GEF-8 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

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General Project Information

Project Title	
Strengthening national capacities for implementing the Enhanced Transparency Framework in Caribbean countries.	
Region Regional	**GEF Project ID** 11675
Country(ies) Regional Dominica Grenada St. Kitts and Nevis St. Lucia Suriname	**Type of Project** FSP
GEF Agency(ies): UNEP	**GEF Agency ID**
Executing Partner Partnership Initiative on Sustainable Land Management (PISLM)	**Executing Partner Type** CSO
GEF Focal Area (s) Climate Change	**Submission Date** 9/16/2024
Project Sector (CCM Only) Enabling Activity	
Taxonomy Focal Areas, Climate Change, Climate Change Mitigation, Renewable Energy, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency, Deploy innovative financial instruments, Influencing models, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Demonstrate innovative approache, Stakeholders, Civil Society, Community Based Organization, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Private Sector, SMEs, Financial intermediaries and market facilitators, Individuals/Entrepreneurs, Capital providers, Gender Equality, Gender results areas, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Capacity Development	
Type of Trust Fund GET	**Project Duration (Months)** 36
GEF Project Grant: (a) 6,750,000.00	**GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)** 0.00
Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c) 641,250.00	**Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant (d)** 0.00
Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)	**Total Co-financing**

7,391,250.00	375,000.00
PPG Amount: (e) 100,000.00	PPG Agency Fee(s): (f) 9,500.00
PPG total amount: (e+f) 109,500.00	Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f) 7,500,750.00
Project Tags CBIT: Yes NGI: No SGP: No Innovation: No	

Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, including: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? (ii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative, how will this be achieved? iii), how will this be achieved (approach to deliver on objectives), and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. The purpose of the summary is to provide a short, coherent summary for readers. The explanation and justification of the project should be in section B "project description".(max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia and Suriname are Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in the Caribbean. Although their contributions to global Greenhouse Gas (GHG) concentrations are practically negligible, they are especially vulnerable to extreme weather events exacerbated by climate change, including tropical cyclones and storm events. In response to this existential threat, each country is committed to achieving the overall objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and of the Paris Agreement. They have committed themselves to developing, adopting, and implementing policies and measures to mitigate and adapt to the adverse effects of climate change.

The project's objective is to support these Caribbean countries in developing national capacities and functionality to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (EFT) stemming from the Paris Agreement. To produce high-quality climate information, the countries will improve and streamline its climate data management cycle, including those related to planning, data collection, data processing and analysis, information publishing and sharing, data preservation, and data reuse. Such climate information will be used for international reporting and serve as an essential input for generating national statistics and supporting decision-making.

The project is organized into three components.

- **Component 1** – ***Design*** – focuses on designing, establishing and shaping integrated, gender-responsive transparency systems across the full scope of Paris Agreement transparency (**GHG, risks and vulnerabilities, NDC tracking (mitigation and adaptation), support tracking**). The system design will build on existing strengths and address any weaknesses. It will, if necessary, integrate with a range of ongoing transparency development projects (e.g., NAP and adaptation communication development, Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT), BTR/NC development, CCMRV Hub, NDC Partnership). This component will look at strengthening **governance and legal frameworks, data flows, expertise and expert capacities, systems and tools**, and establishing strong

and sustainable **stakeholder engagement** across ministries, sub-national governments, the private sector, communities, and social groups of each of these SIDS.

- **Component 2** – ***Build*** – will implement the design of component 1 and bring stakeholders together to enhance frequency, quality and usability of the climate data compilation across the full scope of Paris Agreement Transparency in four thematic modules (**GHG, risks and vulnerabilities, NDC tracking (mitigation and adaptation), support needed and received tracking**), for complying with the ETF and its Modalities, Procedures, and Guidelines (MPGs). It will achieve this through strengthened data flows, databases, tools, templates, and institutional and human capacity for each module and set a strong foundation for the creation of good quality input material and analysis for component 3 as well as other reporting activities ongoing at the time.

- **Component 3** – ***Use*** – will **support national policy- and decision-makers of each of the participating SIDS to incorporate climate data and projections more effectively into their regulatory and planning processes and strategy and progress tracking reports.** It will achieve this by using the tools and capacities developed in Components 1 and 2 and further strengthening the data flows, databases, tools, templates, and institutional and human capacity through the practical implementation of the developed systems for the delivery of new results for assessing the effectiveness of different sectoral policy scenarios for achieving national climate goals across adaptation and mitigation.

Each country is at a different stage of their transparency process. The project design will allow for a consistent and comprehensive approach, while also being flexible enough to enable each country to tailor the project to meet their unique needs and priorities, build on the progress they've already made, and fill any remaining gaps.

CBIT aims to improve each country's ability to generate the evidence needed to engage stakeholders into action to minimize the concentration of GHGs in the atmosphere and build resilience and tackle the adverse effects of climate change. The CBIT project aims to help address the lack of expertise and information for engagement in action and reporting on progress. Through CBIT, the strengthened systems will help make available regular and reliable statistics to inform socio-economic-environmental decision-making and build strong cases for investment. Through its wide systems approach CBIT look to integrate with other initiatives or strategies, such as the Sustainable Development Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals to 2030, input into national statistics and sectorial strategies and foster data and information-based decision-making to increase accountability, transparency and good governance in policy and program planning and their implementation.

As Caribbean SIDS, each of these five countries face similar challenges, with regards to their vulnerability to future climatic impacts, as well as the institutional barriers these countries face to meeting the requirements of the Paris Agreement. This multi-country project will benefit from the close collaboration of these countries, who are already working together through other mechanisms (e.g. CARICOM) and have good working relations. Starting their CBIT journey together will help to build technical thematic communities and technical resilience for solving data flow problems. Rather than a one-person challenge for each country, efforts can be combined, and experiences shared.

Often, data is regional (e.g. satellite and statistical data) so the thematic technical groups can work together to shape, gather, compile and review data together. Like minded standardized peer review groups can form and capacity can be built around collective good practices and lessons learned. The project will build unique bottom-up transparency systems applying standardization (in language and approach where appropriate). This project will seek to leverage the existing networks and platforms in this region, sharing knowledge and lessons learned to build and retain a pool of expertise in the Caribbean.

In addition, while each country will adapt the project framework to meet its individual needs and priorities, having a similar structure and approach will deliver efficiency benefits for the project. As each country progresses with developing its own Transparency Management System, having a centralised Project Core Technical Team will help to streamline processes, information gathering and sharing, and risk identification and mitigation. Combining into a single GEF project would reduce costs associated with project management, by effectively delivering five projects with the same size PMO budget as one.

The CBIT project has been designed to achieve expected benefits through three GEF Strategy 2020 influence models: (i) Transforming policy and regulatory environments; (ii) strengthening institutional capacity and decision-making processes; and (iii) convening multi-stakeholder alliances. The number of direct beneficiaries benefitting from GEF investment (Core Indicator 11) is anticipated to be 150 women and 150 men.

Indicative Project Overview

Project Objective

Strengthening national capacities for implementing the Enhanced Transparency Framework in Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, and Suriname.

Project Components

Component 1: National climate transparency system

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
2,871,000.00	160,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 1: Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, and Suriname take steps to adopt gender-responsive national climate transparency systems

Output:

Output 1.1 Data requirements, sources, and gaps for preparing UNFCCC transparency reports are identified and disseminated to national stakeholders

Output 1.2 Enhanced climate change transparency platforms (Transparency Management Systems) are made accessible to key stakeholders

Output 1.3 The five Caribbean countries have access to improved institutional arrangements for Transparency Management Systems data provision and operation

Output 1.4 A regional capacity-building programme on climate transparency within the Transparency Management Systems trains national stakeholders

Output 1.5 A regional gender-sensitive stakeholder communication and engagement strategy for the Transparency Management Systems is executed to engage key national and regional stakeholders

Component 2: Climate transparency modules

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
2,291,000.00	107,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 2: The five Caribbean countries manage sustainable, accurate and detailed climate transparency modules

Output:

Output 2.1 Templates and a database are made available to national stakeholders and their capacities are enhanced for using their Transparency Management Systems National GHG Inventory Module

Output 2.2 Templates and a database are made available to national stakeholders and their capacities are enhanced for using their Transparency Management Systems Adaptation Module

Output 2.3 Templates and a database are made available to national stakeholders and their capacities are enhanced for using their Transparency Management System NDC Tracking Module

Output 2.4 Templates and a database are made available to national stakeholders and their capacities are enhanced for using their Transparency Management Systems Support Needed and Received Module

Component 3: Using the National Transparency Management Systems

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
1,104,000.00	48,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 3: The five Caribbean countries prepare reports to the UNFCCC and undertake national planning utilizing their new Transparency Management Systems

Output:

Output 3.1 National stakeholders in each of the five Caribbean countries have access to a roadmap and tools for UNFCCC reporting

Output 3.2 National officials have access to the Transparency Management Systems features for reporting to the UNFCCC and undertaking national planning

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	GET
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
178,000.00	10,000.00

Outcome:

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: National climate transparency system	2,871,000.00	160,000.00
Component 2: Climate transparency modules	2,291,000.00	107,000.00
Component 3: Using the National Transparency Management Systems	1,104,000.00	48,000.00
M&E	178,000.00	10,000.00
Subtotal	**6,444,000.00**	**325,000.00**
Project Management Cost	306,000.00	50,000.00
Total Project Cost ($)	**6,750,000.00**	**375,000.00**

Please provide justification

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Briefly 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. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

Global environmental problem

Climate change is widely accepted as one of the most important and urgent environmental challenges that the world faces. The Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate (2019) and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) Sixth Assessment Report (2022) confirms that natural and anthropogenic impacts in the climate system are causing sea level changes that threaten coastal communities, cities and low-lying islands and states.

In response to this growing threat, the global community adopted the Paris Agreement in 2015, which established the goal of limiting global warming to below 2°C and pursuing efforts to limit global warming to 1.5 °C. Article 13 of the Paris Agreement establishes an Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) which increases the climate change transparency ambition and reporting requirements. The Paris Agreement recognizes the special circumstances of the least developed countries and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and requires the ETF to be implemented in a facilitative, non-intrusive, non-punitive manner, respectful of national sovereignty, and avoid placing undue burden on Parties.

At the 24th Conference of Parties in 2018, countries agreed upon modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) for the ETF, which will come into force in 2024. In accordance with the Paris Agreement and the MPGs, all Parties to the Paris Agreement are required to prepare and submit biennial transparency reports (BTR), which must include:

- A national inventory of GHG emissions (by sources) and removals (by sinks);
- Information necessary to track progress towards achieving their NDC;
- Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation;
- Information on financial, technology transfer and capacity building climate finance; and
- Information on any support they provide to developing countries.

MPGs aim to facilitate improved reporting and transparency over time, while providing flexibility to those developing country Parties that need it, considering their capabilities. In their reports, countries need to clearly clarify capacity constraints and estimate time frames for improvements

needed. Furthermore, they should provide, as part of the BTR, to the extent possible, information on areas of improvement in relation to the country's reporting.

In addition, Article 7 of the Paris Agreement states that each Party should, as appropriate, submit and periodically update an adaptation communication, as a component of or in conjunction with other communications or documents.

Across sectors and regions, the most vulnerable people and systems have been disproportionately affected by the impacts of climate change. Despite SIDS generally having much lower per capita emissions than the global average, they are considered highly vulnerable to the changing climatic conditions.

In the context of the Caribbean, the increase in frequency and intensity of extreme weather events as a result of ongoing changes in global climate and ecological systems has resulted in the destruction of critical infrastructure, land and economic losses, population displacement, as well as tragic fatalities. A significant proportion of development and population are situated within close proximity of the coasts and are therefore highly vulnerable to extreme climate change events. The main hazards to the Caribbean islands are relative sea-level rise, increase in storm events, and changing precipitation patterns.

In some Caribbean SIDS, these issues are compounded by the relatively limited human and financial resources available to implement climate mitigation and climate adaptation measures. After significant storm events, resources are often prioritised for immediate emergency response and recovery actions. Climate financing is a key component to ensuring the programmes of climate change mitigation and adaptation projects can be implemented.

This Project Identification Form (PIF) is proposing a multi-country project with five Caribbean countries: Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia and Suriname. All five Caribbean countries under this CBIT project are classified as SIDS and members of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS).

The Commonwealth of Dominica has been classified among the world's most vulnerable countries, given its susceptibility to natural hazards – hydrometeorological and geophysical; as well as its ecological and economic fragility. Dominica is particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and extreme weather events. These include the projected increased frequency and magnitude of tropical storms, extreme weather events (flood, drought and heatwaves), unfamiliar rainfall patterns (seasonality and total amounts), sea level rise and heightened storm surges; and the devastating multitude of impacts on lives and livelihoods. Vulnerability to climate change in Dominica, like many other SIDS, is aggravated by external pressures affecting its resilience and adaptive capacity. This includes trade, (positive and negative) impacts of globalization, financial crises, international conflicts, external debt, as well as internal conditions such as population growth, poverty, political instability, unemployment, reduced social cohesion and a widening gap between the rich and poor and their interactions.

The archipelagic state of Grenada, comprising the islands of Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique, are located in the southernmost region of the hurricane belt and is severely affected by severe weather events which can result in significant damage and losses. Long-term climate change is already elevating the devastating occurrences of hurricanes, storms, droughts or floods, into a more frequent reality for Grenada and the rest of the Caribbean. Grenada's population is vulnerable to climate-related events and hazards, with impacts on all aspects of Grenada's socio-economic landscape including human settlements, agricultural production, food supply, water supply, health, and tourism.

The Federation of Saint Christopher (hereafter, St. Kitts) and Nevis is also highly vulnerable to the compound effects of natural climate variability. Climate change impacts adversely on biodiversity, food, energy and water security, human health, physical infrastructure as well as tourism development due to increases in average air and sea surface temperatures, reductions in average rainfall, more intense tropical storms and hurricanes, sea level rise and ocean acidification. In particular, sea level rise poses a major challenge as St. Kitts and Nevis is vulnerable to erosion and changes in the coastline, with direct adverse impacts on coastal amenities such as built infrastructure and roads and indirect adverse impacts on economically important activities such as tourism.

Saint Lucia also faces a high risk of tropical cyclones and landslides and ranks 5th among small states for climate-induced events. Under a changing climate, Saint Lucia could see its freshwater resources dwindle, as well as suffer from the effects of more intense floods and a higher incidence of water-, food-, and vector-borne diseases (such as dengue). It is expected that the country's terrestrial and marine ecosystems and biodiversity will see changes in habitat conditions and that species will be lost as a consequence. Some expected examples include extensive coral bleaching and the loss of turtle nesting sites. Additionally, coastal erosion, more frequent landslides, and flooding from intense seasonal rains and hurricanes will test the resilience of the island's infrastructure and livelihoods.

Although Suriname is not an island, it is regarded as a SIDS country for its low-lying coastal geography on the northern Atlantic coast of South America, its similar development challenges, limited resources, environmental fragility, high costs of transportation and energy, and vulnerability to climate change and natural disasters. The country's small population, major economic activities, and infrastructure are concentrated along the low-lying, heavily urbanized coastal zone which has already experienced extensive coastal erosion and inundation, and has suffered damages from heavy rainfall, flooding, higher temperatures during dry seasons, and high winds.

All of these countries, and the Caribbean as a whole, have recognised the importance of climate change and the urgent need to address the dangers. There have been significant regional and country level responses to tackling climate change over decades. In 2009, the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) leaders together recognised the serious threat of climate change, when they signed the Lillendaal Declaration and tasked the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (5Cs – a CARICOM institution) with producing the Regional Framework for Achieving Development Resilient to Climate Change. The Framework was followed by an Implementation Plan (2011-2021), which was approved by CARICOM heads of Government in March 2012. In addition, 'The CARICOM Declaration for Climate Action.' This declaration outlines the Caribbean region's priorities for the 2015 climate agreement, which include;

- limiting warming to below 1.5°C;
- creation of a compliance mechanism;
- development of finance measures, including improved and privatized access to funds by SIDS; and
- advocacy for loss and damage as a central and distinct element of the Paris Agreement, to be treated separately from adaptation

At an international level, all five countries ratified the Paris Agreement in 2016 and are committed to meeting the requirements of the ETF, despite the flexibility provided for SIDS. Therefore, for each country, there is a need to establish the necessary country arrangements to:

1) establish a permanent institutional arrangement for GHG data compilation and tracking of NDC commitments;

2) develop a centralised climate data management system for GHG data, tracking of mitigation actions, adaptation actions and support needed and received; and

3) develop the necessary training tools, processes, and expertise in the country to meet the requirements of the ETF, and the establish the necessary arrangements to utilize climate data stemming from the system into the country´s decision-making processes and long-term planning in line with the Paris Agreement.

Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts & Nevis and St. Lucia are part of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) political grouping (also members of CARICOM) of 11 regionally integrated (by Treaty) countries. OECS member states are part of an economic union and typically follow a common approach to environmental and disaster management, including the development of critical sectors such as agriculture, tourism and energy.

The following baseline provided below is arranged by each of the five Caribbean countries, and describes the unique baselines, drivers and trends, legislation and policies, stakeholders, and on-going transparency initiatives.

Dominica Drivers and Trends of the Baseline Scenario

General Institutional Framework

The Commonwealth of Dominica ratified the UNFCCC in 1994, in recognition of the importance of climate change as a major environmental phenomenon with serious ramifications for all nations especially resource poor developing countries and SIDS, of which Dominica is a member.

To further national effort to adapt to climate change, Dominica developed a National Climate Change Adaptation Policy, formulated with support from the 5Cs under the Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Climate Change (CPACC) Project, which was adopted by the Cabinet in 2002. An update to this, the National Climate Change Policy and Action Plan, was drafted and submitted with the Third National Communication. However, there is no legally established institutional framework for coordinating environmental protection and natural resource management in Dominica. There is no single legislation to control GHG emissions or promote energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy. It is noted that, as part of the OECS, Dominica has committed to the OECS' St. George's Declaration of Principles for Environmental Sustainability, which establishes the framework for environmental management. The practice of sound environment management is coordinated by the Environment and Sustainable Development Unit (ESDU) of the OECS Commission based in Saint Lucia.

The proposed leading strategic entity for Dominica in climate change activities and plans is the Council on Environment, Climate Change and Development (CECCD) which should be constituted as part of the Climate Change, Environment and Natural resources Bill in draft. The roles of the CECCD include:

- Oversight of the implementation and periodic revision of Dominica's NDCs and Dominica's Low Carbon Climate Resilient Development Strategy
- Co-ordinating environmental and natural resource planning and management
- Facilitating consultation and co-operation between government departments and the public in all environmental and natural resource management activities
- Directing the formulation of national policies on sustainable development, environmental protection, and natural resource management
- Co-ordinating the integration of climate change considerations into the environmental impact assessment process
- Providing direction and guidance on the formulation and implementation of national and sector policies to support the transition to low carbon climate resilient development.
- Monitoring and reviewing of and reporting on national efforts to achieve the transition to low carbon climate resilient development and sustainable development.

In addition, the CECCD constitutes the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC). The NCCC structure is currently being updated and comprises:

(a) The Director of the Department of Climate Change, Environment and Development who shall be the Chairperson

(b) The head or nominated representative from:

- Department responsible for Agriculture
- Department responsible for Fisheries
- Department responsible for Forestry, Wildlife and Parks
- Environmental Health Department
- Government Meteorological Services
- Office of Disaster Management
- Physical Planning Department
- Dominica Bureau of Standards
- Ministry responsible for Kalinago Affairs
- Ministry responsible for Energy
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Justice, National Security and Immigration
- Department of Environment, Climate Change and Development
- Dominica Solid Waste Management Corporation
- Dominica Water and Sewage Corporation
- Dominica Electricity Services Limited
- Dominica Association of Local Authorities
- National Association of Youth in Agriculture
- Caribbean Youth Environment Network (Dominica Chapter)
- National Youth Council
- National Association of Non-Governmental Organisations
- Invest Dominica Authority

It is the Department of Climate Change, Environment and Development (DECCD) who are responsible for coordinating climate change programming in Dominica, and the day-to-day technical coordination of Dominica's National Climate Change Policy and Action Plan, in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance and other implementing agencies.

National Legislation and Policies

Key legislation and policies relating to climate change are listed in **Table 1** below. In 2002, Dominica was one of the first of the SIDS globally to develop and obtain Cabinet approval of their National Climate Change Adaptation Policy, which defined a number of priority measures required to establish the enabling environment for effective planning for adaptation to climate change. Since this initial policy, Dominica has subsequently developed and implemented strong policies and strategies in relation to developing resilience to extreme weather events and recovery, including the Climate Resilience Act in 2018.

The draft National Climate Change Policy and Action Plan (2019-2024) was appended to Dominica's third National Communication. In addition to updating priorities and programs under previous policies, it evaluates and determines viable GHG reduction options in keeping with Paris Agreement targets as provided in Dominica's NDC.

