, such as tax holidays and accelerated depreciation allowances, as well as the establishment of a stable and predictable regulatory environment. These measures have been successful in attracting significant investment in the energy sector, particularly in the exploration and production of oil and gas. The Natural Gas Master Plan 2014-2024, for instance, informs policies instituted ensuring the domestic gas sector is at the forefront of technological change and supported by regulatory framework. Its guiding principles involves maximizing value accrued by GoRTT from exploitation of T&T's gas resources and values across the whole sector ensuring optimum supply of gas.<sup>[10]</sup>

The regulatory framework for the electric sector is established by the Regulated Industries Commission (RIC). T&TEC reports annually to the RIC on various service quality metrics such as frequency and duration of outages and resolution of customer complaints. In past proceedings, RIC has pointed to quarterly fluctuations in T&TEC's system loss rates as an opportunity to improve T&TEC's metering and billing operations.<sup>[11]</sup>

Currently, the Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission (T&TEC Act), Chapter 54:70 and Regulated Industries Commission (RIC) Act, Chapter 54:73 make no provision for renewable energy power generation by IPPs. The GoRTT is seeking to establish a legislative framework for the generation of electricity from renewable energy sources. This involves the review and amendment of Acts that govern the RIC, T&TEC, and Electrical Inspectorate Division (EID). To inform this review, The Ministry of Energy and Energy Affairs (MEEA) has collaborated with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to develop a framework for policy and legislation to govern feed-in tariffs.<sup>[12]</sup>

The GoRTT has also taken initial steps in the area of policies and regulations to promote energy efficiency in the country. The Energy Conservation (EC) and Energy Efficiency (EE) Policy Action Plan for 2020 to 2024 outlines T&T's objectives, including encouraging energy-conscious behaviours, meeting commitments under the Paris Agreement and UN SDGs, promoting EC&EE across sectors, and enhancing the power sector for economic development.<sup>[13]</sup> The National Cooling Strategy, spanning from 2020 to 2030, aims to reduce 600,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>e emissions from refrigeration and air conditioning (RAC) in alignment with international agreements.<sup>[14]</sup>

With support from the Low Emission Capacity Building (LECB) project, T&T was able to define the elements of its Carbon Reduction Strategy (CRS) via the identification and development of four NAMAs, in the transport sector, power

generation, oil and gas (flaring and venting) sectors and a further NAMA in fiscal incentives for energy efficiency in the petrochemical and heavy industry sub-sectors.<sup>[15]</sup>

In 2022, the National Energy Corporation of Trinidad and Tobago, in collaboration with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and KBR Inc., launched the “**Roadmap for a Green Hydrogen Economy in Trinidad and Tobago**”. Together, the consortium conducted an assessment on the feasibility of producing green hydrogen in Trinidad and Tobago as a key decarbonisation strategy for the power and industrial sectors.<sup>[16]</sup> The key findings indicate the potential for expanding the country's low-carbon energy offerings, the necessity of investing in the hydrogen value chain from electrolysis to downstream infrastructure, the suitability of offshore wind as a renewable energy source with the potential for 25 gigawatts (GW) of energy output, which could generate over 4 million tonnes per annum (Mtpa) of green hydrogen, more than double the current demand for grey hydrogen. This offers an opportunity to decarbonise the petrochemical industry and boost GDP through exports. The assessment also outlines a framework for demonstration projects throughout the value chain to test green hydrogen applications in Trinidad and Tobago.<sup>[17]</sup>

Also noteworthy is the draft E-Mobility Policy which is under development to facilitate the transition to electric vehicles, with ongoing feasibility studies and pilot projects in progress in Trinidad and Tobago.<sup>[18]</sup>

Table 8 below summarises the above-mentioned policies and regulations relevant for the Downstream component of the proposed GEF project.

**TABLE 9: CURRENT STATE OF POLICIES AND REGULATIONS RELEVANT FOR THE DOWNSTREAM COMPONENT**

| Element   | Description   |
|---|---|
| Renewable Energy Policy (2011 draft version)  | A policy identifying the country's energy context to examine strategies and make recommendations for introducing renewable energy locally. The renewable energy policy will also promote energy efficiency and conservation. Currently a consultancy is contracted under the technical assistance provided by the GCCA+ initiative to finalise the RE policy. The targeted submission date to the Cabinet is Q4 2024.   |
| The Natural Gas Master Plan 2014-2024   | Informs policies instituted ensuring the domestic gas sector is at the forefront of technological change and supported by regulatory framework. It is guiding principles involves maximizing value accrued by GORTT from exploitation of T&T's gas resources and values across the whole sector ensuring optimum supply of gas.   |
| Energy Conservation (EC) and Energy Efficiency (EE) Policy Action Plan for 2020 to 2024 | National Policy detailing improvements to be made in the energy efficiency of the major sectors of Trinidad and Tobago. Some of the key goals include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) To mobilise our citizenry to be more energy and resource conscious and to actively practice EC&amp;EE in the conduct of their daily lives and in the operation of their businesses;</li> <li>2) To advance the achievement of our commitments under the Paris Agreement as well as the UN SDGs for reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions;</li> <li>3) To aggressively pursue EC&amp;EE in all sectors of the economy, working with key stakeholders to create a new industry and build an effective enabling environment;</li> <li>4) To invest in the continued development of the power sector to provide an adequate, reliable, and resilient electricity supply consistent with our economic and social development goals</li> </ol> |
| National Cooling Strategy, 2020 – 2030  | A ten-year policy aimed at mainstreaming environmentally friendly refrigeration and air conditioning (RAC) in alignment with the Montreal Protocol and Kigali Amendment. The policy aims to remove approximately 600,000 tCO <sub>2</sub> e caused by the RAC sector by 2030.   |

| Element   | Description  |
|---|--|
| E-Mobility Policy (currently under development) | National Policy that will create the framework for the transition to electric vehicles in Trinidad and Tobago. Trinidad and Tobago is in the process of conducting feasibility studies and pilot projects.   |
| Energy Transition Policy (DRAFT)                | A suggestion for an energy transition policy has been drafted by two authors from the University of West Indies, with the aim to lead T&T through the energy transition over the next four decades, ultimately achieving net-zero carbon emissions in the energy sector by 2050-2060. While this document cannot be considered as a final policy document it can serve as a profound basis for the envisioned draft energy roadmap under Output 2.1. |
| Feed in Tariff (FIT) Policy                     | An Inter-Agency Committee is developing a Draft Feed-in Tariff (FIT) Policy in accordance with NDCs to establish an enabling environment for small and medium RE. The estimated time for the submission to the Cabinet is Q4 2024.   |

### Key stakeholders

The energy sector in Trinidad and Tobago involves a plethora of actors ranging from ministries, committees, state-owned and privately-owned energy producers and exporters and statutory agencies and regulators. Overall energy and mineral policy, which includes the oil, gas, and electricity sector, is set by the Ministry of Energy and Energy Affairs (MEEA).<sup>[19]</sup> Table 10 below provides an overview of the energy sector responsibilities in Trinidad and Tobago.

**TABLE 10: RESPONSIBILITIES WITHIN T&T'S ENERGY SECTOR**

| Ministry  | Type  | Tasks and Responsibilities   |
|---|---|--|
| Standing Committee on Energy                    | Ad hoc committee as part of cabinet chaired by Prime Minister | Responsible for overall oversight and direction of the energy sector. Composed of cabinet ministers, energy sector representatives, and senior technocrats from MEEA, the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Planning.  |
| Ministry of Energy and Energy Affairs (MEEA)    | Government Ministry   | Responsible for energy policies, strategic direction and planning of the national energy sector.   |
| Renewable Energy Committee (REC)                | Committee of the MEEA   | Responsible for the review of and advising on renewable energy potential, defines and sets renewable energy targets and timeframes for overall energy mix, suggests policy and legislative changes to support renewables.  |
| National Gas Company of Trinidad & Tobago (NGC) | State-owned energy company                                    | Responsible for purchasing, transporting, distributing, and selling of natural gas to industrial and commercial consumers. Owns, operates, and maintains T&T's on- and offshore distribution network. It is involved in gas-sector activities through subsidiaries such as infrastructure, services, upstream gas, and LNG production. |
| National Energy Company (NEC)                   | Wholly owned subsidiary of NGC                                | Responsible for developing and maintaining gas-related infrastructure to facilitate and promote natural gas-related developments.  |
| The Energy Chamber                              | Private-sector trade association                              | Responsible for representing and ensuring the interest of companies operating in the country's energy sector.  |
| Regulated Industries Commission (RIC)           | Independent statutory body                                    | Responsible for regulating utility services and ensuring fair and quality services. Tasked with licensing, rate-setting, customer advocacy and competition.  |

| Ministry   | Type                                       | Tasks and Responsibilities  |
|--|--|---|
| Environmental Management Authority, Ministry of Planning and Development (EMA) | Statutory agency                           | Responsible for developing and implementing standards and environmental management standards for all aspects of the country's economy. Tasked with educating the public on environmental and conservation issues. |
| Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission (T&TEC)                             | State-owned, vertically integrated utility | Responsible for the generation, transmission, distribution, and sale of electricity.  |
| Power Generation Company of T&T (PowerGen)                                     | IPP, public-private joint venture          | Responsible for providing generation capacity for the T&TEC's grid. Operating under a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA)  |
| Trinity Power Limited (TPL)  | IPP, privately-owned                       | Responsible for providing generation capacity for the T&TEC's grid. Operating under a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA)  |
| Trinidad Generation Unlimited (TGU)  | IPP, privately-owned                       | Responsible for providing generation capacity for the T&TEC's grid. Operating under a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA)  |

Source: IDB (2015): Energy Dossier: Trinidad and Tobago, p. 22

#### Key projects

Table 11 below provides an overview of the most important on-going and planned baseline projects for the Downstream component of the proposed GEF project.

**TABLE 11: ONGOING AND PLANNED BASELINE PROJECTS RELEVANT FOR THE DOWNSTREAM COMPONENT**

| Program / Project                                      | Leading ministry / institution and any supporting entities | Brief description  | Duration (beginning and ending year) | Estimated value (in USD million) | Alignment with project objectives   |
|--|--|--|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Electric bus demonstration project                     | European Union   | Acquisition of the country's first all-electric vehicle and first electric bus in the entire CARICOM.  | n/a                                  | USD 150,000                      | The Electric Bus Demonstration Project is in line with the objectives of the project, particularly its third component, which emphasises the demonstration of NZNP approaches. The electric bus project acts as a pilot within the broader objective of reducing dependence on fossil fuels and promoting clean energy solutions in the transport sector. |
| 112MW <sub>ac</sub> /148MW <sub>p</sub> solar project. | Lightsource BP, Shell and BP                               | The Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago and the consortium partners, bp Alternative Energy Trinidad and Tobago (bpATT), Shell Renewables Caribbean (Shell), and Lightsource bp, have completed negotiations on | 2022 - ongoing                       | Approx. USD 200 million          | The solar project is in line with the objectives of the TT Net-zero project, in particular Component 2, which focuses on the implementation of concrete reforms and action plans for the energy sector. By producing enough   |

| Program / Project                                 | Leading ministry / institution and any supporting entities  | Brief description  | Duration (beginning and ending year) | Estimated value (in USD million) | Alignment with project objectives   |
|---|---|--|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
|   |   | the development of a 112MWac/148MWp solar project. The project is a significant milestone for the future of Trinidad and Tobago's energy transition, as the first large-scale solar project. The projects will produce 302,500MWh of renewable electricity a year – that's enough to power the equivalent of 42,500 homes and save 165,500 tonnes of carbon dioxide emissions annually.  |                                      |                                  | renewable electricity to power tens of thousands of homes and significantly reduce annual greenhouse gas emissions, this solar project embodies the practical application and demonstration of sustainable, low-emission energy solutions that the TT Net-zero project aims to mainstream across Trinidad and Tobago.   |
| Low Carbon Hydrogen Industry                      | National Energy Corporation of Trinidad and Tobago Limited (National Energy), supported by Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and KBR Inc. | National Energy, on behalf of the MEEI, collaborated with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and KBR Inc. to assess the potential of Trinidad and Tobago to produce green hydrogen as a major decarbonisation option for the power and industrial sectors. Phase 1 of the project involves establishing a pilot facility.   | 2021 - ongoing                       | n/a                              | The Low Carbon Hydrogen Industry Initiative is in line with the broader objectives of the TT Net-zero project, in particular its focus on the transition to low emission, sustainable energy solutions. The TT Net-zero project builds on the Low Carbon Hydrogen Industry's efforts to implement concrete reforms and demonstrate the feasibility of net-zero, nature-positive approaches.               |
| GCCA+ Solar Installation Programme                | UNDP, Ministry of Planning and Development  | The Nature Seekers solar power system, which was formally commissioned on Wednesday, is one of 12 being installed in communities across Trinidad and Tobago. Funded by the European Union under their GCCA+ initiative, this project supports the delivery of Trinidad and Tobago's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement and is being implemented by the UNDP on behalf of the Ministry of Planning and Development. | 2022-2026                            | USD 2.5 million                  | The GCCA+ Solar Installation Programme directly supports the goals of the TT Net-zero Project by installing solar systems across Trinidad and Tobago, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and contributing to the country's NDCs under the Paris Agreement. It exemplifies practical renewable energy solutions in line with the NZNP TT project's focus on sustainable energy and demonstration projects. |
| Energy Efficiency through the Development of Low- | UNDP  | The Energy Efficiency through the Development of Low-carbon RAC Technologies   | 2021-2024                            | USD 5.5 million                  | The Energy Efficiency through the Development of Low-carbon RAC   |

| Program / Project   | Leading ministry / institution and any supporting entities | Brief description   | Duration (beginning and ending year) | Estimated value (in USD million) | Alignment with project objectives   |
|---|--|---|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| carbon Technologies RAC   |  | project is seeking to develop low-carbon refrigeration and air conditioning technologies that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, as part of a wider partnership programme between the Government of Trinidad and Tobago and the UNDP, in support of the country's international commitments to combat climate change. |                                      |                                  | Technologies project, in partnership with the Government of Trinidad and Tobago and UNDP, aligns with the NZNP TT project by promoting low-carbon technologies in the refrigeration and air conditioning sector. It supports Trinidad and Tobago's climate change commitments by emphasising energy efficiency and technological innovation, key components of the NZNP TT project's strategy to integrate nature-positive solutions into national policy and to promote technological innovation in the energy sector. |
| United Arab Emirates (UAE) Caribbean Renewable Energy Fund (CREF) | n/a  | This project encompasses the development of a Grid Connected 0.5 Mega Watt (MW) Solar PV Carport and the installation of EV Charging Stations at the Grand Stand of the Queen's Park Savannah (QPS).  | 2024-2025                            | USD 3 million                    | This project is in line with the objectives of the project, particularly its third component, which emphasises the demonstration of NZNP approaches. The solar powered EV charging stations act as a pilot within the broader objective of reducing dependence on fossil fuels and promoting clean energy solutions in the transport sector.  |
| PSIP Solar PV System  | Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP)                  | The installation of solar PV System in twenty-five (25) schools and community centres that are designated as emergency shelters. the Project will also comprise a National education and awareness program for schools and communities.   | 2024-2025                            | USD 2.7 million                  | The project directly supports the goals of the TT Net-zero Project by installing solar systems across Trinidad and Tobago, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and contributing to the country's NDCs under the Paris Agreement. It exemplifies practical renewable energy solutions in line with the NZNP TT project's focus on sustainable energy and demonstration projects.  |

| Program / Project  | Leading ministry / institution and any supporting entities | Brief description   | Duration (beginning and ending year) | Estimated value (in USD million) | Alignment with project objectives  |
|--|--|---|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Utility Scale Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Project                                    | MEEI   | Two (2) Solar PV plants with capacities of 20 Mega Watt (MW) and 92.22 MW, for a total capacity of 112.22 MW, would provide clean power onto the National Grid. PV plant equipment and structures are currently being imported since November, 2023. Construction has begun at the 92.22 MW plant and is expected to be completed in 1 years' time.                                       | 2023-2024                            | USD 125.8 million                | The project directly supports the goals of the TT Net-zero Project by installing solar systems across Trinidad and Tobago, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and contributing to the country's NDCs under the Paris Agreement. It exemplifies practical renewable energy solutions in line with the NZNP TT project's focus on sustainable energy and demonstration projects. |
| Onshore and Offshore Wind Development  | MEEI   | The MEEI has collaborated with the EU on a project aimed at developing the wind energy industry in Trinidad and Tobago, comprising a high-level appraisal of wind energy in the island nation and the creation of a wind energy exploitation strategy.  | 2024-2026                            | n/a                              | The project directly supports the goals of the TT Net-zero Project by installing solar systems across Trinidad and Tobago, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and contributing to the country's NDCs under the Paris Agreement. It exemplifies practical renewable energy solutions in line with the NZNP TT project's focus on sustainable energy and demonstration projects. |
| Piloting Caterpillar Tunnels and Solar Drip Irrigation in the Agriculture Sector | MPD  | The project is expected to pilot the named technologies that were identified in the Technology Needs Assessment for the Agriculture sector to build climate resiliency and adaptive capacities of farmers and relevant stakeholders. It is also expected to encourage private sector investment and produce a concept note for wider uptake and financing of the respective technologies. | 2025-2028                            | USD 1.5 million                  | The using of solar drip irrigation can demonstrate how agricultural practices can benefit from the integration of renewable energy applications to reduce cost and create a more efficient process overall, while also reducing dependence of fossil fuel for energy.  |

| Program / Project                                     | Leading ministry / institution and any supporting entities | Brief description   | Duration (beginning and ending year) | Estimated value (in USD million) | Alignment with project objectives  |
|---|--|---|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| FP242 Caribbean Net-Zero and Resilient Private Sector | GEF-IDB Invest   | Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in the Caribbean are highly vulnerable to climate change, which threatens key economic sectors and increases the severity of natural disasters, leading to projected annual losses of USD 22 billion by 2050. The Caribbean Net-Zero and Resilient Private Sector programme aims to support climate-resilient investments in various sectors across eight Caribbean nations, focusing on overcoming investment barriers and promoting gender inclusivity. By leveraging advisory services and concessional financing, the programme seeks to mobilize significant private climate finance, enhancing the region's climate resilience and sustainable development. | 2024-2028                            | USD 527.176 million              | The Caribbean Net-Zero and Resilient Private Sector project aligns with the NZNP Trinidad and Tobago initiative by aiming to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote climate resilience, particularly through the energy sector. Both projects focus on overcoming barriers to sustainable development, such as the need for robust policy frameworks and financing mechanisms to support the transition to renewable energy and low-carbon technologies. In addition, they both prioritize the integration of gender-sensitive approaches and aim to demonstrate the feasibility of net-zero, nature-positive solutions, with the Caribbean project scaling up these strategies across several SIDS, including Trinidad and Tobago, thereby reinforcing national efforts at the regional level. |
| FP197 Green Guarantee Company ('GGC')                 | GCF-MUFG Bank  | The Green Guarantee Company (GGC) is the first global institution focused on providing guarantees for climate bonds, aimed at increasing climate adaptation and mitigation in developing countries by connecting local issuers with international investors. This initiative addresses the lack of climate financing for developing countries by de-risking private   | 2024-2028                            | USD 363 million                  | The GGC aligns with Trinidad and Tobago's NZNP project by providing guarantees that attract international investment for decarbonization, which is critical for T&T's transition from an oil and gas dependent economy. Both initiatives focus on overcoming financial   |

| Program / Project | Leading ministry / institution and any supporting entities | Brief description  | Duration (beginning and ending year) | Estimated value (in USD million) | Alignment with project objectives   |
|-------------------|--|--|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
|                   |  | sector investments, enabling these countries to access international capital markets. The Green Climate Fund (GCF) will serve as the founding equity shareholder, initially investing \$40.5 million, with plans to increase this investment to \$82.5 million as GGC expands. |                                      |                                  | barriers to support low-carbon, environmentally friendly technologies, particularly in the energy sector. |

### A3. Barriers

**Key challenge for decarbonisation in T&T: overcoming dependency on fossil fuels.** The decarbonization and energy transition imperatives present formidable challenges within the energy and industrial sectors in T&T. The persisting reliance on fossil-fuel-based energy and feedstock sources constitutes a predominant impediment to realizing a cleaner and environmentally sustainable energy landscape. Urgent attention is warranted to augment the deployment of sustainable energy facets, encompassing energy efficiency enhancements and the pervasive adoption of renewable energy technologies. Currently fossil fuels are large contributors to the T&T's economic activity. Hence, a shift towards sustainable energy sources does not only require large investments and a change of processes, but it must also deal with socio-economic impacts of such transition.

Compounding these challenges is the notable absence of a long-term vision and aspirational targets. The formulation of clear and ambitious target assumes paramount importance in catalysing transformative shifts and securing a sustainable trajectory. There is currently no update of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) or long-term low emissions development strategies (LT-LEDS) articulating a comprehensive, long-term vision for decarbonization, with a whole of economy approach and addressing potential nature trade-offs. Sector-specific targets can furnish a strategic roadmap for directing investments, stimulating innovation, and formulating policy frameworks that harmonize the energy and industrial sectors with overarching national and global sustainability imperatives.

In the context of the nature-positive dimension, TT has still a rich natural capital, with 44% of its expanse comprising forests and 10% designated for agricultural purposes. The Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector emerges as a pivotal contributor, functioning as a net sink with a discernible 5% reduction in removals between 2006 and 2018 (see baseline section). Integrating sustainable practices within the AFOLU sector can potentiate carbon sequestration, concomitant biodiversity conservation, and the overall enhancement of ecosystem vitality. Such endeavours align seamlessly with dual imperatives—climate objectives and nature-positive goals—and present a unique opportunity to comprehensively address environmental exigencies while concurrently fostering sustainable development.

Trinidad and Tobago, a nation with abundant reserves of oil and natural gas, faces a multifaceted challenge as it attempts to shift from its historical reliance on hydrocarbon production towards a net-zero, nature-positive economy. The country is confronted with the urgency to diversify its economic base and reduce its carbon emissions. The transition poses a difficult task for the twin-island nation due to the heavy dependence on oil and gas revenues. The three main barriers and their root causes impeding T&T's transition to a NZNP economy are here forth described.

**Barrier I – Limited long-term strategy and coherent policy framework for a national transformation towards a NZNP economy.**

**1.1 Insufficient cross-ministerial coordination and policy coherence:** The challenges impeding the transition to a net-zero and nature-positive (NZNP) future are multifaceted and underscore the need for a comprehensive strategy to address the existing gaps. One prominent issue lies in the current mandate and focus of the NDC Interministerial Committee, which does not currently incorporate a net-zero transition into its considerations. Also, there is no other coordination body ensuring policy coherence in order to promote synergies and minimize trade-offs, with a whole of economy approach. This oversight highlights a critical gap in the existing decision-making structure, requiring a fundamental re-evaluation to ensure that the NZNP objectives are integrated into national development plans.

**1.2 No existing education and communication strategy regarding a transition towards NZNP:** The lack of comprehensive education and communication strategies represents a significant obstacle to fostering political support and behavioural change. Without effective outreach and awareness campaigns, individuals (private sector and local communities) may remain uninformed or disengaged from NZNP practices. To address this challenge, there is a pressing need for targeted initiatives that communicate the benefits of a transition to a net-zero economy, including energy efficiency and low-emission transport in accessible and compelling ways.

**1.3 Limited capacity for modelling cost benefit options of net-zero nature-positive pathways:** Furthermore, a dearth of training and expertise in both modelling and policymaking for the NZNP transition exacerbates the barrier. Without a well-informed and skilled workforce at the ministries and the involved research institutions, the effective development and implementation of strategies to achieve net-zero emissions and promote nature-positive initiatives become significantly compromised. Training programmes and building expertise is paramount to overcoming this obstacle.

**1.4 Missing capacities of stakeholders to align biodiversity conservation goals with infrastructure development:** National economic development as well as decarbonization pathways can require substantial infrastructure projects. In this context, the absence of capacities among stakeholders in T&T to align biodiversity conservation goals with infrastructure development represents a critical gap in nature-positive planning. Also, a comprehensive monitoring framework for natural sinks and biodiversity does not exist. Strengthening capacities is essential for ensuring that infrastructure projects not only meet immediate needs but also contribute to the preservation and enhancement of biodiversity, fostering a balanced and sustainable approach to economic growth and environmental conservation.

**1.5 NZNP plan or UNFCCC long-term strategy missing:** In addition to the lack of human capital, there is a noticeable absence of a concrete NZNP plan, roadmap, or UNFCCC long-term strategy. The absence of a clear long-term strategy undermines the nation's ability to articulate a coherent and internationally recognized approach to a sustainable future. Establishing a robust plan is not only essential for domestic purposes but also crucial for meeting international commitments and expectations, e.g., related to the NDC and LT-LEDS under the UNFCCC.

**1.6 Lack of clear policies and regulations for promoting nature-positive projects:** The deficiency in clear policies and regulations for promoting and supporting nature-positive projects further hampers progress toward a NZNP future. Notably, the absence of a comprehensive carbon-pricing policy is a significant gap, hindering the promotion and support of nature-positive projects. Developing and implementing such policies are imperative to incentivize businesses and industries to adopt environmentally friendly practices.

**1.7 Insufficient condition of data systems to track progress towards net zero:** The existing Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) system and its related Knowledge Management System (KMS) fall short in tracking progress toward achieving a net-zero and nature positive economy. A robust MRV system is indispensable for providing accurate and transparent information on emissions reductions and nature-positive initiatives. Addressing this gap is critical for effective decision-making and accountability. The limited data availability and capacity to collect and analyse comprehensive data for accurate projections represent a significant challenge. A lack of reliable data inhibits the ability to make informed policy decisions and compromises the accuracy of projections, hindering the nation's ability to plan for and achieve a net-zero and nature-positive future. Investing in data infrastructure and capacity building is paramount to overcome this hurdle.

This barrier corresponds to the project's component 1, which is the upstream technical assistance component.

Barrier II – Missing NZNP-aligned enabling framework limits investments in nature-positive low-emission energy technologies and solutions.

**2.1 Lack of financial instruments for decarbonising the energy sector:** The absence of adequate financial instruments and mechanisms for supporting the low-carbon transition of the energy sector poses a significant challenge in the pursuit of a NZNP economy, considering the central role of energy sector emissions. There is a pressing need for the deployment of fitting financial instruments tailored to the unique characteristics of the energy transition. Adequate financial instruments could help to attract investments, mitigate risks, and provide incentives for both public and private investments. However, public, and private financial institutions (FI) lack respective capacities. As of yet there has been no market opportunity assessment for public and private FI to finance and investing in NZNP, nor are there existing guidelines of financial instruments that can potentially be used by public and institutions to mobilise investment and finance low-carbon solutions for the energy sector.

**2.2 Missing investment plan for the transition to a nature-positive decarbonized energy sector:** Currently T&T lacks a nature-positive decarbonisation plan or investment pipeline for the energy sector. The absence of such plan and investment pipeline and respective implementation of concrete measures is a critical gap in current decarbonization efforts. T&T is lacking a comprehensive energy roadmap and action plan, taking into account grid constraints, storage needs and charging station infrastructure and aligned with the Green H2 Roadmap.

**2.3 Domestic energy price subsidies not aligned with RE uptake:** Subsidised domestic energy prices are a significant barrier to the uptake of REs in the local market. Present subsidies create an uneven playing field by artificially lowering the cost of traditional energy sources, making it challenging for renewable alternatives to compete on a cost basis. As a result, the economic viability of renewable energy projects becomes compromised, hindering their adoption. Addressing this issue requires a careful re-evaluation of subsidy structures to ensure a fair and level economic landscape, allowing renewable energies to thrive and contribute meaningfully to the sustainable transformation of the national energy sector. Additionally, RE project require changes in feed-in tariffs as well as an adequate grid code update to guide RE licensing for residential, commercial, and utility scale.

This barrier corresponds to the project's component 2, which is the downstream technical assistance component.

Barrier III – Limited local experience with nature-positive low-emission technologies and solutions

**3.1 Insufficient policymaker capacity for developing enforceable policy and investment schemes:** Policymakers lack the capacity to translate long-term strategies into enforceable domestic policies and investments. Strengthening this capacity is essential for bridging the gap between visionary goals and practical, on-the-ground implementations. To overcome this challenge, there is a critical need for investment in building the expertise and capacity of policymakers, ensuring that they possess the necessary tools to translate ambitious long-term strategies into tangible and enforceable domestic policies, thereby fostering NZNP development.

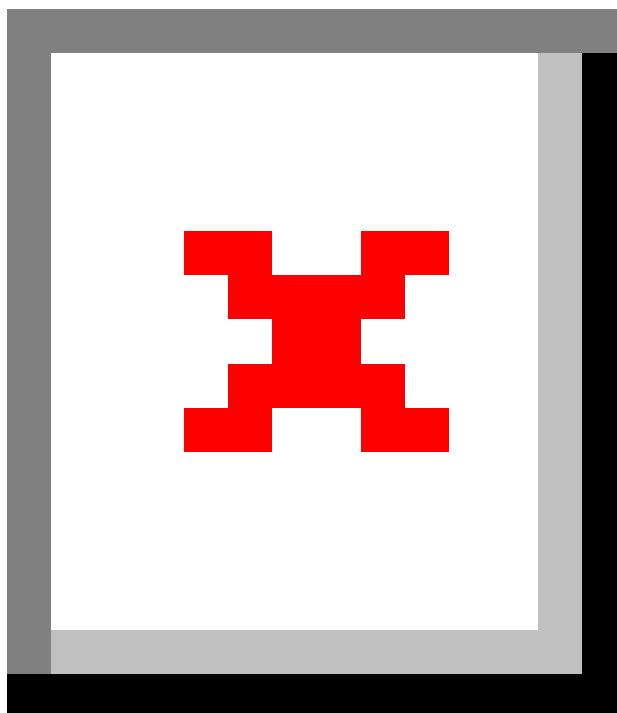
**3.2 Lack of local NZNP demonstration projects:** There is a lack of local evidence of the feasibility of nature-positive low-emission technologies and solutions. Without concrete data demonstrating the practical viability of these approaches, decision-makers (public and private) may hesitate to embrace and invest in nature-positive solutions. Pilot programs that generate local evidence, showcasing the effectiveness of nature-positive, low-emission technologies (in urban transportation, renewable energies and ecotourism) are needed to overcome this hurdle. This empirical foundation is crucial for building confidence among stakeholders and policymakers, facilitating the wider adoption of sustainable practices that contribute to both environmental conservation and emission reduction.

This barrier corresponds to the project's component 3, which is the downstream investment (pilots) component.

#### A4. Problem Tree

The barriers and root causes are interrelated and self-reinforcing, meaning that addressing one of the causes in isolation while ignoring the others would be ineffective. These are presented in the *Problem Tree* (Figure 5) below.

**FIGURE 5: PROBLEM TREE**



A fundamental challenge that also T&T as SIDS is facing is aligning climate ambitions with the Paris Agreement, while protecting its biodiversity, land, and natural resources. This dilemma arises from insufficient integration and coordination between climate and nature-related agendas leading to missed opportunities for synergies and risk mitigation.

This situation is rooted on a gap in knowledge and capacity, which undermines effective coordination across stakeholders. Without a solid understanding and sufficient resources, the collective efforts aimed at achieving common objectives become increasingly disjointed and less effective. At the same time, the lack of a supportive ecosystem for NZNP public financing and capital flow jeopardizes the resources assigned to climate action and nature conservation. This deficiency is underscored by various factors, including the absence of an integrated investment modelling framework, inadequate financing mechanisms and regulatory frameworks, and a dearth of evidence demonstrating the viability of financial instruments tailored to NZNP goals.

Inadequate national resource allocation towards NZNP objectives exacerbates the challenge, hampering efforts to effectively respond to these global environmental challenges. This shortfall limits the capacity to reduce emissions and adequately prepare for the impacts of climate change, consequently contributing to energy insecurity, economic vulnerability, and a diminished quality of life for communities. The persistent degradation of nature not only threatens biodiversity but also undermines the resilience of ecosystems, upon which human well-being ultimately depends. Disruptions to natural cycles and compromised system recovery further weaken ecosystem resilience and long-term sustainability, exacerbating pressure on existing challenges such as food security, poverty reduction, and environmental sustainability.

#### **A5. Project objective**

The project's overall objective is to significantly accelerate the reduction of Trinidad & Tobago's dependency on oil and gas production while contributing to a national transition towards a net-zero, nature-positive economy. This objective will be achieved through a three-fold approach. (i) Project activities aim to reform the national policy environment to sufficiently promote environmental sustainability and biodiversity conservation. Hence, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago commits and takes nature-positive action to decarbonise its economy towards a net-zero target. (ii) Also, project activities address barriers to finance such that T&T's public and private sector will deploy fitting financing mechanisms to mobilize investments for the decarbonization of the economy with a particular focus on the energy sector. This involves the implementation of sectoral and thematic reforms and plans for the energy sector in line with a developed NZNP strategy. (iii) It is further envisaged that interventions will showcase the feasibility of low-carbon, nature-positive technologies by implementing NZNP-aligned demonstration projects on Trinidad as well as on the island of Tobago.

#### **Accelerating NZNP development against the baseline scenario**

For tackling the low-carbon transition, the Government of T&T has already taken action. For instance, the establishment of a Climate Change Focal Point Network (CCFPN) in 2012 was a pivotal step towards facilitating cross-sectoral information and knowledge sharing on the implementation of climate change activities which align to national level development agendas. Nevertheless, in a baseline scenario, T&T would only slowly move towards sustainable economic activities and livelihoods with an energy sector that is still heavily carbon intensive (as described in A1). Key gaps in the alignment of T&T's development with NZNP targets exist that project activities aim to address. For instance, while the CCFPN provides wider level information and knowledge sharing on climate change actions from a variety of stakeholders, there is a need for enhanced coordination between Ministries and a clear mandate for promoting nature-positive solutions concerning emissions reduction or sequestration. Also, at this high-level coordination of Ministries, there should be inclusion of representation from private or non-governmental actors which may improve the holistic and inclusive development of climate strategies.

Furthermore, there is a notable dearth of socio-economic analyses or scenarios specific to NZNP considerations. This gap impedes the formulation of a comprehensive long-term low-emission development strategy (LT-LEDS). As the country approaches the need for revisions to its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) by 2025 and 2030, and the alignment of its National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) with global biodiversity frameworks, the absence of a clear NZNP strategy undermines the ambitious goals of these climate initiatives. Also, despite the existence of a climate transparency framework for GHG emissions, there is a lack of a comparable monitoring framework encompassing natural sinks and biodiversity, thereby limiting the scope of the country's climate monitoring capabilities.

The lack of a comprehensive energy roadmap and decarbonization plan hampers the sector's ability to transition towards sustainability seamlessly. Legal and regulatory barriers pose significant impediments to immediate and initial steps in establishing a low-emission pathway in the energy sector.

In a baseline scenario, the country further lacks financial mechanisms, strategies, and demonstration projects to ultimately put NZNP targets into practice. E.g., the absence of a dedicated long-term financial strategy further compounds the challenges in aligning financial instruments with the NZNP transition. The financial gap may hinder the effective implementation of climate initiatives, as resources may not be adequately channelled towards projects contributing to both decarbonization and nature-positive outcomes.

Key project activities, with the aim to accelerate T&T's transition towards an NZNP-aligned economy, include developing a socially just NZNP strategy and monitoring framework, drafting a long-term financial strategy, including utilizing Green Fund sources, developing an energy roadmap, reforming renewable energy licencing, and establishing local development plans, a project pipeline that result in the preparation and implementation of bankable projects in Trinidad

and in Tobago. Therewith, activities will tackle the upstream national policy environment and institutional framework, the downstream sectoral development, particularly in the energy sector, and the implementation of demonstration projects, as described in more detail in the following section.

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[10] *Ibid.*

[11] The Government of Trinidad and Tobago. Ecotourism Sub-Policy (Working Draft). 2023. Available at: <https://mtca.gov.tt/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/Draft-Ecotourism-Policy-May-2023-Online.pdf>

[12] *Ibid.*

## B. CHILD PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole, including how it addresses priorities related to the specific program, and how it will benefit from the coordination platform. The project description is expected to cover the key elements of good project design in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

## B1. Overview

### Project structure

In the context of the project's objective, as stated above, the TT Net-zero project is built of three distinct components which are closely linked. Component 1 is the upstream component that shapes the enabling policy environment to systematically mainstream a NZNP approach into all relevant government bodies. Component 2 is the downstream component that implements concrete reforms and action plans for the energy sector. Enabled by the first two components, Component 3 is the investment component that puts the reforms and investment plans into actions by creating project pipelines with a minimum of four bankable projects and demonstration investments to showcase the feasibility and bankability of NZNP approaches.

The project is organized in three Components, each designed to address the three barriers identified under A3.:

- **Component 1:** Component 1 builds the upstream technical component of the project, which aims at mainstreaming net-zero, nature-positive targets and actions into key institutions and policy frameworks of the country, to ultimately set the enabling environment for a NZNP economy. By enhancing associated NZNP capacities and coordination between Ministries or developing a NZNP strategy (among others), the component will address the limited institutional framework for a national transformation towards a NZNP economy. This will further be achieved by the establishment of an NZNP socio-economic analysis and scenario modelling to inform decision-making processes.
- **Component 2:** Component 2 builds the downstream component of the project focused on the energy sector, which addresses the barrier of limited investments in nature-positive low-emission energy technologies and solutions. Interventions involve the development of a robust and comprehensive and gender-responsive energy roadmap that mainstreams nature-positive aspects into energy sector actions. The roadmap's enforcement will further be supported by a robust legal framework that includes relevant Grid Code updates. Additionally, Component 2 aims at developing a national financial mechanism that leverages the financial resources of the Green Fund and enhances the availability of bankable project concepts in line with NZNP targets.
- **Component 3:** Based on upstream and downstream technical assistance, Component 3 leverages GEF resources to catalyse a transformation towards integrated, low-emission and nature-positive development in Trinidad and Tobago. Activities under Component 3 facilitate the formulation of bankable projects towards an NZNP economy, create capacity at the local level to implement NZNP principles through projects and demonstrate the technical, economic, social, and environmental feasibility of low-emission nature-positive solutions.

### Alignment with the NZNPA integrated programme

The project is aligned with the NZNPA IP Programme Framework Document (PFD) Theory of Change (ToC). The TT Net-zero project focuses primarily on the PFD's components 1 and 2: component 1 on NZNPA IP governance, strategy design and financial foundations; Component 2 - Downstream NZNP sectoral policies and investments. It supports T&T in the long-term planning and modelling (component 1) and in creating an enabling environment for mobilizing public and private finance for NZNP, in line with PFD component 2.

The project supports the NZNPA to achieve the programme's objective. A full list of all project indicators can be found in Annex C, and include the following programme indicator addressed by the project:

#### Outcome 1:

- # of national new/revised NZNP plans or cross-sectoral NZNP strategies to include nature positive elements
- # of cross-sectoral national NZNP governance mechanisms established or strengthened
- # new/ revised fiscal/financial instruments aligned with NZNP targets and goals
- Comprehensive national NZNP monitoring framework established/enhanced and indicators tracked

#### Outcome 2:

- # of new or revised NZNP aligned sectoral policies/ fiscal/ financial instruments strategies submitted for adoption (disaggregated by sector)

#### Outcome 3:

- # of pilot projects supported by the NZNP Programme, which are generating practices and lessons for NZNP investments

- # of knowledge products on NZNP good practices and gender-responsive lessons learned demonstration pilots

Vice versa, the TT Net-zero project will highly benefit from being embedded in the NZNPA IP throughout various channels. For instance, alignment with the NZNPA IP allows T&T to not only learn but also share knowledge with other countries on how to accelerate action to achieve a net-zero nature-positive economy, following a south-south cooperation approach. The Global Platform will tailor in-country NZNP support based on country demand and budget availability. This support will strengthen national capacities in NZNP planning and modelling, fiscal policy, sustainable budgeting approaches, and measurement. Thereby, the TT Net-zero project will apply knowledge acquired through the Global Platform in upstream and downstream components, for instance on developing Long-Term Strategies that incorporate nature-positive aspects, NZNP-aligned policies, and regulations, NZNP investments, pilots, public budget alignment, bankable projects, tracking frameworks, etc (More detailed information are provided in section B4.)

### Project cost-effectiveness

The project is cost effective as it builds upon the significant expertise and global reach of its implementing partner (UNEP) and executing partner (UNDP), which is multiplied through learning and support from partners under the Global Platform (UNEP ETPU, UNEP FI, UNEP WCMC, CPI, University of Oxford, 2050 Pathways Platform). Through this partnership, the project is able to draw upon substantial existing knowledge and experiences from other countries. This ensures a cost-effective solution, e.g. related to the modelling and communication approaches.

The project execution structure is cost-effective as it builds upon significant in-house capacity and co-financing from MPD and other key ministries representatives participating in the Project Steering Committee. At the activities level, the project will seek opportunities for cost savings, by taking advantage, where possible, of pre-existing national, regional, and global experiences and lesson learned by other countries, partners and/or experts, for instance through leveraging resources from the Global Platform. Furthermore, the project aims at making use of existing NZNP-aligned projects and investments as well as existing activities regarding T&T's political framework. Project intervention under Component 1 and 2 may be built upon the work which has been done under the 3<sup>rd</sup> National Communication. In addition, a Renewable Energy policy and a Feed-in Tariff policy are under development. Also, the existing draft of an Energy Transition Policy can serve as a profound basis for the envisioned draft energy roadmap under Output 2.1, reducing project costs significantly for this intervention.

### Socio-economic benefits

The project will strengthen coordination, build capacity, create an enabling framework for NZNP investments and strengthen knowledge management. By doing so the TT Net-zero project will lead to important co-benefits, which include:

#### Environmental

- *Increased resilience to changes in temperature, rainfall, and weather conditions:* With the implementation project policies and strategies, such as the NZNP strategy, the long-term restoration and protection of critical national ecosystems as well as the enhanced awareness for and use of ecosystem services will reduce the impact of changing climate on people as well as natural habitats.
- *Reduced air pollution:* By transitioning towards renewable energy sources, implementing sustainable transportation solutions, and restoring ecosystems, T&T can significantly mitigate harmful pollutants. Not only does this improve public health by reducing respiratory illnesses and related ailments, but it also fosters cleaner and fresher air for all inhabitants.
- *Reduced pollution in the water cycle:* The implementation of NZNP strategies prioritizes sustainable practices such as eco-friendly agricultural techniques, eco-tourism as well as responsible waste management and the protection of natural water sources. In consequence, communities can safeguard water quality and preserves aquatic ecosystems. Moreover, communities can minimize waste generation and reduce the reliance on harmful chemicals, contributing to cleaner waterways. Additionally, investing in nature-based solutions such as wetland restoration and green infrastructure helps to naturally filter and treat wastewater, reducing the burden on conventional treatment systems and preventing pollution of water bodies. These efforts not only contribute to

environmental conservation but also promote public health by ensuring cleaner water and healthier ecosystems.

- *Conservation of natural habitats and biodiversity:* In addition to the overall alignment of T&T's political environment with NZNP targets, the implementation of an eco-tourism project and sectoral planning in Tobago, conserves local ecosystems, hence protecting biodiversity.

## Social

- *Increased resilience of livelihoods:* By restoring and protecting critical ecosystems and fostering the development towards climate-smart practices, T&T will enhance the resilience of communities to the risk of changes in climate and weather events. This will increase community resilience and reduce the social and economic impact of climate change.
- *Enhanced food security:* By protecting and restoring critical ecosystems and promoting sustainable agricultural practices, soil health can be increased and food security enhanced.

## Economic

- *Increased energy security:* By diversifying the energy mix and reducing dependence on fossil fuels, T&T will reduce the vulnerability to energy price shocks and supply disruptions.
- *Job creation and economic growth:* The transition to a net-zero and nature-positive economy is expected to create new job opportunities (especially green jobs), stimulate innovation, research and development that also promote economic growth, particularly in key identified sectors for downstream intervention such as renewable energy.
- *Cost savings:* By promoting energy efficiency and reducing emissions, project interventions will help to reduce energy costs for households and businesses, leading to potential cost saving and helping to address inequalities in society by promoting access to affordable and clean energy, particularly for low-income households.

## B2. Theory of change

The project's design is based on the following goal statement:

**IF** an enabling policy and financial environment is created for sustainable and scalable investments in net-zero, nature-positive development and the feasibility and bankability of net-zero, nature-positive interventions has been demonstrated, **THEN** Trinidad and Tobago will transition towards a net-zero, nature-positive economy with a significantly reduced dependency on oil and gas production **BECAUSE** development pathways for critical sectors will be reformed, with public and private institutions incentivised and supported to invest in net-zero, nature-positive-aligned initiatives.

## Sustainability

The intervention logic of the TT Net-zero project is not only based on immediate results but is primarily focused on supporting T&T government, relevant sectoral stakeholder, and financial institutions to instigate sustainable long-term transformations to net-zero nature-positive economies. The project pursues a broader approach to a transformative economy. Several interventions, particularly within the upstream component, aim at ensuring the sustainability of the project impact, hence that expected outcomes are enduring and are resilient to possible future changes in the drivers identified. For example, Component 1 mainstreams NZNP targets and practices into key ministries and establishes NZNP-centred thinking at the Ministerial level. Enhanced coordination, awareness, and the systematic consideration of NZNP approaches will have long-term effects on the transition towards a NZNP economy. This will be supported by the development of key policies and frameworks, such as the NZNP strategy, the energy sector decarbonization roadmap or the NZNP taxonomy. This will further be complemented by legislation and regulation updates (e.g. grid code updates) which foster the implementation of respective policy initiatives. An enabling environment that ensures long-term impacts will further be strengthened by an increased availability of scientific insights to inform decision-making, based on economy-wide and energy sector modelling. Enhanced decision-making is supported by the development of a standardized national NZNP monitoring framework.

## Scale up

Furthermore, the project establishes mechanisms that promote the scalability of project interventions and outcomes. On the one hand, activities foster the creation of bankable action plans (e.g. NZNP sectoral action plan) and a project

pipeline, which provide the basis for a broad uptake of NZNP measures across the country. On the other hand, the project develops solutions and mechanisms for financing opportunities of NZNP measures. As such, the project establishes a financing task force as well as a long-term financial strategy to support the implementation of the NZNP plan / NZNP targets. The scale-up of project activities will be further promoted as the project aims at establishing the Green Fund as a funding source for the NZNP strategy implementation. The long-term functioning of the financial mechanism will be complemented by capacity-building events of public and private FIs as well as matchmaking events that match financing sources with bankable project proposals.

## Replicability

The demonstration projects and investments that are financed through the TT Net-zero project are not only means of scaling up investments but also ensure the replicability of project interventions at cross-sectoral, national, and regional level. The project involves the development of a comprehensive knowledge management system (KMS), which provides a platform for the exchange of knowledge products on NZNP good practices and gender-responsive lessons learned. For instance, knowledge products can inform the NZNP tracking and communication platform. The KMS will provide relevant stakeholders with needed information on demonstration projects to replicate good practices in new contexts.

## Theory of Change Diagram

The theory of change underlying the project's logic and anticipated outcomes is displayed in Figure 6 below. The ultimate impact of the TT Net-zero projects for the country, is to "significantly reduces its dependency on oil and gas production and transitions towards a net-zero, nature-positive economy". To reach this result, the Theory of Change for this project distinguishes three casual pathways, aligned with the three project components.

### 1<sup>st</sup> casual pathway

The first casual pathway describes the effects of Component 1, which leads to the outcome that, the Government of T&T commits and takes nature-positive action to decarbonise its economy towards a net-zero target. In consequence, the national policy environment sufficiently promotes environmental sustainability and biodiversity conservation. This outcome and intermediate state will only be achieved under consideration of the following assumptions/drivers:<sup>[1]</sup>

- Assumption: Continuity of political vision as well as political agenda and willingness to implement developed policies
- Assumption: The economy and political direction remains resilient to economic shocks and would not revert to short-term, unsustainable actions
- Assumption: Government institutions have the capacities and determination to enforce NZNP targets
- Driver: Government staff has the capacity and technical knowledge to make use of available scientific information in their decision-making

### 2<sup>nd</sup> casual pathway

The second casual pathway describes the effects of Component 2, which leads to the outcome that, the Government of T&T implements sectoral and thematic reforms and plans for the energy sector in line with NZNP strategy. In consequence, T&T's public and private sector deploys fitting financing mechanisms to mobilize investments for the decarbonization of the energy sector. This outcome and intermediate state will only be achieved under consideration of the following assumptions/drivers:

- Assumption: Continuity of political vision as well as political agenda and willingness to implement developed policies
- Assumption: The economy and political direction remains resilient to economic shocks and would not revert to short-term, unsustainable actions
- Assumption: Financial institutions support and participate in the developed financial mechanism
- Assumption: Financial institutions effectively integrating nature into their processes, mandates and priorities

### 3<sup>rd</sup> casual pathway

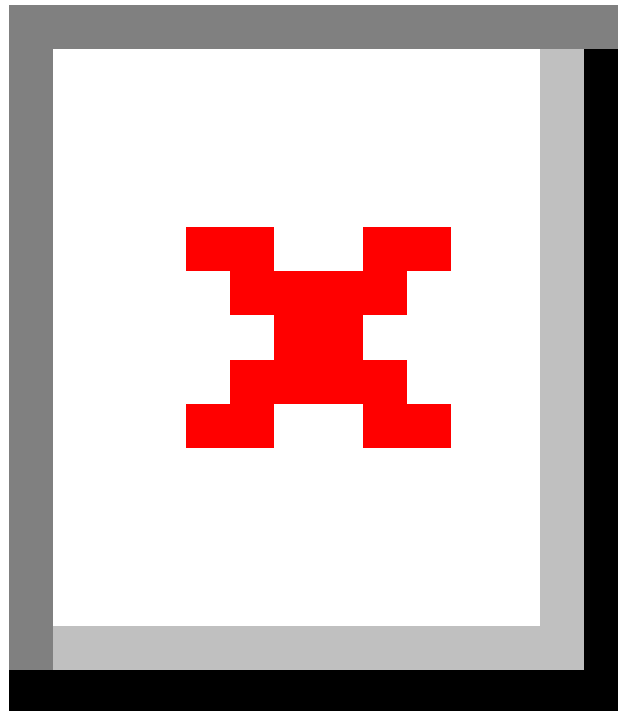
The third casual pathway describes the effects of Component 3, which leads to the outcome that, the Government of T&T and financial institutions invest in NZNP-aligned initiatives. In consequence, demonstration pilots showcase the feasibility of low-carbon, nature-positive solutions on-the-ground. This outcome and intermediate state will only be achieved under consideration of the following assumptions/drivers:

- Assumption: Financial institutions effectively integrating nature into their processes, mandates and priorities
- Driver: Demonstration pilots provide adequate bankability of envisaged interventions

The three casual pathways combined lead to the effect (i.e. second intermediate state), that public and private sector stakeholders scale up investments in low-carbon, nature-positive technologies in key economic sectors. This, in turn, lead to the overall long-term project impact, as stated above. The impact of the casual pathways will only be as envisaged, under the following assumptions/drivers:

- Assumption: The enabling policy environment and established financial mechanism catalyze investments into NZNP-aligned interventions
- Assumption: The success of demonstration pilots accelerates the investment into NZNP-aligned projects and incentivize public and private financial institutions to provide adequate financial resources and instruments
- Assumption: Successful demonstration investments create spillovers to other economic sectors
- Driver: A comprehensive pipeline of bankable transformative NZNP-aligned projects exists
- Driver: Robust mechanisms are established to guarantee safeguards and prevent trade-offs

#### **FIGURE 6: THEORY OF CHANGE DIAGRAM**



### **B3. Project elements**

#### **Component 1: Upstream component**

Component 1 builds the upstream technical component of the project, which aims at mainstreaming net-zero, nature-positive targets and actions into key institutions and policy frameworks of the country, to ultimately set the enabling environment for an NZNP economy. While strengthening the capacities of the relevant and key Ministries pertinent to the success of a NZNP transition, the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago (CBTT) and other financial institutions (FIs) several policy documents will be developed or revised, such as the NZNP strategy, sectoral decarbonisation and sink management plan and 'No Harm' principles related to afforestation and the energy sector, Nationally Determined Contributions, National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), long-term financial strategy and sustainable taxonomy for NZNP investments. It will be ensured that these policies are coherent with existing national and international plans, strategies, and frameworks. The enhancement of the political framework will be accompanied by

the establishment of an NZNP socio-economic analysis and scenario modelling as well as comprehensive monitoring frameworks for natural sinks and biodiversity, and for adequately tracking net-zero, NDC and biodiversity commitments. Interventions under Component 1 are crucial to ensure the long-term success of achieving NZNP targets by securing the impact of overall project activities beyond the project's lifetime.

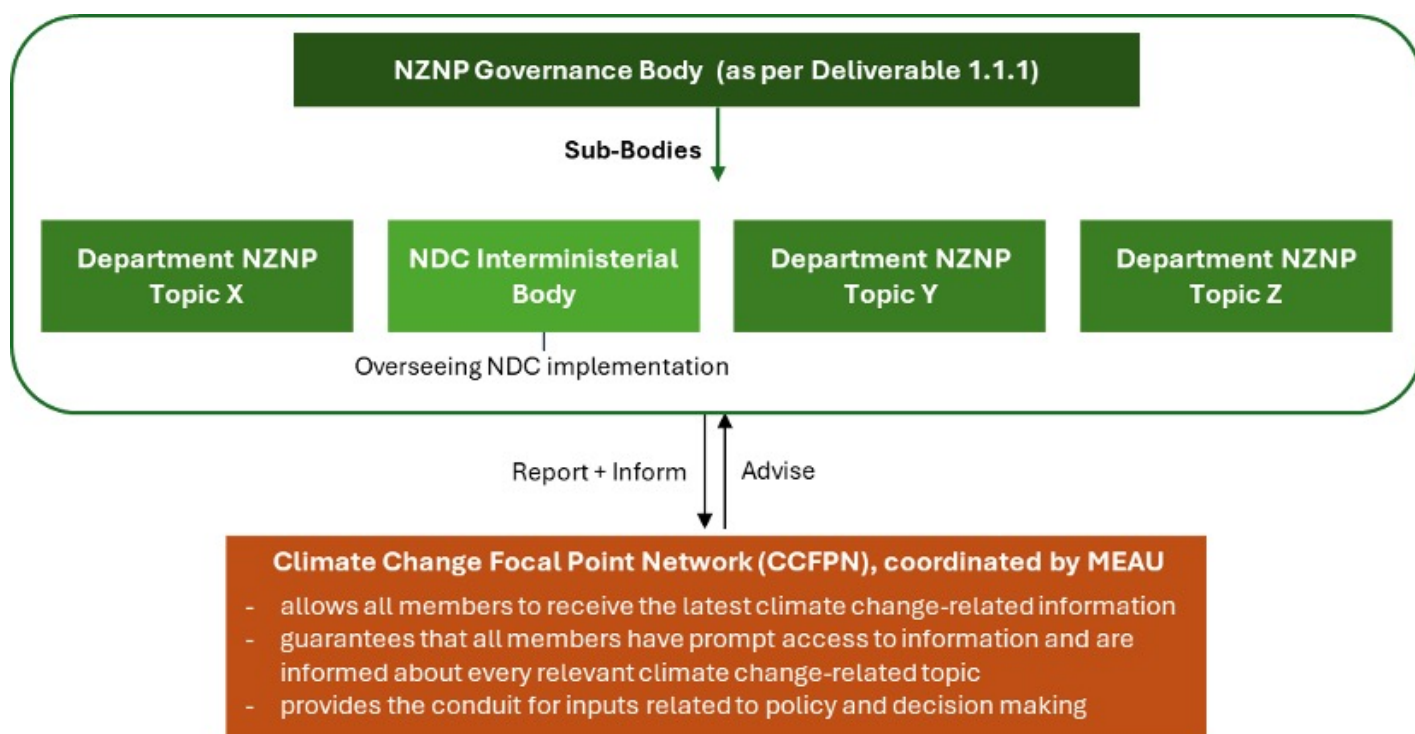
**Barrier addressed:** B1. Limited long-term strategy and coherent policy framework for a national transformation towards a NZNP target.

**Outcome 1:** The Government of Trinidad and Tobago commits and takes nature-positive action to decarbonise its economy towards a net-zero target.

*Output 1.1: Cross-ministerial coordination, gender-responsive communication and stakeholder engagement related to economy-wide NZNP just-transition planning and monitoring are strengthened for enhancing participation of all key stakeholders in these processes.*

Output 1.1. aims to enhance ministerial coordination between relevant and key Ministries pertinent to the success of a NZNP transition, coordinated by the Multilateral Environmental Agreements Unit (MEAU) of the Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD), and strengthen its capacities while mainstreaming nature-based solutions and nature positiveness into mitigation efforts. Thereby, activities will enhance cross-ministerial coordination, communication and stakeholder engagement concerning NZNP development, as displayed by Figure 7. By further engaging additional private and non-governmental actors as well as rolling out an NZNP communication campaign, buy-in for pursuing net-zero, nature-positive targets and ambition will be increased. Additionally Output 1.1. will further strengthen the capacities of government actors regarding NZNP approaches by providing relevant capacity-building opportunities as well as creating five technical working groups that focus on (i) energy and transport, (ii) industry, (iii) waste, (iv) AFOLU and (v) modelling and policy making. Overall, the activities will strengthen the country's NDC ambition toward a net-zero, nature-positive economy.

**FIGURE 7: ENHANCED COORDINATION MECHANISM OF THE TT NET-ZERO PROJECT**



Source: own compilation

| Code  | Deliverable title   | Minimum indicative content   | Relevant stakeholders  |
|-------|---|--|--|
| 1.1.0 | Technical specifications and procurement process for Output 1.1 | <p>This deliverable captures the technical inputs and work to be provided by the Executing Agency and project team for the procurement process required for this output. This includes activities such as identification of minimum requirements, scope of work, response to technical inquiries from participating entities and evaluation of submissions.</p> <p>Terms of References (including scope of work, key deliverables, team composition and minimum requirements) will be developed based on the indicative TORs presented in Annex I of this document. The procurement process itself is to be conducted by the EA's procurement unit.</p>  | Project team   |
| 1.1.1 | NZNP governance body coordination plan and proposal             | <p>Design and establishment of a NZNP governance body based on the Climate Change Interministerial Committee's original scope, enhancing it related to NZNP approaches and developing a coordination plan to better serve its updated mandate include:</p> <p>Create a statute for the NZNP governance body, including its mandate, scope, and decision-making processes.</p> <p>Producing a gap assessment report on the current CCMC scope and mandate regarding NZNP approaches and crafting a proposal for expanding its alignment with nature-positive pathways to net-zero</p> <p>Developing an updated coordination plan for the NZNP governance body to effectively integrate national nature-related entities, drawing from the proposed updated CCMC scope, member assessment, and stakeholder interviews.</p> <p>Submitting the proposal to the Cabinet secretariat for consideration and approval.</p> | <p>MPD - Multilateral Environmental Agreements Unit (MEAU)</p> <p>Ministry of Finance</p> <p>Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries</p> <p>Ministry of Public Utilities</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries</p> <p>Ministry of Works and Transport</p> <p>Office of the Prime Minister - Gender and Child Affairs Division</p> <p>Environmental Management Authority</p> <p>NGOs</p> <p>Private Sector Actors</p> |
| 1.1.2 | Climate Change Focal Points Network stakeholder meetings        | <p>Responsibilities on holding (at least) two annual CCFPN extended stakeholder meetings for the dissemination of information on NZNP solutions, including:</p> <p>Assessment of the stakeholder / participants list of previous CCFPN meetings and invite additional stakeholders, related to NZNP approaches</p> <p>Set up and distribution of a meeting agenda prior to each CCFPN meeting</p> <p>Technical and logistical preparations for each meeting</p> <p>A brief meeting summary report for each CCFPN meeting</p>   | <p>MPD - Multilateral Environmental Agreements Unit (MEAU)</p> <p>Climate Change Focal Points Network (CCFPN) members</p>  |
| 1.1.3 | Gender-responsive stakeholder engagement strategy               | <p>Responsibilities on developing the strategic gender-responsive stakeholder engagement strategy aim at informing and engaging the public to promote buy-in and respond to the concerns of actors during the project implementation. The gender-responsive strategy is essential for fostering inclusivity, equity, and empowerment. It involves understanding the diverse needs of all genders, setting inclusive objectives, developing balanced messages, utilizing diverse communication channels, engaging all stakeholders, and continuously monitoring and improving the approach.</p> <p>The topics covered include:</p>  | <p>Climate Change Focal Points Network (CCFPN) members</p> <p>Project Steering Committee members</p> <p>Representatives from regional corporations and municipalities</p> <p>NGOs</p> <p>Private Sector Actors</p> <p>Media</p> <p>Academia</p>  |

|       |  |  |  |
|-------|--|--|--|
|       |  | <p>Definition of objectives and goals of the communication strategy</p> <p>Define the right audience, channels, and strategy for effective communication.</p> <p>Development of a cross-cutting engagement strategy that aligns with the objectives, and effective communication channels</p> <p>Development of a detailed timeline outlining the campaign's phases and milestones.</p> <p>Include a gender responsive approach, based on the assessment and recommendation of the Gender Analysis.</p> <p>Furthermore, this deliverable includes the execution of the communication campaign, including a regular evaluation of the success of the strategy against the defined goals and adapt accordingly as well as a post-campaign analysis.</p>  |  |
| 1.1.4 | Technical working groups operation                           | <p>Responsibilities to develop a coordination plan for five (5) gender-responsive technical working groups (energy and transport, industry, waste, AFOLU, and modelling and policymaking), including:</p> <p>Prepare the Terms of Reference (ToR) outlining the scope, objectives, and responsibilities of the various stakeholders involved, incl. identifying opportunities to integrate NZNP activities into the respective sectors. The ToR will provide clarity on the roles and expected deliverables of the different parties within the framework.</p> <p>Develop the Rules of Procedure defining the procedural guidelines to ensure a smooth operation and inclusive and effective decision-making, including gender-balance. These rules will establish the framework for conducting meetings, defining processes, and making decisions.</p> <p>Crafting a comprehensive workplan spanning five years. The workplan will delineate specific activities, timelines, and resource allocations necessary to achieve the objectives of the working group and its workstreams.</p>   | <p>MPD - Multilateral Environmental Agreements Unit (MEAU)</p> <p>Ministry of Finance</p> <p>Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries</p> <p>Ministry of Public Utilities</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries</p> <p>Ministry of Works and Transport</p> <p>Office of the Prime Minister - Gender and Child Affairs Division</p> <p>Environmental Management Authority</p> <p>Other CCFPN members</p> |
| 1.1.5 | Five (5) trainings on NZNP modelling, planning and policies. | <p>Development of five (5) trainings to civil agents focused on NZNP modelling, planning, and policies. The capacity building activities will focus in the following three core areas:</p> <p><b>NZNP Modelling:</b> methodologies and techniques utilized in NZNP modelling. Participants will learn how to analyse data relevant to NZNP objectives, identify key trends, and forecast potential outcomes. The inclusion of practical exercises and case studies will enable participants to grasp its application in decision-making processes.</p> <p><b>NZNP Planning:</b> insights into effective planning strategies for advancing NZNP goals. Topics covered will include the development of nature-positive strategies, identification of priority areas for intervention, and integration of sustainability principles into planning processes. Participants will engage in interactive sessions to explore real-world scenarios and develop action plans tailored to their respective contexts.</p> <p><b>NZNP Policies:</b> understanding of the formulation and implementation of policies aligned with NZNP objectives. The training will cover policy analysis, development of policy frameworks, and strategies for promoting nature-positive solutions within policy frameworks. Practical examples and</p> | <p>MPD - Multilateral Environmental Agreements Unit (MEAU)</p> <p>Ministry of Finance</p> <p>Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries</p> <p>Ministry of Public Utilities</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries</p> <p>Ministry of Works and Transport</p> <p>Office of the Prime Minister - Gender and Child Affairs Division</p> <p>Environmental Management Authority</p> <p>Other CCFPN members</p> |

|       |                   |   |   |
|-------|-------------------|---|---|
|       |                   | case studies will illustrate best practices in NZNP policy development and implementation.  |   |
| 1.1.6 | Quarterly reports | <p>Quarterly monitoring reports that evaluate the progress on implementation progress and performance of the following activities:</p> <p>NZNP governance body activities: execution and outcomes of initiatives, evaluating their alignment with overarching goals and objectives.</p> <p>Implementation of the communication strategy: effectiveness and reach of communication efforts to optimize communication outcomes.</p> <p>Technical working group meetings: examine the organization, participation, and outcomes of technical working group sessions.</p> <p>Capacity development training: evaluating the design, delivery, and impact of capacity development programs.</p> | MPD - Multilateral Environmental Agreements Unit (MEAU) |

*Output 1.2: Government officials have access to a gender-responsive socio-economic analysis and scenarios modelling for informing decision-making on transitioning to a net-zero nature-positive economy in Trinidad and Tobago.*

Activities under Output 1.2 strengthen the data availability and information environment in T&T. Adequate data collection, impact modelling of the NZNP strategy and a gender-responsive pathway analysis of a transition towards a NZNP economy can inform policy targets as well as direct decision-making of government authorities. Output 1.2. helps create a comprehensive NZNP socio-economic analysis, including scenario modelling, that is aligned with relevant policy documents such as the NDC, National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) or the long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies (LT-LEDS). Moreover, Output 1.2 provides capacity-building opportunities for policymakers in modelling policymaking as well as for academia in modelling the NZNP transition. Output 1.2. is a key piece for the overall enhancement of the political framework in T&T and will leverage south-south cooperation through the Net-Zero Nature-Positive Accelerator Global Platform.