Table 1. Dominica's key policies and legislation for the project

Element	Description
Policy on Planning for Adaptation to Climate Change (2002)	Policy framework for integrated adaptation planning and management in Dominica. The policy outlines the critical risk management measures required to be taken by Government and the populace at large, to minimize the negative potential impacts of climate change on major vulnerable sectors including, inter alia, agriculture, human settlements and infrastructure, tourism, and finance.
Low-Carbon and Climate Resilience Development Strategy (2012)	Facilitating the country's continued transformation to a green economy while ensuring the survival of its productive and export sectors.
National Resilience Development Strategy 2030 (NRDS) (2018)	Overall high-level policy framework to guide national recovery and reconstruction on the pathway to becoming a 'Climate Resilient Country'. It aims at integrating climate resilience and disaster risk management into the national growth and development planning framework. It is a flexible, living document which should be updated every four years. It identifies financial resources for its implementation, sets out clear responsibilities at a national, district, community and household level, and has a Results Monitoring Matrix with 43 objectives.
Climate Resilience Act (2018)	The Climate Resilience Act aims at promoting a "swift and cost-effective recovery of Dominica from climate-related disasters" and to "disaster-proof" all aspects of public and private life. It ensures that any kind of infrastructure damaged or destroyed during a climate-related disaster is reconstructed or

	restored "to a state that is better than before", and to better equip public and private sectors and civil society to manage the risk and recover from the event, avoiding duplication and maximising available resources also through a reduction of critical gaps in funding. The Act also stipulates the creation of a dedicated Dominica Climate Resilience and Recovery Plan (CRRP) specifying recovery priorities targets and goals. The Act also mandates the Climate Resilience Execution Agency (CREAD), a specialised execution body in charge of integrating climate resilience into Dominica's infrastructure development, capital projects, reconstruction activities as well as in all government plans and policies including in the energy, food production and transport sectors.
Dominica Climate Resilience and Recovery Plan (CRRP) (2020)	This operationalises the NRDS through specific initiatives and activities. There are six areas of focus, including social (communities), economic, physical (infrastructure), cultural, institutional, and environmental. Across these areas, there are 20 Climate Resilience targets. These align to the SDGs.
Draft Climate Change, Environment and Natural Resources Management Bill (2014)	Overarching enabling framework to facilitate Dominica's transition to low-carbon climate-resilient development. The Bill is currently under review
Gender Inequality of Climate Change and Disaster Risk in Dominica (2021)	Identify and address any gaps to ensure equal access to disaster risk resilience, climate change and environment solutions for women, men, boys and girls in nine beneficiary Caribbean countries including Dominica. The five priority sectors selected by the National Decision-Making Mechanism for Dominica for EnGenDER are agriculture and fisheries, health, social protection, employment, and resilient infrastructure and housing.
National Climate Change Policy and Action Plan, 2019-2024 (draft)	This updates the climate change adaptation priorities defined in the Dominica National Climate Change Adaptation Policy (2002), as well as updates the climate change mitigation and risk management program outlined in the Dominica's Low-Carbon Climate Resilient Development Strategy (2012-2020). It outlines GHG mitigations options and defines urgent and priority policies and actions required to build a climate resilient nation while sustaining carbon negative development in compliance with commitments under the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement.

Reporting to UNFCCC

In Dominica, the Ministry of Environment leads on reporting to the UNFCCC. A summary of Dominica's UNFCCC reporting history is provided in **Table 2**. The most recent submission is the updated NDC in 2022, which provides a comprehensive overview of its targets for all three pillars of climate action: mitigation, adaptation, and resilience. At the time of writing this PIF, Dominica is in the process of preparing their BUR1/BTR in partnership with UNEP.

Table 2. Summary of Dominica's reporting to the UNFCCC

Year	Milestone	Comments
2001	Initial National Communication (INC)	Provided the GHG emissions inventory for carbon-dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), nitrous-oxide (N2O); and non-GHGs: non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOCs) and nitrogen-oxides (NOx)
2012	Second National Communication (SNC)	Reporting from 2001 to 2005, as well as including hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), indirect GHGs: sulphur-dioxide (SO2) and non-GHGs: carbon-monoxide (CO), and NOx.
2015	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC)	Included GHGs: CO2, CH4, N2O and HFCs and covered the following sectors: Energy Industries; Transport; Manufacturing and Construction; Commercial/Institutional, Residential, Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing; and Solid Waste
2020	Third National Communication (TNC)	Reporting from 2005 to 2017, emissions inventory for the following GHGs: CO2, CH4, N2O, NMVOC, SO2 and HFCs during the reporting period, as well as climate mitigation and resilience measures.
2022	Updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)	For the period 2020 to 2030. Update on GHG emissions across the sectors, and measures taken for resilience.

It should be noted that many of the reports prepared for the UNFCCC have required funding and support received from GEF, UNEP, UNDP and others, and had input from international consultants, with Dominica's various governmental and ministerial departments providing oversight and committing time and resources to the reports.

A summary of the Constraints and Gaps, and Other Financial, Technical and Capacity Needs from Dominica's UNFCCC reporting is provided in **Annex H**.

GHG Trends and Projections Module

Dominica's national inventory for Energy, IPPU, Agriculture and Waste is maintained and/or updated by the Environmental Coordinating Unit within the Ministry of Environment. The Forestry, Wildlife and Parks Division leads and develops the national LULUCF GHG inventory. A summary of Dominica's GHG emissions is presented in **Figure 1** below.

The latest available information for Dominica's inventory is for the years 2005-2017, as published in NC3. Dominica has aligned the national GHG inventory update with the NDC cycle. It is anticipated that by the next NDC reporting period around 2025, the LULUCF GHG inventory may be further updated to the year 2023.

	Greenhouse Gas					
Year	CO_2	CH_4	N_2O	NMVOC	SO_2	HFCs
2005	119.00	1.56	0.097	2.30	0.218	0.003
2006	122.01	1.32	0.0054	0.172	0.250	0.042
2007	128.46	1.32	0.0054	0.074	0.274	0.056
2008	122.46	1.37	0.0055	0.142	0.248	0.060
2009	133.78	1.33	0.0054	1.110	0.282	0.049
2010	141.56	1.33	0.0054	0.043	0.299	0.046
2011	149.80	1.35	0.0054	0.850	0.316	0.045
2012	158.91	1.37	0.0054	0.583	0.335	0.053
2013	161.02	1.37	0.0054	0.358	0.339	0.046
2014	167.23	1.38	0.0053	0.645	0.355	0.051
2015	170.14	1.38	0.0053	0.524	0.362	0.049
2016	169.83	1.38	0.0053	0.481	0.356	0.049
2017	156.20	1.55	0.0048	0.455	0.305	0.046

Figure 1. Dominica's GHG Inventory 2005-2017. Source: NDC 2022

The Energy Industries (35%) and Transportation (42%) subsectors are the main contributors, accounting for roughly 77% of total emissions from all sectors. These contributions are similar in the other years assessed and accounted for between 75% and 80% of the CO2 emissions, while the Other Sectors (14%) comprising residential, commercial and forestry and fishing subsectors, and Manufacturing Industries & Construction Sector (9%) respectively accounted for the remainder.

The Government of Dominica has made a commitment to the progressive reduction of total GHG emissions at the following rates: 39% by 2025 and 45% by 2030 below 2014 levels. These overall targets do not include the LULUCF sector. Sectoral GHG emission reduction targets by 2030 have also been identified as shown below:

- Energy Industries: 98.6%
- Agriculture: 50%
- Solid Waste: 78.6%
- Industrial Processes: 8.8%
- Transport: 20%
- Shipping: 100%
- Commercial/Institutional, Residential, Fishing: 8.1%

There are ongoing REDD+ activities in country. For Dominica, conservation, sustainable forest management and enhancement of carbon stocks are the key elements, and Dominica has recently completed a forest GHG inventory. The following elements will be developed under REDD+:

- National Strategy or Action Plan
- National forest reference emission level and/or forest reference level
- Robust and transparent national forest monitoring system
- System for providing information on safeguards.

The TNC identifies considerable data gaps and sets out a series of recommendations for improving the national inventory across the various sectors. This includes where higher tiers can be used, where greater monitoring/ data gathering is required, and where there is a need for more stringent policy. For example, applicable data for Dominica's forest is not available, with no recent census or forest inventory having been undertaken since 1987, and therefore default FAO data is used. Further details are provided in **Annex H**.

Adaptation Module

Throughout all of Dominica's national policies and plans, it notes the devastating impact of storms, hurricanes and other natural disasters on land loss, physical damage and lives lost. Dominica has therefore heavily invested in climate adaptation and resilience, as demonstrated by the legislation and policies outlined in **Table 1**, as well as the measures and programmes outlined in the National Communications and NDCs. Dominica's specialist agency, CREAD, leads and coordinates strategic initiatives across sectors, and aims to build strong and resilient communities, develop adaptive infrastructure, accelerate economic growth, strengthen institutional systems, enhance Dominicans' capacity to respond to the local impacts of global climate change.

A climate change risk assessment was undertaken under the National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) and the vulnerability assessments undertaken to develop Dominica's Climate Change Adaptation Policy and National Communications. Each Pilot Program for Climate Resilience Technical Working Group (TWG) undertook a sector specific assessment as follows:

1. Identification of event risks and outcomes risks based on vulnerability assessments contained in Dominica's Initial National Communication, National Climate Change Adaptation Policy and Second National Communication
2. Ranking of event-outcome risks in terms of severity of social, economic, environmental impacts (11 indicators used for ranking)
3. Probability-frequency analysis on prioritized event-outcome risks that scored the highest in terms of severity of social, economic, environmental impact

4. Once each sector TWG had completed the sectoral risk assessment – stakeholders during the National Consultative Workshop verified the outcomes and developed the list of national priority risks based on top ranked risks for each sector.

Dominica developed a National Climate Change Adaptation Policy, formulated with support under the Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Climate Change (CPACC) Project, which was adopted by the Cabinet in 2002. In January 2005, the Phase II Enabling Activity, under the UNFCCC was completed, which involved capacity building for climate change. The country has undertaken a number of adaptation projects, including:

- Special Program on Adaptation to Climate Change (SPACC)
- Sustainable Land Management (SLM)
- Mainstreaming Adaptation to Climate Change (MACC)
- Strategic Program for Climate Resilience

NDC Tracking Module

The Ministry of Environment, Rural Modernization and Kalinago Upliftment, in close collaboration with the CREAD, leads on the NDCs. Dominica's Updated NDC, 2022, was developed through support received by the UNDP through the Climate Promise Initiative.

A comprehensive capacity gap assessment was undertaken under climate action and implementation at the individual, community, institutional, systematic and national levels. Stakeholder engagement included a broad range of individuals from the public sector, private sector, government officials, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community-based organizations (CBOs) and civil society. This process was achieved through the use of online surveys, individual key informant interviews and group consultations. These consultations afforded national stakeholders with an opportunity to report on relevant community-based, sectoral and national level initiatives and activities, provide input to the climate change negotiations, engage with members of the Government and negotiators whilst also suggesting ideas to government for filling of any gaps that may exist in Dominica's approach to the Paris negotiations. It also provided an opportunity for stakeholders to engage in the work done on enhancing NDCs and provide their inputs on what targets they would like to be incorporated into the NDC and what should be put forward as Dominica's contribution. This process further enhanced the culture of a sustainable national dialogue, provided a platform for all stakeholders who have an interest in climate change negotiations and also serves to increase acceptance of implementation measures.

Support Needed and Received Module

Dominica has been exemplary in leveraging support from major funding bodies, including, inter alia, Green Climate Fund (GCF), GEF, UNDP, Clean Technology Fund (CTF) and the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). These funding bodies play a major role in supporting climate action and helping Dominica achieve its NDC commitments.

The **Climate Change and Environment Trust Fund** will be administered by the Department of Environment, Climate Change and Development. It will be used solely to finance:

- The implementation of: (i) Dominica's Nationally Determined Contributions (ii) Dominica`s Low Carbon Climate Resilient Development Strategy (iii) Dominica`s Climate Change Adaptation Policy, as amended from time to time
- Community climate change adaptation and mitigation measures consistent with Dominica's NDC, LCCRDS and Climate Change Adaptation Policy, as amended from time to time
- Development and implementation of policies formulated pursuant to section 14 of the Climate Change, Environment and Natural Resource Management Bill - "debt for nature" exchange programs
- Establishment of eco-tourism or private conservancy areas and schemes
- Protection of carbon sinks pursuant to the provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
- Expenses incurred in any environmental audit, inspection or monitoring including the retention of qualified specialists
- Expenses incurred in any alternate dispute resolution process that may be established under the provisions of this Act including the fees of any mediator, arbitrator of facilitator
- Costs of any environmental mediation under the provisions of this Act
- Environmental remediation or clean-up of any contaminated or polluted site

The **ResilienSEA Economy Investment Fund** seeks to support the development of viable and sustainable businesses based on or linked to Dominica's rich marine environment. It will tap private and social sector investment, steering it towards commercial or quasi-commercial ventures that support the overall climate resilience ambitions of the Government. Managed by a dedicated, objective and credible Investment Committee with experience in high impact investing in the blue economy, it will provide social, environmental and financial returns (that is, a triple bottom line) to meet the expectations of a range of investors. It will be complemented by a technical assistance fund to support the development or expansion of innovative business in the sector.

Information Systems

Through the **Centre of Excellence for Data in Resilience Decision-Making**, a dedicated Geographical Information Systems (GIS) unit within the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Planning, Resilience and Sustainable Development will be established. This will centralize the gathering of data (GIS and beyond) and institutionalize a data-driven approach to all key planning decisions. This unit will be critical to the

finalization and implementation of the Resilient Dominica Physical Plan, including activities related to land management, hazard mapping and infrastructure planning.

The **Enhanced Public Sector Performance Management Framework** helps to achieve the Government's climate-resilience vision, sectoral policies, strategies, and budgets (notably the Public Sector Investment Program), which must be synchronized to Dominica's climate-resilience targets specified in the CRRP and SDGs. This will require adjustments to the budget- setting process and criteria, to include the definition and weighting of resilience- and SDG-related indicators. It will also focus on putting into place efficient and effective organizational structures and operating procedures to enable delivery on resilience agenda.

Measurement, Reporting and Verification systems play a significant role in effectively tracking and improving the implementation of mitigation goals and policies articulated under countries' NDCs. The **MRV system for the forestry sector** was recently developed. Measurement and monitoring will take place using the Collect Earth tool for the annual assessment of land-use and land-use changes, the reporting process will be facilitated by the GHG inventory, which will be updated annually; and verification will be through the UNFCCC REDD+ Technical Assessment. A MRV system for HFCs has also been developed to establish a usage baseline, update emissions estimates and formulate a phase-down plan. There are also plans for the development of a MRV system for the transportation sector under the Low-Carbon Transport Dominica Project.

On-going transparency-related initiatives (preliminary mapping)

It is essential that the CBIT project complements the existing transparency initiatives and ensures a coordinated approach. The ongoing transparency projects in Dominica are listed in **Table 3**. It should be noted that there is further information to be gathered on several of the projects listed below. During the PPG phase, further engagement with stakeholders in country, including the leading ministries (and supporting entities where practicable) of these projects will help to understand how the CBIT project can align with ongoing activities, finding synergies and avoid duplication. This will include reviewing workplans, where available, and identifying common stakeholders and activities. The CBIT project will seek to build on the outputs of these projects including data and data collection tools and data flows, and strengthened institutional capacity. It will leverage the networks of people and knowledge bases, capture any identified recommendations, and maintain momentum for climate change activities in country.

Table 3. Ongoing transparency projects in Dominica

Program / Project	Leading ministry and any supporting entities	Brief description	Duration (beginning and ending year)	Estimated value (in USD million)	Potential Area for Synergies

Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project (DVRP)	World Bank, International Development Association, PCCR, Strategic Climate Fund	Project to reduce vulnerability and build resilience to hydro-meteorological shocks, building capacity and data development for hazard risk management, emergency response, and strengthening institutional capacity for project management.	2014-ongoing	$35 million	The tools developed under this project should feed into the Transparency Management System, particularly under the risks and vulnerabilities module.
Enabling Gender Responsive Disaster Recovery, Climate and Environmental Resilience in the Caribbean	Global Affairs Canada, UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, UNDP, UN Women, World Food Programme, Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency	Supports improved climate resilience for women and girls and key vulnerable populations and future generations in the Caribbean.			Using lessons learned under EnGenDER programme and leverage this network to reach out to women's groups and encourage their participation in CBIT.
Multi-Country Climate Resilient Urban Development Initiative (LCA-RS-020)	GCF, 5Cs	Advance efforts to build climate resilience of national and sub-national governments and the urban spaces they govern across four (4) CARICOM States – Dominica, St Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago and Suriname. The proposed activities will employ an	2023-ongoing	$1,961,539	Aligning the capacity building delivered under this project with the activities proposed under CBIT for efficiency and ensure relevant low carbon development measures are captured in ETF modules.

		integrated, strategic and gender inclusive approach to enhance capacities in the targeted countries to respond to impact of climate through the advancement of low carbon development and urban resilient planning.			
Caribbean Cooperative MRV Hub	Germany, UNDP/ UNEP Global Support Programme	Support Member Countries to improve MRV systems, build Paris Agreement reporting capabilities, and enhance their domestic evidence-based policymaking	2022-ongoing		Aligning the capacity building delivered through CCMRV and ensure MRV systems developed under this initiative are captured in the Transparency Management System.
BUR1/ BTR	UNEP	Development of the first BUR and BTR for Dominica	Ongoing		Institutional arrangements developed under this project could be enhanced and formalised under CBIT. Detailed BTR requirements identified can be incorporated into increased capacity of the Transparency Management System.
NDC		Scheduled to be submitted in December 2025			Process for updating NDC should be enhanced and captured within a

					sustainable Transparency Management System under CBIT project.
CBIT Global Support Programme (GSP)	UNEP	Provide global streamlined support, capacity building and coordination to help developing countries meet enhanced transparency requirements under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Country is part of the Caribbean network In-country activities per request of the country.	Ongoing	Global, no specific allocation to the country	Potential to align any ongoing capacity building delivered under GSP with CBIT activities for efficiency and benefitting from existing networks.
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	UN	Dominica is undertaking numerous activities to address SDGs, with investment from the UN and other partners.	Ongoing		CBIT will seek to join better climate data flows with data for SDGs and combined policy and decision making.
Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)	UN	Dominica submits several reports under the MEAs, including those to the UNFCCC, and Convention on Biological Diversity and others.	Ongoing		CBIT will enhance existing institutional arrangements for UNFCCC reporting and integrate it with other MEA reporting and evidence-based decision making.

Stakeholders

The stakeholders in **Table 4** have been identified during the PIF phase as important actors in Dominica to support the CBIT project to achieve its objective, outcomes and output.

Table 4. Climate change stakeholders in Dominica

Stakeholder Group	Stakeholder Name	Exiting activities with potential to be leveraged
Public Sector – main climate change institutions	• Ministry of Environment; • National Designated Authority; • National Direct Access Entities; • National Designated Entity for Technology Development and Transfer; • UNFCCC Focal Point; • IPCC Focal Point; • CREAD; • Policy Advisory Board; • Public Private Sector Investment Committee; • GEF Focal Point; • Adaptation Fund Focal Point.	Perform significant climate change and national resilience building activities
Other Public Sector	• Department responsible for Agriculture • Department responsible for Fisheries • Department responsible for Forestry, Wildlife and Parks • Environmental Health Department • Government Meteorological Services • Office of Disaster Management • Physical Planning Department • Dominica Bureau of Standards • Ministry responsible for Kalinago Affairs • Ministry responsible for Energy	Data providers across different climate module sectors, including data for the GHG inventory, support in vulnerability assessments, NDC tracking.

	• Ministry of Finance • Ministry of Justice, National Security and Immigration • Ministry of Environment • Dominica Association of Local Authorities • Central Statistics Office of Dominica	
NGOs / CSOs/ Community based organizations	• National Association of Non-Governmental Organisations • National Association of Youth in Agriculture • Caribbean Youth Environment Network • National Youth Council	NGOs working across cross-cutting themes such as youth, indigenous groups etc., do valuable work in engagement and public awareness.
Private Sector	• Invest Dominica Authority • Dominica Solid Waste Management Corporation • Dominica Water and Sewage Corporation • Dominica Electricity Services Limited	Data providers into the GHG inventory. Their support is essential for meeting NDCs.
Academia	• Dominica State College • University of the West Indies	Academic and research institutions play a significant role in the production of climate information that is crucial for the transparency system, particularly in terms of adaptation and vulnerability. Moreover, universities have the infrastructure required for training and building capacity that is much required to operate the system. Universities are also the place where young people learn and new experts in climate solutions are developed.
Gender	Bureau of Gender Affairs	Advise government on gender aspects, engaged in gender-

		related activities at government and community level.
Other transparency initiatives	Including those mentioned in **Table 3**, e.g. NDC Partnership, 5Cs, UNEP GSP, Escazu	These ongoing initiatives in Dominica are currently supporting a range of transparency and capacity building activities, including strengthening institutional arrangements, supporting Dominica to prepare specific UNFCCC reports, and stakeholder engagement and awareness raising.

Grenada Drivers and Trends of the Baseline Scenario

General Institutional Framework

Grenada ratified the UNFCCC in 1994. Since the publication of the UNFCCC First National Communication in 2001, much progress has been made in studying the potential impacts of climate change and required climate change adaptation actions. Grenada has submitted its INDC report to the UNFCCC in 2015, which also includes a short adaptation status. This was updated with its second NDC in 2020. Other critical developments on the international and regional stage include the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and the CARICOM Declaration for Climate Action (2015).

In 2007, climate change activities were guided by the National Climate Change Policy and Action Plan (NCCPAP) 2007 – 2011 which affirmed a vision of an empowered Grenadian population capable of managing the risks from climate change, at the individual, community and national levels and sought to set the stage for an organized long-term response to climate change. In 2017, Grenada developed its National Climate Change Policy alongside it's National Adaptation Plan, which built upon the 2007 NCCPAP. However, there are still some gaps in the process of creating an enabling environment that promotes low carbon and climate resilient development. Policy and legislative ineffectiveness are quite often cited as a hindrance to furthering a number of development priorities and processes across the wider Caribbean region, including Grenada.