| Code  | Deliverable title   | Minimum indicative content  | Relevant stakeholders   |
|-------|---|---|---|
| 1.2.0 | Technical specifications and procurement process for Output 1.2 | <p>This deliverable captures the technical inputs and work to be provided by the Executing Agency and project team for the procurement process required for this output. This includes activities such as identification of minimum requirements, scope of work, response to technical inquiries from participating entities and evaluation of submissions.</p> <p>Terms of References (including scope of work, key deliverables, team composition and minimum requirements) will be developed based on the indicative TORs presented in Annex I of this document. The procurement process itself is to be conducted by the EA's procurement unit.</p>   | Project team  |
| 1.2.1 | Barriers and NZNP gaps assessment                               | <p>Development of a detailed assessment of the status of NZNP information collection and modelling capacities in relevant national institutions, including a desk review and follow up virtual interview. This deliverable includes:</p> <p>Formulation of a capacity building plan designed to address those barriers, outlining strategies and interventions aimed at enhancing the capacities of relevant stakeholders to collect, analyse, and utilize data for NZNP purposes.</p> <p>Training programs, workshops, knowledge sharing initiatives, and the development of tools and resources to improve information collection and modelling practices (e.g. as per Output 1.4 where a NZNP-related tracking, modelling and scenario development framework will be developed).</p> | <p>Global Knowledge Platform</p> <p>The University of Trinidad and Tobago (UTT)</p> <p>University of West Indies</p> <p>Caribbean Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (CCREEE)</p> <p>MPD, MEEI, the Ministry of Works and Transport, the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries, the Ministry of Trade and Industry, and the Ministry of Public Utilities</p> <p>Environmental Management Authority</p> |

|       |   |  |  |
|-------|---|--|--|
| 1.2.2 | Implementation of capacity building plan on modelling the NZNP transition | Implementation of the capacity building plan (defined under D 1.2.1) on modelling the NZNP transition under different scenarios (aligned with D 1.1.5), oriented particularly at policymakers. The plan will be executed by international experts, with inputs from the Global Platform. The goal is to enhance the modelling capabilities of stakeholders involved in NZNP initiatives, enabling them to analyse and assess the potential impacts of different transition scenarios on the economy and the environment.   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Global Knowledge Platform</li> <li>- The University of Trinidad and Tobago (UTT)</li> <li>- University of West Indies</li> <li>- Caribbean Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (CCREEE)</li> <li>- MPD, MEEI, the Ministry of Works and Transport, the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries, the Ministry of Trade and Industry, and the Ministry of Public Utilities</li> </ul> <p>Environmental Management Authority</p> |
| 1.2.3 | Enhanced data collection  | <p>Advancement of data collection for economy-wide and sub-sectoral data across all sectors, with a special emphasis on energy and AFOLU (aligned with NZNP Monitoring Framework, Output 1.4, and GEF CBIT outputs and deliverables). The focus would be in proposing institutional arrangements for data collection and ensure data quality assurance protocols are in place, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduction of a desk review of the current national data collection system.</li> <li>• Performing a gap analysis to identify shortcomings in the existing data systems.</li> <li>• Developing and implementing a concept for central and comprehensive data collection, covering economy-wide and sub-sectoral data, and provide recommendations for institutionalizing data collection arrangements.</li> </ul> <p>Establishing data quality assurance protocols to ensure the reliability and accuracy of collected data.</p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Global Knowledge Platform</li> <li>- The University of Trinidad and Tobago (UTT)</li> <li>- University of West Indies</li> <li>- Caribbean Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (CCREEE)</li> <li>- MPD, MEEI, the Ministry of Works and Transport, the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries, the Ministry of Trade and Industry, and the Ministry of Public Utilities</li> </ul> <p>Environmental Management Authority</p> |
| 1.2.4 | NZNP modelling scope of work  | <p>Development of a scope of work document for modelling, which should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outline of scenarios featuring diverse carbon budgets for different sectors, endorsed by Working Groups (WGs) and the Climate Change Mitigation Committee (CCMC), including Business as Usual (BAU) scenarios in line with National Determined Contributions (NDC) modelling, and pathway scenarios.</li> <li>• Integration assessments of both positive and negative impacts of Net-Zero Nature-Positive (NZNP) strategies on biodiversity and land degradation into the modelling process, accompanied by uncertainty analyses of sequestration capacities.</li> <li>• Evaluation of socio-economic impacts within the modelling framework.</li> </ul> <p>Identification of national competitive advantages conducive to the transition towards a net-zero economy. The modelling results including all assumption and underlying data will be made available transparently to all stakeholders and hand over to the MPD for future used and updates.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Global Knowledge Platform</li> <li>- The University of Trinidad and Tobago (UTT)</li> <li>- University of West Indies</li> <li>- Caribbean Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (CCREEE)</li> <li>- MPD, MEEI, the Ministry of Works and Transport, the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries, the Ministry of Trade and Industry, and the Ministry of Public Utilities</li> </ul> <p>Environmental Management Authority</p> |
| 1.2.5 | Final report on whole economy-wide and energy sector pathways             | <p>Production of a final report on whole economy-wide and energy sector pathways, quantifying the benefits of achieving a NZNP economy through different scenarios (Output 1.2.4) in the short (aligned with NDC and NBSAP), medium and long term (aligned with LT-LEDS), including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduction of a baseline assessment.</li> <li>• Definition of scope, boundaries, time frame, and data collection, in alignment with 1.2.3.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Global Knowledge Platform</li> <li>- The University of Trinidad and Tobago (UTT)</li> <li>- University of West Indies</li> <li>- Caribbean Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (CCREEE)</li> </ul>  |

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|       |   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engagement with relevant stakeholders, including government agencies, industry representatives, environmental organizations, and community groups.</li> <li>Develop scenarios considering the quantification of benefits of achieving a Net-Zero Nature-Positive (NZNP) economy and assessing impacts on various factors such as GDP, restoration, biodiversity, water resources, food production and security, air and water quality, employment, income distribution, tax revenues, access to international funding and private investment, and resilience of livelihoods.</li> <li>Determine the necessary investments and strategies for mobilizing capital under each scenario, comprising: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sensitivity analyses to understand the robustness of the model and the impact of uncertainties</li> <li>Continuous updates of the model based on new data, technological advancements, and policy changes</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Draw conclusions on socio-economic opportunities in the context of an NZNP transition of T&amp;T's economy.</p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MPD, MEEI, the Ministry of Works and Transport, the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries, the Ministry of Trade and Industry, and the Ministry of Public Utilities</li> <li>Environmental Management Authority</li> </ul> |
| 1.2.6 | Gender-responsive study on social impacts | <p>Conduction a gender-responsive study on the social impacts, including the following key aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employment analysis: assessing jobs creation during the NZNP transition, analysing their distribution across different demographics and regions, and exploring strategies to promote inclusive employment opportunities.</li> <li>Income distribution: examining how income levels and distribution patterns are affected by the transition, particularly among vulnerable populations, and proposing measures to address income disparities and ensure equitable outcomes.</li> <li>Community impacts: investigating how the NZNP transition impacts local communities, including their social cohesion, cultural identity, and access to resources, and recommending community-based approaches to mitigate negative effects and enhance community resilience.</li> <li>All analysis should include gender-re indicators</li> </ul> <p>The study aims to inform decision-making processes and provide suggestions on managing the transition in a socially just manner, aligning with other related deliverables (Outputs 1.2.5, D.1.3.2 and D .1.5.1).</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Global Knowledge Platform</li> <li>The University of Trinidad and Tobago (UTT)</li> <li>University of West Indies</li> <li>CREEE</li> <li>Office of the Prime Minister - Gender and Child Affairs Division</li> </ul>            |

*Output 1.3: A draft national socially-just net-zero nature-positive strategy is submitted to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago for adoption by the Cabinet.*

Output 1.3 aims at further strengthening the national policy framework in T&T. At present, T&T needs to update its NDC by 2025 and finalise the revision of its National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) in alignment with the Kunming-Montreal global biodiversity framework. Output 1.3. will further develop profound proposals to update/revise both documents, while also developing a proposal for a socially-just NZNP strategy and sectoral decarbonisation. The NZNP strategy is a cornerstone to mainstreaming net-zero emissions practices and nature-positive approaches into the public agenda. The socially-just NZNP strategy also targets to evaluate socio-economic opportunities in critical sectors for the NZNP transition, such as the energy and ecotourism sector. Output 1.3 will coordinate the policy strategies and plans to ensure alignment with each other and to create a coherent framework (that also provides guidance to development of projects under Component 3). The activities under Output 1.3. will be complemented by consultation and engagement workshops developed in the country.

Following the draft formulation through technical work (research and analysis) and stakeholder engagement, the project will offer technical assistance to facilitate the approval process. This process may involve multiple steps, with a highly variable duration. Therefore, the project will extend support in alignment with its available resources and timeline. The main steps are presented below:

#### 1. Ministerial Review and Submission

- a. Ministerial Review: Once a draft policy has been formulated and revised following stakeholder consultations, it is reviewed by the minister responsible for the relevant sector. The minister ensures that the policy aligns with the government's overall strategic objectives and is feasible for implementation.
- b. Cabinet Note Preparation: The minister, often with the assistance of senior officials in the ministry, prepares a Cabinet Note. This document outlines the key aspects of the policy, including its objectives, background, rationale, financial implications, implementation strategies, and expected outcomes.
2. Presentation to the Cabinet
  - a. Scheduling: The Cabinet Note is submitted to the Cabinet Secretariat, which schedules it for discussion in an upcoming Cabinet meeting. The Secretariat ensures that all necessary documents are prepared and distributed to Cabinet members in advance.
  - b. Discussion: During the Cabinet meeting, the responsible minister presents the policy, highlighting its significance and addressing any potential concerns. This presentation is followed by a detailed discussion among Cabinet members.
3. Cabinet Deliberation
  - a. Questions and Clarifications: Cabinet members may ask questions, seek clarifications, and discuss various aspects of the policy, including its potential impacts, risks, and benefits. The responsible minister and senior officials must be prepared to provide comprehensive answers and justifications.
  - b. Inter-ministerial Feedback: Since policies often have cross-cutting implications, input from multiple ministries is considered. For example, a policy on environmental regulation might require feedback from the ministries of agriculture, industry, and health.
4. Decision-Making
  - a. Consensus Building: Cabinet operates on a principle of collective decision-making. Efforts are made to reach a consensus among the members. This may involve negotiating adjustments to the policy to accommodate different perspectives and concerns.
  - b. Approval, Rejection, or Revision: The Cabinet may:
    - i. Approve the policy as presented.
    - ii. Request Revisions and resubmission if certain aspects need further refinement or additional information is required.
    - iii. Reject the policy if it is deemed unsuitable or if there are insurmountable issues.
5. Post-Approval Procedures
  - a. Formal Recording: If the policy is approved, the decision is formally recorded in the minutes of the Cabinet meeting. These records are maintained by the Cabinet Secretariat.
  - b. Notification: The responsible minister is notified of the approval, and the ministry proceeds with the next steps, which may include drafting legislation if required, or preparing for policy implementation.
6. Public Announcement and Implementation Planning
  - a. Public Announcement: The approved policy is often publicly announced through official channels, including press releases and statements by the minister or the Prime Minister. This ensures transparency and informs the public and stakeholders about the new policy.
  - b. Detailed Implementation Planning: Following approval, detailed implementation plans are developed, outlining specific actions, timelines, and resource allocations necessary to achieve the policy's objectives.

| Code  | Deliverable title   | Minimum indicative content  | Relevant stakeholders |
|-------|---|---|-----------------------|
| 1.3.0 | Technical specifications and procurement process for Output 1.3 | <p>This deliverable captures the technical inputs and work to be provided by the Executing Agency and project team for the procurement process required for this output. This includes activities such as identification of minimum requirements, scope of work, response to technical inquiries from participating entities and evaluation of submissions.</p> <p>Terms of References (including scope of work, key deliverables, team composition and minimum requirements) will be developed based on the indicative TORs presented in Annex I of this document. The procurement process itself is to be conducted by the EA's procurement unit.</p> | Project team          |

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| 1.3.1 | Annual consultation reports   | <p>Preparation of comprehensive annual reports detailing the outcomes and progress of consultations, activities conducted by sector-specific working groups (D 1.1.4), and engagement workshops held as part of the strategy execution (Output 1.1). These reports serve to provide stakeholders and decision-makers with a transparent overview of the collaborative efforts and achievements made towards advancing the NZNP agenda, fostering accountability, and guiding future actions. The deliverable includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compiling participant lists;</li> <li>• Preparing individual workshop agendas and concepts;</li> <li>• Conducting pre- and post-workshop surveys; and</li> <li>• Generating comprehensive workshop reports.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MPD - Multilateral Environmental Agreements Unit (MEAU)</li> <li>- Ministry of Finance</li> <li>- Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries</li> <li>- Ministry of Public Utilities</li> <li>- Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries</li> <li>- Ministry of Works and Transport</li> <li>- Office of the Prime Minister - Gender and Child Affairs Division</li> <li>- Environmental Management Authority</li> <li>EPPD, IMA, FD (Forestry Division)</li> </ul> |
| 1.3.2 | Structure draft NZNP strategy | <p>Development of the structure for the draft NZNP strategy document, drawing from regional and international best practices. The proposed structure will outline the key components, themes, and sections of the strategy document, providing a framework for organizing and presenting comprehensive information on NZNP goals, objectives, and implementation pathways. This structured approach will facilitate stakeholder consultation and feedback gathering during the strategy development process.</p> <p>The strategy will be aligned with the revised NDC and national biodiversity strategy and action plan (NBSAP) (D 1.3.5). Also, additional stakeholder engagement might be required. The strategy will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducting a climate vulnerability and baseline assessment to contextualize the NZNP objectives within the national landscape;</li> <li>• Preparing pathway and scenario analyses (D 1.2.5) to evaluate alternative trajectories towards NZNP goals;</li> <li>• Delineating carbon budgets for the IPCC sectors to guide emissions reduction efforts;</li> <li>• Articulating 'No Harm' principles and guidelines related to afforestation and bioenergy to safeguard against adverse environmental impacts; and</li> </ul> <p>Formulating an investment plan to outline the financial resources and mechanisms required to realize the outlined pathways and objectives effectively.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MPD - Multilateral Environmental Agreements Unit (MEAU)</li> <li>- Ministry of Finance</li> <li>- Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries</li> <li>- Ministry of Public Utilities</li> <li>- Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries</li> <li>- Ministry of Works and Transport</li> <li>- Office of the Prime Minister - Gender and Child Affairs Division</li> <li>- Environmental Management Authority</li> <li>EPPD, IMA, FD (Forestry Division)</li> </ul> |
| 1.3.3 | Initial Draft NZNP Strategy   | <p>This deliverable involves the preparation of the initial draft of the NZNP strategy document, incorporating key findings, insights, and recommendations derived from extensive research and stakeholder consultations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Desk research of existing literature, policy documents, and data sets related to nature-positive approaches and net-zero initiatives.</li> <li>• Stakeholder's engagement from various sectors, including government agencies, non-governmental organizations, academia, and the private sector, are actively engaged through workshops, focus groups, interviews, and surveys to gather their perspectives, experiences, and recommendations.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MPD - Multilateral Environmental Agreements Unit (MEAU)</li> <li>- Ministry of Finance</li> <li>- Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries</li> </ul>  |

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|       |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Highlight key findings from the research, including assessments of current environmental conditions, identification of critical challenges and opportunities, and evaluation of potential pathways for achieving net-zero and nature-positive outcomes. Moreover, emerging trends in sustainability, technological innovation, and policy development will be analysed to inform forward-looking strategies and action plans. Also included will be an outlook on economic opportunities for critical sectors such as the energy and ecotourism sector.</li> </ul> <p>Feature of pertinent recommendations aimed at advancing the overarching goals and objectives of the NZNP agenda. These recommendations may encompass policy interventions, regulatory frameworks, investment strategies, capacity-building initiatives, and collaborative partnerships designed to drive transformative change across multiple sectors.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Public Utilities</li> <li>Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries</li> <li>Ministry of Works and Transport</li> <li>Office of the Prime Minister - Gender and Child Affairs Division</li> <li>Environmental Management Authority</li> <li>EPPD, IMA, FD (Forestry Division)</li> </ul>   |
| 1.3.4 | Final proposal of NZNP strategy                                | Development of a final proposal for the socially-just NZNP strategy, aligned with the UNFCCC long-term strategy. The proposal will include carbon budgets for IPCC sectors, 'No Harm' principles, and guidelines related to afforestation and bioenergy. A country mission (D 1.3.1) will support the refinement and validation of the proposal through stakeholder consultations and technical assistance.  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MPD - Multilateral Environmental Agreements Unit (MEAU)</li> <li>Ministry of Finance</li> <li>Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries</li> <li>Ministry of Public Utilities</li> <li>Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries</li> <li>Ministry of Works and Transport</li> <li>Office of the Prime Minister - Gender and Child Affairs Division</li> <li>Environmental Management Authority</li> <li>EPPD, IMA, FD (Forestry Division)</li> </ul> |
| 1.3.5 | Report on technical assistance to support the approval process | <p>Compilation of a report detailing the technical assistance provided to navigate the approval process of NZNP strategy. Activities in this deliverable include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A report outlining the technical assistance provided to facilitate the approval process of the NZNP strategy, including strategies for effective communication and stakeholder engagement.</li> <li>Development of communication materials and engagement strategies to support the roadmap's approval process.</li> </ul> <p>Coordination meetings and briefings with key stakeholders to ensure alignment and support for the roadmap.</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MPD - Multilateral Environmental Agreements Unit (MEAU)</li> <li>Project Steering Committee members</li> </ul>   |
| 1.3.6 | Proposal of revised NDC  | This deliverable involves the development of a proposal for revising and aligning the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) with the NZNP strategy. Based on Business-as-Usual (BAU) scenario modelling, the proposal will outline revised targets and actions to be included in the NDC, ensuring alignment with NZNP goals and objectives. A country mission (D 1.3.1) will support the development and validation of the proposal through stakeholder consultations and technical assistance. The updated NDCs should include:  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MPD - Multilateral Environmental Agreements Unit (MEAU)</li> <li>Ministry of Finance</li> <li>Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries</li> </ul>  |

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|       |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessment of mitigation and adaptation measures undertaken in various sectors since the submission of the first NDC.</li> <li>Identification of existing and missing indicators that make up NDCs monitoring framework.</li> <li>Barriers analysis for NDC implementation and data gaps related to climate change mitigation, adaptation, and cross-cutting issues.</li> <li>Recommendations to achieve sector-specific targets, against BAU scenarios.</li> <li>Recommendations on comparable activities and models that can be adopted to meet the countries' mitigation and adaptation commitments</li> </ul> <p>Action plans detailing specific targets, resources, timeframe, and stakeholders required for the implementation, periodic monitoring and reporting of progress related to climate change mitigation and adaptation activities and cross-cutting issues (incorporating the insights and recommendations from the Gender Assessment on gender-differentiated needs, impacts, and risks of climate action in each sector)</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Public Utilities</li> <li>Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries</li> <li>Ministry of Works and Transport</li> <li>Office of the Prime Minister - Gender and Child Affairs Division</li> <li>Environmental Management Authority</li> <li>EPPD, IMA, FD (Forestry Division)</li> </ul>   |
| 1.3.7 | Proposal of revised NBSAP                                      | <p>Development of a proposal for updating the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) to align with the NZNP strategy. Drawing from insights and priorities identified in the NZNP framework, the proposal will outline strategic actions and initiatives to enhance biodiversity conservation and promote nature-positive outcomes. A country mission (D 1.3.1) will support the refinement and validation of the proposal through stakeholder consultations and technical assistance. The updated of the NBSAP should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revise the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) with a Net-Zero Nature-Positive (NZNP) lens, ensuring alignment with the updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and NZNP strategy.</li> <li>Recommendations to achieve sector-specific targets, against BAU scenarios.</li> <li>Recommendations on comparable activities and models that can be adopted to meet the countries' biodiversity commitments</li> </ul> <p>Action plans detailing specific targets, resources, timeframe, and stakeholders required for the implementation, periodic monitoring and reporting of progress related to biodiversity protection activities.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MPD - Multilateral Environmental Agreements Unit (MEAU)</li> <li>Ministry of Finance</li> <li>Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries</li> <li>Ministry of Public Utilities</li> <li>Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries</li> <li>Ministry of Works and Transport</li> <li>Office of the Prime Minister - Gender and Child Affairs Division</li> <li>Environmental Management Authority</li> <li>EPPD, IMA, FD (Forestry Division)</li> </ul> |
| 1.3.8 | Report on technical assistance to support the approval process | <p>Compilation of a report detailing the technical assistance provided to navigate the approval process of NDC and NBSAP. Activities in this deliverable include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A report outlining the technical assistance provided to facilitate the approval process of the NDC and NBSAP, including strategies for effective communication and stakeholder engagement.</li> <li>Development of communication materials and engagement strategies to support the roadmap's approval process.</li> </ul> <p>Coordination meetings and briefings with key stakeholders to ensure alignment and support for the roadmap.</p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MPD - Multilateral Environmental Agreements Unit (MEAU)</li> <li>Project Steering Committee members</li> </ul>   |

*Output 1.4: An enhanced climate transparency and knowledge management platform for tracking progress in implementing the NZNP plan is made available for informing government officials and civil society.*

Output 1.4. will advance the availability and transparency of critical data and information in Trinidad and Tobago by building upon the groundwork laid by the CBIT project. While the monitoring framework on GHG emissions was enhanced under the CBIT project, activities under Output 1.4 complement the existing system, adding particularly nature-positive aspects to the framework e.g. on natural sinks, land degradation and biodiversity. In addition, the

current knowledge management system will be strengthened regarding knowledge products and best practices on NZNP approaches and a national NZNP Tracking and Communication Platform for raising public awareness raising will be established. These activities will be particularly supported by south-south cooperation facilitated through the Net-Zero Nature-Positive Accelerator Global Platform.

By building on the progress made by the CBIT project, Output 1.4 will ensure continuity and enhancement of climate data management, directly supporting NZNP tracking and informing the effective implementation of the NZNP strategy, further aligning the country's long-term sustainability goals. The CBIT project is currently being executed by EMA and is expected to be closed in S2/2024. EMA's participation in the TT Net-zero project steering committee and involvement in the development of output 1.4 activities will ensure coordination between the two projects.

| Code  | Deliverable title   | Minimum indicative content  | Relevant stakeholders   |
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| 1.4.0 | Technical specifications and procurement process for Output 1.4 | <p>This deliverable captures the technical inputs and work to be provided by the Executing Agency and project team for the procurement process required for this output. This includes activities such as identification of minimum requirements, scope of work, response to technical inquiries from participating entities and evaluation of submissions.</p> <p>Terms of References (including scope of work, key deliverables, team composition and minimum requirements) will be developed based on the indicative TORs presented in Annex I of this document. The procurement process itself is to be conducted by the EA's procurement unit.</p>   | Project team  |
| 1.4.1 | National NZNP Tracking and Monitoring Framework                 | <p>Development of a comprehensive National NZNP Tracking and Monitoring Framework. This framework will establish standardized monitoring systems designed to track progress on net-zero NDCs, and biodiversity commitments. the framework will build upon existing MRV structures, which have been developed in partnership with the GEF's Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency project, also implemented by UNEP. It will also integrate with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) under the Paris Agreement, as well as the monitoring framework of the Global Biodiversity Framework.</p> <p>The NZNP Monitoring Framework will encompass:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A standardized monitoring system to track net-zero and biodiversity commitments</li> <li>• Tracking of nature-positive aspects, proposing indicators, data requirements, and sources.</li> <li>• Outlining of legal arrangements necessary for effective monitoring and reporting.</li> </ul> <p>Standardize eligibility criteria and MRV of net-zero and nature-positive investments and finance aligned with the ETF under the Paris Agreement and the monitoring framework of the Global Biodiversity Framework</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MPD - Multilateral Environmental Agreements Unit (MEAU)</li> <li>- University of West Indies (UWI)</li> <li>- EMA</li> </ul> |
| 1.4.2 | KM System for National Climate Mitigation MRV System            | <p>Development of an enhanced Knowledge Management (KM) system as part of Trinidad and Tobago's National Climate Mitigation Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) System.</p> <p>As mentioned above (D 1.4.2) T&amp;T's National Climate Mitigation MRV System currently runs a knowledge management system that provides a centralized repository for information regarding greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions sources, mitigation efforts and resources/support required and received to support their reduction. However, the existing KMS can be further advanced, particularly regarding knowledge products and best practices on NZNP approaches. The system will stay under responsibility of T&amp;T's Environmental Management Authority (EMA). This deliverable will enhance the current KMS to additionally integrate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposal of indicators and integration of data sets and monitoring mechanisms specified in the NZNP framework.</li> </ul> <p>Sources and legal arrangements (following the National NZNP Monitoring Framework and the methodological recommendation by the Global NZNP Index – developed by the Global Platform)</p>                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MPD - Multilateral Environmental Agreements Unit (MEAU)</li> <li>- University of West Indies (UWI)</li> <li>- EMA</li> </ul> |

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| 1.4.3 | National NZNP Tracking and Communication Platform                        | <p>Creation of a user-friendly National NZNP Tracking and Engagement Platform, facilitating public awareness and stakeholder participation in Trinidad and Tobago's NZNP initiatives. Through this platform, stakeholders can access information, track progress, and engage in virtual activities like surveys and webinars, aligning with the communication strategy outlined in Output 1.1. This central hub will promote transparency, collaboration, and understanding of NZNP concepts, supporting collective action towards NZNP goals. The platform will be hosted either on the MRV system webpage (EMA / KMS webpage) or the EMA or EPPD websites. The most appropriate place will be decided during the course of project implementation, based on a strategy of financial sustainability. The content of this deliverable includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clearly defined platform objectives to guide its development and functionality.</li> <li>Target audience segments to tailor content and features accordingly.</li> <li>Visually appealing and intuitive user interface for easy navigation.</li> <li>Real-time or periodic updates on key metrics related to net-zero and nature-positive goals.</li> <li>Integrated data visualization tools for clear and engaging presentations.</li> <li>Educational content to raise awareness and understanding of net-zero and nature-positive concepts.</li> <li>Mechanisms for users to provide feedback on platform usability and content.</li> <li>Accessibility to diverse audiences, accommodating varying levels of technological literacy.</li> <li>Interactive features to enhance user engagement and participation.</li> </ul> <p>Strategy of financial sustainability for the platform</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MPD - Multilateral Environmental Agreements Unit (MEAU)</li> <li>- University of West Indies (UWI)</li> <li>- EMA</li> </ul> |
| 1.4.4 | Training program on MRV system, data system and operation of related KMS | <p>Development and execution of an in-person training program focused on the MRV system, data system operations, and utilization of the KM system for relevant stakeholders. The program targets authorities such as the Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD) and the Environmental Management Authority (EMA), data suppliers from sectoral line ministries, and private sector stakeholders. The training curriculum will cover various aspects, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detailed explanation of data requirements, encompassing the specific data needed for effective monitoring and reporting within the MRV system.</li> <li>Guidance on data gathering and processing techniques to ensure accuracy and reliability of the information collected.</li> <li>Development of standardized data templates and protocols to streamline data collection and reporting procedures across different sectors.</li> </ul> <p>Implementation of quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) procedures to validate and verify the accuracy, consistency, and completeness of the data entered into the system.</p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MPD - Multilateral Environmental Agreements Unit (MEAU)</li> <li>- University of West Indies (UWI)</li> <li>- EMA</li> </ul> |

*Output 1.5: A financial strategy, investment plan and fiscal and financial instruments are submitted to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago and the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago for adoption to support implementation of the NZNP plan.*

Whereas Output 1.3 aims at developing an NZNP strategy, while Output 1.4 establishes a respective monitoring and knowledge framework, Output 1.5 tackles key financial aspects regarding achieving an NZNP economy in T&T in the long-term, including suggested NZNP-aligned economic potentials in the energy and ecotourism sector. In this regard, a long-term financial strategy, and a sustainable taxonomy for NZNP investments will be developed for those concerns leveraging resources from the Green Fund, removal of subsidies and the introduction of a national carbon-pricing mechanism<sup>[1]</sup>.

<sup>[1]</sup> To support the development and implementation of a carbon-pricing mechanism, the Partnership for Market Implementation (PMI) might be engaged. They support countries from Readiness to Implementation for carbon pricing implementation using a best practices approach, comprehensive knowledge base and support the operationalization of Article 6. More information here: <https://pmiclimat.org/about>

Furthermore, climate risks and NZNP targets will be mainstreamed into the actions of the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago (CBTT) and other financial institutions. Such activities will further be complemented by the establishment of a NZNP financing task force and the development of guidelines on relevant financial instruments for the transition towards a NZNP economy.

| Code  | Deliverable title  | Minimum indicative content   | Relevant stakeholders  |
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| 1.5.0 | Technical specifications and procurement process for Output 1.5              | <p>This deliverable captures the technical inputs and work to be provided by the Executing Agency and project team for the procurement process required for this output. This includes activities such as identification of minimum requirements, scope of work, response to technical inquiries from participating entities and evaluation of submissions.</p> <p>Terms of References (including scope of work, key deliverables, team composition and minimum requirements) will be developed based on the indicative TORs presented in Annex I of this document. The procurement process itself is to be conducted by the EA's procurement unit.</p>  | Project team   |
| 1.5.1 | Proposal for a NZNP long-term financial strategy and investment plan for T&T | <p>Development of a proposal for a NZNP long-term financial strategy and investment plan for T&amp;T. The proposal will be a comprehensive document that takes into account various aspects, as described below and that is closely aligned with other deliverables under Output 1.5, as well as existing strategy documents such as the current NDC Implementation Plan and Financial Investment Plan. The NZNP long-term financial strategy and investment plan aims at shaping the implementation of the socially-just NZNP strategy developed under Output 1.3 (including linkage with the report on socio-economic opportunities of the NZNP transition). The proposal for a NZNP long-term financial strategy will be ready for presentation to the cabinet of T&amp;T.</p> <p>The financial strategy will align with the sustainable budgeting approach (SBA), developed by UNEP and the University of Oxford.<sup>[2]</sup> The SBA serves as a decision-support tool specifically crafted to assist policymakers (and other stakeholders) in pinpointing and allocating resources to strategic policy opportunities that foster national economic development while concurrently addressing crucial environmental and social objectives. Tailoring the SBA to T&amp;T involves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A desk review on the SBA and its fits into T&amp;T's policy environment, incl. potential reach out to contact persons of the SBA for advice</li> <li>• Application of the SBA, following the respective steps:<sup>[2]</sup> (1) Record policies, (2) Categorise policies using Oxford, (3) Run automatic assessment of policies, (4) Determine superior policies, (5) Learn from other countries</li> <li>• A stakeholder engagement to ensure a country-driven process and the effective implementation of this budget approach</li> </ul> <p>In addition to the application of the SBA the financial strategy will layout the foundation for acquiring new funding sources for the NZNP transition. Funding sources can come from commercial banks, however, at the centre should be the evaluation of the opportunity to utilise Green Fund resources. The financial strategy will be informed by the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Budget of interventions as per NZNP strategy</li> <li>• Map of relevant commercial national and regional financial sources for the NZNP transition in T&amp;T</li> <li>• Consultation with the Green Fund and assessment of the political and legal options for the sustainable use of these financial resources</li> <li>• An investment plan, linking interventions with budgets and financial institutions</li> <li>• Process for match making / realization of outlined investments</li> </ul> <p>Moreover, the financial strategy will work out recommendations for policy reforms that unleash public resources for investments in NZNP interventions and/or incentivise sustainable behavioural change. Among others, political actions that will be analysed</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MPD and MoF</li> <li>- OPM</li> <li>- Green Fund</li> <li>CBTT</li> </ul> |

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|       |  | and proposed are the long-term removal of unsustainable subsidies or the introduction of a national carbon-pricing mechanism aligned with the NZNP strategy.  |  |
| 1.5.2 | NZNP Financing Taskforce   | <p>Responsibilities to develop a coordination plan for the NZNP Financing Taskforce working group including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare the Terms of Reference (ToR) outlining the scope, objectives, and responsibilities of the various stakeholders involved. The ToR will provide clarity on the roles and expected deliverables of the different parties within the framework.</li> <li>• Crafting a comprehensive workplan spanning five years. The workplan will delineate specific activities, timelines, and resource allocations necessary to achieve the objectives of the working group and its workstreams.</li> <li>• Define participants and contemplate a thematic focus on vulnerable groups, women, youth, and indigenous stakeholders across the project.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MPD and MoF</li> <li>- OPM</li> <li>- Green Fund</li> <li>- CBTT</li> </ul> |
| 1.5.3 | National NZNP taxonomy   | <p>Development of a national sustainable green taxonomy that defines NZNP investments and that is aligned with existing efforts in the CARICOM region. Activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review of the existing approaches of green/sustainable taxonomies, Environmental and Social Risk Management (ESRM) frameworks and Sustainable Financing Frameworks (SFF)</li> <li>• Consultation workshops and discussions with the relevant stakeholders on the scope of an economy wide NZNP taxonomy framework</li> </ul> <p>An economy wide NZNP taxonomy framework based on the consultation workshops and provide recommendations on its implementation.</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MPD and MoF</li> <li>- OPM</li> <li>- Green Fund</li> <li>- CBTT</li> </ul> |
| 1.5.4 | Document on guidance to integrate climate risk into the operations of the CBTT | <p>Development of recommendations and guidance to integrate climate risk into the operations of the Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago (CBTT) as a key actor of the financial system.. Actions under this deliverable include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment of the CBTT's current approach and actions regarding climate-related risks</li> <li>• Analysis of the carbon footprint and nature impact of CBTT</li> <li>• Consultation of relevant CBTT authorities and ensuring the banks' engagement</li> <li>• Expert interviews on CBTT's potential contribution towards the NZNP transition, including concrete actions within the bank's mandate and expertise</li> <li>• A proposal of how the CBTT concrete can enhance the integration of climate-risks into its operations.</li> <li>• Recommendations should be based on stakeholder interviews and regional as well as international best practices.</li> </ul> <p>Presentation of the final proposal to relevant CBTT authorities for their consideration</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MPD and MoF</li> <li>- OPM</li> <li>- Green Fund</li> <li>- CBTT</li> </ul> |
| 1.5.5 | Market opportunity assessment and workshop for public and private FIs          | <p>Conduct a feasibility and market opportunity assessment to finance and invest in NZNP measures for public and private FIs. The market opportunity assessment will evaluate overall market developments against the investment opportunities of selected public and private FIs, aligned with the measures proposed under the NZNP strategy / long-term financial strategy, and prepare a workshop on market opportunities for FIs. The assessment will regard the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of target markets and gathering and analysis of relevant market data</li> <li>• Market development projections aligned with NZNP development pathways, including market size and growth potential</li> <li>• A SWOT analysis for specific market or investment opportunities and financial feasibility assessment for tapping into new market segments</li> <li>• Identification and assessment of potential risks associated with new and existing market segments, considering climatic, economic, political, social, and technological risks</li> </ul> <p>Recommendation and guidance on financial instruments and risk mitigation mechanisms to mobilize investment towards NZNP</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MPD and MoF</li> <li>- OPM</li> <li>- Green Fund</li> <li>- CBTT</li> </ul> |

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| 1.5.6 | Proposal for national carbon-pricing mechanism | <p>Development of a national carbon-pricing mechanism to support long term financing of NZNP plan (potentially engaging the World Bank-managed Partnership for Market Implementation (PMI). Activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review of the existing approaches of carbon-pricing mechanisms (particularly in the region)</li> <li>Consultation workshops and discussions with the relevant stakeholders on the scope of carbon-pricing mechanism</li> </ul> <p>A national carbon-pricing mechanism based on the consultation workshops and provide recommendations on its implementation.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MPD and MoF</li> <li>- OPM</li> <li>- Green Fund</li> <li>- CBTT</li> </ul> |
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## Component 2: Downstream component: energy sector NZNP enabling environment

With Component 2 (downstream component), the projected places the energy sector of Trinidad and Tobago at the centre of the NZNP development of the entire economy. As expressed in section A. (Project Rationale), the country's GHG emission profile is characterised by a significant reliance on its energy industries. The energy sector and industrial processes and product use (IPPU) contribute to approximately 90% of total GHG emissions, while IPPU emissions are mainly driven by ammonia production. To reform the country's energy sector, activities under Component 2 involve the development of a robust comprehensive and gender-responsive energy roadmap that mainstreams nature-positive aspects into energy sector actions. The roadmap's enforcement will be supported by respective decarbonization guidelines power sector studies focusing on techno-social synergies and a robust regulatory framework, that includes reforms to renewable energy licencing, relevant Grid Code updates, land use regulations and the proposal for adopting the ISO Net Zero Guidelines. Additionally, Component 2 complements deliverables under Output 1.5. by aligning the Green Fund's mandate and objectives with the national financial mechanism. Component 2 supports amendments to the Fund's legal framework and administration to channelling resources towards financing the NZNP transition.

**Barrier addressed:** B2. Missing NZNP-aligned enabling framework limits investments in nature-positive low-emission energy technologies and solutions.

**Outcome 2:** The Government of Trinidad and Tobago implements sectoral and thematic reforms and plans for the energy sector in line with NZNP strategy.

*Output 2.1: Socially-just net-zero and nature-positive roadmap for the energy sector, including investment plan, is submitted in consultation with the Ministry of Energy, Energy Industries, the private sector and other relevant stakeholders as deemed appropriate to the Cabinet for adoption.*

Activities under Output 2.1 aim at developing a robust and comprehensive energy roadmap and sectoral decarbonization guidelines that mainstream NZNP aspects within the energy sector. This strategic blueprint integrates existing plans, such as the Green Hydrogen Roadmap, to create a cohesive framework for sustainable energy transformation and the alignment of the energy transition with nature conservation. Additionally, activities ensure that the roadmap will be gender-responsive and take into account further socio-economic impacts. Complemented will the roadmap by a report on fiscal and equity effects of development pathways concerning the energy sector as well as a power sector grid study.

| Code  | Deliverable title   | Minimum indicative content  | Relevant stakeholders |
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| 2.1.0 | Technical specifications and procurement process for Output 2.1 | <p>This deliverable captures the technical inputs and work to be provided by the Executing Agency and project team for the procurement process required for this output. This includes activities such as identification of minimum requirements, scope of work, response to technical inquiries from participating entities and evaluation of submissions.</p> <p>Terms of References (including scope of work, key deliverables, team composition and minimum requirements) will be developed based on the indicative TORs presented in Annex I of this document. The procurement process itself is to be conducted by the EA's procurement unit.</p> | Project team          |

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| 2.1.1 | Consultation engagement workshops and     | <p>Organization of a series of three (3) virtual and in-person consultation and engagement workshops, tailored to foster dialogue and capture the diverse perspectives and insights from stakeholders on the NZNP initiative. Activities under this deliverable include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consultation and engagement workshops aimed at consulting with diverse groups on the Net Zero National Plan (NZNP) and the energy sector decarbonization roadmap.</li> <li>• Deployment of various engagement tools, such as surveys, feedback forms, and digital platforms, to gather input from stakeholders who cannot attend the workshops.</li> </ul> <p>Compilation and analysis of feedback received during the workshops to inform adjustments and improvements to the NZNP and decarbonization roadmap.</p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MPD</li> <li>- MoF</li> <li>- Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries (MEEI),</li> <li>- Ministry of Works and Transport</li> <li>- Ministry of Trade and Industry</li> <li>- Ministry of Public Utilities</li> <li>- CCREEE</li> <li>- Energy Chamber of Trinidad and Tobago</li> </ul> |
| 2.1.2 | Social and gender assessment and strategy | <p>Preparation of a social and gender assessment conducting comprehensive surveys, interviews, and focus group discussions to gather data on social and gender dynamics relevant to the energy roadmap (D 2.1.6). Activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment of the impact of NZNP initiatives on different social groups, identifying gender disparities in access to resources and decision-making processes, and evaluating the potential social and gender implications of proposed NZNP strategies.</li> <li>• Identification of barriers to gender equality and social inclusion in energy access and employment, including desk research and stakeholder interviews</li> </ul> <p>Formulation of concrete action within the energy roadmap that promotes gender equity and social inclusion in the form of a Gender and Social Inclusion Action Plan.</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MPD</li> <li>- MoF</li> <li>- Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries (MEEI),</li> <li>- Ministry of Works and Transport</li> <li>- Ministry of Trade and Industry</li> <li>- Ministry of Public Utilities</li> <li>- CCREEE</li> <li>- Energy Chamber of Trinidad and Tobago</li> </ul> |
| 2.1.3 | Energy decarbonization guidelines         | <p>Development of energy decarbonization guidelines, grounded in the principle of 'No Harm' to biodiversity and land integrity. Special attention will be given to solar and wind technologies, exploring so called "techno-social synergies", hence the equilibrium between technological advancements and social implications. The decarbonization guidelines will fit to the implications of the pathway development activities (D 1.2.5). Activities in this deliverable include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research on best practices and eligibility criteria for techno-social synergies of solar and wind technologies (i.e., utilizing degraded and contaminated land for solar energy generation, combining solar with ecological restoration and pollinator habitat, and encouraging land sparing solar-powered drip irrigation systems).</li> <li>• Analysis of potential impacts of energy sector decarbonization on biodiversity, land use and well-being in T&amp;T, including impacts in gender.</li> <li>• Comprehensive sectoral decarbonization guidelines and recommendations for mainstreaming biodiversity and land degradation based on synergies and trade-offs in the solar energy sector.</li> <li>• Gender-responsive guidelines and recommendations to address specific needs and roles of women in the energy sector.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MPD</li> <li>- MoF</li> <li>- Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries (MEEI),</li> <li>- CCREEE</li> <li>- Energy Chamber of Trinidad and Tobago</li> </ul>  |

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|       |                                  | Sectoral decarbonization guidelines validation workshop with relevant national stakeholders.  |  |
| 2.1.4 | Fiscal and equity effects report | <p>Report preparation including an analysis of the fiscal dynamics and equity ramifications of various decarbonization pathways, taking into consideration a potential integration with the Green H2 Roadmap and the role of fossil fuels in relevant industries. The report should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An analysis of the economic, social, and distributional impacts of the proposed decarbonization pathways in comparison with the baseline.</li> <li>Fiscal implications for government budgets and revenues, including potential sources of funding and mechanisms for ensuring equity in financing and resource allocation.</li> <li>Socio-economic equity impact assessments to evaluate how different demographic groups and working classes will be affected by the proposed pathways, assessing potential costs and benefits.</li> </ul> <p>Recommendations for addressing any inequities or disparities identified, ensuring that decarbonization efforts contribute to social welfare, gender equality, and economic prosperity for all stakeholders.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MPD</li> <li>- MoF</li> <li>- Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries (MEEI),</li> <li>- Ministry of Works and Transport</li> <li>- Ministry of Trade and Industry</li> <li>- Ministry of Public Utilities</li> <li>- CCREEE</li> <li>- Energy Chamber of Trinidad and Tobago</li> </ul> |
| 2.1.5 | Power sector grid study          | <p>Development of a study of the power sector's grid, addressing the critical aspects of RE expansion, transmission, and distribution networks resilience, storage solutions, and infrastructure for charging stations. This deliverable aims to shed light on the technical and infrastructural needs for the integration of renewable energy, ensuring that the power sector's evolution is both sustainable and future-proof (based on D 1.2.5). Activities in this deliverable include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Desk research, stakeholders' consultations, and data collection of the baseline</li> <li>Development of a power sector grid assessment, including the definition of renewable energy expansion targets, identification of grid constraints, necessary storage solutions, and infrastructure requirements for charging stations.</li> </ul> <p>Recommendations of medium to long-term net-zero grid reformation guidelines and actions</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MPD</li> <li>- MoF</li> <li>- Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries (MEEI),</li> <li>- Ministry of Works and Transport</li> <li>- Ministry of Trade and Industry</li> <li>- Ministry of Public Utilities</li> <li>- CCREEE</li> <li>- Energy Chamber of Trinidad and Tobago</li> </ul> |
| 2.1.6 | Draft Energy Roadmap             | <p>Preparation of a draft energy roadmap, based on the existing drafts, designed to guide the transition to sustainable energy systems aligned with NZNP objectives, outlining actionable steps and the necessary investment ventures. The roadmap will inherit the long-term vision of a NZNP-aligned energy sector, as per NZNP strategy, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compilation of research and analysis of the existing regulations and legislation, identifying gaps and recommending policy enhancements.</li> <li>Stakeholder feedback into a draft roadmap.</li> <li>An Integrated Resource and Resilience Plan (IRRP), incorporating considerations for energy resources availability, demand projections, and resilience measures.</li> </ul> <p>A detailed gender-responsive action plan with specific steps and funding priorities, and targets for the energy sector.</p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MPD</li> <li>- MoF</li> <li>- Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries (MEEI),</li> <li>- Ministry of Works and Transport</li> <li>- Ministry of Trade and Industry</li> <li>- Ministry of Public Utilities</li> <li>- CCREEE</li> <li>- Energy Chamber of Trinidad and Tobago</li> </ul> |

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| 2.1.7 | Report on technical assistance to support the approval process | <p>Compilation of a report detailing the technical assistance provided to navigate the approval process of the sectoral decarbonization guidelines and energy and AFOLU roadmaps through the CCMC. Activities in this deliverable include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A report outlining the technical assistance provided to facilitate the approval process of the energy and AFOLU roadmaps and action plans, including strategies for effective communication and stakeholder engagement.</li> <li>Development of communication materials and engagement strategies to support the roadmap's approval process.</li> </ul> <p>Coordination meetings and briefings with key stakeholders to ensure alignment and support for the roadmap.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MPD</li> <li>- MoF</li> <li>- Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries (MEEI),</li> <li>- Ministry of Works and Transport</li> <li>- Ministry of Trade and Industry</li> <li>- Ministry of Public Utilities</li> <li>- CCREEE</li> <li>- Energy Chamber of Trinidad and Tobago</li> </ul> |
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*Output 2.2: Short-term measures to remove legal and regulatory barriers for decarbonizing the Energy Sector are presented for adoption by the Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries (MEEI).*

Based on the energy roadmap and decarbonization plan developed under Output 2.1, Output 2.2. formulates respective legal and regulatory proposals to pave the way for the immediate and initial steps toward a low-emission pathway in the energy sector. These proposals are designed to provide a robust legal framework that supports and enforces the objectives outlined in the broader plan (including the integration of nature-positive aspects). Also, the enforcement of the energy roadmap requires relevant Grid Code updates. By establishing a legal and regulatory framework that complements the implementation of the energy roadmap, an enabling environment for the adoption of low-emission technologies and sustainable practices is created that creates impact beyond the project lifetime.

| Code  | Deliverable title   | Minimum indicative content   | Relevant stakeholders   |
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| 2.2.0 | Technical specifications and procurement process for Output 2.2 | <p>This deliverable captures the technical inputs and work to be provided by the Executing Agency and project team for the procurement process required for this output. This includes activities such as identification of minimum requirements, scope of work, response to technical inquiries from participating entities and evaluation of submissions.</p> <p>Terms of References (including scope of work, key deliverables, team composition and minimum requirements) will be developed based on the indicative TORs presented in Annex I of this document. The procurement process itself is to be conducted by the EA's procurement unit.</p>  | Project team  |
| 2.2.1 | Renewable Energy licensing regulation                           | <p>Proposal development of a RE licensing regulation, tailoring it to support the adoption of RE across various scales. By proposing updates to the technical requirements for connecting to and using the National Electricity Transmission System (Grid Code update), the initiative aims to overcome existing barriers to RE deployment, thereby nurturing an environment ripe for renewable integration. An example requirement could be that the expansion of renewable energies must prioritise solar systems on roofs and in areas that are already sealed. This would help to eliminate the risk of deforestation occurring to facilitate large solar farms etc. Activities in this deliverable include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analysis of current licensing processes and identification of barriers to RE deployment.</li> </ul> <p>Development of a streamlined licensing framework for residential, commercial, and utility scale, including updates to the Grid Code, to facilitate the uptake of renewable energies in T&amp;T.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MPD</li> <li>- Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries (MEEI),</li> <li>TT Bureau of Standards</li> </ul> |

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| 2.2.2 | Adoption proposal for national ISO Net Zero | <p>Feasibility assessment for adoption the ISO Net Zero Guidance and ISO Net Zero – Carbon Neutrality at national level, marking a step towards aligning domestic energy policies with global standards. Activities in this deliverable include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outline the key principles, methodologies, and best practices outlined in the ISO net zero guidance ISO Net Zero – Carbon Neutrality standards, highlighting their relevance and applicability to the national context.</li> </ul> <p>Strategies for implementation and enforcement of the ISO guidance and ISO Net Zero – Carbon Neutrality to fit national goals, including capacity-building initiatives, certification mechanisms, and compliance monitoring frameworks.</p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MPD</li> <li>- Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries (MEEI),</li> <li>TT Bureau of Standards</li> </ul> |
| 2.2.3 | Consultation and engagement workshop        | <p>Organization of a consultation and engagement workshop, will serve as a platform for stakeholders to provide input and feedback on the recommendations developed under deliverables 2.2.1 to 2.2.3. It will be designed to facilitate meaningful dialogue and collaboration among key stakeholders, including government agencies, regulatory bodies, industry representatives, civil society organizations, and academic institutions. It should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This deliverable encompasses compiling a list of target participants, developing a training concept outline with an agenda, preparing pre- and post-training surveys, conducting a consultation and engagement workshop to refine recommendations, producing a post-training report, and incorporating feedback into the final recommendations.</li> <li>Presentations on the proposed recommendations, followed by interactive discussions, breakout sessions, and group exercises to solicit diverse perspectives and insights.</li> <li>Discussion facilitation to raise questions, share experiences, and contribute ideas to refine and strengthen the proposed recommendations.</li> </ul> <p>Furthermore, this deliverable will include specifically targeted consultations with regulatory bodies to ensure adequate adoption and enforcement of proposals developed under Deliverable 2.2.1 and 2.2.2.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MPD</li> <li>- Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries (MEEI),</li> <li>TT Bureau of Standards</li> </ul> |

*Output 2.3: A proposal for expanding the Trinidad & Tobago's Green Fund into a comprehensive financing mechanism to finance and promote investments in NZNP projects is submitted for adoption by Cabinet.*

T&T's Green Fund already comprises significant financial resources (for more information see section A2. / Upstream / Financing). Based on the national financial mechanism (Output 1.5.) which is operationalized through the utilization of the Green Fund, Output 2.3. contributes to leveraging the existing resources for initiatives aligned with NZNP goals. Thereby activities under Output 2.3. will propose the required legal amendments to the Green Fund in order to unlock funds that can be used for the NZNP strategy and Energy Roadmap implementation. Furthermore, the Green Fund will receive administrative support regarding its funding sources, eligible sectors and beneficiaries and procedures for the disbursement of resources. Output 2.3 further engages private and public financial institutions, by establishing supportive guidelines and providing capacity-building opportunities.

| Code  | Deliverable title   | Minimum indicative content  | Relevant stakeholders |
|-------|---|---|-----------------------|
| 2.3.0 | Technical specifications and procurement process for Output 2.3   | <p>This deliverable captures the technical inputs and work to be provided by the Executing Agency and project team for the procurement process required for this output. This includes activities such as identification of minimum requirements, scope of work, response to technical inquiries from participating entities and evaluation of submissions.</p> <p>Terms of References (including scope of work, key deliverables, team composition and minimum requirements) will be developed based on the indicative TORs presented in Annex I of this document. The procurement process itself is to be conducted by the EA's procurement unit.</p> | Project team          |
| 2.3.1 | Proposal for gender-responsive legal amendments of the Green Fund | <p>Definition of a comprehensive proposal of gender-responsive legal amendments for T&amp;T's Green Fund, aimed at enhancing its functionality as a sustainable funding source for the NZNP strategy and Energy Roadmap. The proposal will involve provisions for FIs to be involved in the disbursement of project funding under the Green Fund. The deliverable involves:</p>   | Green Fund            |

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|       |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Objectives formulation for the Green Fund to deliver from a legal perspective, aligned with the long-term financial strategy and in cooperation with the NZNP Financing Taskforce, including gender-responsive specific objectives.</li> <li>Gap review of the current legal framework of the Green Fund, based on the formulated objectives.</li> <li>Drafting and refinement of legal amendments based on gap review.</li> </ul> <p>Delivery of comprehensive proposal for legal amendments, incl. justification, to be presented to the Green Fund board.</p>   |  |
| 2.3.2 | Administrative support for amendment of the Green Fund                   | <p>Delivery of administrative support to the Green Fund to put the refined objectives into practice, through legal documents drafting, stakeholders consultation's coordination and technical assistance to relevant authorities. It should align with the results and recommendations of the Review of the Green Fund undertaken by the MPD in early 2024. The support will focus in three key areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exploring long-term funding sourcing mechanisms, such as carbon pricing, to ensure the sustainability of the Green Fund.</li> <li>Expanding the eligible sectors and beneficiaries, to include the private sector alongside with NGOs and government subsidiaries.</li> </ul> <p>Feasibility analysis of reconfiguring the administration of the Green Fund to align with practices of international multilateral funds (i.e., GCF, GEF), including the establishment of a project preparation facility.</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Green Fund</li> <li>- MPD and MoF</li> <li>- OPM</li> <li>- CBTT</li> <li>Commercial banks</li> </ul>   |
| 2.3.3 | Capacity training of public and private FIs on the Green Fund modalities | <p>Development and delivery of capacity-building training sessions for public and private financial institutions (FIs) on the modalities of the Green Fund to support NZNP projects. The training will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhance participants' understanding of the Green Fund's objectives, eligibility criteria, application processes, and project preparation requirements.</li> <li>Provide practical guidance on how FIs can effectively engage with the Green Fund to access financing for NZNP projects.</li> <li>Include interactive workshops, case studies, and hands-on exercises for participants to acquire the knowledge and skills needed to navigate the Green Fund's procedures and contribute to the successful implementation of NZNP initiatives.</li> </ul> <p>Compile a list of training beneficiaries, designing a structured capacity-building program for public and private financial institutions focusing on NZNP-related projects, organizing training sessions and workshops led by experts, conducting pre- and post-training surveys, creating training materials for ongoing learning, and compiling a training report.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Green Fund</li> <li>- MPD and MoF</li> <li>- OPM</li> <li>- CBTT</li> <li>Commercial banks</li> </ul>   |
| 2.3.4 | Manual and capacity building campaign for applicants                     | <p>Development and dissemination of a comprehensive manual on how to apply for Green Fund project preparation funds as well as other modalities, with a selection criteria aligned with the NZNP strategy. Furthermore, a capacity building campaign for potential applicants will be developed, including workshops, webinars, and outreach activities.</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Green Fund</li> <li>- MPD and MoF</li> <li>- OPM</li> <li>- CBTT</li> <li>- Commercial banks</li> </ul> |

### Component 3: Investments towards a NZNP economy

Component 3 aims to demonstrate how the NZNP national strategy (output 1.3) and respective sectoral plans, especially in the energy sector (output 2.1), can be translated into bankable projects to be implemented on the ground, with the support of financial mechanisms enhanced by the project (output 2.3) and other FIs. In this sense, this component will facilitate the development of project pipelines for Trinidad and Tobago, including three bankable projects (outputs 3.1 and 3.3), as well as demonstration pilots (outputs 3.2 and 3.4). The pilots will consist of solutions aligned with the bankable projects, strategically implemented to (i) promote awareness about the feasibility of low-carbon solutions and (ii) act as seed investments to attract investors for the full implementation of the projects. From promoting a pipeline of bankable projects to implementing demonstration pilots in urban areas, this component embodies a forward-looking approach to sustainable urban and regional development and sets a precedent for future initiatives.

**Barrier addressed:** B3. Limited local experience with nature-positive low-emission technologies and solutions.

**Outcome 3:** The Government of Trinidad and Tobago and financial institutions invest in NZNP aligned initiatives.

*Output 3.1: Initial project pipeline for Trinidad, including three bankable projects shared with the Green Fund and other financial institutions for consideration.*

Output 3.1 aims to establish an initial project pipeline towards NZNP in Trinidad while enhancing public and private national stakeholders capacity to develop projects and access financial mechanisms aligned with the net-zero nature-positive national strategy and the energy sector roadmap (output 2.1).

This initiative aims to release a National call for Project Concepts in line with the NZNP strategy and the energy investment plan (Output 2.1), focusing on the urban corridor connecting the cities of Port-of-Spain, Arima, and Chaguanas. This urban region is prioritized because of its:

- High Population Density: this urban area hosts a significant portion of the country's population. Concentrated efforts in this region can have a broad and immediate impact on reducing emissions and promoting sustainable practices among a large number of people.
- Economic Hub: the urban corridor is the economic heart of the country, encompassing major cities. NZNP aligned investments here can enhance economic resilience, protect vital infrastructure, and ensure the continuity of business operations.
- Transportation and Emissions: urban corridors are often plagued by heavy traffic and transportation-related emissions. Implementing efficient public transportation systems, promoting electric vehicles, and enhancing urban planning can significantly reduce the carbon footprint in these areas.

The project concepts that best meet the eligibility criteria and demonstrate strong potential for development and implementation will receive project development support. The eligibility criteria will include, among others:

- (i) potential mitigation impact and/or carbon capture, aligned with the NZNP national strategy;
- (ii) gender-responsive solutions;
- (iii) integrated multi-sector solutions (for instance, transport, energy generation, and green areas).
- (iv) At least one project should include restoration efforts of 100 ha of agricultural lands, natural grass and woodlands.

Furthermore, a matchmaking event will be organised that further advances the implementation of NZNP-aligned proposals by facilitating the discussions between the financial institutions, private sector, municipalities, and other project proponents. Three project proposals, selected from the national call and matchmaking event, will receive further technical assistance for the preparation of a project concept, including a feasibility study directed at available funding sources, such as the Green Fund and other public and private national/regional financial institutions. Through this practical approach, Output 3.1 seeks to catalyse significant advances in T&T's energy and transport sector.

| Code  | Deliverable title   | Minimum indicative content  | Relevant stakeholders   |
|-------|---|---|---|
| 3.1.0 | Technical specifications and procurement process for Output 3.1 | <p>This deliverable captures the technical inputs and work to be provided by the Executing Agency and project team for the procurement process required for this output. This includes activities such as identification of minimum requirements, scope of work, response to technical inquiries from participating entities and evaluation of submissions.</p> <p>Terms of References (including scope of work, key deliverables, team composition and minimum requirements) will be developed based on the indicative TORs presented in Annex I of this document. The procurement process itself is to be conducted by the EA's procurement unit.</p> | Project team  |
| 3.1.1 | Call for NZNP project concepts                                  | <p>Initiation of a national call for Project Concepts in Trinidad aimed at soliciting proposals aligned with the NZNP national strategy (output 1.2) and the energy investment plan outlined in Output 2.1.</p> <p>Key components of this deliverable include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comprehensive gender-responsive promotional campaign to raise awareness about the call for Project Concepts among stakeholders across Trinidad.</li> <li>Establishment of clear guidelines and procedures for submitting Project Concepts, including eligibility criteria, submission deadlines, and required documentation.</li> </ul>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Planning and Development</li> <li>Ministry of Rural Development and Local Government</li> <li>Ministry of Works and Transport</li> <li>Public Transport Service Corporation</li> </ul> |

|       |                                     |   |   |
|-------|-------------------------------------|---|---|
|       |                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Formation of a review committee tasked with assessing and evaluating submitted Project Concepts based on predefined criteria.</li> <li>Identification of promising Project Concepts that demonstrate strong potential for development and implementation. Selected concepts will receive project development support, which may include technical assistance, capacity building, and access to funding opportunities to further refine and advance their proposals.</li> </ul> <p>Providing feedback to all applicants regarding the status of their submissions and insights for improving future proposals.</p>  | Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission (T&TEC)  |
| 3.1.2 | Matchmaking event and workshop      | <p>Organization of a matchmaking event and workshop aimed at facilitating partnerships and collaboration between municipalities, the private sector, and financial institutions. The deliverable will provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Definition of participants and conduction of outreach activities, organization a matchmaking event with key stakeholders, preparing project presentations and informational materials, facilitating workshop sessions, and networking activities, and following up with participants to advance project discussions and secure funding commitments.</li> <li>Guidance and support on project development, financing mechanisms, and regulatory frameworks, ensuring that stakeholders are equipped with the necessary tools and knowledge to successfully implement NZNP projects.</li> <li>Discussions facilitation between potential funding sources (e.g. representatives of the Green Fund and other public and private financial institutions) and stakeholders of NZNP-aligned project proposals.</li> <li>Platform for matching projects under the project pipeline (Deliverable 3.1.1), through presentations, workshop sessions, and networking activities. The aim is to advocate for funding for the three bankable project proposals developed in Deliverable 3.1.2.</li> </ul> <p>Exploration of funding mechanisms, partnership models, and collaborative opportunities, driving forward the implementation of projects that align with the NZNP strategy and contribute to sustainable development in T&amp;T.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Planning and Development</li> <li>Ministry of Rural Development and Local Government</li> <li>Ministry of Works and Transport</li> <li>Public Transport Service Corporation</li> <li>Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission (T&amp;TEC)</li> </ul> <p>Green Fund and other public and private financial institutions</p> |
| 3.1.3 | Three (3) bankable project concepts | <p>Preparation of three NZNP-aligned bankable projects from the project pipeline*, including conducting pre-feasibility studies, with the aim of securing funding under the Green Fund or other financial institutions (FIs). This involves:</p> <p>Detailed analysis and planning to demonstrate the viability, sustainability, and potential impact of the projects, addressing technical, economic, social, and environmental factors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduction of in-depth market analysis, stakeholder consultations, and feasibility assessments to develop robust project proposals.</li> <li>Organization of country missions to gather relevant data and engage with local stakeholders to ensure the feasibility and relevance of the proposed projects (TBD).</li> </ul> <p>At least one bankable project shall include restoration efforts of a minimum of 100 ha of forests, natural grass and shrubland and/or wetlands.</p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Planning and Development</li> <li>Ministry of Rural Development and Local Government</li> <li>Ministry of Works and Transport</li> <li>Public Transport Service Corporation</li> <li>Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission (T&amp;TEC)</li> </ul>   |

*Output 3.2: The technical, economic, social, and environmental feasibility of sustainable and low-emission solutions, taking into consideration nature positive aspects, is demonstrated to local and national stakeholders by demonstration pilots in Port-of-Spain, Arima and Chaguanas (Trinidad).*

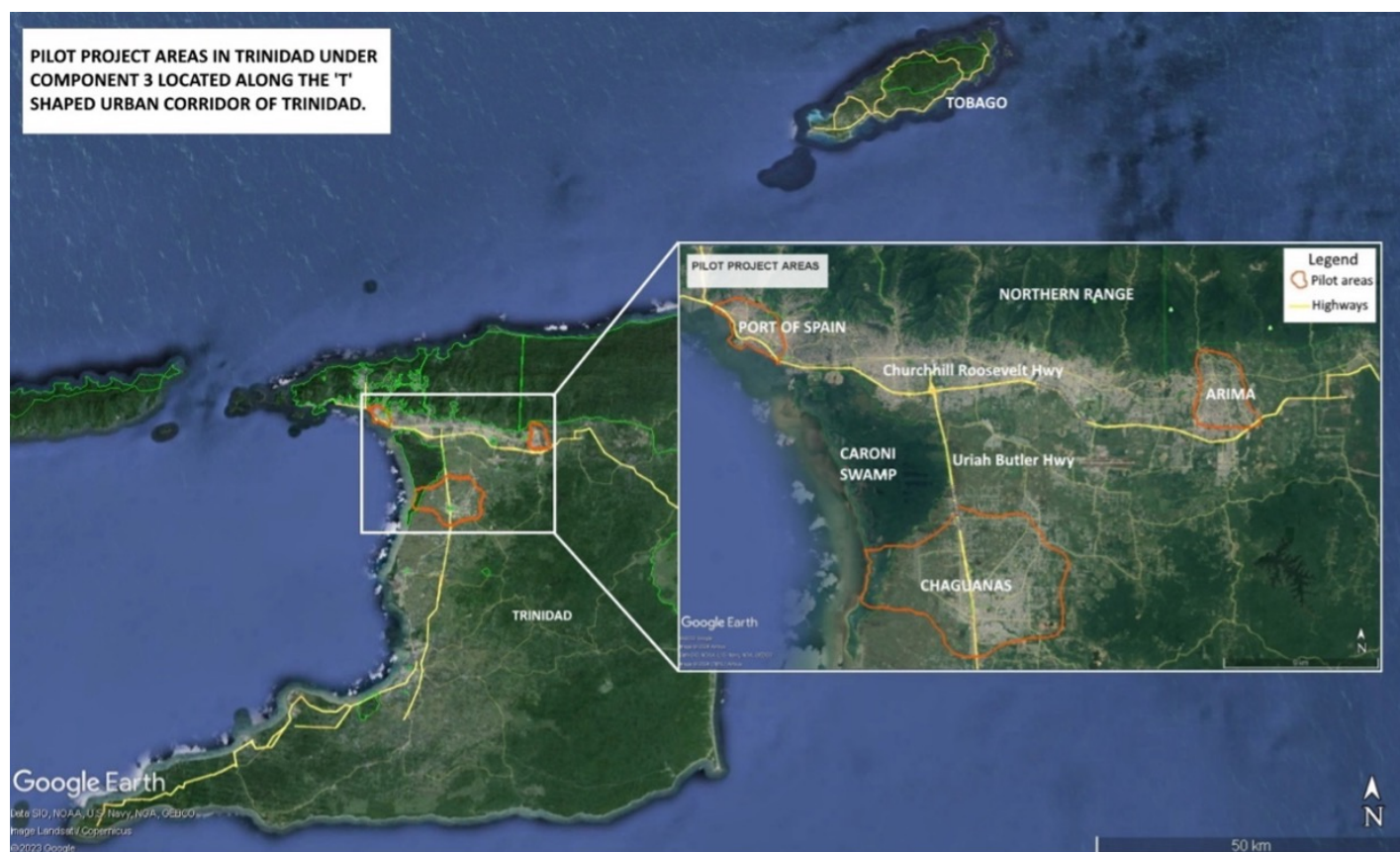
Output 3.2 is designed to create awareness of NZNP solutions and build confidence on them by demonstrating the viability of low-emission solutions in the energy sector. This Output will facilitate on-the-ground investments in the cities of Port-of-Spain, Arima, and Chaguanas. The local authorities from the targeted cities were already consulted and expressed their interest and initial concept ideas for the pilot implementations. Types of solutions that will be considered include electric mobility and non-motorized transport; waste management; urban infrastructure and

buildings. To ensure that the low-emission demonstration investment responds to local social needs and has the support of the local community and private sector, the identification and development of the intervention will be undertaken through a participatory process during project implementation.