Climate change programming in Grenada is generally coordinated by the Ministries responsible for Finance and the Environment. The former plays a role in economic and technical cooperation arrangements, and the latter in operations and implementation. The National Focal Point role for the UNFCCC rests with the Ministry of Education, Human Resource Development and the Environment (MEHRDE). This Ministry, along with the Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Forestry and Fisheries (MALFF), serve as the NFP for a number of the regional and international Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) to which Grenada is party, and a committee of NFPs was recently established to facilitate more information sharing and harmonization of efforts required to meet the multiple MEA commitments.

The National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) is a body of personnel from government and non-government entities, and it represents the inter-institution arrangement established to provide technical oversight and input to climate change-related activities in Grenada. The NCCC is chaired by the Ministry serving as the National Focal Point for the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol and has four working groups: 1) Mitigation, 2) Adaptation, 3) Finance and Sustainable Development, and 4) International Negotiations and Relations.

It is noted that, as part of the OECS, Grenada has committed to the OECS' St. George's Declaration of Principles for Environmental Sustainability, which establishes the framework for environmental management. The practice of sound environment management is coordinated by the Environment and Sustainable Development Unit (ESDU) of the OECS Commission based in Saint Lucia.

National Legislation and Policies

Key policies and legislation relating to climate change are listed in **Table 5** below. Under the Integrated Climate Change Adaptation Strategies (ICCAS) initiative, Grenada prepared the National Climate Change Policy 2017-2021, which also covers the islands of Carriacou and Petite Martinique. This policy guides and monitors the progress of Grenada's national climate change programme in the near term. Alongside this policy, the National Adaptation Plan was developed under the ICCAS Project.

Grenada remains committed to linking the NDC implementation to the country's SDG agenda as reflected in Grenada's Sustainable Development Plan 2020- 2035, with a particular emphasis on development outcomes that contribute to building the resilience of most vulnerable groups. The government's objective is to maximize the social co-benefits of the mitigation measures presented in the NDC.

Table 5. Grenada's key policies and legislation for the project

Element	Description
National Climate Change Policy and Action Plan (NCCPAP) 2007 – 2011	This policy affirms a vision of "an empowered Grenadian population capable of managing the risks from climate change, at the individual, community and national levels" and sought to set the stage for an "organised long-term response to climate change". It contained eight strategies including strengthening collection, analysis and use of climate-related data, building human capacity, reducing GHGs and raising public awareness.
National Climate Change Policy for Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique 2017–2021 (2017)	Builds on the foundation laid by the National Climate Change Policy and Action Plan, 2007 – 2011 (NCCSAP). Provides the framework for steering an efficient and effective integration of adaptation and mitigation in all climate-relevant sectors.
National Adaptation Plan (NAP) (2017)	Integrating climate change vulnerability and adaptation into national planning. One of Grenada's main mechanisms for accessing external climate finance and a vehicle for strategic investments in Grenada's climate-resilient development.
National Sustainable Development Plan 2035 (2019)	Sets Grenada's development agenda and priorities over the period 2020-2035. It puts forward strategic priorities that have been identified to address crucial social, economic, environmental, and other development challenges. It envisions the workings of an economy and society that is premised on genuine partnership in which the public sector, private sector, civil society, wider non-state actors share collective responsibility for Grenada's sustainable development and plays complementary roles in the process of nation building.

Reporting to UNFCCC

A summary of Grenada's UNFCCC reporting history is provided in **Table 6**. The most recent submission is the second NDC, which confirms the indicative ambitious 2030 NDC target of 40% below 2010 levels submitted in the 2016 NDC. This target remains the highest possible ambition that Grenada can achieve, and it is acknowledged that it is conditional on external funding.

Table 6. Summary of Grenada's reporting to the UNFCCC

Year	Milestone	Comments
2001	Initial National Communication	Presents the national circumstances, the GHG inventory for 1994 (for carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide), a vulnerability analysis and national response measures.
2015	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution	Set out Grenada's intention to reduce GHG emissions by 30% of 2010 by 2025, with an indicative reduction of 40% of 2010 by 2030.
2017	Second National Communication	Presents the GHG inventory for 2000-2014 for CO_2, CH_4, N_2O and the Fluorinated Gases HFCs, PFCs and SF6. Outlines actions and commitment to reducing GHG emissions, vulnerabilities and the potential solutions to protect ecosystems and livelihoods from the impacts of climate change.
2020	Second Nationally Determined Contribution	Outlines relevant NDC information as structured in decision 4/ CMA 1 adopted at the twenty-fourth meeting of the Conference of Parties (COP 24).

It is worth noting that many of the reports prepared for the UNFCCC have required funding and support received from GEF, UNDP, international Governments, FAO, and others, and had input from international consultants. The Government of Grenada committed time and resources to see the successful completion the UNFCCC reports.

A summary of the Constraints and Gaps, and Other Financial, Technical and Capacity Needs from Grenada's UNFCCC reporting is provided in **Annex H**.

GHG Trends and Projections Module

Grenada's inventory compilation is led by the Ministry of Climate Resilience, the Environment, and Renewable Energy. A summary of Grenada's GHG emissions is presented in the Figure below [Please see Agency Project Document].

In 2014, the Energy subsector (including domestic transport) accounted for 70.22%; the Industrial Processes sub-sector accounted for 14.34%; the Waste sub-sector accounted for 10.94% and the agriculture sub-sector accounted for 4.49% of GHG emissions when expressed as CO2e.

Due to limited data availability, in all cases a Tier 1 methodology was used and extensive use of default Activity data (even compiled from similar countries) and Emission Factors from the IPCC Emission Factors Data Base.

The inventory covers carbon dioxide, methane, and the F-gases hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) and hydrofluorocarbons (HFC) and their mixture/blends. Grenada has committed to expanding its scope of covered to include all categories of anthropogenic emissions.

Grenada has committed to reducing its GHG emissions by 40% of the 2010 emission levels by 2030. A series of mitigation measures are set out in the NDC, largely across the energy sector with introduction of renewable energy systems and improved energy efficiency measures, in particular, Geothermal is considered the main contributor to Grenada's mitigation efforts, although it's still in exploratory phase. The NC2 noted a series of constraints and gaps for mitigation actions, including:

- Strengthen legal and regulatory frameworks regarding renewable energy, energy efficiency, and GHG emissions;
- Improve public awareness of environmental challenges related to climate change mitigation and adaptation, improving acceptance and behaviour change;
- Improve capital investment, funding and leveraging of private capital, and encourage public and private sector partnerships to address cases of high investment costs;
- Develop skills and technical capacity building for energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies;
- Improve data quality and availability, as well as analysis to monitor/measure, report/communicate and verify progress and potential challenges (MRV);
- Increase research and development of renewable energy and energy efficiency solutions such as solar, seawater air conditioning and biomass cogeneration relevant to Grenada;

Adaptation Module

As with all the SIDS, Grenada is highly vulnerable to adverse impacts of climate change, as evidenced by the impacts of extreme events and the occurrences of increased forest fires, crop loss, water shortages and incidence of pests and diseases occurring in recent years.

Priority areas for adaptation in Grenda were identified in the INC, and further reiterated in the second National Communication:

1. Water resources;
2. Agriculture and Fisheries;
3. The Coastal zone (including human settlements and coastal infrastructure);
4. Tourism; and
5. Human Health

Grenada has developed a National Adaptation Plan which sets out the responsibilities of different stakeholders including the cabinet, National Climate change Committee, Environment Division, other ministries and civil society, private sector and the public. Several goals of the NAP include strengthening institutional structure, institutional professional and technical capacity in various sectors, and improved data collection, analysis and provision for improve decision making.

The SNC noted that implementation of further actions to reduce the level of vulnerability is severely constrained by the lack of capacity, human resources, technology, financial resources, data, knowledge and awareness. It is important to make use of existing new and emerging technologies such as early warning systems to reduce the impact of extreme events. Grenada has undertaken a technology needs assessments and has selected the water, agriculture and tourism as the focal sectors. Water was identified as the most dominant cross-cutting sector.

NDC Tracking Module

The National Climate Change Committee leads the NDC review process. For the most recent submission in 2020, the NCCC set up a technical committee with representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment; the Energy Division in the Ministry of Infrastructure Development, Public Utilities, Energy, Transport and Implementation. Workshops were held to identify data sources needed, and the NDC Partnership were engaged to update the NDC. Representatives from relevant ministries, implementing partners, private sector entities, technical experts and civil society were engaged at different stages of the development process for their inputs to updating the NDC, with a last round of consultations for the final draft before authorization from the Cabinet.

Grenada anticipates implementing the NDC through access to multilateral and bilateral support including through the Green Climate Fund, multilateral agencies, and bilateral arrangements with development partners. These funds will be used to leverage the limited national resources and technical capacities that are available for responding to climate change

Support Needed and Received Module

The Second NDC notes that Grenada will require grants and other concessional finance, support for capacity building and institutional strengthening and access to appropriate technologies. The indicative cost for Grenada's identified NDC mitigation measures through 2030 is between $984.9 and $1,054.5 Million USD. Grenada anticipates implementing the NDC through access to multilateral and bilateral support including through the Green Climate Fund, multilateral agencies, and bilateral arrangements with development partners. These funds will be used to leverage the limited national resources and technical capacities that are available for responding to climate change. The NDC Partnership, the UNDP Climate Promise, UNICEF and the OECS Commission, will support the country in developing an implementation plan, a communications plan and a financing strategy with concrete measures and timelines for implementation, in an effort to transition the NDC target to real actions and emission reductions.

Information Systems

The Central Statistics Office is the main body for data gathering in Grenada. Grenada will continue efforts towards the development of a national data collection framework for long term collection and verification of data, but at the time of writing this is still in progress of being designed and implemented. At present, Grenada has developed and uses a climate budget tagging system.

On-going transparency-related initiatives (preliminary mapping)

The ongoing transparency projects in Grenada are listed in Table 7. It should be noted that there is further information to be gathered on several of the projects listed below. During the PPG phase, further engagement with stakeholders in country, including the leading ministries (and supporting entities where practicable) of these projects will help to understand how the CBIT project can align with ongoing activities, finding synergies and avoid duplication, however potential areas for synergies have been identified in the table below. This will include reviewing workplans, where available, and identifying common stakeholders and activities. The CBIT project will seek to build on the outputs of these projects including data and data collection tools and data flows, and strengthened institutional capacity. It will leverage the networks of people and knowledge bases, capture any identified recommendations, and maintain momentum for climate change activities in country.

Table 7. Ongoing transparency projects in Grenada

Program / Project	Leading ministry and any supporting entities	Brief description	Duration (beginning and ending year)	Estimated value (in USD million)	Potential Area for Synergies

Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project (DVRP)	World Bank	To measurably reduce vulnerability to natural hazards and climate change impacts in Grenada and SVG	2011-2018	$53 M	The tools developed under this project should feed into the Transparency Management System, particularly under the risks and vulnerabilities module.
Building Capacity for Coastal Ecosystem-based Adaptation in Small Island Developing States	European Commission, UNEP	Enhance and demonstrate integrated planning tools and technical guidance to assist decision- making and effective stakeholder consultation in the development of coastal interventions.	2014 - ongoing		The tools developed under this project should feed into the Transparency Management System, particularly under the risks and vulnerabilities module.
Green Climate Fund Country Programme	GCF				TBC, further discussion with Grenada needed to understand this programme of work.
Climate Smart Cities and the Climate-Smart Rural Enterprise Development Programme	International Fund for Agriculture Development, Caribbean Development Bank and the Government of Grenada	Focused on assisting beneficiaries improve their livelihoods through skills training, investments in agriculture, teaching Climate Smart Practices and providing Business Skills Training and Technical services to Rural Enterprises in the rural communities throughout the state of Grenada.	2018- 2024		The training and lessons learned from this project should be shared with CBIT, with regards to engaging private sector, agricultural sector, and the youth.
Umbrella Programme for the Preparation	UNEP	See: Umbrella Programme for the Preparation of Biennial Transparency	Ongoing		Institutional arrangements developed under this

of BTRs to the UNFCCC		Reports (BTRs) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (unep.org)			project could be enhanced and formalised under CBIT. Detailed BTR requirements identified can be incorporated into increased capacity of the Transparency Management System.
CBIT Global Support Programme (GSP)	UNEP	Provide global streamlined support, capacity building and coordination to help developing countries meet enhanced transparency requirements under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Country is part of the Caribbean network In-country activities per request of the country.	Ongoing	Global, no specific allocation to the country	Potential to align any ongoing capacity building delivered under GSP with CBIT activities for efficiency and benefitting from existing networks.
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	UN	Grenada is undertaking numerous activities to address SDGs, with investment from the UN and other partners.	Ongoing		CBIT will seek to join better climate data flows with data for SDGs and combined policy and decision making.
Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)	UN	Grenada submits several reports under the MEAs, including those to the UNFCCC, and Convention on Biological Diversity and others.	Ongoing		CBIT will enhance existing institutional arrangements for UNFCCC reporting and integrate it with other MEA reporting and evidence-based decision making.

Stakeholders

The stakeholders in **Table 8** have been identified during the PIF phase as important actors in Grenada to support the CBIT project to achieve its objective, outcomes and output. These stakeholders will be contacted during the PPG phase for consultation on needs and priorities. Engagement will take the form of surveys to capture a wide audience, as well as more targeted and detailed workshops and virtual calls, which may be in-person, online or hybrid depending on the needs and availabilities of each stakeholder. The consultation activity and date will be provided in the PPG.

These stakeholders will also be engaged during CBIT implementation, and the nature of their engagement will be defined during the PPG phase.

Table 8. Climate change stakeholders in Grenada

Stakeholder Group	Stakeholder Name	Exiting activities with potential to be leveraged
Public Sector – main climate change institutions	• Ministry of Climate Resilience, The Environment and Renewable energy • Ministry of mobilization, implementation and transformation • Central Statistical Office	Perform significant climate change and national resilience building activities
Other public Sector	• Ministry of Infrastructure and Physical Development, Public Utilities, Civil Aviation & Transportation • Ministry of Economic Development, Planning, Tourism, Creative Economy, Culture, Agriculture and Lands, Forestry, Marine Resources and Cooperatives • Ministry of Carriacou & Petite Martinique Affairs and Local Government • National Water and Sewerage Authority • Royal Grenada Police Force • Grenada Ports Authority • Grenada Electricity company (Grenlec)	Data providers across different climate module sectors, including data for the GHG inventory, support in vulnerability assessments, NDC tracking.
NGOs/ CSOs/ Community based organizations	• Grenada green group • Ocean Spirits	NGOs working across cross-cutting themes such as youth, indigenous groups etc., do valuable work in engagement and public awareness.

	• GRENCODA • SPECTO • SADO	
Private Sector	• Private sector agencies in the shipping and power sectors (TBC)	Data providers into the GHG inventory. Their support is essential for meeting NDCs.
Academia and research institutions	• T.A Marryshow Community College • St Georges University (Windref)	Academic and research institutions play a significant role in the production of climate information that is crucial for the transparency system, particularly in terms of adaptation and vulnerability. Moreover, universities have the infrastructure required for training and building capacity that is much required to operate the system. Universities are also the place where young people learn and new experts in climate solutions are developed.
Gender	• Ministry of Social & Community Development, Housing and Gender Affairs	Advise government on gender aspects, engaged in gender-related activities at government and community level.
Other transparency initiatives	Including those noted in **Table 7** above, e.g. GCF, World Bank, UNEP	These ongoing initiatives in Grenada are currently supporting a range of transparency and capacity building activities, including strengthening institutional arrangements, supporting Grenada to prepare specific UNFCCC reports, and stakeholder engagement and awareness raising.

St. Kitts and Nevis Drivers and Trends of the Baseline Scenario

General Institutional Framework

St. Kitts and Nevis ratified the UNFCCC in 1993. The National Climate Change Policy (2017) provides the policy framework for climate action in St. Kitts and Nevis. It provides overarching guidance for the creation of institutional mechanisms to enable low carbon and climate resilient development, in harmony with other sectoral policies, and for the identification and implementation of adaptation and mitigation measures. The National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (2018) operationalizes the National Climate Change Policy.

The Climate Action Unit has overall responsibility for coordinating implementation of this National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy. The climate change policy calls for the establishment of a National Climate Change Committee (NCCC), whose main objective will be to provide oversight. The NCCC will act as an oversight body responsible for facilitating he implementation of St. Kitts and Nevis National Climate Change Policy and climate change related projects (inclusive of international reporting obligations) It is a multi-disciplinary and multisectoral body with representative stakeholders selected from private and civil agencies as well as government entities. St Kitts and Nevis are currently in the process of refining their governance structures around climate change. Climate Change Focal Points will be appointed from the relevant ministries and agencies to serve on the NCCC. In addition, three working groups are proposed under the NCCC. These include Adaptation, Mitigation and Finance. The working groups are intended to incorporate various disciplines and stakeholders from both Island to ensure that the unique needs of each Island is adequately captured. Representation from relevant CSO and private will also be included.

The composition of the working groups will be based upon the priority sectors identified with national reports including the Climate Change Policy, Adaptation Strategy as well as revised NDC. The working groups will be required to report to the NCCC and will support it in monitoring implementation of sectoral vulnerability and risk assessments, mitigation and adaptation actions as well as mobilizing climate financing.

The government structures relevant to climate MRV are led by the Climate Action Unit (CAU) in the Ministry Climate Action, Environment and Constituency Empowerment.

It is noted that, as part of the OECS, St. Kitts and Nevis has committed to the OECS' St. George's Declaration of Principles for Environmental Sustainability, which establishes the framework for environmental management. The practice of sound environment management is coordinated by the Environment and Sustainable Development Unit (ESDU) of the OECS Commission based in Saint Lucia.

National Legislation and Policies

Key policies and legislation relating to climate change are listed in Error! Reference source not found. below. The National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy details specific adaptation objectives and measures across eight sectors (agriculture, coastal and marine ecosystems, forest and terrestrial ecosystems, finance and banking, human health, infrastructure and physical development, tourism and water) and five cross-cutting areas (stakeholder capacity building and engagement, information management, research and monitoring, integrated adaptation and disaster risk reduction and inter-sectoral coordination) for the time period of 2018-2030.

Table 9. St. Kitts and Nevis' key policies and legislation for the project

Element	Description
National Climate Change Policy (2017)	Provides the legal mandate and policy framework for development of the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy
National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy for Saint Christopher and Nevis (2018)	Provides guidance on priorities and appropriate measures for adaptation to reduce vulnerability to the impacts from climate change and build resilience over the long term in St. Kitts and Nevis. It identifies specific adaptation objectives and measures to address sectoral and cross-sectoral vulnerabilities at the macro level. It also seeks to provide mitigation co-benefits where possible, through prioritising adaptation measures that minimise GHG emissions and enhance natural ecosystems functioning as carbon sinks. The strategy covers the period 2018-2030

Reporting to UNFCCC

The Climate Action Unit within the Ministry of Environment and Cooperatives is coordinating and policymaking authority with respect to environment and climate change and manages reporting to the UNFCCC. A summary of St. Kitts and Nevis UNFCCC reporting history is provided in Error! Reference source not found..

Table 10. Summary of St. Kitts and Nevis reporting to the UNFCCC

Year	Milestone	Comments
2001	Initial National Communication	Mitigation actions focused on sub-sectors of the residential, transport, and energy industries.
2015	Second National Communication	Presented national circumstances, GHG inventory from 1998-2008 for CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, NOx and CO, vulnerability and adaptation and technology needs assessment.
2016	NDC	Summarized the mitigation and adaptation contribution, and implementation support needs.
2021	Updated NDC	Set out proposed emission reduction targets of 22% and 35% of the absolute GHG emissions projected in the business-as-usual in 2025 and 2030 respectively, priority adaptation actions, loss

		and damage, gender and social inclusion and means of implementation.
2023	First Biennial Update Report (BUR1)	GHG inventory for CO_2, CH_4, N_2O for 2008-2018, national inventory report and information on mitigation actions, needs and support.

It should be noted that many of the reports prepared for the UNFCCC have required funding and support received from GEF, UNEP, UNDP, NDC-Partnership, and others, and had input from international consultants. The government of St. Kitts and Nevis committed resources and time to oversee and deliver the reports.

A summary of the Constraints and Gaps, and Other Financial, Technical and Capacity Needs from St. Kitts and Nevis UNFCCC reporting is provided in **Annex H**.

GHG Trends and Projections Module

The inventory process is led by the Ministry of Environment and Cooperatives GHG Inventory Team. The technical aspects of the planning and preparation of the National GHG Inventory Report are led by regional/international consultants in a collaborative fashion with selected national experts with an aim to build national capacity and institutionalize the GHGI reporting process. This includes GHG inventory compilation training and hands-on participation in data collection, GHG inventory calculation training (inclusive of chosen methodologies, activity data and emission factors) and quality assurance activities during the inventory compilation process.

The BUR1 demonstrates that St. Kitts and Nevis has an advanced national GHG inventory, which includes Key Category Analysis, QAQC procedures, uncertainty analysis, an improvement plan, and well-established institutional arrangements for data provision and reviewing. However, there are some gaps and areas for improvement, including GHG estimations for IPPU, uncertainties in the LULUCF sector, and the need for greater data collection across several sectors. A summary of the GHG Inventory is presented in Error! Reference source not found..