The solutions to be implemented will be defined during project implementation in partnership with the Town and Country Planning Division and the Municipal Cooperations, considering the principles below:

- Cost-effectiveness of mitigation strategies
- Mitigation potential compatible with project targets (a minimum of 3,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>e (over 20 years) to be reached by the pilots of the projects on both islands)
- Nature positivity aspects, including hectares to be restored
- Replicability potential
- Potential to raise awareness among actors
- Potential to represent seed investments to attract further investments
- Gender-responsiveness

**FIGURE 8: GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF THE PILOT AREAS IN TRINIDAD**



Source: own compilation

The investments will further serve as demonstrations, providing tangible evidence of the technical, economic, social, and environmental benefits of adopting sustainable solutions towards net-zero. In this regard, Output 3.2 will develop knowledge products on best practices, valuable insights, and data, disseminated through the Knowledge Management System and NZNP Tracking and Communication Platform (Output 1.4) to government, academia, private sector, and civil society stakeholders. The demonstration project help facilitate informed decision-making and the promotion of wider adoption of NZNP approaches across T&T and potentially the Caribbean region.

| Code | Deliverable title | Minimum indicative content | Relevant stakeholders |
|------|-------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
|------|-------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|

|       |   |  |  |
|-------|---|--|--|
| 3.2.0 | Technical specifications and procurement process for Output 3.2 | <p>This deliverable captures the technical inputs and work to be provided by the Executing Agency and project team for the procurement process required for this output. This includes activities such as identification of minimum requirements, scope of work, response to technical inquiries from participating entities and evaluation of submissions.</p> <p>Terms of References (including scope of work, key deliverables, team composition and minimum requirements) will be developed based on the indicative TORs presented in Annex I of this document. The procurement process itself is to be conducted by the EA's procurement unit.</p>  | Project team   |
| 3.2.1 | Scope-of-work   | <p>Given the principles presented above, the 3 projects developed in output 3.1, and the budget available for the demonstrations, the project will define the scope-of work in partnership with the Project Steering Committee and the Municipal Corporations. The scope will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outline the objectives, methodologies, and deliverables of the demonstration pilots.</li> <li>Develop a gender-responsive communication and stakeholders engagement plan to be implemented during the design, implementation and monitoring activities.</li> </ul> <p>Prepare the TORs with detailed definitions of deliverables and milestones.</p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Rural Development and Local Government</li> <li>Ministry of Works and Transport</li> <li>Public Transport Service Corporation</li> <li>Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission (T&amp;TEC)</li> </ul>            |
| 3.2.2 | Conceptual Design   | <p>Development of conceptual designs for the pilot projects. The conceptual design phase will involve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creation of preliminary plans and layouts for the pilot projects through a participatory process, considering the specific requirements and constraints of each location, including climate proofing measures if deemed necessary.</li> <li>Concrete determination of hectares to be restored, in accordance with core indicator 3, and potential GHG mitigation, in accordance with core indicator 6.</li> <li>Development of environmental and social safeguards assessments and management plans.</li> </ul> <p>Demonstrate innovative and sustainable solutions for addressing local environmental challenges while meeting the needs of the community and stakeholders.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Rural Development and Local Government</li> <li>Ministry of Works and Transport</li> <li>Public Transport Service Corporation</li> <li>Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission (T&amp;TEC)</li> </ul>            |
| 3.2.3 | Detailed Design   | <p>Refinement and finalization of detailed designs and specifications. Building upon the conceptual designs, this phase will involve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of comprehensive technical drawings, specifications, and construction plans for the pilot projects.</li> </ul> <p>Ensure that all aspects of the pilots are carefully considered, including infrastructure, technology, materials, and implementation logistics, to optimize performance and sustainability outcomes. performance and sustainability outcomes.</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Rural Development and Local Government</li> <li>Ministry of Works and Transport</li> <li>Public Transport Service Corporation</li> <li>Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission (T&amp;TEC)</li> </ul>            |
| 3.2.4 | Solutions are built and operated                                | <p>Installation and operation of the pilot projects in the respective areas in Trinidad. This phase will involve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Procurement of necessary materials, equipment, and services as per the finalized detailed designs. Contractors and vendors are engaged to undertake the construction activities in adherence to established timelines and quality standards.</li> <li>Implementation of environmental and social safeguards assessments and management plans.</li> </ul> <p>Quality assurance and testing to ensure that the pilots are implemented according to specifications and performance targets.</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Rural Development and Local Government</li> <li>Ministry of Works and Transport</li> <li>Public Transport Service Corporation</li> <li>Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission (T&amp;TEC)</li> <li>-</li> </ul> |

|       |   |  |  |
|-------|---|--|--|
| 3.2.5 | Monitoring  | <p>Monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the pilots throughout their operational lifespan. Monitoring activities will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data collection and analysis on energy consumption, emissions, land restored, environmental impacts, and social outcomes to assess the performance and effectiveness of the pilot projects.</li> <li>Regular monitoring for enabling stakeholders to identify any issues or challenges and make informed decisions to optimize pilot performance and achieve desired sustainability goals.</li> </ul> <p>Preparation of insights on the adaptability, efficiency, and scalability of energy and electric transport solutions, providing a foundational model for broader application.</p>  | -  |
| 3.2.6 | Knowledge products on NZNP good practices and gender-responsive lessons learned from demonstration pilots | <p>Develop knowledge products derived from the experiences and outcomes of the energy and electric transport pilot projects. These knowledge products will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gather data and insights from the pilot projects, including quantitative metrics on usage, emissions reduction, adaptation benefits, cost savings, and qualitative feedback from users and operators.</li> <li>Conduct focus groups and interviews with a diverse range of stakeholders, including women, youth, and marginalized communities, to understand their experiences and needs.</li> <li>Propose recommendations and guide stakeholders, including policymakers, urban planners, and the local communities, on the effective adoption and scaling of NZNP-aligned initiatives.</li> </ul> <p>Prepare knowledge products, such as reports, policy briefs, and case studies, highlighting the successes and challenges of the pilot projects, with actionable advice for other municipalities looking to implement similar initiatives.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministry of Rural Development and Local Government</li> <li>- Ministry of Works and Transport</li> <li>- Public Transport Service Corporation</li> <li>- Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission (T&amp;TEC)</li> <li>-</li> </ul> |

*Output 3.3: An initial project pipeline for Tobago's ecotourism sector is prepared and shared with the Green Fund and other financial institutions for consideration on their financial feasibility.*

Output 3.3 aims to establish an initial national call for Project Concepts for the ecotourism sector in Tobago. As outlined in the baseline section, tourism is a major sector for the T&T's inhabitants, which simultaneously threatens the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems. Showcasing bankable practices in ecotourism represents an opportunity to enhance the island's rich natural resources while promoting local sustainable economic development. Given the baseline scenario of limited bankable NZNP-aligned projects in Tobago's ecotourism sector, this output aims to create bankable project proposals, thereby benefiting from the strengthened financing demand side (Output 2.3). Furthermore, a matchmaking event will be organised that further advances the implementation of NZNP-aligned proposals by facilitating the discussions between the financial institutions, private sector, municipalities, and other project proponents. At least one (1) project, selected from the national call and matchmaking event, will receive further technical assistance for the preparation of a project concept, including a feasibility study. The Tobago House of Assembly has already been engaged and expressed its interest on the pilot's initiative. Available funding sources, such as the Green Fund and other public and private national/regional financial institutions shall be engaged to actively provide funding opportunities for NZNP approaches in the ecotourism sector.

| Code  | Deliverable title   | Minimum indicative content  | Relevant stakeholders |
|-------|---|---|-----------------------|
| 3.3.0 | Technical specifications and procurement process for Output 3.3 | <p>This deliverable captures the technical inputs and work to be provided by the Executing Agency and project team for the procurement process required for this output. This includes activities such as identification of minimum requirements, scope of work, response to technical inquiries from participating entities and evaluation of submissions.</p> <p>Terms of References (including scope of work, key deliverables, team composition and minimum requirements) will be developed based on the indicative TORs presented in Annex I of this document. The procurement process itself is to be conducted by the EA's procurement unit.</p> | Project team          |

|       |   |  |   |
|-------|---|--|---|
| 3.3.1 | Call for Project concepts                                   | <p>Initiation of a national call for Project Concepts in Tobago aimed at soliciting proposals aligned with the energy investment plan outlined in Output 2.1. This call serves as a mechanism to identify and select project ideas that demonstrate potential for development and implementation within the ecotourism, with a focus on advancing sustainability, renewable energy, and low-emission initiatives.</p> <p>Key components of this deliverable include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comprehensive promotional campaign to raise awareness about the call for Project Concepts among stakeholders across Tobago.</li> <li>• Establishment of clear guidelines and procedures for submitting Project Concepts, including eligibility criteria, submission deadlines, and required documentation.</li> <li>• Formation of a review committee tasked with assessing and evaluating submitted Project Concepts based on predefined criteria.</li> <li>• Identification of promising Project Concepts that demonstrate strong potential for development and implementation. Selected concepts will receive project development support, which may include technical assistance, capacity building, and access to funding opportunities to further refine and advance their proposals.</li> </ul> <p>Providing feedback to all applicants regarding the status of their submissions and insights for improving future proposals.</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tobago House of Assembly (THA)</li> <li>- Ministry of Works and Transport</li> <li>- Public Transport Service Corporation</li> <li>- Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission (T&amp;TEC)</li> </ul>   |
| 3.3.2 | Matchmaking event and workshop                              | <p>Organization of a matchmaking event and workshop aimed at facilitating partnerships and collaboration between municipalities, the private sector, and financial institutions. The deliverable will provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Definition of participants and conduction of outreach activities, organization a matchmaking event with key stakeholders, preparing project presentations and informational materials, facilitating workshop sessions, and networking activities, and following up with participants to advance project discussions and secure funding commitments.</li> <li>• Guidance and support on project development, financing mechanisms, and regulatory frameworks, ensuring that stakeholders are equipped with the necessary tools and knowledge to successfully implement NZNP projects.</li> <li>• Discussions facilitation between potential funding sources (e.g. representatives of the Green Fund and other public and private financial institutions) and stakeholders of NZNP-aligned project proposals.</li> <li>• Platform for matching projects under the project pipeline (Deliverable 3.3.1), through presentations, workshop sessions, and networking activities. The aim is to at least advocate for funding for the ecotourism bankable project proposal developed in Deliverable 3.3.2.</li> </ul> <p>Exploration of funding mechanisms, partnership models, and collaborative opportunities, driving forward the implementation of projects that align with the NZNP strategy and contribute to sustainable development in T&amp;T.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tobago House of Assembly (THA)</li> <li>- Ministry of Rural Development and Local Government</li> <li>- Ministry of Works and Transport</li> <li>- Public Transport Service Corporation</li> <li>- Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission (T&amp;TEC)</li> </ul> |
| 3.3.3 | Preparation of one (1) bankable ecotourism project proposal | <p>Preparation of one (1) bankable project from the project pipeline, including conducting pre-feasibility studies, with the aim of securing funding under the Green Fund or other financial institutions (FIs). This involves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Detailed analysis and planning to demonstrate the viability, sustainability, and potential impact of the projects, addressing technical, economic, social, and environmental factors.</li> <li>• Conduction of in-depth market analysis, stakeholder consultations, and feasibility assessments to develop robust project proposals.</li> </ul> <p>Organization of country missions to gather relevant data and engage with local stakeholders to ensure the feasibility and relevance of the proposed projects (TBD).</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tobago House of Assembly (THA)</li> <li>- Ministry of Rural Development and Local Government</li> <li>- Ministry of Works and Transport</li> <li>- Public Transport Service Corporation</li> <li>- Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission (T&amp;TEC)</li> </ul> |

*Output 3.4: The technical, economic, social and environmental feasibility of solutions in Tobago's ecotourism sector, leveraging NZNP-aligned investments, is demonstrated to local and national stakeholders by demonstration pilots.*

Output 3.4 is designed to create awareness of NZNP solutions and build confidence on them by demonstrating the viability of low-emission solutions in Tobago's ecotourism sector. The local authorities in the island were already consulted and expressed their interest and initial concept ideas for the pilot implementations. Types of solutions that will be considered include electric mobility and non-motorized transport; waste management; urban infrastructure and buildings. To ensure that the low-emission demonstration investment responds to local social needs and has the support of the local community and private sector, the identification and development of the intervention will be undertaken through a participatory process during project implementation.

The solutions to be implemented will be defined during project implementation in partnership with the Town and Country Planning Division and the Municipal Cooperations, considering the principles below:

- Cost-effectiveness of mitigation strategies
- Mitigation potential compatible with project targets (a minimum of 3,000 tCO<sub>2</sub>e (over 20 years) to be reached by the pilots of the projects on both islands)
- Nature positivity aspects, including hectares under improved practices
- Replicability potential
- Potential to raise awareness among actors
- Potential to represent seed investments to attract further investments
- Gender-responsiveness

**FIGURE 9: MAP OF POTENTIAL PILOT AREAS IN TOBAGO**



*Source: own compilation*

The investment will further serve as pilots, providing tangible evidence of the technical, economic, social, and environmental benefits of adopting sustainable ecotourism concepts. In this regard, Output 3.4 will develop knowledge products on best practices, valuable insights, and data, disseminated through the Knowledge Management System and NZNP Tracking and Communication Platform (Output 1.4) to government, academia, private sector, and civil society

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stakeholders. The demonstration project helps facilitate informed decision-making and the promotion of wider adoption of NZNP approaches across T&T and potentially the Caribbean region.

| Code  | Deliverable short title   | Tentative content and required activities   | Relevant stakeholders   |
|-------|---|---|---|
| 3.4.0 | Technical specifications and procurement process for Output 3.4 | <p>This deliverable captures the technical inputs and work to be provided by the Executing Agency and project team for the procurement process required for this output. This includes activities such as identification of minimum requirements, scope of work, response to technical inquiries from participating entities and evaluation of submissions.</p> <p>Terms of References (including scope of work, key deliverables, team composition and minimum requirements) will be developed based on the indicative TORs presented in Annex I of this document. The procurement process itself is to be conducted by the EA's procurement unit.</p>   | Project team  |
| 3.4.1 | Scope-of-work   | <p>Given the principles presented above, the project developed in output 3.3, and the budget available for the demonstrations, the project will define the scope-of work in partnership with the Project Steering Committee and the Municipal Corporations. The scope will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outline the objectives, methodologies, and deliverables of the demonstration pilots.</li> <li>Develop a gender-responsive communication and stakeholders engagement plan to be implemented during the design, implementation and monitoring activities.</li> </ul> <p>Prepare the TORs with detailed definitions of deliverables and milestones.</p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tobago House of Assembly (THA)</li> <li>- Ministry of Works and Transport</li> <li>- Public Transport Service Corporation</li> <li>- Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission (T&amp;TEC)</li> </ul> |
| 3.4.2 | Conceptual Design   | <p>Development of conceptual designs for the pilot projects/solutions to be implemented in Tobago. The conceptual design phase will involve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creation of preliminary plans and layouts for the pilot project, incorporating nature-positive aspects and considering the specific requirements and constraints of each location, including climate proofing measures if deemed necessary.</li> <li>Concrete determination of hectares under improved practices, in accordance with core indicator 4, and potential GHG mitigation, in accordance with core indicator 6.</li> <li>Development of environmental and social safeguards assessments and management plans.</li> </ul> <p>Demonstrate innovative and sustainable solutions for addressing local environmental challenges while meeting the needs of the community and stakeholders.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tobago House of Assembly (THA)</li> <li>- Ministry of Works and Transport</li> <li>- Public Transport Service Corporation</li> <li>- Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission (T&amp;TEC)</li> </ul> |
| 3.4.3 | Detailed Design   | <p>Refinement and finalization of detailed designs for the ecotourism selected bankable project concept for Tobago. Building upon the conceptual designs, this phase will involve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of comprehensive technical drawings, specifications, and construction plans for the pilot project.</li> </ul> <p>Ensure that all aspects of the pilot are carefully considered, including infrastructure, technology, materials, and implementation logistics, to optimize performance and sustainability outcomes.</p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tobago House of Assembly (THA)</li> <li>- Ministry of Works and Transport</li> <li>- Public Transport Service Corporation</li> <li>- Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission (T&amp;TEC)</li> </ul> |
| 3.4.4 | Pilot built and operated  | <p>Construction, installation, and operation of the pilot project in Tobago. This phase will involve:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Procurement of necessary materials, equipment, and services as per the finalized detailed designs. Contractors and vendors are engaged to undertake the construction activities in adherence to established timelines and quality standards.</li> <li>Implementation of environmental and social safeguards assessments and management plans.</li> </ul> <p>Quality assurance and testing to ensure that the pilots are implemented according to specifications and performance targets.</p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tobago House of Assembly (THA)</li> <li>- Ministry of Works and Transport</li> <li>- Public Transport Service Corporation</li> <li>- Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission (T&amp;TEC)</li> </ul> |

|       |   |   | Commission (T&TEC)  |
|-------|---|---|---|
| 3.4.5 | Monitoring  | <p>Monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the pilot throughout their operational lifespan. Monitoring activities will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data collection and analysis on energy consumption, emissions, land under improved practices, environmental impacts, and social outcomes to assess the performance and effectiveness of the pilot project.</li> <li>Regular monitoring for enabling stakeholders to identify any issues or challenges and make informed decisions to optimize pilot performance and achieve desired sustainability goals.</li> </ul> <p>Preparation of insights on the adaptability, efficiency, and scalability of energy and electric transport solutions, providing a foundational model for broader application.</p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tobago House of Assembly (THA)</li> <li>- Ministry of Works and Transport</li> <li>- Public Transport Service Corporation</li> <li>- Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission (T&amp;TEC)</li> </ul> |
| 3.4.6 | Knowledge products on NZNP good practices and gender-responsive lessons learned from demonstration pilots | <p>Develop knowledge products derived from the experiences and outcomes of the ecotourism pilot project. These knowledge products will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gather data and insights from the pilot project, including quantitative metrics on usage, emissions reduction, adaptation benefits, cost savings, and qualitative feedback from users and operators.</li> <li>Conduct focus groups and interviews with a diverse range of stakeholders, including women, youth, and marginalized communities, to understand their experiences and needs.</li> <li>Propose recommendations and guide stakeholders, including policymakers, urban planners, and the local communities, on the effective adoption and scaling of NZNP-aligned initiatives.</li> <li>Prepare knowledge products, such as reports, policy briefs, and case studies, highlighting the successes and challenges of the pilot projects, with actionable advice for other municipalities looking to implement similar initiatives.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Tobago House of Assembly (THA)</li> <li>- Ministry of Works and Transport</li> <li>- Public Transport Service Corporation</li> <li>- Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission (T&amp;TEC)</li> </ul> |

#### Component 4: Monitoring and evaluation

Component 4 comprises the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of the project, which ensures the effective oversight and assessment of project activities through a structured approach. Project M&E is closely tied to the progress tracking described in Output 1.4, 3.2 and 3.4. Component 4 relies, to differing degrees, on timely and consistent inputs from government ministries, project partners. All M&E outputs under this Component will meet GEF and UNEP policies and facilitate performance monitoring and adaptive project management. The Project M&E will further be aligned with the NZNP Integrated Program framework, which UNEP is also responsible for. Project-level M&E will capture the successes and challenges towards meeting its objective, which may inform other child projects or regional initiatives. Project-level M&E, in addition to overall performance, will determine the extent to which, and efficiency with which, NZNP thinking, and practices are mainstreamed into public and financial institutions to achieve expected programmatic results. A fully budgeted M&E Plan is presented below. In line with GEF policy, UNEP will report annually to the GEF Secretariat on the status of the TT Net-zero Project, starting in year one and highlighting major project-level activities, milestones, and achievements.

Project M&E will be undertaken in accordance with GEF and UNEP policies, hence the project progress will be tracked annually through the Project Implementation Review (PIR), following the GEF's Project and Program Cycle Policy, aiming to analyse project performance and address challenges to ensure efficient and sustainable outcomes. The UNDP Project Director as well as the Chief Technical Advisor monitor the implementation of recommendations, while intermediate progress reports are prepared regularly to facilitate management updates. Terminal evaluations, either independent or management-led, are conducted upon operational completion, adhering to GEF and UNEP evaluation policies. The evaluations aim to provide accountability, assess project performance, and promote learning and knowledge sharing among stakeholders. Recommendations from evaluations are diligently monitored and reported to senior management and participating countries, ensuring continuous improvement and accountability throughout the project lifecycle.

#### Outcome 4: Project is effectively monitored and evaluated

#### *Output 4.1: Monitoring and reporting activities of the TT Net-zero Project*

Progress will be reviewed yearly through the Project Implementation Report (PIR), which is the tool foreseen in the GEF's Project and Program Cycle Policy. The purpose of the PIR is to assess project performance, to analyse whether the project is on track, what problems and challenges it encountered, and which corrective actions are required so that the project can achieve its intended outcomes by project completion in the most efficient and sustainable way. It is the responsibility of the UNEP Task Manager to monitor whether the agreed recommendations are being implemented. In between PIRs, the project team shall prepare and present intermediate internal progress reports to update project data and facilitate management. Developments in project execution will be monitored through regular follow-up meetings between the Implementation Agency and the Chief Technical Advisor.

In line with the GEF Evaluation requirements and UNEP's Evaluation Policy, GEF Full-Sized Projects and any project with a duration of 4 years or more will be subject to an independent Mid-Term Evaluation or management-led Mid-Term Review at mid-point. All GEF funded projects are subject to a performance assessment when they reach operational completion. This performance assessment will be either an independent Terminal Evaluation or a management-led Terminal Review.

In case a Review is required, the UNEP Evaluation Office will provide tools, templates, and guidelines to support the Review consultant. For all Terminal Reviews, the UNEP Evaluation Office will perform a quality assessment of the Terminal Review report and validate the Review's performance ratings. This quality assessment will be attached as an Annex to the Terminal Review report, validated performance ratings will be captured in the main report.

However, if an independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) of the project is required, the Evaluation Office will be responsible for the entire evaluation process and will liaise with the Task Manager and the project implementing partners at key points during the evaluation. 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 staff and implementing partners. The direct costs of the evaluation (or the management-led review) will be charged against the project evaluation budget. The TE 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 in relation to the submission of the follow-on proposal.

The draft TE 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 project performance will be assessed against standard evaluation criteria using a six-point rating scheme. 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 compliance performance against the recommendations is then reported to senior management on a six-monthly basis and to member States in the Biennial Evaluation Synthesis Report.

A Monitoring and evaluation plan is considered in the project, and specific budget has been assigned for this purpose.

| Code  | Deliverable short title     | Tentative content and required activities   | Responsible Parties  | Indicative budget (USD) |
|-------|-----------------------------|---|--|-------------------------|
| 4.1.1 | Inception Workshop & report | To be held within six months of project start-up. This meeting initiates the project, bringing stakeholders together to establish common goals, objectives, and roles. It sets the foundation for effective project management by outlining key deliverables, timelines, and communication channels.<br><br>The Launch Meeting will be summarised by an Inception Report, to be finalised three to four weeks after the Inception Meeting, including a comprehensive report to document key | UNDP Project Director / Chief Technical Advisor (CTA)<br><br>Support: Communications and event manager | GEF: 5,000              |

|       |   |   |                                    |                   |
|-------|---|---|------------------------------------|-------------------|
|       |   | <p>insights, decisions, and action points discussed during the meeting. This report will provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A detailed overview of the meeting proceedings, including agenda items, presentations, discussions, and outcomes.</li> <li>• Highlight key themes, recommendations, and next steps identified during the meeting, serving as a reference document for all stakeholders involved in the project.</li> <li>• Capture key stakeholder inputs, commitments, and areas of consensus, facilitating alignment and accountability among project participants.</li> <li>• Capture discussions on the project indicators, targets, and Y1 workplan and any proposed revisions and their justification.</li> <li>• Outline specific action items, responsible parties, and timelines for implementation, ensuring that decisions made during the inception meeting translate into concrete actions and deliverables.</li> </ul>   |                                    |                   |
| 4.1.2 | Yearly planning and project supervision | <p>Compilation report of the yearly planning and project supervision. An executive document (max. 10 slides) will be prepared by the project's CTA at the beginning of each calendar year, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yearly knowledge management planning (including internal repositories, references, manuals, cloud storage, access to files, etc.)</li> <li>• Review of outputs that are going to be active during the year, for each component;</li> <li>• For each active output, key goals, actions, and deliverables in alignment with the project's workplan and objectives.</li> <li>• Key actions on gender (by component).</li> <li>• Key procurement processes (by component).</li> <li>• Key communication actions</li> <li>• Key partners and stakeholder engagement actions.</li> <li>• Key risks and challenges</li> <li>• Date of planned Project Steering Committee meetings.</li> <li>• Expected cash-advance requests.</li> <li>• Any other key actions or information of relevance for yearly planning (e.g. expected budget revisions, travel, interaction with the Global Platform, etc.).</li> </ul> | Execution: Chief Technical Advisor | Part of CTA tasks |
| 4.1.3 | Project database                        | <p>Project database preparation as a tool to inform the project base team (and any other relevant stakeholders) of any on-going initiatives of relevance to the project. This deliverable consists of a yearly update to the project database created during inception phase.</p> <p>The inventory of projects will include all work aimed at supporting key environmental policies in T&amp;T. Details include title, leading ministry / national agency, supporting entities (inc. funding), duration, scope, estimated value, and relevance for the project.</p>   | Execution: Chief Technical Advisor |                   |
| 4.1.4 | Yearly virtual coordination workshop    | <p>Organization of a yearly virtual coordination workshop to bring together multilateral organizations, development agencies, and key ministries involved in the project's implementation. The primary objective of this workshop is to foster</p>  | Execution: Chief Technical Advisor | Part of CTA tasks |

|        |   |  |   |  |
|--------|---|--|---|--|
|        |   | collaboration, synergy, and effective coordination among all stakeholders.   |   |  |
| 4.1.5  | Project Implementation Review (PIR) reports | <p>The annual PIR reflects on project performance, identifies challenges, lessons learnt, and recommends corrective actions to ensure efficient and sustainable progress towards achieving intended outcomes and their mid-term and end-of-project targets. The reports will also provide updates on gender-related results associated with project interventions, tracking progress on core indicators, safeguards and targets set in the Gender Action Plan.</p> <p>The annual PIR reflects on project performance, identifies challenges, lessons learnt, and recommends corrective actions to ensure efficient and sustainable progress towards achieving intended outcomes and their mid-term and end-of-project targets. The PIR reports will also provide an estimation of the biodiversity indicator benefits.</p> | Execution: Chief Technical Advisor  | Part of CTA tasks  |
| 4.1.6  | Half-yearly reports                         | Preparation of annual Half Yearly Progress Reports to UNEP within one month of the end of each reporting period, specifically by January 31st. These reports serve to update project data and facilitate management between Project Implementation Reviews (PIRs). They will include updates on project execution and gender-related results associated with project interventions, as well as measurements of project progress and performance indicators, including GEF Core indicators, safeguards and targets set in the Gender Action Plan.   | Execution: Chief Technical Advisor  | Part of CTA tasks  |
| 4.1.7  | GAP progress reports                        | Report preparation for the activities and the indicators in the project's Gender Action Plan, and report on a half-yearly basis to the CTA. The GAP progress reports will be submitted as an annex to the project's own technical reporting, i.e. the PIRs and half-yearly progress reports.   | Execution: Gender Expert  | Part of Gender Expert tasks                                |
| 4.1.8  | Independent mid-term Evaluation (MTE)       | Preparation of a MTE, which entails a comprehensive assessment conducted midway through the implementation of a project or program to evaluate its progress, effectiveness, and efficiency.<br>For more information, please refer to Annex J.  | Execution: Independent consultants<br>Support: UNEP and Government counterparts   | GEF: 20,000  |
| 4.1.9  | Independent terminal evaluation (TE)        | Preparation of the TE, which entails a comprehensive performance assessment conducted after the operational completion of a project, typically initiated at that stage. It will align with the evaluation requirements of the GEF and UNEP's Evaluation Policy. The UNEP Evaluation Office will lead the TE.<br>For more information, please refer to Annex J.   | Execution: Independent consultants<br>Support: UNEP and Government counterparts<br>Commission the TE: Evaluation Office | GEF: 40,000  |
| 4.1.10 | Expenditure reports                         | Development of quarterly expenditure reports using UNEP's templates and guidelines. The financial report shall contain information that forms the basis of a periodic financial review and its timely submission is a prerequisite to the continuing funding of the project.   | Execution: Chief Technical Advisor<br>Support: Administrative and Financial Assistant                                   | Part of CTA / Administrative and Financial Assistant tasks |
| 4.1.11 | Co-finance reports                          | Compilation and submission of an annual co-financing report for the project as at 30 June showing amount of cash and in-kind co-financing realized and compared to the amount of co-financing committed to at the time of the project approval, using templates and guidelines to be provided by UNEP. The report should be submitted by the Executing Entity to UNEP within 1 month of the PIR reporting period, i.e. on or before 31 July.   | Execution: Chief Technical Advisor<br>Support: Administrative and Financial Assistant                                   | Part of CTA / Administrative and Financial Assistant tasks |

|                       |                                       |  |   |  |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| 4.1.12                | PSC meetings and minutes              | Organisation of PSC meetings, see section on institutional arrangements for further information. Meetings minutes will record issues raised, agreements reached and action points or follow-up as well as track participation of PSC members and will be provided two weeks after the PSC meeting.   | Execution: Chief Technical Advisor  | Part of CTA tasks                                    |
| 4.1.13                | Final closing Workshop and its report | Capture participation and level of satisfaction of stakeholders, lessons learnt and continuity of country efforts.<br>Closing event: 1- 2 months before technical completion.<br>Report: 2-3 weeks after the workshop  | Execution: UNDP Project Director / CTA<br>Support: Communications and Event Manager | Part of CTA / Communications and Event Manager tasks |
| 4.1.14                | Project final report                  | Preparation of the Project Final Report to ensure comprehensive documentation and dissemination of project outcomes. The project final report will provide:<br>- a detailed overview of project achievements, challenges, stakeholders, and lessons learned.<br>- revised results in all the indicators in the Project Results Framework (Annex C), including a reassessment of GHG emission reductions ex-ante calculations.<br>- updates on safeguards and gender-related results associated with project interventions, tracking progress on targets set in the Gender Action Plan. | Execution: Chief Technical Advisor  | Part of CTA tasks                                    |
| TOTAL indicative COST |                                       |  | GEF Grant for M&E   | 65,000   |

## Institutional Arrangement and Coordination with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Please describe the Institutional Arrangements for the execution of this child project, including framework and mechanisms for coordination, governance, financial management and procurement. This should include consideration for linking with other relevant initiatives at country-level (if a country child project) or regional/global level (for coordination platform child project). If possible, please summarize the flow of funds (diagram), accountabilities for project management and financial reporting (organogram), including audit, and staffing plans. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

### B4. Institutional arrangement and coordination with ongoing initiatives and project

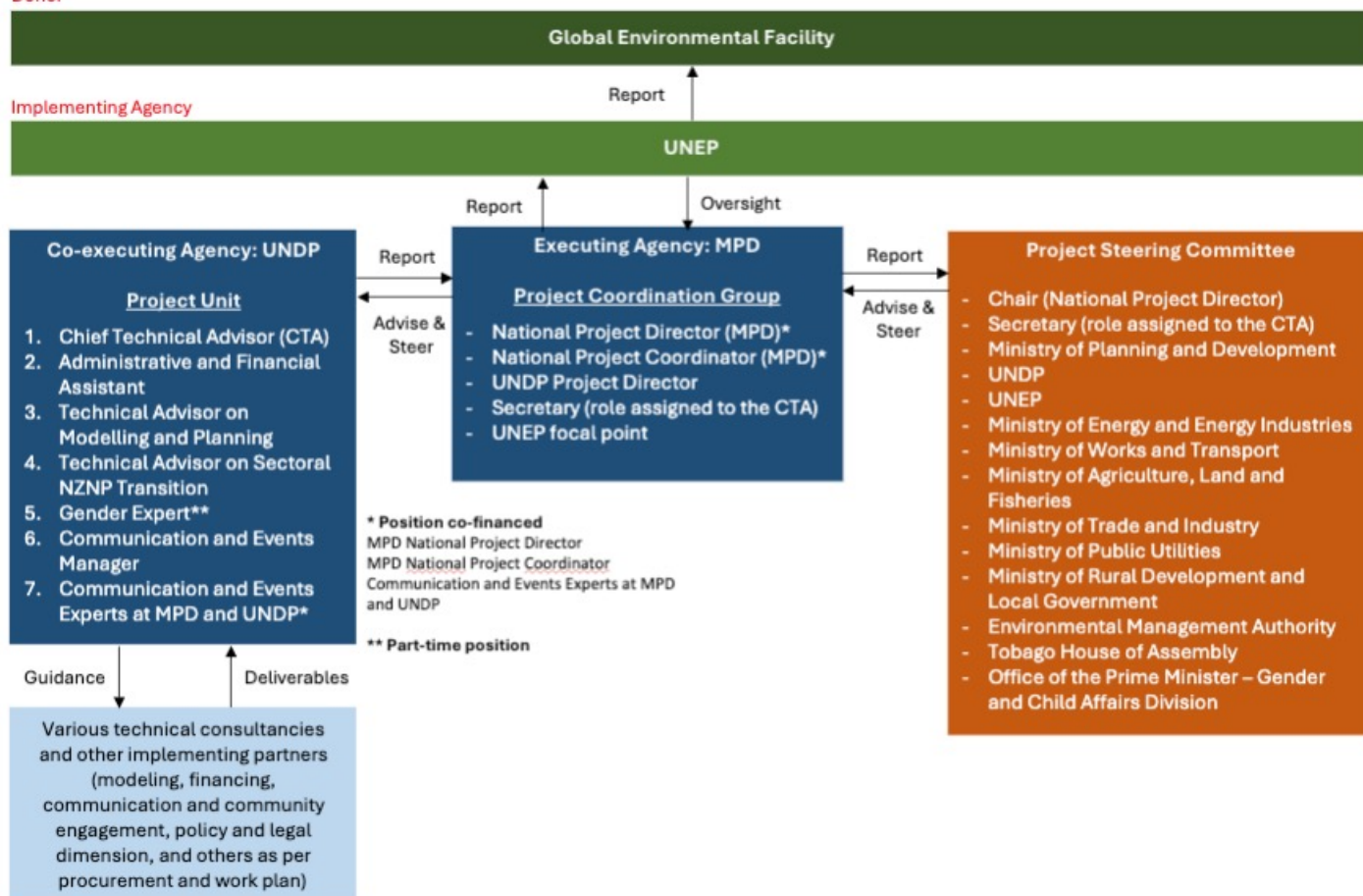
The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is the Implementing Agency of this Project. The Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD) is the project Executing Agency, delegating responsibility for funds management and day-to-day action to a co-executing partner, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). UNDP was defined as the co-executing partner because its team in Trinidad and Tobago multi-country office is composed of national and international experts, with different backgrounds and experiences, committed to supporting national efforts for the acceleration of the 2030 agenda. UNDP in the region promotes climate Action, energy transition, inclusive growth, and digitalization alongside the rule of law and governance. With a strong focus on gender equality and the main objective of “leaving no-one behind”, under the leadership of national institutions, and in collaboration with local, national, regional, and international partners, UNDP multicultural team provides technical support and enhances capacities for programme implementation. These regional experiences will be utilized during the project execution in close cooperation with the MPD. A UN to Un Transfer Agreement will be signed between UNEP as the Implementing Agency and UNDP as the co-executing partner for project implementation.

The Project Governance structure will be organized as follows: a Project Steering Committee (PSC), a Project Coordination Group (PCG) and the Project Core Team (PCT), as described below.

**FIGURE 10: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**

Donor

Implementing Agency



The following table provides an overview of the constitution and roles of the various project entities involved in the implementation of the initiative.