Table 11. St. Kitts and Nevis GHG Emissions and Removals. Source: BUR1

GHG Emissions and Removals in St. Kitts and Nevis (in kt CO2 eq.) by Sectors and Sub-sectors, 2008-2018											
	2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**
Total CO2 Eq. Emissions	299,99	295,77	303,63	308,22	294,24	309,77	314,74	329,21	341,95	350,84	363,54

without LULUCF											
Total CO2 Eq. Emissions with LULUCF	234,14	229,92	237,78	217,73	203,75	219,29	201,65	216,12	228,86	237,74	250,44
Energy	238,00	227,79	234,39	238,03	231,81	247,49	251,58	264,71	277,03	284,88	295,17
Industrial Processes	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE	NO,NE
Agriculture	20,44	20,39	20,39	19,48	10,62	9,68	8,33	8,69	8,26	8,20	9,45
LULUCF	-65,84	-65,84	-65,84	-90,49	-90,49	-90,49	113,10	113,10	113,10	113,10	113,10
Waste	41,55	47,59	48,85	50,71	51,81	52,61	54,84	55,81	56,66	57,76	58,92
Other	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Memo Items											
Aviation	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE	NE
Navigation	NO, IE	NO, IE	NO, IE	NO, IE	NO, IE	NO, IE	NO, IE	NO, IE	NO, IE	NO, IE	NO, IE
Multilateral Operations	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
CO2 emissions from biomass	0,14	0,14	0,14	0,14	0,14	0,16	0,16	0,16	0,17	0,17	0,17

Total emissions of GHG in 2018, sinks not considered, amounted to 363.5 kt CO2 eq., which represents a 15.5% increase of emissions compared to the year 2014 and 21.2% increase compared to 2008. By far the most important sector is Energy, which in 2018 accounted for 81.7% of total GHG emissions. In this sector emissions have increased by 17.3%, compared to estimates in 2014. Undoubtedly the greatest increase in GHG emissions was observed in the transport sector, by as much as 41.6% until 2008, due to the increase in road transportation.

Emissions from Industrial Processes are, in many sub-sectors, not occurring since there are no such industrial installations in St. Kitts and Nevis. Emissions from Agriculture, the third most important sector, amounted to 9.45Gg CO2 eq in 2018, which represents 2.6% of all emissions. Methane emissions from the Waste sector are the largest source of CH4 and represents 16.2% of all GHG emissions in St. Kitts and Nevis in 2018.

The total net removals/sinks of CO2 from the LULUCF sector were not included in the national totals due significant variations of emissions which can be contributed to the uncertainty of the methodology applied in

this initial stage of the emission estimates from LULUCF. Namely the quality control of the initial estimates shows that majority of the emissions/sinks are coming from land use and land use change matrix which is derived from satellite images, which for the period 2005-2015 contains irregularities and reflections and therefore cannot be used for the land use interpretation.

The Updated NDC aims to reduce economy-wide CO2 emissions by 61% by 2030, compared to the base year of 2010 GHG emission levels. This reduction is based on achieving 100% renewable energy in electricity generation and increasing the share of electric vehicles in the vehicle fleet to at least 2%. As a result, St. Kitts and Nevis anticipates that the emissions will reduce to 124 GgCO2-eq (124 ktCO2-eq) in 2030 within the energy sector. The updated NDC presents an increased ambition for St. Kitts and Nevis when compared to the first NDC. The NDCs are conditional and based upon available financing and technology support.

Adaptation Module

The National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy provides guidance on priorities and appropriate measures for adaptation to reduce vulnerability to the impacts from climate change and build resilience over the long term in St. Kitts and Nevis. Adaptation measures included in the Strategy largely focus on building adaptive capacity and readiness including the enabling conditions needed for implementing effective adaptation; reducing exposure to climate hazards; and reducing inherent sensitivities to climate impacts.

The Updated NDC noted that the Department of Environment has not yet started to track the results of adaptation measures that have been implemented but has plans to engage in monitoring and evaluation. Support and capacity building for monitoring and evaluation of adaptation measures is needed. Improvements in data and information collection and sharing as well as improved inter-sectoral collaboration are also needed. However, some progress has been made on its adaptation objectives and priorities, including pilot projects in the agriculture and water sectors, and training exercises to increase capacities in conducting and using vulnerability assessments. Implementing the remaining measures has been constrained by limited funding and inadequate technical and human resources.

NDC Tracking Module

The National Climate Change Committee will be responsible for monitoring the implementation of national plans, budgets, and climate change projects and programmes. However, the BUR1 notes that there is a lack of formal performance indicators to monitor mitigation and adaptation actions.

Support Needed and Received Module

The Department of Economic Affairs and Public Sector Investment Programme is the main contact and coordinating office in the MSD for local, regional and international projects, and for lending and donor agencies such as the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB); Organization of American States (OAS); United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); the Global Environmental Fund (GEF); World Bank; and the European Union (EU).

Sustainable development initiatives in SKN have been supported primarily by financing provided by the GEF. The Government of St. Kitts and Nevis has not developed a climate finance MRV methodology (example, use of OECD Rio Markers) or a tool for tracking climate support needed and received to integrate within the broader envisaged National MRV System. A feasibility study is planned to develop the tool and its required data inputs to facilitate reporting of support needed and received for the Parties' UNFCCC reporting cycles. The BUR1 notes that there is currently insufficient domestic allocation for funding MRV system.

Regionally, St. Kitts and Nevis has worked with other CARICOM countries on climate MRV elements vis-a-vis an executed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Caribbean Cooperative MRV Hub (2019-2023), and through regional Green Climate Fund (GCF) projects such as capacity building to facilitate climate resilience in disaster risk management and private sector access to climate finance (2021) as well as capacity building to support planning, programming and implementation of GCF funded activities (2020).

Information Systems

In general, data collection agreements and enforcement are not standard amongst broader climate MRV stakeholders in St. Kitts and Nevis. However, there are isolated data collection mandates in the LULUCF, agriculture, energy, and transportation sectors. In general, data collection and reporting are directly linked to Ministry objectives or project-based reporting cycles. The primary data used in the most recent climate reporting, namely the GHG inventory, mitigation assessment, and vulnerability assessment, was accomplished through ad-hoc requests from identified stakeholders relevant to the reporting sector who may collect data sets through operation of agency-specific projects, research, or other mandates.

At present, St. Kitts and Nevis currently lacks a comprehensive, detailed, and unambiguous legal framework for national climate MRV. However, there does exist a legal context that has relevance to components of Climate MRV. St. Kitts and Nevis has several pieces of legislation that address environmental protection, natural resource management and data collection that serve as a baseline for integration into a future legal framework for climate change reporting and activities. Through the ICAT project (discussed in Error! Reference source not found. below), St. Kitts and Nevis is working towards further developing MRV system components that move from a project-based (linear) system to an on-going, recurring system (cyclical). However, an MRV system has not yet been formally established, there are no established data sharing agreements amongst stakeholders, and a lack of institutional and human capacity to operate envisaged MRV system.

The Caribbean Climate Online Risk Assessment Tool (CCORAL) has been designed as an online support system to support climate resilient decision making. Among other things the CCORAL provides a platform for rapid screening, understanding climate influence and inter alia apply climate risk management process. It has been designed to engender a programmatic risk management approach to decision making. The Public Sector Investment Programme has adopted CCORAL in the screening of all Public Sector Capital Projects.

On-going transparency-related initiatives (preliminary mapping)

The ongoing transparency projects in St. Kitts and Nevis are listed in Table 12. It should be noted that there is further information to be gathered on several of the projects listed below. During the PPG phase, further engagement with stakeholders in country, including the leading ministries (and supporting entities where practicable) of these projects will help to understand how the CBIT project can align with ongoing activities, finding synergies and avoid duplication, however potential areas for synergies have been identified in the table below. This will include reviewing workplans, where available, and identifying common stakeholders and activities. The CBIT project will seek to build on the outputs of these projects including data and data collection tools and data flows, and strengthened institutional capacity. It will leverage the networks of people and knowledge bases, capture any identified recommendations, and maintain momentum for climate change activities in country.

Table 12. Ongoing transparency projects in St. Kitts and Nevis

Program / Project	Leading ministry and any supporting entities	Brief description	Duration (beginning and ending year)	Estimated value (in USD million)	Potential Area for Synergies
ICAT energy and transport project	Ministry of Environment, climate action and constituency empowerment	Development and Institutionalization of a framework to Track NDC Actions and Build Capacity in relevant areas	2024-2025	0.16	The framework to track NDCs should be captured in the Transparency Management System, especially the NDC tracking module.
BUR1 and TNC	Ministry of Environment, climate action and constituency empowerment			0.852	Institutional arrangements developed under this project could be enhanced and formalised under CBIT.

Enhancing climate change resilience of health systems in the Caribbean (LCA-RS-013)	GCF, WHO	Aims to fulfill the vision of the Caribbean Action Plan on Health and Climate Change(2019) to "ensure that the region is fully engaged in global climate change processes and agreements (...), benefit Caribbean countries and territories by strengthening their technical cooperation methods, and facilitate the access to human, technical and financial resources necessary to address the effects of climate change on health	2020-ongoing	$1,058,682	Any tools or data generated by this project should be captured under CBIT, especially under the risks and vulnerabilities module.
Umbrella Programme for Preparation of NCs and Biennial Transparency	GEF, UNEP	To support forty-three developing countries to prepare and submit BTRs and NCs that comply with Paris Agreement reporting requirements; and respond to their national development goals	Ongoing		Institutional arrangements developed under this project could be enhanced and formalised under CBIT. Detailed BTR requirements identified can be incorporated into increased capacity of the Transparency Management System.
CBIT Global Support Programme (GSP)	UNEP	Provide global streamlined support, capacity building and coordination to help developing countries meet enhanced transparency requirements under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Country is part of the Caribbean network In-country	Ongoing	Global, no specific allocation to the country	any ongoing capacity building delivered under GSP with CBIT activities for efficiency and benefitting from existing networks.

		activities per request of the country.			
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	UN	St. Kitts and Nevis is undertaking numerous activities to address SDGs, with investment from the UN and other partners.	Ongoing		CBIT will seek to join better climate data flows with data for SDGs and combined policy and decision making.
Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)	UN	St. Kitts and Nevis submits several reports under the MEAs, including those to the UNFCCC and others.	Ongoing		CBIT will enhance existing institutional arrangements for UNFCCC reporting and integrate it with other MEA reporting and evidence-based decision making.

Stakeholders

The stakeholders in **Table 13** have been identified during the PIF phase as important actors in St. Kitts and Nevis to support the CBIT project to achieve its objective, outcomes and output. These stakeholders will be contacted during the PPG phase for consultation on needs and priorities. Engagement will take the form of surveys to capture a wide audience, as well as more targeted and detailed workshops and virtual calls, which may be in-person, online or hybrid depending on the needs and availabilities of each stakeholder. The consultation activity and date will be provided in the PPG.

These stakeholders will also be engaged during CBIT implementation, and the nature of their engagement will be defined during the PPG phase.

Table 13. Climate change stakeholders in St. Kitts and Nevis

Stakeholder Group	Stakeholder Name	Exiting activities with potential to be leveraged
Public Sector – institutional coordination/ leadership	• Climate Action Unit • Ministry of Environment, climate action and community empowerment	Perform significant climate change and national resilience building activities
Other Public Sector	• Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources	Data providers across different climate module sectors, including data for the GHG inventory, support

	• Department of Statistics • Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) • Forestry Unit • Lands and Surveys Department • Ministry of Public Infrastructure and Utilities, Transport, Information, Communication and Technology and Post • Ministry of Tourism, Civil Aviation and Urban Development • Department of Economic Affairs and PSIP • St. Kitts and Nevis Bureau of Standards • St. Kitts and Nevis Chamber of Industry and Commerce • Department of Physical Planning • Ministry of Finance, National Security, Citizenship and Immigration, Health, and Social Security • St. Kitts and Nevis Met Service	in vulnerability assessments, NDC tracking.
NGOs/ CSOs/ Community based organizations	TBC	NGOs working across cross-cutting themes such as youth, indigenous groups etc., do valuable work in engagement and public awareness.
Private Sector	• Nevis Electricity Company (NEVLEC) • Royal Utilities Marriot Frigate Bay • St. Kitts Electricity Company Limited (SKELEC) • Sol Petroleum Group • Delta Petroleum • Petro Caribe • St. Christopher Air and Seaport Authority • Solid Waste Management Corporation	Data providers into the GHG inventory. Their support is essential for meeting NDCs.

	• Carib Brewery	
Academia and research institutions	• Ministry of Education • Clarence Fitzroy Bryan College	Academic and research institutions play a significant role in the production of climate information that is crucial for the transparency system, particularly in terms of adaptation and vulnerability. Moreover, universities have the infrastructure required for training and building capacity that is much required to operate the system. Universities are also the place where young people learn and new experts in climate solutions are developed.
Gender	• Ministry of Social and Gender Affairs	Advise government on gender aspects, engaged in gender-related activities at government and community level.
Other transparency initiatives	Including those identified in **Table 12**, e.g. ICAT, GCF etc.	These ongoing initiatives in St. Kitts and Nevis are currently supporting a range of transparency and capacity building activities, including strengthening institutional arrangements, supporting St. Kitts and Nevis to prepare specific UNFCCC reports, and stakeholder engagement and awareness raising.

Saint Lucia Drivers and Trends of the Baseline Scenario

General Institutional Framework

St. Lucia ratified the UNFCCC in 1993. Saint Lucia has over the years sought to create and strengthen the governance structure for climate change. There is the recognition that a strong and sustainable system of governance is important to ensure that the island can meet its SDG's as well as its obligations under the UNFCCC. The responsibility for implementing and complying with the UNFCCC resides with the agency with responsibility for coordinating climate change efforts, which is presently the Department of Sustainable Development (DSD), currently housed under the Ministry of Education, Sustainable Development, Innovation, Science, Technology and Vocational Training.

To ensure the mainstreaming of climate change issues into national development, as well as to create greater national ownership, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Government of Saint Lucia established the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) in 1998 and entrusted it with the responsibility of overseeing the implementation of national actions to address climate change. The NCCC is a multi-sectoral advisory body that supports and facilitates the implementation of climate change-related actions of interest nationally and for various sectors. The NCCC comprises representatives of public, statutory, academic, and private sector bodies, and may co-opt other members on an 'as-needed' basis. The secretariat for this committee resides within the Department of Sustainable Development. The NCCC meets periodically as a formal committee, but members are constantly involved in guiding the climate change effort, electronically and in person, via specific programmes, projects, and activities.

It is noted that, as part of the OECS, Saint Lucia has committed to the OECS' St. George's Declaration of Principles for Environmental Sustainability, which establishes the framework for environmental management. The practice of sound environment management is coordinated by the Environment and Sustainable Development Unit (ESDU) of the OECS Commission based in Saint Lucia.

National Legislation and Policy

Key policies and legislation relating to climate change are listed in Error! Reference source not found. below. Currently, the Saint Lucia Climate Change Bill, approved in April 2024, covers adaptation and mitigation actions, and sets out the roles of all stakeholders in climate change action. In addition, the Climate Change Adaptation Policy of 2015 (CCAP) is also an important policy and guidance document on the matter, and the country launched a comprehensive 10-year National Adaptation Plan (NAP) in 2018. Complementing the NAP are a series of adaptation strategies and action plans for priority sectors and thematic areas, project concept note portfolios, a communications strategy, monitoring and evaluation plan, climate financing strategy, private sector engagement strategy, and other supplements.

As part of its efforts to strengthen the institutional framework for climate adaptation and mitigation, the Government of Saint Lucia received assistance from the OECS, under the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) project for the development of a Climate Change Bill. The Climate Change Bill seeks to:

- Develop a comprehensive framework to address climate change, including mitigation, adaptation and loss and damage.
- Allocate and coordinate legal and administrative responsibilities for climate change response within the State.
- Support embedding climate change considerations into existing and new sectoral laws, policies, strategies, plans, standards, programmes, and projects.
- Institute measures to reduce the vulnerability of the country's population and ecosystems to the adverse effects of climate change.
- Create a process to set greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets and maintain a greenhouse gas inventory.
- Facilitate compliance with regional and international climate change agreements to which Saint Lucia is a party.
- Continuously educate the public about climate change strategies; and
- Promote low-carbon, climate-resilient development.

Table 14. St Lucia's key policies and legislation for the project

Element	Description
Saint Lucia Climate Change Adaptation Policy (2015)	Outlines the general strategy for understanding and addressing the risks posed by climate change. It seeks to "ensure that Saint Lucia and its people, their livelihoods, social systems, and environment are resilient to the risks and impacts of climate change." The Policy endorses the principles of a cross sectoral approach to climate adaptation and concretely addresses: 1) adaptation facilitation- (appropriate policy, legislative and institutional environment); 2) adaptation financing (measures to ensure adequate and predictable financial flows) and, 3) adaptation implementation (concrete actions to prepare for, or respond to, the impacts of climate change).
Medium-Term Development Strategy 2020-2023	Holistic and multi-sectoral approach to low-carbon development and climate resilience, which encompasses education, health, food security, water and sanitation, housing and social protection.
National Adaptation Plan 2018-2028 (2018)	The ten- year plan (2018-2028) serves as a means of identifying immediate, medium, and long- term climate change adaptation needs, and developing implementing strategies and actions to address those needs. The vision for the NAP is to ensure Saint Lucia and her people, their livelihoods, social systems

	and environment are resilient to the risks and impacts of climate change through continuous, coordinated and effective adaptation efforts
National Climate Change Research Policy	The National Climate Change Research Strategy facilitates the implementation of the National Climate Change Research Policy by offering guidance to research partners on the existing critical knowledge gaps that limit climate change-relevant policy and decision making in the country and therefore are the topics of interest for research collaboration with the Government of Saint Lucia.
Climate change bill (2024)	Sets out the roles, functions and composition of the NCCC, as well as highlights the responsibilities of the SDED as it relates to reporting, preparing GHG inventories and setting GHG emission reduction targets and policies.
National Energy Policy (2023-2030)	The vision of the policy is a modern, sustainable energy sector focused on energy security, costs minimization and local enfranchisement
National Energy Transition Strategy	Outlines the process for achieving an energy transition along with a potential energy mix to meet national energy needs.

Reporting to UNFCCC

The Department of Sustainable Development is responsible for reporting to the UNFCCC. A summary of Saint Lucia's UNFCCC reporting history is provided in Error! Reference source not found.Table 2. The most recent submission is the First Adaptation Communication (2022), which provides an update on the Implementation of Adaptation Actions and Plans by Sector and Cross-Sectoral Areas of Water, Agriculture, Fisheries, Natural resource management/resilient ecosystems (terrestrial, coastal, and marine), Infrastructure and spatial planning, Education, Health, and Tourism. At the time of writing, Saint Lucia is in the early stages of preparing the Fourth National Communication, BTR and NDC update.

Table 15. Summary of St Lucia's reporting to the UNFCCC

Year	Milestone	Comments
2001	Initial National Communication	GHG inventory for 1994 for gases CO2, CH4, N2O, Non-Methane Volatile Organic Compounds (NMVOC), CO and NOx. Mitigation study, vulnerability and adaptation assessment, and steps taken.
2012	Second National Communication	GHG inventory for 1994 update and 2000. Mitigation measures, adaptation measures, other information (e.g. education and public awareness etc.) and constraints, gaps and financial technical and capacity needs.
2015	First Nationally Determined Contribution	Set the mitigation targets at a 16% reduction by 2025 and 23% reduction by 2030, relative to the BAU projection.
2017	Third National Communication	GHG inventory for 2000, 2005 and 2010 for CO2, CH4, N2O and HFCs. Provided a mitigation assessment, an update on various projects and programmes to improve climate change adaptation and resilience, other information and update on constraints and gaps.

2018	National Adaptation Plan	See description in **Table 14** above.
2020	National Inventory Report	GHG inventory for 1990-2018 including gases CO2, CH4, N2O, NMVOCs.
2021	Updated Nationally Determined Contribution	Update the NDC GHG reduction target compared to First NDC. Provides an update on adaptation, loss and damage, sustainable development as it relates to SDGs, gender equity and youth.
2021	First Biennial Update Report	An update to institutional arrangements and MRV, the GHG inventory, mitigation actions, support needed and received, and other relevant information.
2022	First Adaptation Communication	Sets out the progress made under the NAP and other cross-sectoral measures.
2022	National Adaptation Plan Progress Report	Presents the progress that Saint Lucia has made on adaptation action since the launch of the country's NAP (2018–2028),

A summary of the Constraints and Gaps, and Other Financial, Technical and Capacity Needs from Saint Lucia's UNFCCC reporting is provided in **Annex H**.

GHG Trends and Projections Module

The Sustainable Development and Environment Division is Saint Lucia's GHG inventory agency. The National Inventory Report (2020) presents the full timeseries from 1990-2018. A summary of emissions is presented in Error! Reference source not found..

Year	Emissions (Gg CO_2e)					Total with LULUCF	Total % change from 2000
	Energy	IPPU	Agriculture	LULUCF	Waste		
2000	366	9	26	-124	34	**311**	-
2005	426	34	22	-193	51	**340**	**9%**
2010	505	55	24	-72	60	**572**	**84%**
2014	515	57	28	-292	63	**371**	**19%**
2015	519	66	29	-253	64	**425**	**37%**
2016	525	71	28	-372	65	**318**	**2%**
2017	558	64	27	-487	68	**229**	**-26%**
2018	564	77	27	-227	69	**509**	**64%**

Figure 3. Summary of Saint Lucia GHG inventory 2000-2018. Source: National Inventory Report 2020

The energy sector is by far the largest contributor to emissions in Saint Lucia, this is due to the contribution from the electricity generation and road transport sectors. The trend in increasing emissions is driven by a rising population with an increasing demand for electricity. The number of road vehicles in Saint Lucia doubled between 2000 and 2018. Whilst emissions from energy and other sectors have risen gradually over time, the LULUCF sector has experienced the largest changes year to year and has contributed most to the total trend. Projects to reforest areas of degraded land contribute to increase carbon stocks, but natural disturbances, particularly from hurricanes cause large spikes in emissions such as Hurricane Tomas in 2010. The IPPU sector has seen the largest percentage change over the time series due to a sharp increase F-gas emissions from air conditioning and refrigeration. Emissions from the waste sector have doubled over the time series, as with energy this is linked to an increasing population. In contrast, emissions from agriculture have remained fairly stable over the time series but fluctuate according to livestock populations.

The National Inventory Report also includes an Improvement Plan, which sets out improvements largely around activity data, but also institutional arrangements, QA/QC procedures, and human resources.

Saint Lucia's updated NDC has a single target to reduce GHG emissions by 37 GgCO2e. In terms of percentage decrease, the updated NDC translates to approximately 7% reduction in GHG emissions in the energy sector by 2030, relative to the 2010 emissions.

Adaptation Module

Saint Lucia's NAP 2018-2028 consisting of priority cross-sectoral and sectoral adaptation measures for eight key sectors/areas and a segment on the 'limits to adaptation', complemented, incrementally, with Sectoral Adaptation Strategies & Action Plans (SASAPs). Priority sectors for adaptation action include Tourism; Water; Agriculture; Fisheries; Infrastructure and spatial planning; Natural resource management (terrestrial and marine); Education; and Health. To set a solid knowledge base for developing Saint Lucia's NAP, a Stocktaking, Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Report was elaborated.

In 2022, Saint Lucia published the National Adaptation Plan Progress Report. The report found that much has been achieved in Saint Lucia's NAP process, particularly in sectoral adaptation planning. In the first 3 years of the NAP process, SASAPs have been developed in four key sectors: water; agriculture; fisheries; and natural resource management/resilient ecosystems (terrestrial and marine). Further SASAPs are planned for infrastructure and spatial planning, education, health, and tourism, each of which is expected to be completed in the next progress reporting period. Additional key sectors and thematic areas will be identified through a cyclical, iterative NAP process, as needed. In addition, Saint Lucia submitted its first Adaptation Communication to the UNFCCC in 2022. It set out the national adaptation priorities, strategies, policies, plans, goals and actions, as well as a summary of the implementation of actions and plans.

The NAP process is spearheaded by the Department of Sustainable Development, currently housed within the Ministry of Education, Sustainable Development, Innovation, Science, Technology and Vocational Training.

A Monitoring and Evaluation Plan of the NAP Process (2018) sets out how NCCC partners will provide information on NAP measures implementation through questionnaires, complemented by 1-to-1 or focus group interviews as necessary. These will be administered yearly. The Department of Sustainable Development will collate all inputs received, analyse the data, assess the progress made at the sectoral and national levels, and in each of the three core areas of the CCAP and prepare an annual NAP Performance Report.

It should also be noted that Saint Lucia is in the process of exploring a national REDD+ program and is implementing efforts to maintain its current forest cover, as well as undertaking efforts to protect watersheds through forest protection measures

NDC Tracking Module

The development of Saint Lucia's Updated 2020 NDC was led by the Department of Sustainable Development of the Ministry of Education, Sustainable Development, Innovation, Science, Technology and Vocational Training. The first global stocktake took place in 2023 and Saint Lucia is committed to the implementation, monitoring and evaluation tools to inform the progress on the targets proposed in the NDC, the NAP and SASAP.

The Department of Sustainable Development currently has an NDC In-Country Facilitator embedded. This individual is contracted through the NDC Partnership and main role includes supporting the NDC Partnership Focal Point with planning, coordination and resource mobilization for the implementation of Saint Lucia's NDC and its NDC Partnership Plan (NDC Implementation Plan). This includes engaging with sectors, donors, implementing agencies and other key stakeholders to ensure alignment between country priorities and needs for NDC implementation, and international support

initiatives and finance (See **Table 16**).

There is a need to consolidate relevant information on mitigation actions and their associated challenges, impacts, indicators, costs, and support providers into the MRV portal. Regular and transparent reporting of projections will also require the development of key analysis tools (e.g., models for energy and AFOLU) and a training programme with country specific training material. Saint Lucia is currently working on a project that focuses on the procedures, tools and instruments needed to facilitate NDC tracking and implementation with the objective that strengthening these procedures and tools, will support the NDC cycle to become more embedded in national processes. This will include MRV tools and capacity building (See **Table 16**).

Support Needed and Received Module

Saint Lucia currently has in place a Climate Financing Strategy under the NAP, which considers different sources of financing such as Domestic Public Resources, International Public Finance, and Domestic and International Private Finance. The full costs of the measures within the NAP have not been evaluated as part of the broader NAP process. So far, indicative costing has been conducted on an as-needed basis for the development of specific concept notes for the achievement of the NAP objectives. These are included in the country's SASAPs and were developed in support of the NAP process. The approximate total cost to implement the concept notes thus far developed across three priority sectors is estimated at USD 35.4 million.

In addition, Saint Lucia is already in consultation with the GCF on another project and has been awarded its second readiness grant, with the support of the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre as Delivery Partner. This second readiness grant will support the NDA in further strengthening its national capacities, including the digitization of systems and processes for more effective coordination of climate finance and the development of a comprehensive climate finance Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system. The initiative will also seek to develop a long-term vision for future readiness priorities and needs with the goal of developing a multi-year readiness programme, through a multi-stakeholder, structured dialogue process, that will respond to the needs of long-term climate strategies, plans, information gaps and challenges, including those identified in Saint Lucia's revised NDC and through its NAP processes, among others.

Climate Analytics and PATPA have provided assistance to enhance its MRV system through capacity building and mentorship to track its progress in climate change action and to have easy access to information and data as it relates to climate change.

Information Systems

Saint Lucia has an MRV system for gathering information on stakeholders and for reporting on GHG inventory, action, and support. This includes an online MRV portal, which consists of components that structure data, support good practice activities, and reinforce the institutional memory. The portal provides a coordination platform for managing information on stakeholders, engagement activities, datasets, QA/QC activities, document archive, data storage and management of improvements to the MRV system. The MRV portal also provides a structured database for information on the climate challenges (e.g., vulnerabilities, loss and damage, GHG trends etc.), climate actions, their direct and wider impacts and support.

The BUR1 notes a series of improvements for the MRV system, including consolidating data on GHG mitigation reporting, adaptation, climate finance and other transparency projects.

The Central Data Storage Facility (CDSF) is hosted by the Government of Saint Lucia and provide a platform for archiving environmental information. This stores the inventory information.

Saint Lucia has developed a National Climate Change Research Strategy. It has conducted a comprehensive document review to identify the critical data, information, and knowledge-related products that scientific research could generate, contextualize, or update to inform climate and development policy and management decisions, within and across sectors in Saint Lucia. Monitoring of progress of the Research Strategy will follow the M&E processes as set under the NAP.

On-going transparency-related initiatives (preliminary mapping)

The ongoing transparency projects in Saint Lucia are listed in Table 16. It should be noted that there is further information to be gathered on several of the projects listed below. During the PPG phase, further engagement with stakeholders in country, including the leading ministries (and supporting entities where practicable) of these projects will help to understand how the CBIT project can align with ongoing activities, finding synergies and avoid duplication, however potential areas for synergies have been identified in the table below. This will include reviewing workplans, where available, and identifying common stakeholders and activities. The CBIT project will seek to build on the outputs of these projects including data and data collection tools and data flows, and strengthened institutional capacity. It will leverage the networks of people and knowledge bases, capture any identified recommendations, and maintain momentum for climate change activities in country.

Table 16. Ongoing transparency projects in St Lucia

Program / Project	Leading ministry and any supporting entities	Brief description	Duration (beginning and ending year)	Estimated value (in USD million)	Potential Area for Synergies
Building Regional Climate Capacity in the Caribbean (BRCCC)	Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology (CIMH)	Facilitate development of the World Meteorological Organization's Regional Climate Centre (RCC) for the Caribbean to be housed at the Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology (CIMH) through (i) infrastructure development, (ii) increasing the range of products and services delivered to stakeholders, (iii) enhancement of human and technical		USD 5,085,000	The data and tools developed under this project should feed into the Transparency Management System, which will help improve climate-related data flows into decision and policy-making.

		capacities at CIMH and in National Meteorological and Hydrological Services in the Caribbean, and (iv) improvement of service delivery mechanisms to national, regional and international stakeholders. It is expected that the programme will improve the range of climate-related products and services that will be available at the appropriate spatial-temporal scales, to decision-makers, for effective decision-making in the Caribbean. This will ultimately result in support of sustainable development of the Caribbean region.			
Mobilization of Technical Support for Climate Action Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Coordinator	GIZ-German Corporation for International Cooperation; and NDC Partnership	The NDC Coordinator's role is to work with various partners to lead the charge towards the development and implementation of the Saint Lucia's Nationally Determined Contribution Partnership Plan (NDCPP). The NDCPP was finalized and approved by the Cabinet of Ministers in 2019. It is designed to attract coordinated donor funding to facilitate		98,500	The institutional arrangements developed under this project could be enhanced under CBIT, which will also improve the relationship between NDC tracking, the GHG inventory and projections module and risks/ vulnerabilities module built under CBIT.

		its implementation. The objectives of the NDCPP seek to: • increase energy efficiency • increase the penetration of renewable energy • introduce energy and fuel-efficient vehicles • find synergies with the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and associated Sectoral Adaptation Strategies and Action Plans (SASAPs) • commit financial contributions from the Government of Saint Lucia			
Supporting the Implementation of NDCs in the Caribbean – transforming the transport and energy sectors towards a low-carbon and climate resilient future' (NDC-TEC)	GIZ, Climate Analytics	Aims to support CARICOM Member states in enhancing the ambition of their NDCs, and in implementing transformative actions within the energy and transport sectors. The project offers tailored support to Antigua & Barbuda, Saint Lucia, Grenada, Jamaica and Saint Lucia in accelerating the implementation and raising the ambition of their NDCs in the energy and transport sectors, while facilitating strategic access to climate financing for NDC implementation.			As above, improvements to the NDC update process should be captured under CBIT and ensure this is strongly linked to other ETF modules including GHG inventory and risks/ vulnerabilities.
Catalyzing Low-carbon Investment	GCF, GGGI	Aims to contribute to accelerated access to national and	March 2024-ongoing	$1.6m	Any data and tools developed should feed into

and Mobilizing Finance for Saint Lucia (CLIMB-SLU) (LCA-RS-007)		international climate finance through private sector participation and investments in climate change mitigation and adaptation, enhanced strategic frameworks, pipeline development, and enhanced capacity and knowledge of private and public sector actors.			the Transparency Management System, particularly the support needed and received module.
Mainstreaming Climate Resilience into the Water Sector Planning, Development and operations in Saint Lucia (LCA-RS-006)	GCF, CBD	Support the capacity building and institutional strengthening of WASCO to facilitate mainstreaming of climate resilience into water sector planning, development and operations in Saint Lucia.	October 2023-ongoing	$850,000	Any data and tools developed should feed into the Transparency Management System, particularly the risks and vulnerabilities module.
Enhancing Saint Lucia's National Adaptation Plan Process through the Elaboration of Sector Strategies and Action Plans, a Strengthened Evidence Base, and Improved Private Sector Engagement (LCA-RA-005)	GEF, IISD	Continue advancing the country's NAP process. It will do so by strengthening the capacity of critical institutions and line ministries to develop Sectoral Adaptation Strategies and Action Plans (SASAPs) in the remaining priority NAP sectors (education, tourism, and infrastructure/spatial planning), and to clearly articulate their adaptation priorities and needs to mobilize climate finance; moving from adaptation	September 2023 - ongoing	$1.74 million	The institutional arrangements developed under this project could be enhanced by CBIT. The Transparency Management System developed under CBIT will improve data flows of climate information into policy-making, including for the NAP.

		planning to implementation.			
Enhancing climate change resilience of health systems in the Caribbean (LCA-RS-013)	GCF, WHO	Aims to fulfill the vision of the Caribbean Action Plan on Health and Climate Change (2019) to "ensure that the region is fully engaged in global climate change processes and agreements (...), benefit Caribbean countries and territories by strengthening their technical cooperation methods, and facilitate the access to human, technical and financial resources necessary to address the effects of climate change on health	2020-ongoing	$1,058,682	Any tools or data generated by this project should be captured under CBIT, especially under the risks and vulnerabilities module.
Multi-Country Climate Resilient Urban Development Initiative (LCA-RS-020)	GCF, 5Cs	Advance efforts to build climate resilience of national and sub-national governments and the urban spaces they govern across four (4) CARICOM States – Dominica, St Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago and Suriname. The proposed activities will employ an integrated, strategic and gender inclusive approach to enhance capacities in the targeted countries to respond to impact of climate through the advancement of low carbon development	2023-ongoing	$1,961,539	Aligning the capacity building delivered under this project with the activities proposed under CBIT for efficiency and ensure relevant low carbon development measures are captured in ETF modules.

		and urban resilient planning.			
Technical Assistance to Enhance the Understanding of the Updated NDC and Accelerating the Achievement of its Commitments	Department of Sustainable Development	1. To increase the knowledge and understanding of children and youth of the updated NDC Commitments and general climate change impacts in Saint Lucia 2. To support the participation of non-state stakeholders, specifically youth, in the development and implementation of national climate policy 3. To amplify the voices and participation of Saint Lucian youth within international climate change spaces	March – September 2024	US$39,034	As above, improvements to the NDC update process should be captured under CBIT and ensure this is strongly linked to other ETF modules including GHG inventory and risks/ vulnerabilities.
Technical assistance to support institutional strengthening of Saint Lucia's Climate Change Financing Framework	Department of Economic Development	1. Provide a clear baseline understanding of Saint Lucia's Current climate finance landscape, institutional arrangements and barriers/constraints preventing effective coordination of climate finance to achieve targets set out in updated NDC 2. Design and establish an effective institutional structure to manage and coordinate climate finance flows through the development of low emissions climate	September 2023 – March 2025		The updated baseline of climate financing in Saint Lucia should inform the CBIT deliverables and activities regarding enhancements to the ETF support needed and received module. The institutional arrangements developed under this project could be enhanced by CBIT.

		resilient development at the national level; and 3. Strengthen engagement of critical stakeholders and partners in Saint Lucia as well as regional and international partners on a strategic level to secure access to long term finance			
CBIT Global Support Programme (GSP)	UNEP	Provide global streamlined support, capacity building and coordination to help developing countries meet enhanced transparency requirements under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Country is part of the Caribbean network In-country activities per request of the country.	Ongoing	Global, no specific allocation to the country	Potential to align any ongoing capacity building delivered under GSP with CBIT activities for efficiency and benefitting from existing networks.
4th NC/ BTR		Estimated to be completed in December 2026	Ongoing		titutional arrangements developed under this project could be enhanced and formalised under CBIT. Detailed BTR requirements identified can be incorporated into increased capacity of the Transparency Management System.
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	UN	Saint Lucia is undertaking numerous activities	Ongoing		CBIT will seek to join better climate data

		to address SDGs, with investment from the UN and other partners.			flows with data for SDGs and combined policy and decision making.
Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)	UN	Saint Lucia submits several reports under the MEAs, including those to the UNFCCC and others.	Ongoing		CBIT will enhance existing institutional arrangements for UNFCCC reporting and integrate it with other MEA reporting and evidence-based decision making.
TBC proposal	GCF, FOA	Strengthening participatory and evidence-based adaptation planning and small-scale private sector engagement in Saint Lucia's forestry sector (AdaptFOR)	TBC	$0.67 million	Data and tools developed under this project should be captured by the Transparency Management System, especially in the GHG inventory and risks and vulnerabilities modules.
TBC proposal	GCF, Commonwealth Secretariat	Strengthening Saint Lucia's institutional, technical and human capacity to transition towards a lower carbon and climate resilient future in a socially just manner	TBC	N/A	Institutional arrangements developed under this project could be enhanced and formalised under CBIT. Data and tools developed under this project should be captured by the Transparency Management System.

Stakeholders

The stakeholders in **Table 17** have been identified during the PIF phase as important actors in Saint Lucia to support the CBIT project to achieve its objective, outcomes and output. These stakeholders will be contacted during the PPG phase for consultation on needs and priorities. Engagement will take the form of surveys to capture a wide audience, as well as more targeted and detailed workshops and virtual calls, which may be in-person, online or hybrid depending on the needs and availabilities of each stakeholder. The consultation activity and date will be provided in the PPG.

These stakeholders will also be engaged during CBIT implementation, and the nature of their engagement will be defined during the PPG phase.

Table 17. Climate change stakeholders in St Lucia

Stakeholder Group	Stakeholder Name	Exiting activities with potential to be leveraged
Public Sector – main climate change institutions	• Department of Sustainable Development (Ministry of Education, Sustainable Development, Innovation, Science, Technology and Vocational Training)	Perform significant climate change and national resilience building activities
Other Public Sector	• Ministry of Health and Wellness • Department of Agriculture • Department of Transport • Department of Fisheries • Water Resources and Management Agency • Department of Forestry • National Emergency Management Organisation • Department of Education • National Integrated and Planning Programme • Department of Economic Development • Department of Finance • Ministry of Tourism • Ministry of Infrastructure • Department of Physical Development	Data providers across different climate module sectors, including data for the GHG inventory, support in vulnerability assessments, NDC tracking.

	• Energy and Public Utilities Division • Forestry Division • Agricultural Research • Saint Lucia Solid Waste Management Authority • Ozone Unit • Central Statistics Office	
NGOs/ CSOs/ Community based organizations	• Caribbean Youth Environment Network in Saint Lucia • National Youth Council of Saint Lucia • Youth Emergency Action Committee • Saint Lucia National Trust	NGOs working across cross-cutting themes such as youth, indigenous groups etc., do valuable work in engagement and public awareness.
Private Sector	• Rubis • Buckeye • Saint Lucia Electricity Services Limited • Saint Lucia Air and Sea Ports Authority • Water and Sewage Company	Data providers into the GHG inventory. Their support is essential for meeting NDCs.
Academia and research institutions	• The University of the West Indies (UWI) • Sir Arthur Lewis Community College (SALCC)	Academic and research institutions play a significant role in the production of climate information that is crucial for the transparency system, particularly in terms of adaptation and vulnerability. Moreover, universities have the infrastructure required for training and building capacity that is much required to operate the system. Universities are also the place where young people learn and new experts in climate solutions are developed.
Gender	• Department of Gender Affairs	Advise government on gender aspects, engaged in gender-related activities at government and community level.
Other transparency initiatives	Including those listed in **Table 16**, e.g. GIZ, GGGI, 5Cs etc.	These ongoing initiatives in Saint Lucia are currently supporting a range of transparency and capacity building activities, including

		strengthening institutional arrangements, supporting Saint Lucia to prepare specific UNFCCC reports, and stakeholder engagement and awareness raising.

Suriname Drivers and Trends of the Baseline Scenario

General Institutional Framework

Suriname ratified the UNFCCC in 1997. The Constitution of Suriname entered into force in 1987 and provides a legal basis for sustainable environmental policy. There have been developments in terms of legislation, national plans and strategies, policies, and action programs to address climate change issues and UNFCCC commitments. The Environmental Framework Act (2020, amended May 2024) establishes measures for the protection and sustainable management of the environment and includes regulations and procedures for the implementation of MEAs.

The Act also establishes the National Environment Authority (NMA) was established as an independent administrative body with legal personality, which for budgetary purposes falls under the competence of the Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment. Environmental management in Suriname falls under the direct competence of the Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (ROM). The current Government institution in charge of environmental management within ROM is the Directorate for Environment (DE). The DE plays a pivotal role in the formulation of environmental policy and the monitoring of the implementation of this policy and is also the national focal point for all MEAs as well as national, regional, and international environmental organizations. The latter is conducted in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Business, and International Cooperation. The NMA will function as executive and supervisory body and will provide the necessary support to the Minister of ROM.

Key Legislation and Policy

Key policies and legislation relating to climate change are listed in **Table 18** below. There is no climate change specific legislation in Suriname, and apart from the Environmental Framework Act, no legally binding products have been established. This Act establishes measures for the protection and sustainable management of the environment in Suriname and includes rules and regulations for the implementation of obligations deriving from ratified MEAs. However, it does not include provisions for climate mitigation.

The National Adaptation Plan (2019 – 2029) builds on the climate strategy that is emphasized in the National Climate Change Policy Strategy Action Plan (2014 – 2021), with its focus mainly on integration and

mainstreaming of adaptive measures into policies and development planning. Suriname is currently in the process of preparing a Green Development Strategy.