**TABLE 12: CONSTITUTION AND ROLE OF PROJECT ENTITIES**

| Body/positions  | Role  |
|---|---|
| Implementing Agency   | UNEP will build upon its experience as implementing agency for other GEF projects in the region. Furthermore, UNEP will draw on in-house expertise on the NZNP transition, with its Green Economy Advisory Services and PAGE initiatives, assisting in the implementation of policies aimed at achieving low-carbon, inclusive, and nature-positive economic transformation. As Implementing Agency, UNEP will oversight the project progress and will report to the GEF in accordance with all relevant GEF policies.  |
| Executing Agency<br>- National Project Director<br>and National Project Coordinator | <p>The Ministry of Planning and Development is the project's Executing Agency. MPD will appoint the National Project Director (NPD) and the National Project Coordinator (NPC), which main functions are described below. Since MPD houses all UNFCCC-mandated climate change projects, including other GEF projects, the NPD and NPC will ensure coordination, synergies building and avoid duplication of efforts. Other functions of the National Project Director and National Project Coordinator include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ensure the implementation of the Project, in accordance with the provisions of the Project Document and management instruments.</li> <li>2. Assess and submit proposed adjustments to the Project Steering Committee.</li> <li>3. Supervise the project implementation, in alignment with the Project outcomes and budget, the annual work plan(s), and the submission of quarterly, six-monthly and annual reports, in coordination with the co-executing agency.</li> <li>4. Ensure the governance of the Project.</li> <li>5. Oversee the programming and technical and financial execution of the Project.</li> <li>6. Provide reports to the Project Steering Committee, in accordance with the M&amp;E plan.</li> <li>7. Support the Project Unit (PU) in the coordination of Project activities at national and local levels.</li> </ol> |

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
|                                  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. Supervise, through the Chief Technical Advisor, the compliance of Project consultants and staff with their responsibilities as stated in their TORs, within the agreed timeframes.</li> <li>9. Call for meetings of the Project Steering Committee, with support from the Project Unit.</li> <li>10. Ensure that the project outcomes and outputs are achieved and delivered with effectiveness and efficiency and that appropriate measures are taken to generate desired impacts and sustainability.</li> <li>11. Facilitate and coordinate with the Operational Partner the flow of information from the field to UNEP and the NZNPA Integrated Program.</li> <li>12. Engage in mid-term review and terminal evaluation.</li> </ol>  |
| Co-executing Agency              | <p>The Government of Trinidad and Tobago selected UNDP to co-execute the project activities, under MPD supervision, as well as acting as fund administrator. An UN to UN agreement will be signed by UNEP as Implementing Agency and UNDP as selected co-executing agency.</p> <p>Key functions of UNDP as co-executing agency will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Administration of project funds;</li> <li>- Hiring and supervision of executing partners (staff, consultancies, etc.);</li> <li>- Direct execution of technical components;</li> <li>- Drafting and submitting biannual workplans, budget and, when necessary, proposed adjustments/revisions to the MPD and UNEP;</li> <li>- Elaborating project reports as required by UNEP (including, but not limited to, the project implementation review report, the half-yearly progress report, quarterly expenditure reports and annual inventories of equipment);</li> <li>- Reporting regularly on the progress of the project activities to the MPD and UNEP.</li> </ul>   |
| Project Steering Committee (PSC) | <p>The project steering committee will supervise and provide overall guidance to the executing agencies and its management team for project execution. This will include as related to political alignment, technical quality, procurement, and financial management of the project.</p> <p>The PSC will have the following functions: 1) Approve project Annual Work Plan and Budget; 2) Review and approve project deliverables; 3) Approve the Project Terminal Report; 4) Approve the adjustments to the total amounts of the budget lines, if needed and duly justified; 5) Review and approve changes to project outcomes, outputs and risk management plan(s), if recommended by the Mid-Term Review or relevant; 6) Invite relevant people according to the subject of each meeting; 7) Approve the Terms of Reference of the Project Unit members. Decisions shall be taken by consensus. The PSC will meet on notification by the Project Coordination Group and at least twice a year. At the end of each meeting a report should be drafted and circulated for the information of all participants and support decisions. Each report will be approved through an email in which the respective member approves the minutes and makes appropriate adjustments.</p> <p>To ensure gender parity in the appointment of members to the steering committee, efforts should be made to involve new organizations or increase the number of representatives from existing organizations, if necessary. This approach will help promote a balanced and inclusive representation within the committee.</p> |
| Project Coordination Group (PCG) | <p>Managerial body responsible for project oversight and coordination. Includes focal points from the Executing Agency, for executive project management. Consists of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A National Project Director to be appointed by MPD.</li> <li>• A National Project Coordinator to be appointed by MPD.</li> <li>• A supervisor from the Co-executing Agency (UNDP)</li> <li>• The project's Chief Technical Advisor (CTA – see below under “Project Unit”) acts as Secretary to the PCG.</li> </ul> <p>UNEP's task managers will provide guidance and support.</p>   |
| Project Unit (PU)                | <p>The PU reports directly to the PCG. Its main function, following the guidelines of the PSC and the PCG, is to ensure the coordination and implementation of the Project through the effective implementation of the annual work plans and budgets. The project workplan was built in a way that each deliverable from consultancies is supervised by a specific member in the PU, according to their profile. Members of the PU will also be responsible for the provision of specific deliverables (i.e. without external consultants), as well as for the integration of the deliverables into outputs and for their materialization into outcomes. In particular, the PU will make their best efforts to achieve all the targets set as goals in</p>  |

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|  | <p>Annex C, which go beyond the deliverables described in each of the components. This way, each action and deliverable in the workplan has a specific responsible and no activities or deliverables are duplicated.</p> <p>The PU will be hired by the co-executing agency and consist of a Chief Technical Advisor, technical experts in various fields and an administrative assistant.</p> <p>ANNEX I mentions the functions of each position and the TORs, detailing profile, experience, necessary skills and the tasks and functions of each position.</p>   |
| Chief Technical Advisor (CTA)          | <p>The main task of the CTA is to provide technical supervision and coordination of all technical aspects of the project, as well as project management. The CTA will prepare TORs, technically supervise, and technically clear the majority of the project deliverables.</p> <p>Main project management and M&amp;E duties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ensure that project implementation is carried out according to the project design and the outputs are delivered and outcomes achieved to the required standard of quality within the approved timeframe and budget</li> <li>- Regular communication with relevant governmental agencies, co-finance partners, PSC members, members of the working group and all other key stakeholders</li> <li>- Organize and facilitate the inception workshop, project steering committee meetings and other project meetings</li> <li>- Undertake timely reporting to the UNEP Project Director and MPD National Project Director as per the M&amp;E Plan</li> <li>- Prepare annual workplan and budget revisions and update the project Procurement Plan, as required</li> <li>- Supervision of the staff, experts, consultants, subcontractors, and implementing partners working on the project</li> <li>- Identification of risks, preparing of mitigation strategies and implementation of mitigations measures</li> <li>- Implement and track the gender action plan</li> <li>- Monitor and evaluate project achievements against the Results Framework, Core Indicator worksheet and Gender Action Plan</li> <li>- Management and coordination of the Consultancy on Economic, financial, and business dimension of the NZNP transition and the Consultancy on Communication and gender-responsive Community Engagement.</li> </ul> <p>Main technical duties:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Capture lessons learned during project implementation</li> <li>- Ensure that the indicators included in the project results framework are monitored annually in advance of the GEF PIR submission deadline so that progress can be reported in the GEF PIR.</li> <li>- Assess major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNEP-GEF</li> <li>- Support the Mid-Term Evaluation and Terminal Evaluation processes</li> <li>- Technically reviews the preparation and submission of proposals on regulatory reforms to the government</li> <li>- Provides technical input for the preparation of training materials and the organization of capacity building activities</li> <li>- Manages project knowledge, including dissemination of materials through project information platform and other channels</li> <li>- Provides technical clearance for the preparation of technical terms of reference.</li> <li>- Chair high level events and outreach activities</li> </ul> |
| Communications Lead and Event Manager  | <p>The main task of the Communications Lead and Event Manager will be the supervision of the implementation of any stakeholder related activity, with a particular focus on stakeholder engagement workshops, training programmes, communication campaigns and match making events. The Coms Lead will work closely together with respective consultancies on the one hand and with the UNDP, UNEP and MPD Communication Experts on the other hand.</p>   |
| Administrative and Financial Assistant | <p>The Administration and Financial Assistance supports and handles the procurement and reporting of the project and will be financed fully by project management costs.</p> <p>Main financial assistance duties:</p>   |

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|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Keep records of project funds and expenditures, and ensure all project-related financial documentation are well maintained and readily available when required by the Chief Technical Advisor;</li> <li>- Review project expenditures and ensure that project funds are used in compliance with the Project Documents and financial rules and procedures;</li> <li>- Validate and certify forms before submission to UNEP;</li> <li>- Provide necessary financial information as and when required for project management decisions;</li> <li>- Review annual budgets and project expenditure reports, and notify the Chief Technical Advisor (Project Manager) if there are any discrepancies or issues;</li> <li>- Consolidate financial progress reports submitted by the responsible parties for implementation of project activities;</li> <li>- Liaise and follow up with the responsible parties for implementation of project activities in matters related to project funds and financial progress reports.</li> </ul> |
| Technical Advisor on Modelling and Planning                                       | The Technical Advisor on Modelling and Planning will be involved in every output of Component, hence delivers upstream support on (i) coordination, (ii) modelling and analysis, (iii) strategy development or strengthening and (iv) capacity-building. The Net Zero Officer resumes oversight over and manages two (2) consultancies, namely the consultancy on NZNP Modelling, planning and policies and the Consultancy on data, knowledge management and digital platform.  |
| Technical Advisor on Sectoral NZNP Transition ("Energy Transition Officer")       | The main tasks of the Energy Transition Officer will address the technical aspects related to the downstream and demonstration component (Component 2 and Component 3). This includes the development of sectoral policies and strategies and financial mechanisms as well as supporting the development and implementation of demonstration projects. The Energy Transition Officer resumes oversight over and manages two (2) consultancies, namely the Consultancy on energy NZNP transition, incl. projects and solutions towards NZNP and the Consultancy on policy and legal dimension of the NZNP transition.   |
| Gender Expert   | The Gender Expert (part-time position) is part of the PMU team and will ensure that the project implementation is executed in a gender-responsive manner across all project components. The TT Net-zero project does not only aim to take into account gender aspects but to mainstream gender-responsive measures into the developed plans, policies, and strategies as well as into the demonstration projects. The Gender Expert will ensure of the success this ambition, hence resume oversight of the execution of the Gender Action Plan. The Gender Expert will be directed by the CTA.  |
| Consultancy on NZNP modelling, planning and policies                              | The Consultancy on NZNP modelling, planning and policies will address the policy aspects of scenario and pathway modelling under the upstream component. The consultancy is tasks with the development of a NZNP strategy, the key strategic document that is shaping T&T's development as well as with economic modelling and pathway analysis. Among others, tasks will include strengthening the national data collection, whole economy-wide and energy sector pathways modelling and quantification of benefits as well as capacity building activities.  |
| Consultancy on data, knowledge management and digital platform                    | The consultancy on data, knowledge management and digital platform is specifically tasks with enhancing the data collection for economy wide data and sub-sectoral data all sectors with a focus on energy and AFOLU, incl. data sets for sub-sector and data quality assurance protocols.   |
| Consultancy on economic, financial, and business dimension of the NZNP transition | The Consultancy on economic, financial, and business dimension of the NZNP transition will take over tasks throughout all Components. First the consultancy will take over responsibilities regarding advancements of the financial environment for a NZNP transition (Output 1.5). Second the consultancy will provide a fiscal and equity effects report against the modelled development pathways. Third the consultancy will be involved in tasks related to the planning and implementation of demonstration projects.  |
| Consultancy on Gender Responsive Communication and Community Engagement           | As the project puts an emphasis on gender equality and community engagement to ensure an inclusive project implementation, the Consultancy on Gender Responsive Communication and Community Engagement plays a key role in several deliverables throughout all three project Components. The consultancy's duty is to provide specialized guidance on integrating the perspective of communities and women into project activities, including the strengthening of the upstream and downstream (energy) political and financial environment of a NZNP transition as well as in the development and implementation of demonstration projects in the country.  |
| Consultancy on energy NZNP transition, incl. projects and solutions towards NZNP  | The main duty of the consultancy on energy NZNP transition, incl. projects and solutions towards NZNP, is to support the downstream component with specific expertise in the energy sector NZNP transition. Tasks include the development of sectoral decarbonization guidelines, a power sector grid study and a Draft Energy Roadmap. Furthermore, the consultancy will be responsible for build an initial project pipeline for the energy sector in Trinidad as well as the ecotourism sector in Tobago as   |

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|  | well as the further planning and implementation of sustainable and low-emission demonstration pilots on both islands.   |
| Consultancy on Policy and Legal dimension of the NZNP transition | The consultancy on Policy and Legal dimension of the NZNP transition will contribute to the execution of project activities in Component 2 (Downstream) with policy and legal guidance. Such expertise is particularly required regarding the development of a proposal for RE licencing, a legal instrument on the determination of area of protected sinks and requirements for renewable energy plants, a proposal for adoption of national ISO Net Zero Guidance and ISO Net Zero – Carbon Neutrality and also for the proposal for legal amendments of the Green Fund. |

#### B4.1. Coordination with ongoing initiatives and south-south cooperation

The project will be executed in close cooperation with the NZNP Global Platform under the NZNPA IP. See Box 1 below. In addition, the project will coordinate its activities closely with ongoing activities and projects in the country, which are listed on Table 6 in the Baseline section.

##### BOX 1. Linkages to the Net-Zero Nature-Positive Accelerator Global Platform

The Net-Zero Nature-Positive Accelerator Global Platform aims to support Country Child Projects in several key areas, including: adoption of net-zero long-term strategies and policies, effective integration of the climate and nature agendas at both national and global levels, investment in NZNP-aligned pipelines of projects that generate multiple Global Environmental Benefits (GEBs), and development of robust data systems to monitor progress towards NZNP targets. The Global Platform will add value to Country Child Projects by providing the following support:

- **NZNP knowledge and capacity**, ensuring new global knowledge is created and applied in participating countries drawing upon increased capacity in achieving net-zero nature-positive targets and integrating net-zero and nature-positive agendas:
  - Opportunities to participate in working groups, global webinars, regional peer-to-peer workshops, and study tours; access to helpdesk, country clinics and guidance materials (on NZNP planning and modelling).
- **NZNP finance and investment**, supporting participating countries to strengthen their enabling environments for net-zero nature-positive public financing and capital flow:
  - Opportunities to participate in global webinars and regional peer-to-peer workshops; access to helpdesk, country clinics and guidance materials (including on fiscal policy, [Sustainable Budgeting Approach](#), NZNP taxonomies and the [ENCORE](#) tool).
- **NZNP tracking and communication**, providing the tools for participating countries and the global community to take steps to track progress and communicate efforts in achieving a net-zero and nature-positive future:
  - Opportunities to participate in global webinars and regional workshops; access to project needs assessments, country clinics, communications support, and manual on measuring progress towards a net-zero nature-positive economy.

The Trinidad & Tobago Child Project will be able to engage in the Global Platform activities through the following actions:

1. The *project* will **set aside resources for relevant stakeholders to participate in peer-to-peer capacity building workshops and study tours**. The Trinidad & Tobago Child Project will ensure the engagement (with gender balanced participation) of national and local government officials, academia, private sector, and civil society in Global Platform activities. This will allow the country to not only learn but also share knowledge with other countries on how to accelerate action to achieve a net-zero nature-positive economy. The country will also be able to share the knowledge gained within the country to maximize engagement of a broad set of stakeholders.
2. The *project* will **engage in more bespoke in-country activities offered by the Global Platform**. The Global Platform will tailor in-country NZNP support based on country demand and budget availability. This support will strengthen national capacities in NZNP planning and modelling, fiscal policy, sustainable budgeting approaches, and measurement.
3. The *project* will apply knowledge acquired through the Global Platform in upstream and downstream components, for instance on developing Long-Term Strategies that incorporate nature-positive aspects, NZNP-aligned policies, and regulations, NZNP investments, pilots, public budget alignment, bankable projects, tracking frameworks, etc.
4. The *project* will **share the national knowledge products developed, experiences, best practices and lessons learnt with the Global Platform** from both upstream and downstream components, including from demonstrations and pilots. The Trinidad & Tobago Child *project* will generate gender-responsive lessons learnt and success stories from these

experiences and share them with the Global Platform for fine-tuning knowledge products, training and for broader dissemination through the NZNP website.

5. The *project* will introduce an innovative approach to financing NZNP-aligned strategies and infrastructure, including through potential pilots of NZNP-linked financial instruments offered by Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) (ADB and CAF as appropriate), as proof-of-concept to validate their feasibility and explore their potential for wider application and scalability. The focus of ADB and CAF will be on providing targeted technical assistance to align projects and loan operations with the NZNP principles.
6. The *project* will **appoint a country focal point to coordinate activities and ensure the flow of information with the Global Platform**. The focal point for the Trinidad & Tobago Child Project will be the CTA under the supervision of the National Project Director. This focal point role will facilitate effective and ongoing communication between the Global Platform and the country project team, ensuring that necessary actions are well-coordinated and communicated, and information is shared in a timely fashion.

Embedded in the Integrated Programme of the “Net-Zero Nature-Positive Accelerator Global Platform”, the TT Net-zero makes south-south cooperation an important aspect of the project’s success. The IP facilitates state-of-the-art knowledge and knowledge networks on experiences, good practices and lessons learned on NZNP modelling, planning with investment options and finance. It will be a significant benefit and enabler for the country, to make use of regular exchange opportunities with other participating countries of the Global Platform. Further countries taking part in the NZNPA IP are: Chile, Costa Rica, Côte d’Ivoire, Indonesia, Mauritius, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Tanzania, Thailand and Viet Nam.

In this regard, the south-south cooperation approach may highly benefit T&T, involving horizontal partnerships, based on mutual learning, the same philosophy of development and solidarity among allies. Global Platform IP activities will support most of the elements of Component 1, such as support on communication campaigns, working group activities, capacity building regarding NZNP modelling, and the development of a national NZNP Tracking and Monitoring Framework.

Will the GEF Agency play an execution role on this child project?

If so, please describe that role here and the justification.

Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

## Table On Core Indicators

### Core Indicators

Indicate expected results in each relevant indicator using methodologies indicated in the GEF-8 Results Measurement Framework Guidelines. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF and SCCF.

#### Indicator 3 Area of land and ecosystems under restoration

| Ha (Expected at PIF) | Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 100                  | 100                              | 0                    | 0                   |

#### Indicator 3.1 Area of degraded agricultural lands under restoration

| Disaggregation Type | Ha (Expected at PIF) | Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Cropland            | 100.00               | 100.00                           |                      |                     |

|  |  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

### Indicator 3.2 Area of forest and forest land under restoration

| Ha (Expected at PIF) | Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
|                      |                                  |                      |                     |

### Indicator 3.3 Area of natural grass and woodland under restoration

| Disaggregation Type | Ha (Expected at PIF) | Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
|                     |                      |                                  |                      |                     |

### Indicator 3.4 Area of wetlands (including estuaries, mangroves) under restoration

| Ha (Expected at PIF) | Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
|                      |                                  |                      |                     |

### Indicator 4 Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectares; excluding protected areas)

| Ha (Expected at PIF) | Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1000                 | 1000                             | 0                    | 0                   |

### Indicator 4.1 Area of landscapes under improved management to benefit biodiversity (hectares, qualitative assessment, non-certified)

| Ha (Expected at PIF) | Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1,000.00             | 1,000.00                         |                      |                     |

### Indicator 4.2 Area of landscapes under third-party certification incorporating biodiversity considerations

| Ha (Expected at PIF) | Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
|                      |                                  |                      |                     |

### Type/Name of Third Party Certification

### Indicator 4.3 Area of landscapes under sustainable land management in production systems

| Ha (Expected at PIF) | Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
|                      |                                  |                      |                     |

### Indicator 4.4 Area of High Conservation Value or other forest loss avoided

| Disaggregation Type | Ha (Expected at PIF) | Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
|                     |                      |                                  |                      |                     |

### Indicator 4.5 Terrestrial OECMs supported

| Name of the OECMs | WDPA-ID | Total Ha (Expected at PIF) | Total Ha (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Total Ha (Achieved at MTR) | Total Ha (Achieved at TE) |
|-------------------|---------|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|---------------------------|
|                   |         |                            |  |                            |                           |

## Documents (Document(s) that justifies the HCVF)

| Title |
|-------|
|       |

## Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

| Total Target Benefit                                      | (At PIF) | (At CEO Endorsement) | (Achieved at MTR) | (Achieved at TE) |
|---|----------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| <b>Expected metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e (direct)</b>   | 0        | 3320                 | 0                 | 0                |
| <b>Expected metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e (indirect)</b> | 600000   | 857379               | 0                 | 0                |

## Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector

| Total Target Benefit                                      | (At PIF) | (At CEO Endorsement) | (Achieved at MTR) | (Achieved at TE) |
|---|----------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| <b>Expected metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e (direct)</b>   |          |                      |                   |                  |
| <b>Expected metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e (indirect)</b> |          | 175,392              |                   |                  |
| <b>Anticipated start year of accounting</b>               |          | 2025                 |                   |                  |
| <b>Duration of accounting</b>                             |          | 20                   |                   |                  |

## Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector

| Total Target Benefit                                      | (At PIF) | (At CEO Endorsement) | (Achieved at MTR) | (Achieved at TE) |
|---|----------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| <b>Expected metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e (direct)</b>   |          | 3,320                |                   |                  |
| <b>Expected metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e (indirect)</b> | 600,000  | 681,987              |                   |                  |
| <b>Anticipated start year of accounting</b>               | 2028     | 2025                 |                   |                  |
| <b>Duration of accounting</b>                             | 20       | 20                   |                   |                  |

## Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

| Total Target Benefit            | Energy (MJ) (At PIF) | Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement) | Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR) | Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE) |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>Target Energy Saved (MJ)</b> |                      |                                  |                               |                              |

## Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

| Technology | Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF) | Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR) | Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE) |
|------------|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
|------------|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|

## Indicator 11 People benefiting from GEF-financed investments

|               | Number (Expected at PIF) | Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement) | Number (Achieved at MTR) | Number (Achieved at TE) |
|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Female</b> | 50                       | 1,630                                |                          |                         |
| <b>Male</b>   | 50                       | 1,630                                |                          |                         |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>100</b>               | <b>3,260</b>                         | <b>0</b>                 | <b>0</b>                |

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

#### Indicator 3:

Indicators were estimated based on the impact of project actions to promote low-emission green corridors along the East-West Corridor connecting Arima to Port-of-Spain and the north-south artery connecting the corridor to Chaguanas. In Component 3, the project pipeline and demonstration investments for Trinidad are expected facilitate the implementation of at least one project that targets the restoration of about 100 ha of agricultural lands and/or natural grass and woodlands along the corridor. The Table 13, available in Section B5 of the attached CEO ED, exemplifies the potential of land restoration in proximity to the East-West Corridor connecting Arima to Port-of-Spain and the north-south artery connecting the corridor to Chaguanas.

#### Indicator 4:

As part of its support for the development of a bankable project pipeline for Tobago's ecotourism sector, the TT Net-zero project will contribute to implementing comprehensive ecotourism interventions that will ensure to mainstreaming NZNP objectives into tourism practices on natural habitat to benefit biodiversity. Tobago consist of major tourist areas across the whole island, which is about 30,000 hectares large. Of this area, the project assumes to put about 1000 hectares of landscapes under improved management and ecotourism practices.

#### Indicator 6

As direct mitigation potential of GHG emissions, the indicator considers the emission reduction potential of the implemented demonstration pilots only. As the solutions to be implemented will be defined during the project's implementation phase, based on larger bankable projects and the participation of local stakeholders, a possible solution that could be implemented was used as a reference for the calculation to define the mitigation target. For the Trinidad (output 3.2), a transportation pilot for bus fleet electrification was used as reference, considering the replacement of 3 standard diesel buses (internal combustion engine vehicles, ICEVs) with battery electric buses (BEBs). For Tobago, a demonstration pilot for PV systems supposed to target hotels and resorts was used as reference, considering the construction of 5 PV systems (with an average solar system size of 10 kWp) to replace electricity from fossil-fuel based power grid (in urban areas). The total direct mitigation potential of GHG emissions, considering a technology lifetime of 20 years, is 3,320 tCO<sub>2</sub>e.

As indirect mitigation potential of GHG emissions, since the project involves mainly policy reforms, including the development of a NZNP strategy, capacity building and catalytic action, the ex-ante estimate was calculated by applying a 0,4% causality factor to the reductions assuming 2050 to be the targeted net-zero year. Trinidad and Tobago's latest official GHG emission report reveals that the total economy-wide emission in 2018 was 44 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e and it is assumed that the country will achieve net-zero in 2050. In a BAU scenario, the total emission from 2018 to 2025 is 1,353 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e, while in the net-zero scenario the total emission is 1,028 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e, which represents an estimated mitigation potential of 325 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e. Considering the influence of the project results for 20 years, the greenhouse gas emission mitigated attributed to project are presented below:

- Considering an estimated annual removal from AFOLU sector of 2,19 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e/year, the estimated carbon sequestered in the AFOLU sector attributed to the project considering the causality factor of 0,4% is 175,392 tCO<sub>2</sub>e;
- The estimated emissions avoided outside AFOLU sector attributed to the project in 20 years-time, considering the causality factor of 0,4% is 681,987 tCO<sub>2</sub>e.

#### Indicator 11

The project will positively affect the entire population of T&T (1.53 million) as it will have a national scope. This includes particularly long-term benefits that are expected to be achieved through the adoption of NZNP aligned policies, strategies and roadmaps (as per Component 1 and Component 2). Additionally, many people will benefit from the implementation of NZNP-aligned projects as a result of the pipeline development for both islands. Also, the TT Net-zero project encompasses knowledge dissemination and communication activities that may reach the majority of the country's population.

The number of direct beneficiaries has been estimated to avoid double counting, considering the activities below. The project ensures to develop engagement activities in a gender-responsive way to reach men and women equally.

- The engagement workshops and capacity building activities will involve various ministries, government agencies, non-governmental organizations, private sector and organized civil society. For this, the number of members of the Climate Change Focal Points Network was considered, which is 200.

- Five (5) trainings on NZNP modelling, planning and policies (D 1.1.5)
  - Training program on MRV system, data system and operation of related KMS (D 1.4.4)
  - Market opportunity assessment and workshop for public and private FIs (D 1.5.5)
  - Consultation and engagement workshops
  - o three (3) virtual and in-person consultation and engagement workshops, tailored to foster dialogue and capture the diverse perspectives and insights from stakeholders on the NZNP initiative (D2.1.1)
  - o workshop to provide input and feedback on the development of the renewable energy licensing regulation and the proposal for national ISO Net Zero
  - Capacity training of public and private FIs on the Green Fund modalities (D 2.3.3)
  - Workshop under the matchmaking events on both islands that aim at facilitating partnerships and collaboration between municipalities, the private sector, and financial institutions (D 3.1.2 and D 3.3.2)
- Direct beneficiaries of the demonstration investments in Port-of-Spain, Arima, Chaguanas (output 3.2). To be conservative in the estimation, the project considers 2% of the population of each locality:
- Port-of-Spain has a population of approximately 37,000 people, of which 740 will be direct beneficiaries.
  - Arima has a population of approximately 33,000 people, of which 660 will be direct beneficiaries.
  - Chaguanas has a population of approximately 83,000 people, of which 1,660 will be direct beneficiaries.

Overall, the TT Net-zero project is expected to reach at least 3,260 direct beneficiaries (1,630 women and 1,630 men).

## Key Risks

|         | Rating   | Explanation of risk and mitigation measures  |
|---------|----------|--|
| CONTEXT |          |  |
| Climate | Moderate | Risk: High impact climatic events (particularly extreme storm surges, hurricanes and floods, very low probability of other extreme events) delay execution of the project activities, disrupt pilot or other project activities, or destroys infrastructure. For details see the “climate risk screening” section following this table. Project execution mitigation strategy: Project activities of |

|                          |          |  |
|--------------------------|----------|--|
|                          |          | <p>components 1 and 2 are primarily desk activities and will not be overly affected by such events. The project will take into consideration the assessments produced and seasonal trends and forecasts, when planning activities. On the pilots, all measures will be installed in accordance with national and regional building regulations, taking into account extreme weather events. If needed, adjust workplan as needed to avoid construction during heavy weather events. If needed, postpone construction, or change pilot locations if extreme weather events impede progress.</p>   |
| Environmental and Social | Moderate | <p>Risk: The risk rating is justified in Environmental and Social screening available in Annex F. In summary, the main sources of Environmental and Social risks are: - As Trinidad and Tobago experience severe weather events, particularly during hurricane season, this may affect the demonstration pilots (Component 3) - Construction activities related to the demonstration pilots can generate waste and/or promote release of pollutants - The demonstration pilots can include the construction and operation of new structures, causing community safety and security risks Mitigation measure: - Climate proofing measures will be considered in the demonstration pilots design and operation. - the project will develop Environmental and Social Safeguards Assessments during the design of the demonstration pilots and implement Environmental and Social Management Plans accordingly. - the project team will follow UNEP's Guiding Principles during project implementation: leave-no-one behind; human rights and gender equality and women's empowerment; accountability; sustainability and resilience.</p>  |
| Political and Governance | Low      | <p>Risk: Lack of political buy-in, political coherence, shifting government priorities, and low political leadership for the uptake of NZNP activities and sustainable energy and ecotourism solutions, including due to causes such as elections (next general elections in S2/2025), COVID, civil unrest, civil push-back, or force majeure. This can lead to reduced support for the project, lack of adoption of project activities and affect long-term commitment no NZNP strategies, i.e. leading to the project not achieving its impact. Project execution mitigation strategy: The project aims to address this risk through the implementation of an outreach strategy and creation of a cross-sector coordination mechanism, involving government representatives, civil society, NGOs, private sector and academia (output 1.1), ensuring that NZNP is seen as a national priority rather than a political issue. In addition, with regards to the participation of the utilities, components 2 and 3 will focus on de-risking the investment in sustainable energy solutions. This will work to convince the energy sector of the technical, economic, and social viability of such technologies. Finally, regarding the elections due by November 2025, the project team will incorporate adaptive management along with continuous monitoring of the political landscape leading up to and following the 2025 elections.</p> |

|                              |             |   |
|------------------------------|-------------|---|
| Institutional and Policy     | Low         | <p>Risk: The efficacy of the project's NZNP initiatives may be compromised in instances where they do not align with pre-existing national or local strategies, policies, or regulations. Such divergence could impede the seamless integration of project activities within the overarching national framework, thereby hindering their effectiveness. Project execution mitigation strategy: The project will establish a multi-stakeholder communication and engagement strategy to bring together authorities, private sectors, and financial institutions to maintain frequent and clear communication on the project programme. Municipalities of pipeline project will provide an official letter confirming the engagement in the activities, confirming co-finance and commitments to implement a policy, programme, or action related.</p>  |
| Technological                | Low         | <p>Risk: The project involves the development of digital platforms for policy integration, energy sector modelling and tracking the implementation and impact of pilot projects. Challenges include ensuring that these platforms can interoperate across different government and sectoral systems, protecting sensitive data, and empowering stakeholders to use these tools effectively. Furthermore, challenges exist in accurately tracking investments and financial flows crucial for supporting net-zero, nature-positive projects, requiring sophisticated mechanisms for effective data collection, analysis, and reporting on progress towards these goals. Project execution mitigation strategy: The project will carry out a comprehensive technology assessment to ensure compatibility and security, focusing on data protection and system interoperability. It will also provide capacity building for key stakeholders and government agencies to increase their ability to use these technologies. Continuous monitoring and updating of security protocols will protect against cyber threats, while stakeholder feedback will be used to iteratively improve the usability and effectiveness of technological solutions.</p>  |
| Financial and Business Model | Substantial | <p>Risk: Despite available financial resources, there is an uncertainty that the Green Fund may not be transformed / only partially transformed as suggested by the project activities (output 2.3) due to potential political and institutional hurdles that are out of the project's control. This would lead to massive implications for the implementation of demonstration projects under Component 3 and requires a solid alternative strategy. Project execution mitigation strategy: First of all, the project team will evaluate as early as possible the feasibility of the legal amendments to the Green Fund to have room for manoeuvre. Moreover, a backup strategy will be prepared in case of risk occurrence. For instance, the strategy includes the following action points: 1. Analysis of the demand for NZNP financing according to relevant time horizons 2. Market Analysis of the supply of alternative climate finance opportunities (national/regional/international), including working with various other financial institutions. 3. Proposal the adjustment and creation of a new financial mechanism, adapted to the NZNP future financing needs. 4. Additional capacity building and support programme for financial actors and project proponents on the NZNP project financing</p> |

## EXECUTION

|             |          |  |
|-------------|----------|--|
| Capacity    | Low      | <p>Risk: The implementation of the project within anticipated timelines could face delays due to macroeconomic factors or unexpected events such as a pandemic, potentially resulting in delays. These delays may stem from disruptions in supply chains, changes in market conditions, workforce availability issues, and the need for additional safety measures, all of which could impact the project's progress and delivery schedule. Project execution mitigation strategy: The project document was developed in consideration of such risk factors, and initial communications with the stakeholders will provide extra emphasis on the timelines so that the counterparts and stakeholders are fully aware of the timelines for implementation. In the case that delays are foreseen, UNEP will immediately inform the GEF Operational Focal Point in Trinidad &amp; Tobago and the GEF Secretariat to seek support and guidance.</p>  |
| Fiduciary   | Moderate | <p>Risk: 1) Slow or complex processes (inc. due to external factors such as supply chain delays) lead to delays in budget execution. 2) Investors are not interested in pilot activities. Project execution mitigation strategy: 1) Develop conservative annual procurement plans that take into account possible supply chain delays. Revise the procurement plans annually in January of each year. 2) Support pre-feasibility studies and invite (international) peers for exchange experiences. Increase transparency on permitting process and planned national government support (e.g., in coordination etc.). Increase awareness raising to private sector.</p>  |
| Stakeholder | Low      | <p>Risk: The lack of civil society and public interest can result in project outcomes that fail to align with their needs and interests. Inadequate engagement with key stakeholders may lead to a misalignment between project objectives and stakeholder expectations, potentially impacting project outcomes and garnering limited support or opposition. Project execution mitigation strategy: The project will mitigate the risk of reduced stakeholder involvement through the inclusion of key stakeholders in the Project Steering Committee, and through the development and implementation of a multi-stakeholder consultation, communication, and engagement strategy (output 1.1), which will focus on establishing and maintaining and active engagement. consultation and communication with the civil society. If such concerns are not resolved at the local level, such stakeholders may access UNEP's Stakeholder Response Mechanism, operated through the Independent Office for Stakeholder Safeguard-related Response (IOSSR).</p> |
| Other       | Low      | <p>Risk: Resistance or lack of interest in actively promoting gender equality and low participation rates of qualified female candidates. Project execution mitigation strategy: To ensure gender inclusiveness of all project activities, an initial gender assessment will be conducted to consider the gender norms, roles and relations of women and men in the project activities. To mainstream gender dimensions and empower women, adequate and gender responsive</p>  |

|                     |     |   |
|---------------------|-----|---|
|                     |     | communication strategy will be implemented, and sensitization workshops will be organized.  |
| Overall Risk Rating | Low | While the overall risk of the project is assessed as low, several risk categories have been identified and corresponding mitigation measures have been proposed. Substantial risks have been identified regarding uncertainties on the transformation of the Green Fund, which pose a significant challenge to the project's financial and business model. Furthermore, there are moderate risks that could lead to potential delays on the project activities in relation to climate-related events and complexities in budget execution. Some low-level risks are acknowledged including environmental and social impacts, political and governance factors, technological challenges, timeline constraints, fiduciary considerations, stakeholder engagement issues, and gender equality concerns. Relevant mitigation measures have been proposed to minimize the risks identified across all levels, ensuring proactive management and effective project implementation. |

### C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Explain how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies, including the specific integrated program priorities, and country and regional priorities, Describe how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements, such as through NDCs, NBSAPs, etc.