Table 18. Suriname's key policies and legislation for the project

Element	Description
Final National Climate Change Policy, Strategy and Action Plan for Suriname 2014-2021 (2015)	The NCCPSAP was prepared for 2014-2021 and since its publication, several new climate change-related documents were produced, and legal and institutional changes have occurred. At present there is a draft roadmap established with the aim of updating the existing Plan. It is important to consider these changes, when updating NCCPSAP
Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) (2019)	Facilitates the adoption and provision of reliable access to affordable renewable energy solutions in the interior, while accelerating the reduction in GHG emissions and significantly contributing to strides in sustainable and inclusive growth and development. The proposed lifespan of the NAMA is 20 years (2020-2040), including the implementation phase, which will take place in the first five years
Suriname National Adaptation Plan 2019-2029 (2019)	Enable Suriname to conduct comprehensive medium and long-term climate adaptation planning. The NAP covers strategic national level efforts, as well as prioritizing economic sectors for adaptation based on climate risk and vulnerability. It aims to reduce impact through adaptation and resilience building and integrate and mainstream in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programs, activities and development planning processes and strategies, across multiple sectors and levels.
Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation, REDD+ strategy	Three key pillars: a) Stakeholder engagement and capacity building; b) National REDD+ strategy for sustainable development; c) Implementation and tools among others forest monitoring. REDD+ aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions as a result of deforestation and forest degradation, as well as conservation, sustainable management of forests and increasing carbon storage in forests. It is therefore considered one of the instruments for sustainable development in the last and most recent National Development Plan (2017-2021/2022-2026) of Suriname

Reporting to UNFCCC

A summary of Suriname's reporting to the UNFCCC is presented in **Table 19**. The most recent submission, the Third National Communication, was delivered in 2023 and prepared by the Directorate for Environment within the Ministry of Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment. At the time of writing, Suriname is preparing the BTR1/ NC4/BTR-2 through a GEF funded programme.

Table 19. Summary of Suriname's reporting to the UNFCCC

Year	Milestone	Comments
2005	First National Communication	GHG inventory for 2003
2013	Second National Communication	GHG inventory for 2008
2015	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution	Commits to maintaining its forest coverage, increasing the participation of renewable energy in the national energy mix, and to enhance climate resilience.
2018	Forest Reference Emission Level	National scale baseline to enable result-based payments for implementation of a REDD+ program.
2020	Updated Nationally Determined Contribution	For 2020-2030, enhanced contributions from four of six emitting sectors: electricity, road transport, agriculture, and forests, covering 70% of emissions.
2022	First Biennial Update Report	Included two REDD+ technical annexes prepared by the Coalition for Rainforest Nations (CfRN) in coordination with the Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment and the Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control.
2023	Third National Communication	Updated GHG Inventory for the 2000 – 2017 period. Update on national circumstances, adaptation measures, mitigation measures, and other information.

It should be noted that some of the reports prepared for the UNFCCC have required funding and support received from GEF, UNEP, European Union Global Climate Change Alliance, and others, due to the country's high indebtedness and chronic lack of capacity. The Government of Suriname has committed time and human resources to deliver on its international reporting commitments.

A summary of the Constraints and Gaps, and Other Financial, Technical and Capacity Needs from Suriname's UNFCCC reporting is provided in **Annex H**.

GHG Trends and Projections Module

The NC3 demonstrates that Suriname's GHG inventory is now well developed, having a complete timeseries from 2000-2017, Key Category Analysis, uncertainty analysis, QA/QC procedures and recommendations for improvements. Many of the improvements involve collecting better activity data, formalizing data collection, and capacity building.

Suriname's forests are a major carbon sink. Suriname is a high forest cover and low deforestation (HFLD) country, committed to maintaining 93% forest cover. Suriname's total aggregated GHG emissions (excluding removals) increased at an average rate of 2% per year from 2,756.5 Gg CO2eq in 2000 to 3,591.5 Gg CO2eq

in 2017. The primary emitter of GHGs from 2000-2017, has been the energy sector, which has gradually increased. The next largest emitter is the AFOLU sector, which has modestly increased throughout the entire period.

Suriname's first Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) was finalized in 2019. he primary objective of Suriname's NAMA is to facilitate the adoption and provision of reliable access to affordable renewable energy solutions in the Interior. In addition, the NAMA will contribute towards accelerating the reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and significantly contribute to strides in sustainable and inclusive growth and development.

Suriname is implementing a major REDD+ strategy. The strategy includes policies and measures for improved forest governance (including sustainable forest management), robust land use planning, forest conservation and rehabilitation of forestland on mined out areas. A crucial measure within the strategy is conservation of the mangrove forest. This should be seen as one of many tools that Suriname will utilize to access climate finance and partnerships in order to remain a HFLD country.

Adaptation Module

The NAP (2019) includes a series of adaptation measures to improve institutional arrangements, policies and capacities able to lead and coordinate national and sub-national climate change adaptation, as well as improve data and information collection systems to fully support national and sub-national climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation decision-making. The NAP provides a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework however Suriname doesn't currently have any platforms or tools to track vulnerability or risks specifically.

A Sector Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan (SASAP) for water resources in Suriname was developed to provide actors in the water resources sector, including Government bodies as well as non-governmental stakeholders, with a structured plan for integrating adaptation in the sector, as well as a set of concept notes to be elaborated on to enable funds to be secured for implementation of priority actions. In addition, SASAP addresses the gender issue by placing gender equality and social inclusion at the center of actions in the water resources sector by implementing a gender-responsive approach.

A risks and vulnerability assessment was conducted to inform the NAP, and one of the strategic objectives in the NAP includes development and implementation of district level climate vulnerability assessments. Vulnerability assessment was also undertaken for the NC3, which noted that there was a vulnerability with weak collaboration between coordinating ministries and government agencies with climate change mandate, and Leadership role shared between Directorate of Environment and NIMOS.

NDC Tracking Module

Suriname's most recent NDC (2020), includes enhanced contributions from the electricity, road transport, agriculture and forests sectors. Further work in the area of waste management and industry is under way, which may enable their inclusion in a 2025 NDC update.

Suriname doesn't currently have a system for tracking NDC progress.

Support Needed and Received Module

The NDC Investment Plan (2022) elaborates on a climate finance analysis, based on data retrieved from the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC). The analysis shows that in the period 2000-2020, Suriname received commitments of around USD 279 million in total from OECD contributors through debt instruments (i.e., loans, comprising 69% of the total – USD 195 million), while grants comprised of 31% USD 84 million).

The NC3 noted that one of the biggest gaps regarding climate finance, according to the NDC Investment Plan (2022), is the absence of a national level coordination system on climate finance, that could influence the lack of data overall, and in some cases the uniformity and the lack of technical compatibility of the data.

Information Systems

Suriname currently doesn't have an MRV system for the GHG inventory, NDC tracking or climate finance. The NC3 identified the need for an MRV system for the GHG Inventory as one of the technical and capacity needs.

The **Suriname Environmental Information Network (SMIN)** was established in 2016 with the goal of producing official and formal environmental data and information for national policy and planning, creating a standardized reporting process, and disseminating knowledge and recommendations.

With regards to the REDD+ strategy, the **National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS)** is an MRV system and key component for the strategy, with investments made to gain detailed information on the forest resource, carbon stocks and activity data.

On-going transparency-related initiatives (preliminary mapping)

The ongoing transparency projects in Suriname are listed in **Table 20**. It should be noted that there is further information to be gathered on several of the projects listed below. During the PPG phase, further engagement with stakeholders in country, including the leading ministries (and supporting entities where practicable) of these projects will help to understand how the CBIT project can align with ongoing activities, finding synergies and avoid duplication. This will include reviewing workplans, where available, and identifying common stakeholders and activities. The CBIT project will seek to build on the outputs of these projects including data and data collection tools and data flows, and strengthened institutional capacity. It will leverage the networks of people and knowledge bases, capture any identified recommendations, and maintain momentum for climate change activities in country. Error! Reference source not found.

Table 20. Ongoing transparency projects in Suriname

Program / Project	Leading ministry and any supporting entities	Brief description	Duration (beginning and ending year)	Estimated value (in USD million)	Potential Area for Synergies
GCF Readiness project	GCF, FAO	Strengthening of climate change finance planning processes to enable implementation, monitoring and reporting of climate actions in Suriname	2022-ongoing	USD 999,996	Any data and tools developed should feed into the Transparency Management System, particularly the support needed and received module.
Multi-Country Climate Resilient Urban Development Initiative (LCA-RS-020)	GCF, 5Cs	Advance efforts to build climate resilience of national and sub-national governments and the urban spaces they govern across four (4) CARICOM States – Dominica, St Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago and Suriname. The proposed activities will employ an integrated, strategic and gender inclusive approach to enhance capacities in the targeted countries to respond to impact of	2023-ongoing	$1,961,539	Aligning the capacity building delivered under this project with the activities proposed under CBIT for efficiency and ensure relevant low carbon development measures are captured in ETF modules.

		climate through the advancement of low carbon development and urban resilient planning.			
Mainstreaming Global Environment Commitments for Effective National Environmental Management	GEF, UNDP	To generate global environmental benefits through improved decision-support mechanisms and improved local planning and development processes in Suriname, by harmonizing existing information systems that deal with the Rio Conventions (climate change, biodiversity conservation, and land degradation) integrating internationally accepted measurement standards and methodologies	2014-ongoing	USD 980.000 (grant) USD 1.400.000 (co-financing)	Institutional arrangements and improvements to information systems developed under this project could be enhanced and formalised under CBIT.
Technology Needs Assessments - Phase III (TNA Phase III), regional	GEF, UNEP Executed by Technical University of Denmark - UNEP DTU Partnership (UDP), National Agencies	Provide participating countries targeted financial and technical support to prepare new or updated and improved TNAs, including Technology Action Plans (TAPs), for prioritized technologies that reduce GHG emissions, support adaptation to climate change, and are consistent with NDC and national sustainable development objectives	2018-ongoing	USD 6,210,000 (grant) USD 2,745,000 (co-financing)	Any data and tools developed should feed into the Transparency Management System, particularly the support needed and received module.
BTR1/ NC4/ BTR2	GEF	The NDC3 is likely to be published in February 2025, with NC4 likely to be early 2026 (indicative)	Ongoing		Institutional arrangements developed under this project could be enhanced and formalised under CBIT.
GEF readiness project	GEF, 5C	a) aims to establish the institutional arrangements required	2019-ongoing		Institutional arrangements developed

		to manage the country's engagements with the GCF and ensure the country can take the lead in shaping its pipeline of GCF projects and implementing its own readiness programmes. b) developing a clear and inclusive strategic framework for stakeholder and other engagement, which includes a pipeline of potential projects/programmes aligned with the country objectives and the investment criteria of the Green Climate Fund; and c) building capacity within the Ministry of Finance (NDA) to understand the GCF process and requirements.			under this project could be enhanced and formalised under CBIT.
CBIT Global Support Programme (GSP)	UNEP	Provide global streamlined support, capacity building and coordination to help developing countries meet enhanced transparency requirements under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Country is part of the Caribbean network In-country activities per request of the country.	Ongoing	Global, no specific allocation to the country	Potential to align any ongoing capacity building delivered under GSP with CBIT activities for efficiency and benefitting from existing networks
Transport and Energy MRV Systems (not yet confirmed)	IDB		TBC		TBC, further discussion with Grenada needed to understand this programme of work.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	UN	Surname is undertaking numerous activities to address SDGs, with investment from the UN and other partners.	Ongoing		CBIT will seek to join better climate data flows with data for SDGs and combined policy and decision making.
Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)	UN	Suriname submits several reports under the MEAs, including those to the UNFCCC, and Convention on Biological Diversity and others.	Ongoing		CBIT will enhance existing institutional arrangements for UNFCCC reporting and integrate it with other MEA reporting and evidence-based decision making.

Stakeholders

The stakeholders in **Table 21** have been identified during the PIF phase as important actors in Suriname to support the CBIT project to achieve its objective, outcomes and output.

Table 21. Climate change stakeholders in Suriname

Stakeholder Group	Stakeholder Name	Exiting activities with potential to be leveraged
Public Sector – main climate change institutions	• Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment • National Environmental Authority (NMA)	Perform significant climate change and national resilience building activities
Other Public Sector	• Ministry of Public Works • Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Business & International Cooperation • Ministry of Natural Resources	Data providers across different climate module sectors, including data for the GHG inventory, support in vulnerability assessments, NDC tracking.

	• Ministry of Land Policy and Forest Management • Ministry of Health • Ministry of Finance and Planning • Ministry of Regional Development and Sports • Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries • Ministry of Transport • The National Coordination Center for Disaster Management • The Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control (SBB) • Meteorological Service • Civil aviation department • Maritime Authority in Suriname (MAS) • General Bureau of Statistics (ABS) • Planning Office • Energy Company Suriname (EBS) • Suriname Water Company (SWM) • Energy Authority Suriname (EAS)	
NGOs/ CSOs/ Community based organisations	• NGOs (CI, WWF, Tropenbos, ACT, GHFS, VIDS etc.)	NGOs working across cross-cutting themes such as youth, indigenous groups etc., do valuable work in engagement and public awareness.
Private Sector	• Mining companies (Newmont, Iamgold etc.) • State Oil Company (Staatsolie Maatschappij Suriname) • Energy Company Suriname (EBS) • Suriname Business Association (VSB) • Association of Surinamese Manufacturers (ASFA)	Data providers into the GHG inventory. Their support is essential for meeting NDCs.

Academia and research institutions	• Anton de Kom Universiteit van Suriname (including its research institutes) • Research institute: CELOS	Academic and research institutions play a significant role in the production of climate information that is crucial for the transparency system, particularly in terms of adaptation and vulnerability. Moreover, universities have the infrastructure required for training and building capacity that is much required to operate the system. Universities are also the place where young people learn and new experts in climate solutions are developed.
Gender	• Ministry of Internal Affairs department Bureau of Gender Affairs	Advise government on gender aspects, engaged in gender-related activities at government and community level.
Other transparency initiatives	Including those identified in **Table 20**, e.g. FAO, 5Cs, UNDP etc.	These ongoing initiatives in Suriname are currently supporting a range of transparency and capacity building activities, including strengthening institutional arrangements, supporting Suriname to prepare specific UNFCCC reports, and stakeholder engagement and awareness raising.

Key barriers

This project seeks to address the following problem: that these five Caribbean countries do not have the full capacity to comply with the Paris Agreement transparency requirements. There are three key aspects ('barriers') to this problem.

1. The five Caribbean countries are not able to consistently measure, track and report on its climate progress without external support;

2. Their modules for GHG inventory, adaptation, NDC tracking and tracking support needed and received are not sufficiently accurate or detailed to meet decision maker and reporting needs; and

3. They do not consistently integrate climate change information into the national policy making process.

A summary of the barriers is presented in Error! Reference source not found.. Each barrier is discussed in further detail below. These barriers have been informed by the country's self-identified constraints and gaps, and other financial, technical and capacity needs, which have been extracted from the latest UNFCCC reports and provided in **Annex H**.

Barrier 1: The five Caribbean countries are not able to consistently measure, track, and report on its climate progress without external support and project-based interventions.

In some countries, there is a gap in climate-related platforms for country level data. The status and maturity of transparency/ MRV systems varies within each country. In Saint Lucia, parts of the MRV system exist and some climate action related data flows are managed through the online portal, however, this system is in its infancy. For Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis and Suriname, there is no centralised system and/or tools to bring information together and its information is not integrated across the different sectors or fully owned by relevant stakeholders.

Typical of Caribbean SIDS, human and financial resource capacity is limited within these countries, and this is the case especially within the public sector, when matched against its workload and desired efficiency. It was identified that there is often a lack of a sufficient number of dedicated personnel whose sole remit was to manage, analyse and share data that coordinated across agencies. Inter-agency collaboration will be crucial in addressing issues of human resource availability, capacity and overload in the environment sector within these countries. There is often limited legislation, mandates and compliance mechanisms to execute climate related activities and data collection/ reporting by stakeholders.

Despite various interventions, some countries noted that institutional strengthening and overall capacity development were consistently key points raised during UNFCCC reporting, or inventory compilation cycles. As each country has a relatively small academic population, it can be challenging to build pool of experts on climate-related matters, and therefore, stakeholders in country are repeatedly participating in project-based interventions by a range of provides such as Global Support Programme, UNEP, UNDP, FOA etc. This has a risk of resulting in fragmented work, often covering the most urgent topic at the time (e.g. during a GHG inventory cycle), which may not always have due regard for other similar initiatives in the country or region.

To summarize the current situation, there are:

- Limited mandates and low resources in government focused on transparency.
- Limited expert capacity for gathering, cleaning, processing and using (including reporting) for management and coordination as well as for the thematic modules.
- Fragmentation of work and inefficient activities through poorly coordinated project-based support activities.

Barrier 2: The five Caribbean countries' climate transparency modules for: GHG Inventory, Adaptation and Risks, NDC tracking, Support and Climate Finance are not complete, sustained, accurate, sufficiently detailed or well-enough supported to meet decision maker and reporting needs.

Several countries noted that the data flows are currently unfit for purpose, with difficulty receiving and accessing relevant, timely information due to the lack of arrangements and protocols and a lack of data provider understanding. There are limited processes, incentives, and communication channels to engage with the stakeholders across government, private sector and other data providers to obtain data. Challenges also arise where the information is not readily available in the correct format and valuable departmental resources must be spent to clean and gap fill data to ensure compatibility with reporting requirements. Once the data is available, some countries noted a lack of a repository or central area to store and archive the data. In addition, due to a lack of legalisation and mandate, the environmental data is not systematically linked the national statistics systems and national statistics agencies

There are limited institutional arrangements in place to improve data flows and train and retain expertise to support data gathering, decision making and strategy development. Without an operational sustainable transparency system, climate change related data cannot be effectively gathered and channelled into decision making or used for reports that can be used to attract investment and encourage collaboration.

Sufficiently trained embedded and long-term technical and managerial personnel are needed to gather, analyse, quality assure and compile data into regular and reliable data flows. These personnel need back-up and succession planning (junior staff support), as well as good coordination across stakeholders during reporting cycles. There is currently a lack of skills and expertise in the climate transparency modules. There needs to be good coordination with Higher Education Institutions. Regular, reliable data flows are required for a functioning and effective national transparency system. The data collection and QA/QC processes need standardisation and embedding (in existing stakeholder functions) to reduce the burden on governmental departments when meeting their reporting requirements.

Currently, there are limited organisational mandates for the establishment of long-term roles and junior back-up and support or for the collection of data in a timely and consistent manner. Data flows and engagement with the private sector are particularly challenging, and more engagement is needed to define their relationships to climate action in these five Caribbean countries.

With regards to gaps in transparency reports, **Annex H** sets out each country's self-identified constraints and gaps, and other financial, technical and capacity needs, extracted from UNFCCC reports.

To summarise the current situation:

- Lacking mandates for data provision, collection and QAQC. Data providers are not aware of the need for data and have no mandate or motivation to provide it.
- There are limited, isolated or no templates and/or tools available to engage in enhanced gathering, cleaning, processing and using climate related information for reporting or decision-making.
- Difficulty in collecting, cleaning and storing data to provide valuable outputs (reports) for decision-makers.

Barrier 3: the five Caribbean countries do not have a system/information available to inform reporting to the UNFCCC and undertake national planning.

As a result of the low resource and intermittent data flow problems, policymaking has a low awareness of the Paris Agreement and UNFCCC goals and commitments and currently does not have the full capacity required to sustainably meet the ETF reporting requirements. These countries are also unable to fully integrate relevant climate information into planning and decision-making processes at national, sub national and private sector level to serve decision making and the change management needed to address climate change. The lack of good quality data produced regularly and a lack of resources to handle and make use of the data means that there is insufficient climate information available for decision making and planning processes and a lack of realisation of opportunities to improve climate ambition. To summarise:

- National stakeholders are unaware of the requirements and tools available for UNFCCC reporting.
- National and subnational officials do not have access to data for planning processes and cannot access transparency management system features and tools for UNFCCC reporting and national planning.

Figure 4. Project problem tree [Please see Agency Project Document].

Project objective, outcomes, and intended impact

The objective of this project is to develop, enhance and strengthen national transparency systems in the five Caribbean countries to meet the requirements of the ETF under the Paris Agreement. Through these Transparency Management Systems, high-quality climate information will be produced so that each of the five Caribbean countries can improve and streamline their climate data management cycles, including planning, data collection, data processing and analysis, information publishing and sharing, data preservation and data reuse. Such climate information will be used for international reporting and serve as an essential input for national decision-making. The Transparency Management Systems will be strengthened through the establishment of institutional arrangements (expertise, data flows, tools and engagement) focused on

delivering high quality outputs for the ETF, as well as in supporting the integration of climate mitigation and adaptation related information into national and sub-national and planning processes and decision making.

This CBIT project has been selected to address the drivers of climate vulnerabilities in these Caribbean countries as it seeks to consolidate the existing, ongoing transparency initiatives in each country (described in the baseline sections above) to help ensure an efficient and coordinated approach to meeting the requirements of the Paris Agreement. This project recognises the need to support the ongoing development and improvement of UNFCCC reports such as the NC, the BUR and the BTR. Therefore, this project under CBIT will integrate the delivery of outcomes and outputs with recommendations coming from the UNFCCC and the review of internationally submitted documents and the needs expressed in these documents.

Due regard has also been given to future drivers, and potential impacts on project outputs and outcomes over the long term. This project is inherently resilient to climate drivers as it is directly focussed on helping to raise awareness and capacity to adapt. Each of these countries are highly vulnerable to climate change, and will face changes such as extreme weather events and sea level rises. These challenges will highlight the need for good quality information to drive investment and tracking progress. This CBIT project is primarily desk-based, focused on building good quality data flows, institutional capacity and institutional memory. There will be no construction of physical assets, nor is there a specific geographic location where activities must happen. While the technical people will be physically based in the region, the systems developed, and the data gathered and compiled will be cloud based, reducing the risk of data loss should any IT infrastructure be damaged due to extreme weather events.