For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), please identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how.

(max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

#### GEF-8 alignment

As a child project of the NZNPA IP, the current project is fully aligned with the GEF-8 programming directions for this integrated programme, in accordance with document GEF/R.08/29/Rev.01, paragraphs 216-267. The project is also aligned with the GEF-8 programming directions climate change focal area strategy, Pillar I: *promote innovation, technology development and transfer, and enabling policies for mitigation options with systemic impacts*; Objective 1.1: *Accelerate the efficient use of energy and materials*; Objective 1.2: *Enable the transition to decarbonized power systems*; Objective 1.4: *Promote Nature-based Solutions with high mitigation potential*. In particular, the project is aligned with paragraphs 474 and 477 of Objective 1.1; paragraph 479 of Objective 1.2; paragraphs 489 and 492 of Objective 1.4.<sup>[1]</sup>

#### Alignment with UNEP's Programme of Work and Mid-term Strategy, and sustainable development goals

The NZNP Integrated Programme and its suite of national child projects and global platform project are part of UNEP's Decarbonization Programme Coordination Project (PCP). In particular, NZNP child projects will directly support UNEP in implementing its Programme of Work through Outcomes 1.2, 1.4 and 1.5 as well as indicators (i), (ii) and (iv) (Climate Action Sub-programme).

With a focus on nature positiveness, child projects also have a secondary relationship to UNEP's PCP on Conservation, Restoration and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity and will support implementation of Programme of Work Outcomes 2.2, 2.6 and 2.13 and indicator (iii) (Nature Action Sub-programme).

These PCPs encompass a number of UNEP projects aimed at accelerating the socio-economic transition required to reach net-zero GHG emissions by mid-century and leave a nature-positive legacy through concerted conservation actions, biodiversity financing, and nature-based solutions.

Furthermore, all NZNP child projects will also support implementation of UNEP's PCP on Economic and Financial Transformation and the UNEP Programme of Work direct Outcomes related to:

- 1.5 Private and public financial flows are aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement
- 1.6 The private sector and financial markets apply sustainability and climate-friendly standards and norms as core values of the economy

Finally, this Trinidad & Tobago child project is also in line with national commitments under the UNFCCC and the CBD, helping Trinidad & Tobago to achieve net zero targets as well as the country's NDC, in addition to contributing towards Targets 2, 3, 8, 10, 11, 14, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22 of the CBD-Global Biodiversity Framework.

Furthermore, this project is fully aligned with Agenda 2030 and geared towards supporting the achievement of targets on several SDGs:

- SDG 7 on sustainable energy
- SDG 8 on decent work and economic growth
- SDG 9 on industry, innovation, and infrastructure
- SDG 11 on sustainable cities
- SDG 12 on responsible consumption and production
- SDG 13 on climate action
- SDG 15 on protection of ecosystems and biodiversity.

### Alignment with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Table 17 shows which of the following targets under the Kunming-Montreal Framework will be supported by the project.

**TABLE 17 – ALIGNMENT WITH THE KUNMING-MONTREAL GBF**

| Kunming-Montreal<br>Biodiversity Framework<br>Target                       | Global<br>Global<br>Target | Description how the TT Net-zero Project contributes to the GBF target   |
|--|----------------------------|---|
| Target 1 - Plan and Manage all Areas to Reduce Biodiversity Loss           |                            | Output 1.3 (particularly Deliverable 1.3.7) explicitly targets the revision of Trinidad and Tobago's National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan (NBSAP) in alignment with the Kunming-Montreal global biodiversity framework. The revised NBSAP will include a Net-Zero Nature-Positive (NZNP) lens, ensuring alignment with the updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and NZNP strategy. Further, the demonstration pilots as well as future projects from the pipelines for Trinidad and Tobago under Component 3 contribute to manage areas in terms of reduced biodiversity loss, aligned with Core Indicator 3 and Core Indicator 4. |
| Target 7 - Reduce Pollution to Levels That Are Not Harmful to Biodiversity |                            | Both the revision of Trinidad and Tobago's NBSAP (Deliverable 1.3.7) as well as the proposal for a socially-just NZNP Strategy (Deliverable 1.3.4) will include measures aimed at strengthening the protection of ecosystems and biodiversity through reduced pollution levels. Additionally, the developed NZNP-aligned project pipeline as well as the project-financed pilots, particularly on ecotourism, will further demonstrate sustainable practices with reduced pollution levels (where applicable) in the respective sectors.  |

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Target 8 - Minimize the Impacts of Climate Change on Biodiversity and Build Resilience  | The revised NBSAP will incorporate the latest projections of the impacts of climate change on biodiversity into its strategy.   |
| Target 11 - Restore, Maintain and Enhance Nature's Contributions to People  | While enhanced protection and management of ecosystems and ecosystem services will be promoted in the upstream component, in Component 3, the project pipeline and demonstration investments for Trinidad will facilitate the implementation of at least one project that targets the restoration of about 100 ha of agricultural lands and/or natural grass and woodlands along the corridor. GBF target 11 corresponds here to GEF's core indicator 3 (Area of land and ecosystems under restoration), which the project will apply.  |
| Target 14 - Integrate Biodiversity in Decision-Making at Every Level  | Particularly through the upstream Component 1, the TT Net-zero project mainstreams biodiversity and its multiple values into economy-wide policies, regulations, planning and development processes.  |
| Target 19 - Mobilize \$200 Billion per Year for Biodiversity From all Sources, Including \$30 Billion Through International Finance | First, the project supports the protection and rehabilitation of biodiversity in the political and legal frameworks as well as through NZNP-aligned pipeline projects with the help of international climate finance. Second, Output 2.3 works towards a comprehensive financing mechanism to finance and promote investments in NZNP projects targeted at national public and private financial institutions.  |
| Target 20 - Strengthen Capacity-Building, Technology Transfer, and Scientific and Technical Cooperation for Biodiversity            | With regards to capacity-building and the strengthening of access to and transfer of innovative approaches, Output 1.4. will complement the existing monitoring framework with nature-positive aspects to the framework e.g. on natural sinks, land degradation and biodiversity, thereby advancing the data and information availability and transparency of the country. In addition, the current knowledge management system will be strengthened regarding knowledge products and best practices on NZNP approaches and a national NZNP Tracking and Communication Platform for public awareness raising will be established. Furthermore, the Project will align its work with the Net-Zero Nature-Positive Accelerator Global Platform initiative, thereby fostering South-South cooperation. |
| Target 21 - Ensure that Knowledge is Available and Accessible to Guide Biodiversity Action  | Output 1.4. advances the data and information availability and transparency of the country. Activities under this output will add key nature-positive aspects to the framework e.g. on natural sinks, land degradation and biodiversity, to the existing monitoring framework on GHG emissions. In addition, under Output 1.4 the current knowledge management system will be strengthened regarding knowledge products and best practices on NZNP approaches and a national NZNP Tracking and Communication Platform for public awareness raising will be established.   |
| Target 22 - Ensure Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice and Information Related to Biodiversity for all           | All project activities, from the strengthening of the political, institutional and legal frameworks to the implementation of demonstration pilot will engage local communities, respecting their cultures and their rights over lands, territories, resources, and traditional knowledge, to facilitate a participatory process in achieving a NZNP economy and society. For this purpose, the project will hire a Consultant on Gender Responsive Communication and Community Engagement.  |
| Target 23 - Ensure Gender Equality and a Gender-Responsive Approach for Biodiversity Action   | All project activities, from the strengthening of the political, institutional and legal frameworks to the implementation of demonstration pilot will apply a gender lens, to facilitate a gender-responsive process in achieving a NZNP economy and society. For this purpose, the project will hire a Consultant on Gender Responsive Communication and Community Engagement as well as a dedicated Gender Expert.  |

## Country alignment

The project is aligned with Trinidad and Tobago's climate change and sustainable development framework and embodies the essence of the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), the National Climate Change Policy and the National Development Strategy.<sup>[2]</sup> It underscores the nation's commitment to a low-carbon, nature-positive economy by targeting a 15% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 through strategic interventions in power generation, transport and industry.<sup>[3]</sup> This initiative broadens the scope of the NDC by incorporating nature-based solutions, broad stakeholder engagement, and capacity building for socio-economic and scenario analysis.

By strengthening cross-ministerial coordination and engaging the public and private sectors, the project supports the policy goals of reducing emissions, enhancing carbon sinks, and protecting the natural environment. It is in line with Theme V of the National Development Strategy, 'Placing the Environment at the Centre of Social and Economic Development' and underlines the commitment to integrate climate change considerations into national development. Strategic initiatives include a roadmap to decarbonise the energy sector, which will directly contribute to reducing emissions and promoting the use of renewable energy.<sup>[4]</sup>

The country's participation in the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and its commitment to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) demonstrate its commitment to addressing global biodiversity challenges. The country has developed comprehensive strategies and plans, including the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), the National Environmental Policy (2018), National Protected Areas Policy (2011), National Forest Policy, National Wildlife Policy, and the National Action Programme to Combat Land Degradation and Mitigate the Effects of Drought in Trinidad and Tobago: 2018-2030, to ensure the protection and sustainable management of its natural resources.

In addition, Trinidad, and Tobago's active membership in international coalitions such as the Climate Ambition Alliance: net zero 2050, the Ambitious SIDS Climate Action, SIDS Lighthouse Initiative, Global Climate Change Alliance, Global Methane Pledge, Resilience and Adaptation Call for Action, Global Ocean Alliance, and the High Ambition Coalition for Nature, further demonstrates its global commitment to net zero and nature positive goals.

<sup>[1]</sup> Available at:

[https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2022-04/GEF\\_R.08\\_29\\_Rev.01\\_GEF8\\_Programming\\_Directions.pdf](https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2022-04/GEF_R.08_29_Rev.01_GEF8_Programming_Directions.pdf).

<sup>[2]</sup> GoRTT (2016): Vision 2030 – National Development Strategy 2016-2030, pp. 107-108. Available at: <https://tinyurl.com/4phuy8e5>

<sup>[3]</sup> GoRTT (2018): Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (iNDC) under the UNFCCC, p. 1. Available at: <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/Trinidad%20and%20Tobago%20Final%20INDC.pdf>

<sup>[4]</sup> GoRTT (2016): Vision 2030 – National Development Strategy 2016-2030, pp. 107-108. Available at: <https://tinyurl.com/4phuy8e5>

## D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

**We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed during Project Preparation as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the child Project Description (Section B).**

Yes

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

Yes

If the child project expects to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment, please indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality:

**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.**

**2) Does the child project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?**

Yes

### Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during Project Preparation as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes has been clearly articulated in the Child Project Description (Section B) and that a Stakeholder Engagement Plan has been developed before CEO endorsement.

Yes

**Select what role civil society will play in the Project:**

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

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

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

### Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the Child project?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in section B "Child project description"?

Yes

### Environmental and Social Safeguards

We confirm that we have provided information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed child project or program, including risk screenings/ assessments and, if applicable, management plans or other measures to address identified risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex E).

Yes

Please provide overall Project/Program Risk Classification

## Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

| PIF | CEO Endorsement/Approval | MTR | TE |
|-----|--------------------------|-----|----|
|     | Medium/Moderate          |     |    |

## E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

### Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described during Project Preparation in the Project Description and that these activities have been budgeted and an anticipated timeline for delivery of relevant outputs has been provided. This includes budget for linking with and participation in knowledge exchange activities organized through the coordination platform.

Yes

### Socio-economic Benefits

We confirm that the child project design has considered socio-economic benefits to be delivered by the project and these have been clearly described in the Project Description and will be monitored and reported on during project implementation (at MTR and TER).

The project will strengthen coordination, build capacity, create an enabling framework for NZNP investments and strengthen knowledge management. By doing so the TT Net-zero project will lead to important co-benefits, which include:

#### Environmental

- *Increased resilience to changes in temperature, rainfall, and weather conditions:* With the implementation project policies and strategies, such as the NZNP strategy, the long-term restoration and protection of critical national ecosystems as well as the enhanced awareness for and use of ecosystem services will reduce the impact of changing climate on people as well as natural habitats.
- *Reduced air pollution:* By transitioning towards renewable energy sources, implementing sustainable transportation solutions, and restoring ecosystems, T&T can significantly mitigate harmful pollutants. Not only does this improve public health by reducing respiratory illnesses and related ailments, but it also fosters cleaner and fresher air for all inhabitants.
- *Reduced pollution in the water cycle:* The implementation of NZNP strategies prioritizes sustainable practices such as eco-friendly agricultural techniques, eco-tourism as well as responsible waste management and the protection of natural water sources. In consequence, communities can safeguard water quality and preserves aquatic ecosystems. Moreover, communities can minimize waste generation and reduce the reliance on harmful chemicals, contributing to cleaner waterways. Additionally, investing in nature-based solutions such as wetland restoration and green infrastructure helps to naturally filter and treat wastewater, reducing the burden on conventional treatment systems and preventing pollution of water bodies. These efforts not only contribute to environmental conservation but also promote public health by ensuring cleaner water and healthier ecosystems.
- *Conservation of natural habitats and biodiversity:* In addition to the overall alignment of T&T's political environment with NZNP targets, the implementation of an eco-tourism project and sectoral planning in Tobago, conserves local ecosystems, hence protecting biodiversity.

#### Social

- *Increased resilience of livelihoods:* By restoring and protecting critical ecosystems and fostering the development towards climate-smart practices, T&T will enhance the resilience of communities to the risk of changes in climate

and weather events. This will increase community resilience and reduce the social and economic impact of climate change.

- *Enhanced food security:* By protecting and restoring critical ecosystems and promoting sustainable agricultural practices, soil health can be increased and food security enhanced.

#### Economic

- *Increased energy security:* By diversifying the energy mix and reducing dependence on fossil fuels, T&T will reduce the vulnerability to energy price shocks and supply disruptions.
- *Job creation and economic growth:* The transition to a net-zero and nature-positive economy is expected to create new job opportunities (especially green jobs), stimulate innovation, research and development that also promote economic growth, particularly in key identified sectors for downstream intervention such as renewable energy.
- *Cost savings:* By promoting energy efficiency and reducing emissions, project interventions will help to reduce energy costs for households and businesses, leading to potential cost saving and helping to address inequalities in society by promoting access to affordable and clean energy, particularly for low-income households.

## ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

### GEF Financing Table

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

| GEF Agency                      | Trust Fund | Country/<br>Regional/<br>Global | Focal Area       | Programming<br>of Funds   | Grant /<br>Non-Grant | GEF Project<br>Grant(\$) | Agency<br>Fee(\$) | Total GEF<br>Financing<br>(\$) |
|---------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| UNEP                            | GET        | Trinidad and Tobago             | Climate Change   | CC STAR Allocation: IPs   | Grant                | 898,913.00               | 80,902.00         | 979,815.00                     |
| UNEP                            | GET        | Trinidad and Tobago             | Climate Change   | CC IP Matching Incentives | Grant                | 299,637.00               | 26,968.00         | 326,605.00                     |
| UNEP                            | GET        | Trinidad and Tobago             | Biodiversity     | BD STAR Allocation: IPs   | Grant                | 2,696,738.00             | 242,706.00        | 2,939,444.00                   |
| UNEP                            | GET        | Trinidad and Tobago             | Biodiversity     | BD IP Matching Incentives | Grant                | 898,912.00               | 80,902.00         | 979,814.00                     |
| UNEP                            | GET        | Trinidad and Tobago             | Land Degradation | LD STAR Allocation: IPs   | Grant                | 44,946.00                | 4,045.00          | 48,991.00                      |
| UNEP                            | GET        | Trinidad and Tobago             | Land Degradation | LD IP Matching Incentives | Grant                | 14,982.00                | 1,348.00          | 16,330.00                      |
| <b>Total GEF Resources (\$)</b> |            |                                 |                  |                           |                      | <b>4,854,128.00</b>      | <b>436,871.00</b> | <b>5,290,999.00</b>            |

### Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Was a Project Preparation Grant requested? true

PPG Amount (\$) 99999

PPG Agency Fee (\$) 9000

| GEF Agency                   | Trust Fund | Country/<br>Regional/ Global | Focal Area       | Programming<br>of Funds      | PPG(\$)          | Agency<br>Fee(\$) | Total PPG<br>Funding(\$) |
|------------------------------|------------|------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| UNEP                         | GET        | Trinidad and Tobago          | Climate Change   | CC STAR Allocation:<br>IPs   | 18,518.00        | 1,667.00          | 20,185.00                |
| UNEP                         | GET        | Trinidad and Tobago          | Biodiversity     | BD STAR Allocation:<br>IPs   | 55,556.00        | 5,000.00          | 60,556.00                |
| UNEP                         | GET        | Trinidad and Tobago          | Land Degradation | LD STAR Allocation:<br>IPs   | 926.00           | 83.00             | 1,009.00                 |
| UNEP                         | GET        | Trinidad and Tobago          | Climate Change   | CC IP Matching<br>Incentives | 6,172.00         | 556.00            | 6,728.00                 |
| UNEP                         | GET        | Trinidad and Tobago          | Biodiversity     | BD IP Matching<br>Incentives | 18,518.00        | 1,667.00          | 20,185.00                |
| UNEP                         | GET        | Trinidad and Tobago          | Land Degradation | LD IP Matching<br>Incentives | 309.00           | 27.00             | 336.00                   |
| <b>Total PPG Amount (\$)</b> |            |                              |                  |                              | <b>99,999.00</b> | <b>9,000.00</b>   | <b>108,999.00</b>        |

Please provide Justification

### Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

| GEF Agency                 | Trust Fund | Country/<br>Regional/ Global | Focal Area       | Sources of Funds   | Total(\$)           |
|----------------------------|------------|------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| UNEP                       | GET        | Trinidad and Tobago          | Climate Change   | CC STAR Allocation | 1,000,000.00        |
| UNEP                       | GET        | Trinidad and Tobago          | Biodiversity     | BD STAR Allocation | 3,000,000.00        |
| UNEP                       | GET        | Trinidad and Tobago          | Land Degradation | LD STAR Allocation | 50,000.00           |
| <b>Total GEF Resources</b> |            |                              |                  |                    | <b>4,050,000.00</b> |

### Focal Area Elements

| Programming Directions | Trust Fund | GEF Project Financing(\$) | Co-financing(\$) |
|------------------------|------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| Accelerator IP         | GET        | 4,854,128.00              | 7350000          |

|                           |  |                     |                     |
|---------------------------|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Total Project Cost</b> |  | <b>4,854,128.00</b> | <b>7,350,000.00</b> |
|---------------------------|--|---------------------|---------------------|

### Confirmed Co-financing for the project, by name and type

Please include evidence for each co-financing source for this project in the tab of the portal

| Sources of Co-financing |         | Name of Co-financier                               | Type of Co-financing | Investment Mobilized   | Amount(\$)   |
|-------------------------|---------|--|----------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| Recipient Government    | Country | Ministry of Planning and Development               | In-kind              | Recurrent expenditures | 400000       |
| Recipient Government    | Country | Ministry of Planning and Development               | Public Investment    | Investment mobilized   | 6350000      |
| Recipient Government    | Country | Ministry of Rural Development and Local Government | In-kind              | Recurrent expenditures | 100000       |
| Recipient Government    | Country | Ministry of Rural Development and Local Government | Public Investment    | Investment mobilized   | 500000       |
| Total Co-financing      |         |  |                      |                        | 7,350,000.00 |

### Please describe the investment mobilized portion of the co-financing

Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD): The grant financing is part sourced from the GCP for (i) investments in a pilot project to promote low-carbon practices in the agriculture sector through solar drip irrigation, demonstrating how agricultural practices can benefit from the integration of renewable energy applications to reduce cost while also reducing dependence of fossil fuels for energy; and (ii) investments to strengthening carbon capture storage and reporting frameworks, which will support the development of a carbon pricing mechanism for T&T linked to project's D2.3.2. The other part of the grant financing is sourced from the Green Fund for (iii) a Trinidad Northeast Coast Tourism and Conservation Project; and (iv) a project to increase resiliency in T&T, including collection and reporting on climate data, contributing to the tracking of transition towards net-zero.

Ministry of Rural Development and Local Government (MRDLG): The grant financing is for developing the Municipal Plans and Strategic Local Economic Development Plans, which will incorporate NZNP principles from the NZNP national strategy.

## ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENT

### GEF Agency(ies) Certification

| GEF Agency Coordinator | Date      | Project Contact Person  | Telephone | Email                 |
|------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| GEF Agency Coordinator | 6/24/2024 | Victoria Luque Panadero |           | victoria.luque@un.org |
| Project Coordinator    | 6/24/2024 | Asher Lessels           |           | asher.lessels@un.org  |

### Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) with this template.

| Name of GEF<br>OFP | Position   | Ministry                              | Date<br>(MM/DD/YYYY) |
|--------------------|--|---------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Hayden Romano      | Managing Director GEF Operational Focal<br>Point | Environmental Management<br>Authority | 3/28/2023            |

## ANNEX C: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Please indicate the page number in the Project Document where the project results and M&E frameworks can be found. Please also paste below the Project Results Framework from the Agency document. For the Integrated Programs' global/regional coordination child project, please include the program-wide results framework, inclusive of results specific to the coordination child project. For any country child project, please ensure that relevant program level indicators are included.

### 1. Core Indicators

| GEF core indicator | Indicator   | Baseline | Mid-term target | End of project target | Means of verification  | Risks (see section B6)   |
|--------------------|---|----------|-----------------|-----------------------|--|--|
| 3                  | Area of land and ecosystems under restoration (hectare) | 0        | 0               | 100                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Relevant performance indicators disclosed in Project Implementation Review (PIR) annual reports.</li> <li>- Implementation reports of the NZNP-aligned projects developed under the project pipeline for Trinidad, incl. surveys, site visits and M&amp;E.</li> </ul> | Climate risk<br>Environmental and social risk<br>Stakeholder engagement risk |
| 4                  | Area of landscapes under improved practices (hectare)   | 0        | 0               | 1,000                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Relevant performance indicators disclosed in Project Implementation Review (PIR) annual reports.</li> <li>- Implementation reports of the NZNP-aligned projects developed under the project pipeline for Tobago, incl.</li> </ul>                                     | Climate risk<br>Environmental and social risk<br>Stakeholder engagement risk |

| GEF core indicator | Indicator   | Baseline | Mid-term target   | End of project target   | Means of verification   | Risks (see section B6)   |
|--------------------|---|----------|---|---|---|--|
|                    |   |          |   |   | surveys, site visits and M&E.   |  |
| 6                  | Metric tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions avoided during the project lifetime (20 years). | 0        | Direct: 2,000 tCO <sub>2</sub> e<br>Indirect: 5,000 tCO <sub>2</sub> e<br>Total: 7,000 tCO <sub>2</sub> e | Direct: 3,320 tCO <sub>2</sub> e (a minimum of 3,000 tCO <sub>2</sub> (over 20 years) to be reached by the pilots)<br>Indirect: 857,379 tCO <sub>2</sub> e<br>Total: 860,699 tCO <sub>2</sub> e | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Relevant performance indicators disclosed in Project Implementation Review (PIR) annual reports.</li> <li>- Monitoring of energy consumption and related GHG emissions and/or carbon balance before and after implementation in demonstration projects.</li> <li>- National GHG inventory</li> </ul> | Political and governance risk<br>Capacity for Implementation risk<br>Fiduciary risks |
| 11                 | Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender.                                   | 0        | Women: 100<br>Men: 100<br>Total: 200  | Women: 1,630<br>Men: 1,630<br>Total: 3,260  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Relevant performance indicators on beneficiaries disclosed in Project Implementation Review (PIR) annual reports.</li> <li>- Pilot reports (number of beneficiaries in the pilot areas).</li> <li>- Workshop reports, capacity-building reports, community engagement reports.</li> </ul>            | Environmental and social risk<br>Stakeholder engagement risk                         |

## 2. Outcome Indicators

| Objective   | Indicator  | Baseline | Mid-term target | End of project target | Means of verification   | Risks (see section B6)  |
|---|--|----------|-----------------|-----------------------|---|---|
| <b>Outcome 1:</b><br>The Government of Trinidad and Tobago commits to and takes nature-positive action to decarbonise its economy towards a net-zero target | 1.(a) # of cross-sectoral national NZNP governance mechanisms established or strengthened  | 0        | 1               | 1                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Official government publications, policy documents and desk research.</li> <li>- Consultation of experts, policymakers, and stakeholders.</li> <li>- Public consultation reports.</li> <li>- Attendance records and other consultation related documentation.</li> </ul> | Political and governance risk<br>Institutional and policy risk<br>Stakeholder engagement risk |
|   | 1.(b) # of national new/revised NZNP targets to include nature positive elements   | 0        | 0               | 1                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Official government publications, policy documents and desk research.</li> <li>- Consultation of experts, policymakers, and stakeholders.</li> </ul>   | Political and governance risk<br>Institutional and policy risk                                |
|   | 1. (c) # of processes improved to include NZNP planning, modelling, and/or target setting as the result of strengthening capacity activities | 0        | 1               | 1                     | <p>Planning process documents, model specification documents, draft plans, or terms of reference for work on the above, being used by countries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Structured questionnaire completed by each government officials</li> <li>- Content of NDCs, NBSAPs</li> </ul>       | Political and governance risk<br>Institutional and Policy<br>Stakeholder engagement risk      |

| Objective  | Indicator  | Baseline | Mid-term target | End of project target | Means of verification   | Risks (see section B6)  |
|--|--|----------|-----------------|-----------------------|---|---|
|  |  |          |                 |                       | or national reports to the UNFCCC and CBD, relating to NZNP.  |   |
| <b>Outcome 2:</b><br>The Government of Trinidad and Tobago implements sectoral and thematic reforms and plans for the energy sector in line with NZNP strategy | 2.(a) # of national new/revised NZNP plans or cross-sectoral NZNP strategies to include nature positive elements                 | 0        | 0               | 1                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Official government publications, policy documents and desk research.</li> <li>- Media coverage and official public statements.</li> </ul>                         | Political and governance risk<br>Institutional and policy risk  |
|  | 2.(b)# of national new/revised NZNP investment plans to include nature positive elements   | 0        | 0               | 1                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Official government publications, policy documents and desk research.</li> <li>- Media coverage and official public statements.</li> </ul>                         | Political and governance risk<br>Institutional and policy risk<br>Financial and business model risk<br>Fiduciary risk |
|  | 2.(b) # of FIs that indicate an interest in using NZNP guidance material knowledge products.                                     | 0        | 1               | 2                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Minutes of meetings and surveys to FIs.</li> <li>- Other FIs reports and website information.</li> <li>- Media coverage and official public statements.</li> </ul> | Institutional and policy risk   |
|  | 2.(c) # communication strategies shared their NZNP good practices and gender-responsive lessons learned with the Global Platform | 0        | 1               | 1                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Relevant performance indicators disclosed in Project Implementation Review (PIR) annual reports.</li> <li>- Project communication</li> </ul>                       | Environmental and social risk   |

| Objective  | Indicator   | Baseline | Mid-term target | End of project target | Means of verification  | Risks (see section B6)   |
|--|---|----------|-----------------|-----------------------|--|--|
|  |   |          |                 |                       | strategy document<br><br>- Media coverage and official public statements.  |  |
| <b>Outcome 3:</b><br>The Government of Trinidad and Tobago and financial institutions invest in NZNP aligned initiatives | 3.(a) USD volume of investment capital that is committed to net-zero-nature positive projects by private investors, institutional investors, and public funding agencies (in million USD) | 0        | 0               | 5                     | - Investment records, financial reports<br><br>- Reports of FIs  | Political and governance risk<br>Financial and business model risk<br>Fiduciary risk |
|  | 3.(b) # of pilot projects supported by the NZNP Programme, which are generating practices and lessons for NZNP investments  | 0        | 0               | 4                     | - Funding agreements, project implementation reports   | Financial and Business Model<br>Fiduciary risk                                       |
|  | 3.(c) # of pilots structured in knowledge products on NZNP good practices and gender-responsive lessons learned through the project   | 0        | 0               | 4                     | - Relevant performance indicators on beneficiaries disclosed in Project Implementation Review (PIR) annual reports.<br><br>Pilot reports (number of beneficiaries in the pilot areas). | Capacity for implementation risk<br>Stakeholders' engagement risk                    |

### 3. Output Indicators

| Objective   | Indicator   | Baseline | Mid-term target                   | End of project target  | Means of verification   | Risks (see section B6)                                       |
|---|---|----------|-----------------------------------|--|---|--|
| <b>Output 1.1:</b><br>Cross-ministerial coordination, gender-responsive communication and stakeholder engagement related to economy-wide NZNP just-transition planning and monitoring are strengthened for enhancing participation of all key stakeholders in these processes | # of formal agreements between ministries on NZNP actions   | 0        | 1                                 | 1  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Signed agreements.</li> <li>- Official government publications, policy documents and desk research.</li> <li>- Media coverage and official public statements.</li> </ul> | Political and governance risk                                |
|   | # of meetings held by the technical working groups.   | 0        | 4                                 | At least 8 meetings  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Minutes of meetings.</li> <li>- Attendance records and other consultation related documentation.</li> </ul>  |  |
| <b>Output 1.2:</b><br>Government officials have access to a gender-responsive socio-economic analysis and scenarios modelling for decision-making on transitioning to a net-zero nature-positive economy in Trinidad and Tobago, including the development of business-as-    | # of scenario models developed for net-zero transition  | 0        | 0                                 | 3+ detailed scenarios including BAU, accelerated, and moderate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Scenario modelling reports.</li> <li>- Stakeholder feedback</li> </ul>   | Technological risk   |
|   | # of targeted government officers (disaggregated by sex) who indicate increased capacity on NZNP planning and modelling | 0        | Women: 20<br>Men: 20<br>Total: 40 | Women: 50<br>Men: 50<br>Total 100                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Record of all contacts engaged with through trainings, workshops, webinars, and study tours.</li> <li>- Stakeholder feedback.</li> </ul>                                 | Environmental and social risk<br>Stakeholder engagement risk |

|   |   |   |   |                                  |   |  |
|---|---|---|---|----------------------------------|---|--|
| usual scenarios.  |   |   |   |                                  |   |  |
| <b>Output 1.3:</b> A draft national socially-just net-zero nature-positive strategy is submitted to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago for adoption by the Cabinet   | # of actors engaged in the sectoral working groups and engagement workshops                       | 0 | 0 | Women: 30<br>Men: 30<br>Total 60 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Public consultation reports.</li> <li>- Attendance records and other consultation related documentation.</li> </ul>                                  | Environmental and social risk                                  |
|   | # of developed/updated draft strategies and plans aligned with NZNP principles.                   | 0 | 0 | 1                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Draft strategy document versions, submission proof.</li> <li>- Stakeholder feedback</li> </ul>   | Political and governance risk<br>Environmental and social risk |
| <b>Output 1.4:</b> An enhanced climate transparency and knowledge management platform for tracking progress in implementing the NZNP plan is made available for informing government officials and civil society. | # of comprehensive national NZNP monitoring framework established/enhanced and indicators tracked | 0 | 0 | 1                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National NZNP Tracking and Monitoring Framework and NZNP tracking dashboard</li> <li>- National NZNP Tracking and Monitoring platform use</li> </ul> | Technological risk<br>Institutional capacity risk              |
|   | # of unique visits to view the NZNP dashboard   | 0 | 0 | 200                              |   |  |
| <b>Output 1.5:</b> A financial strategy, investment plan and fiscal and financial instruments are submitted to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago and the  | # of proposal for new/ revised fiscal/financial instruments aligned with NZNP targets and goals   | 0 | 0 | 1 (e.g. funds or incentives)     | Strategy document, policy proposals   | Financial and business model risk                              |

|   |   |   |   |   |   |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| Central Bank of Trinidad and Tobago for adoption to support implementation of the NZNP plan   |   |   |   |   |   |  |
| <b>Output 2.1:</b><br>Socially-just net-zero and nature-positive roadmap for the energy sector, including investment plan, is submitted in consultation with the Ministry of Energy, Energy Industries, the private sector and other relevant stakeholders as deemed appropriate to the Cabinet for adoption. | # of new or revised NZNP aligned sectoral policies/ fiscal/ financial instruments strategies submitted for adoption (disaggregated by sector) | 0 | 0 | 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Roadmap and investment plan documents.</li> <li>- PIR reports, documents and reports developed</li> <li>- Stakeholders feedback</li> </ul> | Political and governance risk<br>Financial and business model risk<br>Fiduciary risk |
|   | # of stakeholder workshops conducted  | 0 | 2 | 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Public consultation reports.</li> <li>- Attendance records and other consultation related documentation.</li> </ul>                        | Stakeholder risk   |
|   | # of analysis/guidance documents developed  | 0 | 2 | 6 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- PIR reports, documents and reports developed</li> <li>- Stakeholders feedback</li> </ul>   | Institutional and policy risk  |
| <b>Output 2.2:</b><br>Short-term measures to remove legal and regulatory barriers are presented for adoption by the Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries (MEEI)   | # of legal instruments proposed to overcome barriers in the legislation   | 0 | 1 | 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Legislative amendments, policy briefing notes.</li> </ul>  | Political and governance risk  |

|  |   |   |                                   |                                   |   |   |
|--|---|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| <b>Output 2.3:</b> A proposal for expanding the Trinidad & Tobago's Green Fund into a comprehensive financing mechanism to finance and promote investments in NZNP projects is submitted for adoption by Cabinet.                    | # of proposed legal amendments proposed to overcome barriers in the financing mechanisms                                  | 0 | 0                                 | 1                                 | - Legislative amendments, policy briefing notes.  | Financial and business model risk   |
|  | # of targeted FIs representatives (disaggregated by sex) who indicate increased capacity on NZNP financing and investment | 0 | Women: 20<br>Men: 20<br>Total: 40 | Women: 50<br>Men: 50<br>Total 100 | - Record of all contacts engaged with through trainings, workshops, webinars, and study tours.<br><br>- Stakeholder feedback. | Environmental and social risk<br>Stakeholder engagement risk  |
| <b>Output 3.1:</b> An initial project pipeline for Trinidad, including three bankable projects shared with the Green Fund and other financial institutions for consideration   | # pre-feasibility studies for NZNP-related projects completed   | 0 | 0                                 | 3 for different municipalities    | - Pre-feasibility study reports, project proposals.   | Capacity for implementation risk  |
| <b>Output 3.2.:</b> The technical, economic, social, and environmental feasibility of sustainable and low-emission solutions, taking into consideration nature positive aspects, in Port-of-Spain, Arima and Chaguanas (Trinidad) is | # of pilot projects initiated   | 0 | 1                                 | 3, covering different urban areas | - Project initiation documents, progress reports  | Climate risk<br>Environmental and social risk<br>Technological risk<br>Financial and Business Model |

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| demonstrated to local and national stakeholders by demonstration pilots in Port-of-Spain, Arima and Chaguanas (Trinidad)  |   |   |   |   |   |   |
| <b>Output 3.3:</b><br>An initial project pipeline for Tobago's ecotourism sector is prepared and shared with the Green Fund and other financial institutions for consideration on their financial feasibility                             | # pre-feasibility studies for ecotourism projects completed | 0 | 0 | 1 | - Pre-feasibility study reports, project proposals. | Capacity for Implementation Environmental and social risk   |
| <b>Output 3.4:</b><br>Technical, economic, social and environmental feasibility of solutions in Tobago's ecotourism sector leveraging NZNP aligned investments is demonstrated to local and national stakeholders by demonstration pilots | # of pilot projects initiated                               | 0 | 0 | 1 | - Project initiation documents, progress reports    | Climate risk<br>Environmental and social risk<br>Technological risk<br>Financial and Business Model |

## ANNEX D: STATUS OF UTILIZATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

| Project Preparation Activities Implemented | GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$) |                      |                  |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------|------------------|
|  | Budgeted Amount            | Amount Spent To date | Amount Committed |
| Project Stakeholder Facilitator            | 10,500.00                  | 0.00                 | 10,500.00        |
| GEF Project Developer                      | 30,300.00                  | 30,300.00            | 0.00             |
| National Consultant                        | 22,220.00                  | 13,130.00            | 9,090.00         |
| Biodiversity Consultant                    | 7,070.00                   | 0.00                 | 7,070.00         |
| Finance Consultant                         | 6,565.00                   | 0.00                 | 6,565.00         |
| Travel                                     | 10,000.00                  | 9,191.00             |                  |
| Workshops costs                            | 13,345.00                  | 0.00                 | 3,000.00         |
| <b>Total</b>                               | <b>100,000.00</b>          | <b>52,621.00</b>     | <b>3,000.00</b>  |

## ANNEX E: PROJECT MAP AND COORDINATES

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

| Location Name | Latitude | Longitude | GeoName ID |
|---------------|----------|-----------|------------|
| Port of Spain | 10.66668 | -61.51889 |            |

Location Description:

Activity Description:

| Location Name | Latitude | Longitude | GeoName ID |
|---------------|----------|-----------|------------|
| Arima         | 10.63333 | -61.28333 |            |

Location Description:

Activity Description:

| Location Name | Latitude  | Longitude  | GeoName ID |
|---------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| Chaguanas     | 10.517302 | -61.411339 |            |

Location Description:

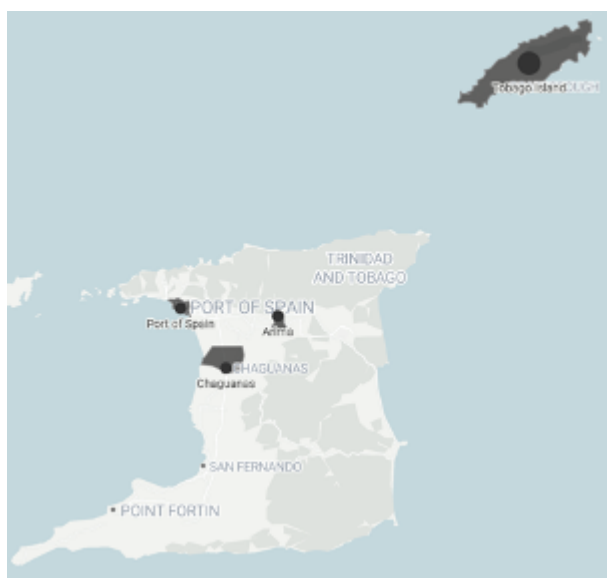
Activity Description:

| Location Name | Latitude | Longitude | GeoName ID |
|---------------|----------|-----------|------------|
| Tobago        | 11.2500  | -60.6670  |            |

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where project interventions are taking place as appropriate.



## ANNEX F: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS DOCUMENTS INCLUDING RATING

Attach agency safeguard datasheet/assessment report(s), including ratings of risk types and overall project/program risk classification as well as any management plans or measures to address identified risks and impacts (as applicable).

Title

11086\_GEF-8 TT NZNPA\_SRIF

## ANNEX G: BUDGET TABLE

Please upload the budget table here.

## UNEP budget

### GEF budget

Project Title: Accelerating the transition to a net-zero, nature-positive economy in Trinidad and Tobago (TT Net-zero)  
Lead Executing Agency: UNDP  
Budget version: Rev0

| Component          | Previous code (optional) | Unique BL | Description                                 | Executing Agency | Year 1  | Year 2    | Year 3  | Year 4  | Year 5 | Year 6 | Total     | UMOJA description                         |
|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------|---|------------------|---------|-----------|---------|---------|--------|--------|-----------|---|
| <b>COMPONENT 1</b> |                          |           |   |                  |         |           |         |         |        |        |           |   |
|                    |                          | C1110101  | Chief Technical Advisor                     | UNDP             | 21,898  | 44,800    | 17,306  | 14,358  | -      | -      | 98,362    | Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants) |
|                    |                          | C1110102  | Communications and Events Manager           | UNDP             | 20,000  | 29,643    | 33,333  | -       | -      | -      | 82,976    | Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants) |
|                    |                          | C1110104  | Technical Advisor on Modelling and Planning | UNDP             | 25,000  | 60,000    | 35,000  | 10,000  | -      | -      | 130,000   | Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants) |
|                    |                          | C1110106  | Gender Expert                               | UNDP             | 2,500   | 3,750     | 5,000   | -       | -      | -      | 11,250    | Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants) |
|                    |                          | C1110108  | Consultancy on Gender Responsive            | UNDP             | 25,145  | 25,145    | 25,145  | 25,155  | -      | -      | 100,590   | Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants) |
|                    |                          | C1110109  | Technical, programmatic and operational     | UNDP             | 25,145  | 25,145    | 25,145  | 25,155  | -      | -      | 100,590   | Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants) |
|                    |                          | C1110201  | Travel costs for national stakeholders and  | UNDP             | 7,980   | 53,200    | 18,620  | 10,640  | -      | -      | 90,440    | Travel                                    |
|                    |                          | C1110202  | Travel to attend GP activities              | UNDP             | 56,000  | 104,000   | -       | -       | -      | -      | 160,000   | Travel                                    |
|                    |                          | C1110401  | Consultancy on NZNP modelling, planning     | UNDP             | 50,870  | 419,674   | 114,457 | -       | -      | -      | 585,000   | Contractual services                      |
|                    |                          | C1110402  | Consultancy on data, knowledge              | UNDP             | 21,964  | 131,786   | 153,750 | -       | -      | -      | 307,500   | Contractual services                      |
|                    |                          | C1110403  | Consultancy on economic, financial and      | UNDP             | -       | 121,778   | 81,333  | -       | -      | -      | 213,111   | Contractual services                      |
|                    |                          | C1110407  | Procurement of venues for events and        | UNDP             | 7,895   | 36,842    | 18,421  | 10,526  | -      | -      | 73,684    | Contractual services                      |
|                    |                          | C1110408  | Workshop costs for GP activities in the     | UNDP             | 10,500  | 19,500    | -       | -       | -      | -      | 30,000    | Contractual services                      |
|                    |                          | C1110409  | UNDP High-level Management and Technical    | UNDP             | 36,145  | 36,145    | 36,145  | 36,145  | -      | -      | 144,580   | Contractual services                      |
|                    |                          | C1110410  | National NZNP Tracking and Engagement       | UNDP             | -       | -         | 50,000  | -       | -      | -      | 50,000    | Contractual services                      |
| Component 1 Total  |                          |           |   |                  | 311,042 | 1,111,407 | 623,655 | 131,979 | -      | -      | 2,178,083 |   |

|                    |  |          |  |      |        |         |         |        |   |   |         |   |
|--------------------|--|----------|--|------|--------|---------|---------|--------|---|---|---------|---|
| <b>COMPONENT 2</b> |  |          |  |      |        |         |         |        |   |   |         |   |
|                    |  | C2110101 | Chief Technical Advisor                      | UNDP | 9,645  | 4,900   | 5,010   | -      | - | - | 19,555  | Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants) |
|                    |  | C2110102 | Communications and Events Manager            | UNDP | -      | 13,929  | 1,667   | -      | - | - | 15,595  | Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants) |
|                    |  | C2110105 | Technical Advisor on Sectoral NZNP           | UNDP | -      | 15,500  | 23,333  | -      | - | - | 38,833  | Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants) |
|                    |  | C2110106 | Gender Expert                                | UNDP | -      | 5,000   | 5,000   | -      | - | - | 10,000  | Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants) |
|                    |  | C2110107 | Consultancy on Policy and Legal dimension of | UNDP | 28,000 | 77,000  | -       | -      | - | - | 105,000 | Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants) |
|                    |  | C2110108 | Consultancy on Gender Responsive             | UNDP | -      | 24,500  | 7,000   | -      | - | - | 31,500  | Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants) |
|                    |  | C2110109 | Technical, programmatic and operational      | UNDP | 12,435 | 12,435  | 12,435  | 12,442 | - | - | 49,747  | Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants) |
|                    |  | C2110201 | Travel costs for national stakeholders and   | UNDP | -      | 15,960  | 2,660   | -      | - | - | 18,620  | Travel                                    |
|                    |  | C2110403 | Consultancy on economic, financial and       | UNDP | -      | 304,444 | 15,222  | -      | - | - | 319,667 | Contractual services                      |
|                    |  | C2110404 | Consultancy on energy NZNP transition, incl. | UNDP | -      | 115,922 | 69,553  | -      | - | - | 185,475 | Contractual services                      |
|                    |  | C2110407 | Procurement of venues for events and         | UNDP | -      | 15,789  | 2,632   | -      | - | - | 18,421  | Contractual services                      |
|                    |  | C2110409 | UNDP High-level Management and Technical     | UNDP | 18,075 | 18,075  | 18,075  | 18,076 | - | - | 72,301  | Contractual services                      |
| Component 2 Total  |  |          |  |      | 68,155 | 623,454 | 162,587 | 30,518 | - | - | 884,714 |   |

|                    |  |          |  |      |        |         |         |         |   |   |         |   |
|--------------------|--|----------|--|------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---|---|---------|---|
| <b>COMPONENT 3</b> |  |          |  |      |        |         |         |         |   |   |         |   |
|                    |  | C3110101 | Chief Technical Advisor                      | UNDP | -      | 8,400   | 29,147  | 39,015  | - | - | 76,562  | Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants) |
|                    |  | C3110102 | Communications and Events Manager            | UNDP | -      | 1,429   | -       | -       | - | - | 1,429   | Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants) |
|                    |  | C3110105 | Technical Advisor on Sectoral NZNP           | UNDP | -      | 14,500  | 36,667  | -       | - | - | 51,167  | Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants) |
|                    |  | C3110108 | Consultancy on Gender Responsive             | UNDP | -      | -       | 11,667  | 7,000   | - | - | 18,667  | Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants) |
|                    |  | C3110109 | Technical, programmatic and operational      | UNDP | 14,300 | 14,300  | 14,300  | 14,309  | - | - | 57,209  | Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants) |
|                    |  | C3110201 | Travel costs for national stakeholders and   | UNDP | -      | 18,620  | 5,320   | -       | - | - | 23,940  | Travel                                    |
|                    |  | C3110302 | Pilots: Procurement of NZNP solutions and    | UNDP | -      | -       | 225,000 | -       | - | - | 225,000 | Equipment, Vehicles & Furniture           |
|                    |  | C3110303 | Pilots: Procurement of NZNP solutions and    | UNDP | -      | -       | 93,411  | -       | - | - | 93,411  | Equipment, Vehicles & Furniture           |
|                    |  | C3110403 | Consultancy on economic, financial and       | UNDP | -      | 121,778 | 30,444  | -       | - | - | 152,222 | Contractual services                      |
|                    |  | C3110404 | Consultancy on energy NZNP transition, incl. | UNDP | -      | 139,106 | 185,475 | 162,291 | - | - | 486,872 | Contractual services                      |
|                    |  | C3110407 | Procurement of venues for events and         | UNDP | -      | 5,263   | -       | -       | - | - | 5,263   | Contractual services                      |
|                    |  | C3110409 | UNDP High-level Management and Technical     | UNDP | 18,075 | 18,075  | 18,075  | 18,076  | - | - | 72,301  | Contractual services                      |

| UMOJA class                                       | Year 1         | Year 2           | Year 3           | Year 4         | Year 5   | Year 6   | TOTAL            |
|---|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------|----------|------------------|
| Staff & Personnel (Including Consultants)         | 252,035        | 470,272          | 385,875          | 241,359        | -        | -        | 1,349,541        |
| Travel  | 63,980         | 191,780          | 26,600           | 10,640         | -        | -        | 293,000          |
| Equipment, Vehicles & Furniture                   | 15,000         | -                | 318,411          | -              | -        | -        | 333,411          |
| Contractual services                              | 190,942        | 1,548,965        | 828,370          | 309,901        | -        | -        | 2,878,178        |
| Supplies, Commodities & Materials                 | -              | -                | -                | -              | -        | -        | -                |
| Transfers & Grants to Other Implementing Partners | -              | -                | -                | -              | -        | -        | -                |
| General operating and other costs                 | -              | -                | -                | -              | -        | -        | -                |
| <b>Total</b>                                      | <b>521,957</b> | <b>2,211,017</b> | <b>1,559,255</b> | <b>561,900</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>4,854,129</b> |

| Components   | Year 1         | Year 2           | Year 3           | Year 4         | Year 5   | Year 6   | TOTAL            |
|--------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------|----------|------------------|
| Component 1  | 311,042        | 1,111,407        | 623,655          | 131,979        | -        | -        | 2,178,083        |
| Component 2  | 68,155         | 623,454          | 162,587          | 30,518         | -        | -        | 884,714          |
| Component 3  | 32,375         | 341,471          | 649,506          | 240,691        | -        | -        | 1,264,043        |
| Component 4  | -              | -                | -                | -              | -        | -        | -                |
| Component 5  | -              | -                | -                | -              | -        | -        | -                |
| M&E          | 32,510         | 54,976           | 43,799           | 79,004         | -        | -        | 210,289          |
| PMC          | 77,875         | 79,708           | 79,708           | 79,708         | -        | -        | 317,000          |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>521,957</b> | <b>2,211,017</b> | <b>1,559,255</b> | <b>561,900</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>4,854,129</b> |

| Executing Agency | Year 1         | Year 2           | Year 3           | Year 4         | Year 5   | Year 6   | Total            |
|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------|----------|------------------|
| UNDP             | 521,957        | 2,191,017        | 1,559,255        | 521,900        | -        | -        | 4,794,129        |
| UNEP             | -              | 20,000           | -                | 40,000         | -        | -        | 60,000           |
|                  | -              | -                | -                | -              | -        | -        | -                |
|                  | -              | -                | -                | -              | -        | -        | -                |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>521,957</b> | <b>2,211,017</b> | <b>1,559,255</b> | <b>561,900</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>-</b> | <b>4,854,129</b> |

## GEF budget

### Annex G: GEF Format Budget

| GEF budget category & detailed description   | Component 1<br>Outcome 1 | Component 2<br>Outcome 2 | Component 3<br>Outcome 3 | Component 4<br>Outcome 4 | Component 5<br>Outcome 5 | Subtotal      | M&E        | PMC        | Total         | Responsible entity |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|------------|------------|---------------|--------------------|
| <b>02. Goods</b>   |                          |                          | \$ 318,411               |                          |                          | \$ 318,411    |            | \$ 15,000  | \$ 333,411    |                    |
| Computers and IT equipment for the Project Team                                    |                          |                          |                          |                          |                          |               |            | \$ 15,000  | \$ 15,000     | UNDP               |
| Pilots: Procurement of NZNP solutions and their installation in Trinidad (grant su |                          |                          | \$ 225,000               |                          |                          | \$ 225,000    |            |            | \$ 225,000    | UNDP               |
| Pilots: Procurement of NZNP solutions and their installation in Tobago (grant su   |                          |                          | \$ 93,411                |                          |                          | \$ 93,411     |            |            | \$ 93,411     | UNDP               |
| <b>06. Sub-contract to executing partner/entity</b>                                | \$ 144,580               | \$ 72,301                | \$ 72,301                |                          |                          | \$ 289,182    |            | \$ 99,148  | \$ 388,330    |                    |
| UNDP High-level Management and Technical Support                                   | \$ 144,580               | \$ 72,301                | \$ 72,301                |                          |                          | \$ 289,182    |            | \$ 99,148  | \$ 388,330    | UNDP               |
| <b>07. Contractual services (company)</b>  | \$ 1,155,611             | \$ 505,142               | \$ 639,094               |                          |                          | \$ 2,299,847  | \$ 60,000  |            | \$ 2,359,847  |                    |
| Consultancy on NZNP modelling, planning and policies                               | \$ 585,000               |                          |                          |                          |                          | \$ 585,000    |            |            | \$ 585,000    | UNDP               |
| Consultancy on data, knowledge management and digital platform                     | \$ 307,500               |                          |                          |                          |                          | \$ 307,500    |            |            | \$ 307,500    | UNDP               |
| Consultancy on economic, financial and business dimension of the NZNP transit      | \$ 213,111               | \$ 319,667               | \$ 152,222               |                          |                          | \$ 685,000    |            |            | \$ 685,000    | UNDP               |
| Consultancy on energy NZNP transition, incl. projects and solutions towards NZI    |                          | \$ 185,475               | \$ 486,872               |                          |                          | \$ 672,347    |            |            | \$ 672,347    | UNDP               |
| Independent mid-term evaluation  |                          |                          |                          |                          |                          |               | \$ 20,000  |            | \$ 20,000     | UNEP               |
| Independent terminal evaluation  |                          |                          |                          |                          |                          |               | \$ 40,000  |            | \$ 40,000     | UNEP               |
| National NZNP Tracking and Engagement Platform (D 1.4.3)                           | \$ 50,000                |                          |                          |                          |                          | \$ 50,000     |            |            | \$ 50,000     | UNDP               |
| <b>08. Contractual services (individuals)</b>                                      | \$ 100,590               | \$ 136,500               | \$ 18,667                |                          |                          | \$ 255,757    |            |            | \$ 255,757    |                    |
| Consultancy on Policy and Legal dimension of the NZNP transition                   | \$ 100,590               | \$ 105,000               |                          |                          |                          | \$ 205,590    |            |            | \$ 205,590    | UNDP               |
| Consultancy on Gender Responsive Communication and Community Engagemen             | \$ 100,590               | \$ 31,500                | \$ 18,667                |                          |                          | \$ 150,757    |            |            | \$ 150,757    | UNDP               |
| <b>11. Salary and benefits/Staff Costs</b>   | \$ 423,178               | \$ 133,730               | \$ 186,366               |                          |                          | \$ 743,275    | \$ 147,658 | \$ 202,852 | \$ 1,093,784  |                    |
| Chief Technical Advisor  | \$ 98,362                | \$ 19,555                | \$ 76,562                |                          |                          | \$ 194,479    | \$ 76,421  | \$ 30,100  | \$ 301,000    | UNDP               |
| Communications and Events Manager  | \$ 82,976                | \$ 15,595                | \$ 1,429                 |                          |                          | \$ 100,000    | \$ 10,000  |            | \$ 110,000    | UNDP               |
| Administrative and Financial Assistant   |                          |                          |                          |                          |                          |               | \$ 32,000  | \$ 144,000 | \$ 176,000    | UNDP               |
| Technical Advisor on Modelling and Planning  | \$ 130,000               |                          |                          |                          |                          | \$ 130,000    |            |            | \$ 130,000    | UNDP               |
| Technical Advisor on Sectoral NZNP Transition ("Energy Transition Officer")        |                          | \$ 38,833                | \$ 51,167                |                          |                          | \$ 90,000     |            |            | \$ 90,000     | UNDP               |
| Gender Expert  | \$ 11,250                | \$ 10,000                |                          |                          |                          | \$ 21,250     | \$ 12,437  |            | \$ 33,687     | UNDP               |
| Technical, programmatic and operational services                                   | \$ 100,590               | \$ 49,747                | \$ 57,209                |                          |                          | \$ 207,546    | \$ 16,799  | \$ 28,752  | \$ 253,097    | UNDP               |
| <b>12. Training, Workshops, Meetings</b>   | \$ 103,684               | \$ 18,421                | \$ 5,263                 |                          |                          | \$ 127,368    | \$ 2,632   |            | \$ 130,000    |                    |
| Procurement of venues for events and workshops, incl. logistics and food cateri    | \$ 73,684                | \$ 18,421                | \$ 5,263                 |                          |                          | \$ 97,368     | \$ 2,632   |            | \$ 100,000    | UNDP               |
| Workshop costs for GP activities in the country                                    | \$ 30,000                |                          |                          |                          |                          | \$ 30,000     |            |            | \$ 30,000     | UNDP               |
| <b>13. Travel</b>  | \$ 250,440.00            | \$ 18,620.00             | \$ 23,940.00             |                          |                          | \$ 293,000.00 |            |            | \$ 293,000.00 |                    |
| Travel costs for national stakeholders and international experts to attend projec  | \$ 90,440.00             | \$ 18,620.00             | \$ 23,940.00             |                          |                          | \$ 133,000.00 |            |            | \$ 133,000.00 | UNDP               |
| Travel to attend GP activities   | \$ 160,000.00            |                          |                          |                          |                          | \$ 160,000.00 |            |            | \$ 160,000.00 | UNDP               |
| <b>Grand Total</b>   | \$ 2,178,083             | \$ 884,714               | \$ 1,264,043             | \$ -                     | \$ -                     | \$ 4,326,840  | \$ 210,289 | \$ 317,000 | \$ 4,854,129  |                    |

Please explain any aspects of the budget as needed here

## ANNEX I: 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.

The following comments and responses apply mostly to the NZNP Global Platform and its partners and extend in some cases to the country child projects. Attending to these comments therefore relies on alignment and coordination between the Global Platform and individual country child projects, during both the project preparation and implementation phases.

| GEF Secretariat's Comments at PIF stage  | Agency's Response Comments   |
|--|--|
| <b>On the MDB coordination mechanism:</b> While the objectives and the functions outlined are appropriate, the governance and functioning modalities of the platform/mechanism will have to be further detailed at CEO ER stage. To this end, it is important to ensure that the organization and convening responsibilities of the working group(s) be assigned based on criteria including: (i) Recognized | These comments have been taken up by the Global Platform and responses are provided in Annex N of the Global Platform CEO Endorsement Request. |

thought leadership on the topics being covered, (ii) Willingness and ability of the convening organization to engage at an appropriate level of organizational seniority and expertise (e.g. at the Heads of Nature or Climate Division Chief/Lead Officer level); (iii) Ability to lead by example, for instance by having already adjusted internal structures to bring together nature and climate topics; and (iv) Ability and willingness to put in practice the outcomes, tools, guidance stemming from the work of the NZNP MDB coordination platform and to apply those to a subset of the institution's lending and TA operations. These elements are considered necessary to ensure that the MDB coordination mechanism will be successful, and that participating MDBs/IFIs will be incentivized and motivated to actively participate and contribute. The ability of the convening MDB(s) to lead by example is key for the group to produce results. The proposed leadership arrangements and governance for the mechanism will therefore have to be further assessed and fleshed out during PPG stage, including, for instance, through a design workshop or consultation between interested MDBs. These arrangements will be further assessed and verified by the GEF SEC at the time of the submission of the CEO ER, as a condition for technical clearance.

## Responses to GEF Council and STAP Comments

(This applicable to projects which had GEF Council and STAP comments requiring to be addressed at the CEO Endorsement/ Approval development stage).

| GEF Council and STAP Comments  | Agency's Response Comments   |
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| Canada comments  |  |
| Recommend including a new indicator that shows the net impact of the Programs in halting and reversing ecosystem loss, in particular deforestation, in particular for the Amazon, Congo, and Critical Forest Biome Integrated Program and the Net-Zero Nature-Positive Accelerator Program.  | This comment has been taken up by the Global Platform and a response is provided in Annex N of the Global Platform CEO Endorsement Request. The Global Platform will share guidance with child project countries on this indicator.<br><br>All NZNPA countries have taken note of the need to integrate new Programme-level indicator(s) to show how they will account for the medium to long term impact of the IP in halting and reversing ecosystem loss.   |
| The current core indicators can show only the positive impacts of the Programs (e.g. CI3, CI4, CI5 and CI6) but fail to consider any negative change such as deforestation leakage (i.e. improved protection/conservation in one area leading to more deforestation in other or new areas), which may be directly or indirectly related to policy reforms, a whole-of-government strategy, integrated approaches or others that the GEF Programs try to achieve. | The need to consider both the positive and potentially negative impacts of policy reforms and a whole-of-government approach when developing or enhancing NZNP strategies, is well noted. All countries will take this into consideration as they develop or enhance such strategies through GEF support.<br><br>Through the Global Platform's support with modelling, government agencies will be better able to examine such trade-offs when developing strategies or reforming policies that promote sustainable practices and enhance resilience. This will increasingly foster decisions that do not favor certain environmental assets at the expense of others. |

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| <p>GEF should consider including a new core indicator for the two Programs, or at least a project level-indicator for the projects that aim to halt and reverse deforestation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a net change in forest area (considering both forest gain and loss) in the target landscapes, or</li> <li>a change in area affected by deforestation in the target landscapes</li> </ul>   | <p>Trinidad and Tobago is working with the Global Platform to adopt a suitable indicator(s) for the NZNPA IP. These efforts aim to align with ongoing efforts to adopt GBF indicators.</p>  |
| Germany comments   |   |
| <p>Germany welcomes the high amount of co-financing generated from a great variety of sources, both public and private. However, we would like to better understand which firewalls and safeguards are in place to prevent influence and greenwashing of fossil fuel companies providing co-financing for the Integrated Programme, including Shell, BP, and the Nigerian National Petroleum Company. What measures are taken in terms of avoiding reputational risks for the GEF?</p> | <p>Private sector participation (and any associated co-finance commitment) is described in Annex A – Financing tables and in Annex H – Co-financing budget. Related risks were identified and taken into account at the design stage, so that adequate mitigation measures could be included. For further details, please refer to section B6 (Risks). Also, co-financing from Shell and BP are no longer part of the project.</p> <p>In addition, the Global Platform project has included, as one of its deliverables (D.4.1.9) to be developed early in platform execution, guidance for countries on risk management, which will cover reputational risks stemming from private sector engagement. This guidance will assist all participating child countries to conduct balanced and transparent NZNP planning and alignment processes and put in place safeguards as needed.</p> |
| <p>The IP's Monitoring and Evaluation scheme plans for an independent Terminal Evaluation undertaken by UNEP Evaluation Office. We urge UNEP strongly to ensure a truly independent and impartial evaluation by an external stakeholder.</p>   | <p>As described in the Global Platform project, the Terminal Evaluation of the IP will be undertaken by the UNEP's independent Evaluation Office, following strict UNEP policies, and aligned with the GEF Evaluation Policy to ensure independent and impartial evaluation.</p>  |
| <p>Germany recognises the need for increased Multilateral Development Bank (MDB) coordination and recommends making use of existing formats such as the MDB Paris Alignment Working Group. Furthermore, there are many related ongoing initiatives of the respective public counterparts and other donors (beyond MDBs). It is essential that the program aligns and coordinates thoroughly with these initiatives.</p>  | <p>This comment has been taken up by the Global Platform and a response is provided in Annex N of the Global Platform CEO Endorsement Request.</p>  |
| <p>Germany would welcome a more detailed indication on how the GHG emission reductions are calculated.</p>   | <p>To estimate GHG emissions reductions, the Trinidad and Tobago child project used the methodology prepared by the Global Platform and shared for use by all countries. These calculations are further explained in section B5.</p>  |
| <p>Germany emphasises that political risks, including government change, should not be underestimated and suitable containment</p>   | <p>This child project has considered political risks in section B6 and included adequate mitigation measures, such as the identification and promotion of co-leadership roles across</p>  |

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| strategies should be put in place, such as intensified cooperation with national and local civil society stakeholders.   | different Ministries. These risks will be tracked alongside other identified risks as part of M&E and may require adaptive management strategies. Close coordination with the Global Platform is also expected to help pre-empt and buffer government changes.  |
| Switzerland comments   |   |
| The knowledge products of the IP (and the child projects) should be shared and made accessible with as many stakeholders as possible including youth and women.  | All the knowledge products produced and collected across the IP (including this child project) will be gathered and curated within the Global Platform knowledge repository and made accessible to all, in several languages. In-depth stakeholder consultations will be undertaken when developing knowledge products, and special consideration will be given to gender-responsive aspects and the desired target audience to ensure the materials produced are as far reaching as possible. The work to ensure inclusivity will be guided by the project's Stakeholder engagement plan (see Annex L) and Gender Action Plan (see Annex K).   |
| The expected deliverables/output such as policy tools, guidelines, roadmaps, pathways, workshops, webinars, training, feasibility studies, pilots, and peer learning – these are good to have, but can be overwhelming and used little in the end. Thus, it is important to produce fewer, selected, targeted and tailor-made deliverables/outputs tends to be more impactful and sustainable. | During the PPG phase, the Trinidad and Tobago child project made sure to understand the needs of its beneficiary groups and tailor its capacity building efforts accordingly. Further tailoring of tools, studies and events will occur on the basis of specific needs assessments and ongoing consultations and will also be channelled to the Global Platform through annual surveys. In this way, deliverables from both this country project and the Global Platform will be as targeted and user responsive as possible. Using adaptive management principles, the project will review, on a regular basis, the supporting goods and services on offer to prioritize those deliverables expected to produce the most impactful and sustainable results.  |
| To coordinate all the different stakeholders, source of (co)financing etc of the IP and child projects in an efficient and effective way will be challenging. It will be important to use resources to this end judiciously, transparently, and accountably.   | Coordination and reporting across the IP is addressed by the Global Platform. Please refer to section B4 and Annexes J and L in the Global Platform CEO Endorsement Request.<br><br>At the country level, several methods and channels will be used for effective M&E and coordination, such as an Institutional Arrangement including a managerial body responsible for project oversight and coordination, the Project Coordination Group. Also, monitoring and evaluation activities are planned with specific budget in project's Component 4.<br><br>In addition, this project will provide the Global Platform with annual progress reports against Programme indicators, milestones, and cofinancing targets. Lastly, as described in the Global Platform project, a communication protocol has been developed and agreed between the Global Platform and all country child projects to ensure |

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|   | regular, transparent, and accountable two-way communication.   |
| United Kingdom comments   |  |
| Aware of a lot of programmes now developing and implementing country plans for countries to meet the GBF targets – greatly encourage coordination between these to ensure synergies between their delivery: especially the GEF funded NBSAP umbrella programmes, and the Biodiversity Finance Plan umbrella programme delivered with UNEP and UNDP and others like the NBSAP Accelerator. | <p>This comment has been taken up by the Global Platform (please refer to section B4 of Global Platform CEO Endorsement Request) and a response is provided in Annex N.</p> <p>For Trinidad and Tobago, the opportunity to create synergies with ongoing NBSAP and NDC revision processes, and other relevant support programmes, has been identified. In particular, in Output 1.3, following the development of the national NZNP strategy, proposals will be developed to be included in the review of the NDC (D1.3.6) and NBSAP (D1.3.7).</p>   |
| Recognise that the proposal is challenging, especially around long-term policy coherence – would be good to see a long term evaluation and learning plan to build understanding of what works and impacts beyond the lifespan of the project.   | <p>This comment is also addressed by the Global Platform. Please refer to Annex N of the Global Platform CEO Endorsement Request.</p> <p>Within its timeframe, the Trinidad and Tobago child project will contribute to overall learning by carrying out stock-taking exercises and identifying lessons learnt to shed light on what works well and is likely to contribute to transformative results.</p> <p>In line with GEF policy, all NZNPA IP child projects (both global and country) will be evaluated at mid-term and at project end. In addition, the IP will also be subject to an overall Terminal Evaluation, once sufficient progress has been made at the country level. These external evaluations will be key to determine the performance of all child projects in terms of reducing capacity gaps and increasing integration and policy coherence in relation to NZNP. Together, these inputs will offer lessons learnt and recommendations to inform ongoing NZNP efforts and guide the continuation of GEF-driven NZNP support. Learning from the IP's Terminal Evaluation will also be shared with key knowledge partners of the Global Platform (GGKP, 2050 Pathways, MDBs, etc.) to continue to inform their work.</p> |