This project has also been designed with consideration for long-term political and economic drivers. This project seeks to build institutional capacity, which includes formalizing the data flows and expertise to handle the Transparency Management Systems and compile outputs (e.g. BTRs, NDC updates and inputs to national sectoral strategies and action plans) as well as the profile and usability of the information for decision-making. The work will help to embed the gathering and analysis of climate change related data into government decision making systems and ensure the long term sustainability of the project outputs and outcomes. A framework of continuous improvement will be developed which will to help ensure appropriate budgets and resources are highlighted and allocated to the ongoing maintenance and development of capacity. With regards to social drivers, this PIF has identified the positive engagement of stakeholders across multiple social and civil groups. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan developed as part of the project will seek to establish active engagement of a wide range of actors, including political and social, to understand their priorities and concerns and to provide opportunities for active and meaningful contributions to the transparency work.

The CBIT project has been designed to achieve expected benefits through three GEF Strategy 2020 influence models: (i) Transforming policy and regulatory environments; (ii) strengthening institutional capacity and decision-making processes; and (iii) convening multi-stakeholder alliances.

After the implementation of the project, it is expected that:

1. Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia and Suriname can measure and track climate change data through gender-responsive national climate Transparency Management Systems.

2. The Governments of these five countries have established accurate climate transparency modules to supply valued regular data on GHG trends, risks and vulnerabilities and resilience, tracking climate (NDC) actions and the means of support needed and provided.

3. The Governments of these five countries can prepare reports to the UNFCCC and undertake national planning utilizing the new Transparency Management Systems.

Socio-economic benefits

The project will help to address the lack of environmental information or available regular and reliable statistics to inform socio-economic-environmental decision-making in developing countries in the Caribbean. Not only will it contribute to the enhancement of data, linkages and synergies with other initiatives or strategies, such as the Sustainable Development Agenda and the SDGs to 2030 (Outcome 1), inputs to national statistics and sectorial strategies (Outcome 2), but also will foster data-and-information-based decision making, increasing accountability, transparency and good governance in cross sectoral policy and program planning and their implementation (Outcome 3). Traditionally, there have been significant gaps in environmental data in SIDS limiting their ability to address the most important environmental challenges including the adverse effects of climate change on their territory, biodiversity, and population. Therefore, the project will substantially support these Caribbean countries to manage climate change and wider environmental and social related data in a more efficiency and actionable manner.

B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project description

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole. 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 PIF guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

Overview

The theory of change is presented below. This project has been designed so that the three components respond to the three barriers identified in the Problem Tree i.e. Component 1 seeks to address Barrier 1, etc. The intended outcome of each component is presented in the theory of change. It demonstrates how each outcome will be achieved (and therefore how each barrier will be addressed) through the project outputs, and necessary assumptions and drivers. Note Component 4 on monitoring and evaluation is not included in the diagram. As UNEP's Glossary of Results Definitions, **assumptions** refer to external conditions necessary for project outputs to translate to project outcomes. These are monitored as factors that impact on success but, over which, the project has no control. **Drivers** are defined as external conditions over which the project does have a certain level of control and can influence.

On the left-hand side of the diagram, the project outputs are listed per component. Through its 11 outputs, the project is expected to develop and operationalize a full-fledged Transparency Management System for each country, building on and integrating support provided from a number of other initiatives (e.g., BTR/NC development, UNEP GSP) that will contribute towards the ultimate impact of a reduction of GHG emissions, increase in GHG removals and increased resilience to climate related events and adverse climate trends. Each output and their deliverables will result in a change in behavior or state in the five Caribbean countries (outcomes), moving towards the ultimate objective of meeting the ETF requirements of the Paris Agreement.

Component 1 and its five outputs focus on the initial operationalization of the institutional arrangements and the overarching data systems to support it. This will result in Outcome 1, each of the Caribbean countries take steps to adopt gender-responsive national climate transparency systems. Component 2 and its four outputs focuses on development of thematic modules that will enhance the data gathering and analysis for the GHG inventory (and projections), for risks and vulnerability analysis, NDC tracking and tracking of support for implementation, which will lead to Outcome 2, the Caribbean countries manage sustainable, accurate and detailed climate transparency modules. Component 3 and it's three outputs focus on delivering key reports and enabling the Caribbean countries to undertake national planning processes and develop sectoral strategies as well as enhanced UNFCCC reporting. This will achieve the final Outcome 3, where each of the Caribbean countries have access to their Transparency Management System in reporting to the UNFCCC and undertaking national planning.

Moving to the right side of the diagram, each outcome of the project then leads to intermediary states where the Transparency Management Systems ensure UNFCCC reporting is transparent and in line with EFT requirements, supports policy action, helping each country to meet its NDC targets, and ultimately setting additional targets which incrementally help reduce emissions and become more resilient to the effects of climate change. Relevant drivers and assumptions are identified at each stage. Assumptions includes political stability in the country, continuing political will to be transparent as well as continued national and international funding for climate action. Drivers include the sustained demand for transparency related information and ministerial interest/ buy in. The ultimate impacts of this project are to help the Caribbean countries mitigate against climate change, improve its resiliency measures, and track the support needed and received to accomplish this.

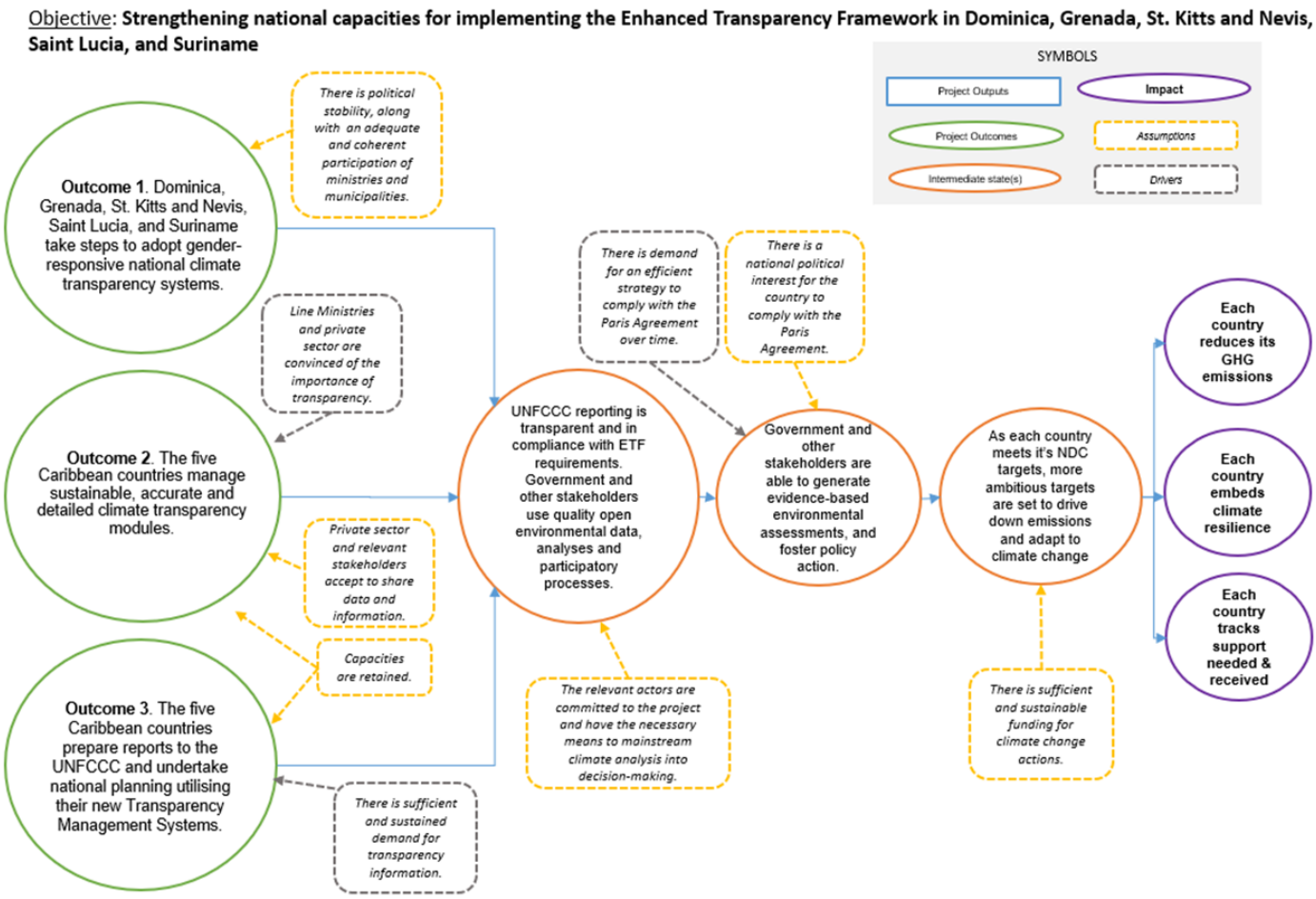

Figure 5. Project theory of change

Component 1: Gender-responsive national climate transparency systems

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The focus of this component is to 'design' the national Transparency Management System for each country, with consistent overarching framework for institutional arrangements, but individualized country-specific design and integration of the existing arrangements. The relationship between the country-specific, individual Transparency Management Systems will be further explored and defined during the PPG phase. The Transparency Management Systems will be established building on existing strengths and filling gaps and weaknesses. This will include looking at the legal frameworks, data flows, expertise and expert capacities, any necessary systems and tools, and establishing strong and sustainable stakeholder engagement across all ministries, sub-national government, private sector, communities and social groups.

Barrier addressed: 1. the Caribbean countries are not able to consistently measure, track, and report on their climate progress without external support and project-based interventions.

Outcome: Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, and Suriname take steps to adopt gender-responsive national climate transparency systems (Outcome 1).

Through **Output 1.1**, an ETF compliance strategy and data collection plan will be developed. It will identify the elements that are needed from the Transparency Management Systems, such as UNFCCC and national and subnational planning and policy needs, and the necessary data and expertise needed to produce them. It includes identification of the needs of data providers, decision makers (government, non-government, communities), national statistics agencies and different social groups, including gender and youth. A strengths and weaknesses analysis will be undertaken of existing outputs and output generating modules across the five capacity building elements of governance, expertise, data flows, tools and stakeholder engagement for each of the thematic areas covered by the ETF of climate adaptation, mitigation and support. Crucially, it will identify improvement needs for the ETF in an improvement plan linking to output needs and dataset needs (where applicable) and other transparency capacity building activities. This will form a clear starting point for ongoing and future transparency improvements within this CBIT project and for any follow-on transparency capacity building projects as well as helping to coordinate the mobilization of other transparency support activities. In addition, roles and responsibilities for the ETF will be developed/ refined, which will include global good practices, experiences and lessons learned in preparing and using platforms for ETF. A centralized list of the datasets, data providers and the data flow procedures needed to collect data to perform the functions of the ETF and to generate outputs.

Output 1.2 focus on preparing the platforms for the Transparency Management Systems, which must integrate other existing climate change related transparency/MRV platforms, data flows and tools and update and enhance efficiency and completeness of each countries' climate change related data. The Transparency Management System platforms will help to standardize methodology for data collection, data analysis tools, technical capacity for modelling for NDC, GHG inventory reports and support alignment of climate change data gathering and analysis with SDGs and other environmental data gathering, analysis and reporting e.g. framework for development of environmental statistics, frameworks for biodiversity and other statistics frameworks. The Transparency Management System platforms will accommodate, support and/or signpost the more detailed Component 2 development of individual climate transparency modules and their data flows, documentation, outputs and QA/QC. The Systems will include sections for Knowledge sharing to ensure resources, best practices and lessons learned are effectively disseminated to stakeholders. The Transparency Management Systems will be gender responsive. Component 1 will target in particular Focus Area 1: Inclusive representation in climate change negotiations and planning. This will include advancing women's leadership and participation in national decision-making on climate change and setting targets for on-boarding women decision makers into the project implementation. A Gender Action Plan will be developed for the CEO Endorsement Document, which will include gender specific actions and indicators.

Output 1.3 establishes the operationalization of the ETF institutional arrangements at high (public and private institutions) and operational (technical work) level. This includes formalization of Transparency Units and the Transparency Management Systems under the relevant entity in each country, and the establishment of draft legal texts and agreements specifying organizational roles and responsibilities to supply data (with data sharing agreements drafted) and resources (i.e., financial and human resources) to the Transparency Management Systems.

Under **Output 1.4**, a regional gender-responsive capacity building programme on using the Transparency Management Systems will be designed and delivered. **Annex I** Preliminary Gender Analysis sets out how gender aspects will be built into the project, including promotion of gender perspective in training programmes and gender-sensitive language. As described in **Annex I** below, a Gender Action Plan will be developed which will set out explicit measures to promote

equal participation, including hiring a Gender Expert to help embed gender within the programme. A programme of work and development of organization-specific transparency training programme will be developed and fitted to each organization's roles and responsibilities and engagement (data/expertise supply) agreements. A series of capacity building training will then be delivered for the four thematic areas, with specific online curricula materials and content delivered. Activities will include the further elaboration and maintenance of the ETF improvement plan by relevant stakeholders. This improvement plan will be used to collate and manage information on proposed, planned, ongoing and completed transparency improvements (including data, capacity, skills, tools and engagement and communication disaggregated by gender etc.) across all support projects and transparency thematic areas. The Improvement Plan will feed into the refinement of outputs for Components 2 and 3 as well as into the justification and definition of new required outputs for future capacity building for transparency projects supported by a range of funds and agencies.

And finally, under **Output 1.5**, a gender-sensitive multi-stakeholder consultation, communication and engagement strategy will be developed. It will clarify organizations, their needs, their value to the ETF and the means and frequency of engagement. It will identify any specific actions or interventions to promote gender equity throughout the project and its outputs, to foster a participatory approach and offer opportunities for women to contribute to decision-making process. The strategy will be used to raise the profile of the ETF internally & externally for attracting expert and expertise resources and data provision as well as interested users and decision makers. It will incorporate the strengthened institutional arrangements, improved data flows and mainstreaming GHG inventory and risks and vulnerability data and other climate information advice from Transparency Management Systems into decision making environments. This will focus on key stakeholders and stakeholder groups including important economic sectors (line ministries and trade associations), science and education organizations, local government, private sector and policy makers. Data flows from, and engagement with the private sector are particularly challenging. Private businesses are key data providers for climate reporting but are also investors and active participants in climate resilience and mitigation measures. Furthermore, the Strategy will include a section on the Knowledge Management Plan to ensure resources, best practices and lessons learned are effectively disseminated to stakeholders.

Component 2: Accurate climate transparency modules

The focus of this component is to 'build' the four detailed thematic transparency modules. It will seek to pool regional expertise and tools and ensure country specific customisation while also maximising opportunities for collaboration for efficiency. During the PPG phase, each country will identify which sectors and aspects of each module to prioritise, based on their current situation and needs. Each output follows the same structure. The capacity building delivered under this Component will include training and sensitizing stakeholders and project staff to recognize gender gaps and how to address these, as applicable to the inventory, as all stakeholders have a responsibility to promote inclusion and women's rights. As described in Annex I below, a Gender Expert will be hired who will review the content prepared under this Component, ensuring it is gender responsive and making recommendations to promote equal participation. In addition, Social and environmental NGOs, and CSOs must be included so that their capacity to represent the interests and prioritize of women are strengthened through these capacity building sessions. This Component includes the development of guidelines, tools and templates which must include gender-responsive aspects across all modules. In the first instance, a module development plan will be developed, which will include the following aspects:

- Recommendations for module data collection needs, tools and specific stakeholder roles and responsibilities (who will do what). The tools and templates will include the capture of gender-responsive elements for all modules, such as need for data and statistics disaggregated by gender (m/f), youth, and other vulnerable groups.

- Identification of datasets upgrade needs for module components.

- Updated datasets list and improvement plan (data, training and tool development) for prioritization and resource allocation.
- Recommendations for data collection integration and standardization across Adaptation and Mitigation activities.
- Cross module stakeholder engagement and training for sector leads for each thematic module to understand roles and responsibilities, module development plans and maintenance (including data provision).
- Clarify and identify engagement resource needs by participating stakeholders.
- Clarify terms in thematic modules, standardization and enhancement of the glossary of terms, including clear definitions and guidance on climate finance, clear roles for all stakeholder types, and guidelines on capacity development of gender-responsive elements across the modules.

Barrier addressed: 2. the five Caribbean countries' climate transparency modules for: GHG Inventory, Adaptation and Risks, NDC tracking, Support and Climate Finance are not complete, sustained, accurate, sufficiently detailed or well-enough supported to meet decision maker and reporting needs.

Outcome: The Caribbean countries manage sustainable, accurate and detailed climate transparency modules (Outcome 2).

Output 2.1 will focus on development of the GHG inventory and projections module. This will analyze data sources and tools for managing the GHG inventory and projections information and deliver improvements. The work will focus on identifying and collecting all the working compilation files, all of the raw data input material, development of methods data source and assumption reports, development of analysis of GHG trends and projections, development and maintenance of country specific GHG inventory training material and highlighting all of the existing and potential GHG inventory output material needed for reporting and stakeholder engagement.

Output 2.2 will focus on development of the risks and vulnerability analysis module. This will analyse data sources and tools for managing the climate risks and vulnerability analysis information and deliver improvements. The work will focus on identifying and collecting all the working compilation files, all the raw data input material, development of methods data source and assumption reports, development of risks and vulnerability, development and maintenance of country specific risks and vulnerability analysis training material and highlighting all the existing and potential risks and vulnerability output material needed for reporting and stakeholder engagement

Output 2.3 will focus on development of the tracking progress with nationally determined contribution action for mitigation and adaptation module. This will analyze data sources and tools for managing the nationally determined contribution for mitigation and adaptation tracking information and deliver improvements. The work will focus on identifying and collecting all of the working compilation files, all of the raw data input

material, development of methods data source and assumption reports, development of nationally determined contribution for mitigation and adaptation tracking, development and maintenance of country specific nationally determined contribution for mitigation and adaptation tracking analysis training material and highlighting all of the existing and potential nationally determined contribution for mitigation and adaptation tracking output material needed for reporting and stakeholder engagement.

Output 2.4 will focus on development of the module for tracking for means of implementation (support need and received) including financial, technology, and capacity. This will analyse data sources and tools for managing the tracking of means of implementation information and deliver improvements. The work will focus on identifying and collecting all of the working compilation files, all of the raw data input material, development of methods data source and assumption reports, development of tracking of means of implementation, development and maintenance of country specific tracking of means of implementation training material and highlighting all of the existing and potential nationally determined contribution for tracking of means of implementation output material needed for reporting and stakeholder engagement.

Component 3: Using the National Transparency Management Systems

Barrier addressed: 3. the five Caribbean countries do not have a system/information available to inform reporting to the UNFCCC and undertake national planning.

Outcome: The Caribbean countries prepare reports to the UNFCCC and undertake national planning utilizing their new Transparency Management System (Outcome 3).

The focus of this component is to ‘use’ and integrate the National Transparency Systems in international policy and decision-making and planning processes. This includes the regular update and delivery of information related to mitigation and adaptation progress as well as information on support needed and received. Results from Component 3 include the use of the transparency systems by national and subnational planning and strategy development processes continuous capacity building of a wide range of stakeholders in using and providing information for the transparency systems and full and high quality and timely production of UNFCCC reports.

Output 3.1 provides detailed analysis and recommendations for a road map for each country towards complete high quality timely UFCCC reporting. Functionalities and a roadmap are established for supporting the government to report to the UNFCCC in accordance with Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. It’ll include a comprehensive roadmap including a list of outputs, their timeframes and datasets identified, flagging transparency system improvement needs to produce UNFCCC outputs for the next 10 years. Tools will be developed for automatic generation of GHG inventory, NDC tracking, and support tracking information aligned with the UNFCCC requirements. The Transparency Management Systems will have a feature which automates the production of draft UNFCCC reports, facilitating report preparation.

Output 3.2 looks at delivering updated data to support decision making around Long Term Strategies, NDCs and or other policy and sectoral development goals, both at the national and regional level. It will run updated modelling exercises for mitigation options and adaptation options using the transparency systems modules developed in Component 2 and enhanced expert capacity and data flows from Components 1 and 2. Output 3.2 will deliver full institutionalization of the data systems in national planning processes this will focus on the proactive function of the relevant government stakeholder in each country and associated working groups as well as the capacity building support to key organizations that provide data and expertise to the transparency system as well as those organizations that make use of the transparency systems outputs.

Component 4: Monitoring and evaluation

In this component, project monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in accordance with GEF and UNEP policies.

Innovativeness and potential for scaling-up

Innovativeness

The project adopts an innovative approach that integrates extensive stakeholder consultations and assessments of capacity needs and baseline activities for monitoring progress. The project will also generate benefits in relation to SDG 13 on taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts by improving climate transparency and will be used as a benchmark for future initiatives in the countries and Caribbean region.

The innovative Transparency Management Systems in each country will be tailored to domestic needs and priorities whilst ensuring best practice approaches to transparency with effective stakeholder engagement and management. The proposed CBIT project will facilitate scientific innovation through investment in tools, training and systems to update and modernize the measurement and monitoring capacities of each country's institutions including research institutes and academia. Transparency in data sources, definitions, methodologies and assumptions will build trust among countries and stakeholders. Data sources, definitions, methodologies and assumptions will be clearly documented to facilitate replication and assessment. The climate data and tracking elements of the Transparency Management System will help to access previous records, easily reproduce estimates and ensure credibility. The project activities will improve the quality and transparency of the national GHG inventory and will establish different indicators, in an accurate way, for the monitoring of mitigation actions in main sectors of the economy.

The project will showcase the Caribbean's commitment and approach to tackling UNFCCC commitments under the Paris Agreement, serving as a model of how SIDS can support international efforts, following a country-based perspective and building synergies with other relevant public policies at the national level.

Potential for scaling up

The lessons learnt from the CBIT project will be shared on the CBIT Global Coordination Platform and within the CCMRV hub for the benefit of other similar SIDS countries. This project seeks to develop solutions for problems that are common to SIDS across the world. Challenges such as low human and financial resources, difficulty collecting, analyzing and storing data, establishing strong data flows, using environmental data to support decision- and policymaking, as well as having access to tools and procedures to support UNFCCC reporting: these are challenges shared by many SIDS and other developing nations. Successfully addressing these challenges and sharing the approach and lessons learned could be very valuable for other SIDS. The project outputs and the capacity built will be used to support other countries in the region and thereby offer opportunity for scaling up and replicating activities in SIDS countries, which undergo similar processes of enhancing their transparency systems and capacities.

This CBIT project outputs can be built upon for use in other sectors and sustainable development areas covering other SDGs and not just climate (SDG 13) e.g., air pollution and health, water, waste and resource efficiency. In practice this means that the deliverables and products generated by this project will contribute to actions undertaken in various sectors and challenge areas at both national and subnational level. The implementation of an ambitious and well-integrated and tracked NDC with associated clarity on support needs and support provision will facilitate the development of improved understanding and flows of information to tackle other environmental and social development issues such as ecosystem development, nature-based solutions, education, gender and health. The CBIT work will focus directly on adaptation and resilience building which will also support the engagement and integration of different social groups, nature and business. This project will offer an opportunity to improve existing data protocols and data collection tools each country uses for national statistics gathering to support adoption of green economy interventions for sustainable development. The underlying principles related to data collection, stakeholder consultation, data management and documentation could also be applied to several other areas surrounding the SDGs such as reducing inequalities, circular economy, clean water and sanitation.

The CBIT project will aid in the scaling up of climate finance received in each country, and therefore also the mitigation and adaptation projects than can be implemented. The existence of specific monitoring metrics and transparency/ MRV systems has become increasingly required by funding organizations at the time of providing grants and loans. The availability of the hereby developed monitoring tools and capacities will generate an additional advantage to the country while making it possible to access climate finance sources which require capacities to clearly estimate and track GHG and other non-GHG indicators such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF). Moreover, through the outcomes of this project, each country will obtain the necessary tools to propose real, feasible, and more ambitious adaptation and mitigation targets in the medium and long-term.

Implementing Agency

UNEP will be the Implementing Agency (IA) for this project and will provide overall supervision and guidance in line with GEF and internal requirements. UNEP developed this project proposal considering its experiences, good practices and lessons learned in developing and implementing other CBIT projects. Currently, UNEP is implementing more than 30 CBIT projects, including 12 CBIT projects in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), as well as the CBIT Global Support Platform. In this context, in acting as the implementing agency for this project it will ensure that the project builds on previous experiences and lessons learned in the implementation of CBIT projects and will ensure coordination with regional activities and with efforts lead through the Global Support Platform.

As an implementing agency to the GEF, UNEP has been supporting more than 100 developing countries to meet their reporting obligations to the UNFCCC and recently implementing the ETF under the Paris Agreement. This support includes accompanying access to funds (provided by the GEF) and providing technical assistance to create enabling environments for reporting: to prepare National GHG Inventories, NCs, BURs, BTRs and recently to implement the ETF of the Paris Agreement, through CBIT and its flagship GSP.

Through the GSP, UNEP provides a grid of ten regional networks aimed at providing proven expertise, lessons learned awareness raising, and recommended practices in the implementation of projects leading to effective coordination, collaboration, peer-to-peer exchange and common understanding of the most salient issues leading to compliance of the Enhanced Transparency Network. With UNEP as the IA, they will ensure this CBIT project will be a part of this network and participate in knowledge sharing sessions.

Executing Agency

The anticipated Executing Agency (EA) for this project is PISLM. The EA will ensure that the project meets its objectives and achieves expected outcomes, ensure technical execution according to the execution plan laid out in the project document, and ensure technical quality of products, outputs and deliverables. UNEP will perform its due diligence on the Executing Agency to ensure they have capacity to deliver this project.

Project Steering Committee

The PSC will be responsible for the strategic leadership of this project, taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. The appropriate members of the PSC will be discussed with each country during the PPG phase, and will involve a range of representatives across government ministries and departments.

Coordination and Cooperation with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Does the GEF Agency expect to play an execution role on this project?

If so, please describe that role here. 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

On-going transparency-related initiatives (preliminary mapping)

It is essential that the CBIT project complements the existing transparency initiatives and ensures a coordinated approach. The ongoing transparency projects are listed in the tables below. It should be noted that there is further information to be gathered on several of the projects listed below. During the PPG phase, further engagement with stakeholders in country, including the leading ministries (and supporting entities where practicable) of these projects will help to understand how the CBIT project can align with ongoing activities, finding synergies and avoid duplication. This will include reviewing workplans, where available, and identifying common stakeholders and activities. The CBIT project will seek to build on the outputs of these projects including data and data collection tools and data flows, and strengthened institutional capacity. It will leverage the networks of people and knowledge bases, capture any identified recommendations, and maintain momentum for climate change activities in each country.

Dominica

Program / Project	Leading ministry and any supporting entities	Brief description	Duration (beginning and ending year)	Estimated value (in USD million)
Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project (DVRP)	World Bank, International Development Association, PCCR, Strategic Climate Fund	Project to reduce vulnerability and build resilience to hydro-meteorological shocks, building capacity and data development for hazard risk management, emergency response, and strengthening institutional capacity for project management.	2014-ongoing	$35 million
Enabling Gender Responsive Disaster Recovery, Climate and Environmental Resilience in the Caribbean	Global Affairs Canada, UK Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office, UNDP, UN Women, World Food Programme, Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency	Supports improved climate resilience for women and girls and key vulnerable populations and future generations in the Caribbean.		
Multi-Country Climate Resilient Urban Development Initiative (LCA-RS-020)	GCF, 5Cs	Advance efforts to build climate resilience of national and sub-national governments and the urban spaces they govern across four (4) CARICOM States – Dominica, St Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago and Suriname. The proposed activities will employ an integrated,	2023-ongoing	$1,961,539

		strategic and gender inclusive approach to enhance capacities in the targeted countries to respond to impact of climate through the advancement of low carbon development and urban resilient planning.		
Caribbean Cooperative MRV Hub	Germany, UNDP/ UNEP Global Support Programme	Support Member Countries to improve MRV systems, build Paris Agreement reporting capabilities, and enhance their domestic evidence-based policymaking	2022-ongoing	
BUR1/ BTR	UNEP	Development of the first BUR and BTR for Dominica	Ongoing	
NDC		Scheduled to be submitted in December 2025		
CBIT Global Support Programme (GSP)	UNEP	Provide global streamlined support, capacity building and coordination to help developing countries meet enhanced transparency requirements under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Country is part of the Caribbean network In-country activities per request of the country.	Ongoing	Global, no specific allocation to the country
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	UN	Dominica is undertaking numerous activities to address SDGs, with investment from the UN and other partners.	Ongoing	
Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)	UN	Dominica submits several reports under the MEAs, including those to the UNFCCC, and Convention on Biological Diversity and others.	Ongoing	

Grenada

Program / Project	Leading ministry and any supporting entities	Brief description	Duration (beginning and ending year)	Estimated value (in USD million)
Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project (DVRP)	World Bank	To measurably reduce vulnerability to natural hazards and climate change impacts in Grenada and SVG	2011-2018	$53 M
Building Capacity for Coastal Ecosystem-based Adaptation in Small Island Developing States	European Commission, UNEP	Enhance and demonstrate integrated planning tools and technical guidance to assist decision- making and effective stakeholder consultation in the development of coastal interventions.	2014 - ongoing	
Green Climate Fund Country Programme	GCF			
Climate Smart Cities and the Climate-Smart Rural Enterprise Development Programme				
First BTR				
Umbrella Programme for the Preparation of BTRs to the UNFCCC	UNEP	See: Umbrella Programme for the Preparation of Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (unep.org)	Ongoing	
CBIT Global Support Programme (GSP)	UNEP	Provide global streamlined support, capacity building and coordination to help developing countries meet enhanced transparency requirements	Ongoing	Global, no specific allocation to the country

		under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Country is part of the Caribbean network In-country activities per request of the country.		
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	UN	Grenada is undertaking numerous activities to address SDGs, with investment from the UN and other partners.	Ongoing	
Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)	UN	Grenada submits several reports under the MEAs, including those to the UNFCCC, and Convention on Biological Diversity and others.	Ongoing	

St. Kitts and Nevis

Program / Project	Leading ministry and any supporting entities	Brief description	Duration (beginning and ending year)	Estimated value (in USD million)
ICAT energy and transport project	Ministry of Environment, climate action and constituency empowerment	Development and Institutionalization of a framework to Track NDC Actions and Build Capacity in relevant areas	2024-2025	0.16
BUR1 and TNC	Ministry of Environment, climate action and constituency empowerment			0.852
Enhancing climate change resilience of health systems in the Caribbean (LCA-RS-013)	GCF, WHO	Aims to fulfill the vision of the Caribbean Action Plan on Health and Climate Change(2019) to "ensure that the region is fully engaged in global climate change processes and agreements (...), benefit Caribbean countries and territories by strengthening their technical cooperation methods, and facilitate the access to human, technical and financial resources necessary to address the effects of climate change on health	2020-ongoing	$1,058,682
Umbrella Programme for Preparation of NCs and Biennial Transparency	GEF, UNEP	To support forty-three developing countries to prepare and submit BTRs and NCs that comply with Paris Agreement reporting requirements; and respond to their national development goals	Ongoing	
CBIT Global Support Programme (GSP)	UNEP	Provide global streamlined support, capacity building and coordination to help developing countries meet enhanced transparency requirements under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Country is part of the Caribbean network In-country activities per request of the country.	Ongoing	Global, no specific allocation to the country
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	UN	St. Kitts and Nevis is undertaking numerous activities to address SDGs, with investment from the UN and other partners.	Ongoing	

Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)	UN	St. Kitts and Nevis submits several reports under the MEAs, including those to the UNFCCC and others.	Ongoing	

St Lucia

Program / Project	Leading ministry and any supporting entities	Brief description	Duration (beginning and ending year)	Estimated value (in USD million)
Building Regional Climate Capacity in the Caribbean (BRCCC)	Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology (CIMH)	Facilitate development of the World Meteorological Organization's Regional Climate Centre (RCC) for the Caribbean to be housed at the Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology (CIMH) through (i) infrastructure development, (ii) increasing the range of products and services delivered to stakeholders, (iii) enhancement of human and technical capacities at CIMH and in National Meteorological and Hydrological Services in the Caribbean, and (iv) improvement of service delivery mechanisms to national, regional and international stakeholders. It is expected that the programme will improve the range of climate-related products and services that will be available at the appropriate spatial-temporal scales, to decision-makers, for effective decision-making in the Caribbean. This will ultimately result in support of sustainable development of the Caribbean region		USD 5,085,000
Mobilization of Technical Support for Climate Action Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Coordinator	GIZ-German Corporation for International Cooperation; and NDC Partnership	The NDC Coordinator's role is to work with various partners to lead the charge towards the development and implementation of the Saint Lucia's Nationally Determined Contribution Partnership Plan (NDCPP). The NDCPP was finalized and approved by the Cabinet of Ministers in 2019. It is designed to attract coordinated donor funding to facilitate its implementation. The objectives of the NDCPP seek to: • increase energy efficiency • increase the penetration of renewable energy • introduce energy and fuel-efficient vehicles • find synergies with the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and associated Sectoral Adaptation Strategies and Action Plans (SASAPs) • commit financial contributions from the Government of Saint Lucia		98,500
Supporting the Implementation of NDCs in the Caribbean – transforming the transport and energy sectors towards a low-carbon and climate	GIZ	Aims to support CARICOM Member states in enhancing the ambition of their NDCs, and in implementing transformative actions within the energy and transport sectors. The project offers tailored support to Antigua & Barbuda, Saint Lucia, Grenada, Jamaica and Saint Lucia in accelerating the implementation and raising the ambition of their NDCs in the energy and transport sectors, while facilitating strategic		

resilient future' (NDC-TEC)		access to climate financing for NDC implementation. Climate Analytics is leading both work packages (WP 1.I and WP 1.II) of Output I.		
Catalyzing Low-carbon Investment and Mobilizing Finance for Saint Lucia (CLIMB-SLU) (LCA-RS-007)	GCF, GGGI	Aims to contribute to accelerated access to national and international climate finance through private sector participation and investments in climate change mitigation and adaptation, enhanced strategic frameworks, pipeline development, and enhanced capacity and knowledge of private and public sector actors.	March 2024-ongoing	$1.6m
Mainstreaming Climate Resilience into the Water Sector Planning, Development and operations in Saint Lucia (LCA-RS-006)	GCF, CBD	Support the capacity building and institutional strengthening of WASCO to facilitate mainstreaming of climate resilience into water sector planning, development and operations in Saint Lucia.	October 2023-ongoing	$850,000
Enhancing Saint Lucia's National Adaptation Plan Process through the Elaboration of Sector Strategies and Action Plans, a Strengthened Evidence Base, and Improved Private Sector Engagement (LCA-RA-005)	GEF, IISD	Continue advancing the country's NAP process. It will do so by strengthening the capacity of critical institutions and line ministries to develop Sectoral Adaptation Strategies and Action Plans (SASAPs) in the remaining priority NAP sectors (education, tourism, and infrastructure/spatial planning), and to clearly articulate their adaptation priorities and needs to mobilize climate finance; moving from adaptation planning to implementation.	September 2023 - ongoing	$1.74 million
Enhancing climate change resilience of health systems in the Caribbean (LCA-RS-013)	GCF, WHO	Aims to fulfill the vision of the Caribbean Action Plan on Health and Climate Change(2019) to "ensure that the region is fully engaged in global climate change processes and agreements (...), benefit Caribbean countries and territories by strengthening their technical cooperation methods, and facilitate the access to human, technical and financial resources necessary to address the effects of climate change on health	2020-ongoing	$1,058,682
Multi-Country Climate Resilient Urban Development Initiative (LCA-RS-020)	GCF, 5Cs	Advance efforts to build climate resilience of national and sub-national governments and the urban spaces they govern across four (4) CARICOM States – Dominica, St Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago and Suriname. The proposed activities will employ an integrated, strategic and gender inclusive approach to enhance capacities in the targeted countries to respond to impact of climate through the advancement of low carbon development and urban resilient planning.	2023-ongoing	$1,961,539
Technical Assistance to Enhance the Understanding of the Updated NDC and Accelerating	Department of Sustainable Development	1. To increase the knowledge and understanding of children and youth of the updated NDC Commitments and general climate change impacts in Saint Lucia 2. To support the participation of non-state stakeholders, specifically youth, in the	March – September 2024	US$39,034

the Achievement of its Commitments		development and implementation of national climate policy 3. To amplify the voices and participation of Saint Lucian youth within international climate change spaces		
Technical assistance to support institutional strengthening of Saint Lucia's Climate Change Financing Framework	Department of Economic Development	1. Provide a clear baseline understanding of Saint Lucia's Current climate finance landscape, institutional arrangements and barriers/constraints preventing effective coordination of climate finance to achieve targets set out in updated NDC 2. Design and establish an effective institutional structure to manage and coordinate climate finance flows through the development of low emissions climate resilient development at the national level; and 3. Strengthen engagement of critical stakeholders and partners in Saint Lucia as well as regional and international partners on a strategic level to secure access to long term finance	September 2023 – March 2025	
CBIT Global Support Programme (GSP)	UNEP	Provide global streamlined support, capacity building and coordination to help developing countries meet enhanced transparency requirements under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Country is part of the Caribbean network In-country activities per request of the country.	Ongoing	Global, no specific allocation to the country
4th NC		Estimated to be completed in December 2026	Ongoing	
BTR		Estimated to be completed in December 2026	Ongoing	
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	UN	Saint Lucia is undertaking numerous activities to address SDGs, with investment from the UN and other partners.	Ongoing	
Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)	UN	Saint Lucia submits several reports under the MEAs, including those to the UNFCCC and others.	Ongoing	
TBC proposal	GCF, FOA	Strengthening participatory and evidence-based adaptation planning and small-scale private sector engagement in Saint Lucia’s forestry sector (AdaptFOR)	TBC	$0.67 million
TBC proposal	GCF, Commonwealth Secretariat	Strengthening Saint Lucia’s institutional, technical and human capacity to transition towards a lower carbon and climate resilient future in a socially just manner	TBC	N/A

Suriname

Program / Project	Leading ministry and any supporting entities	Brief description	Duration (beginning and ending year)	Estimated value (in USD million)

GCF Readiness project	GCF, FAO	Strengthening of climate change finance planning processes to enable implementation, monitoring and reporting of climate actions in Suriname	2022-ongoing	USD 999,996
Multi-Country Climate Resilient Urban Development Initiative (LCA-RS-020)	GCF, 5Cs	Advance efforts to build climate resilience of national and sub-national governments and the urban spaces they govern across four (4) CARICOM States – Dominica, St Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago and Suriname. The proposed activities will employ an integrated, strategic and gender inclusive approach to enhance capacities in the targeted countries to respond to impact of climate through the advancement of low carbon development and urban resilient planning.	2023-ongoing	$1,961,539
Mainstreaming Global Environment Commitments for Effective National Environmental Management	GEF, UNDP	To generate global environmental benefits through improved decision-support mechanisms and improved local planning and development processes in Suriname, by harmonizing existing information systems that deal with the Rio Conventions (climate change, biodiversity conservation, and land degradation) integrating internationally accepted measurement standards and methodologies	2014-ongoing	USD 980.000 (grant) USD 1.400.000 (co-financing)
Technology Needs Assessments - Phase III (TNA Phase III), regional	GEF, UNEP Executed by Technical University of Denmark - UNEP DTU Partnership (UDP), National Agencies	Provide participating countries targeted financial and technical support to prepare new or updated and improved TNAs, including Technology Action Plans (TAPs), for prioritized technologies that reduce GHG emissions, support adaptation to climate change, and are consistent with NDC and national sustainable development objectives	2018-ongoing	USD 6,210,000 (grant) USD 2,745,000 (co-financing)
BTR1/ NC4/ BTR2	GEF	The NDC3 is likely to be published in February 2025, with NC4 likely to be early 2026 (indicative)	Ongoing	
GEF readiness project	GEF, 5C	a) aims to establish the institutional arrangements required to manage the country's engagements with the GCF and ensure the country can take the lead in shaping its pipeline of GCF projects and implementing its own readiness programmes. b) developing a clear and inclusive strategic framework for stakeholder and other engagement, which includes a pipeline of potential projects/programmes aligned with the country objectives and the investment criteria of the Green Climate Fund; and c) building capacity within the Ministry of Finance (NDA) to understand the GCF process and requirements.	2019-ongoing	
CBIT Global Support Programme (GSP)	UNEP	Provide global streamlined support, capacity building and coordination to help developing countries meet enhanced transparency requirements under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Country is part of the Caribbean network In-country activities per request of the country.	Ongoing	Global, no specific allocation to the country
Transport and Energy MRV Systems (not yet confirmed)	IDB		TBC	

Core Indicators

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)
Female	150			
Male	150			
Total	**300**	**0**	0	**0**

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

For each country, the project is expected to have a total of 38-day equivalent capacity building sessions across the three components, each targeting specific stakeholders. For each country, it is assumed that the project will reach out to 60 direct beneficiaries, including staff within ministries, national and subnational decision-makers, the private sector, NGOs and other relevant stakeholders. Therefore, across all five countries there will be 190-day equivalent capacity building sessions, reaching out to 300 direct beneficiaries across the Caribbean region. It is anticipated that the project may reach an additional 100 indirect beneficiaries through these project activities, therefore the total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries is anticipated to be 400 (200 women and 200 men).

The project's direct beneficiaries are those whose capacity is strengthened in the project's capacity building sessions under Component 1. In-person and online training sessions are planned for key stakeholders under each of those outputs. The assumption is that the direct beneficiaries will be split 50/50 (men/women). Note that this includes only direct beneficiaries.

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Low	Risk: Extreme climate events, particularly extreme wind and rain events, delay execution of the project activities. PPG mitigation strategy: Identify activities at risk (e.g. in-person workshops, particularly if any are scheduled during hurricane season August-October) and incorporate buffers into workplan to account for possible delays. Executing Agency should include contingency plans for storm events. Project executing mitigation strategy: Proceed as per contingency plans. Adjust workplan as needed to delay or adjust workshops to remote where appropriate.
Environmental and Social	Low	Risk: Pandemic outbreak (similar to COVID) affects project activities. PPG mitigation strategy: Depending on the severity of the issue, design activities as hybrid or 100% remote meetings and workshops. Allocate time buffers in the workplan considering that response time from key stakeholders might be increased in case of lock-down. Project execution mitigation strategy: proceed

		as per contingency plans. Adjust workplan as needed to delay or adjust workshops to remote where appropriate.
Political and Governance	Low	Risk: National elections result in changing local political priorities and less political support for project. PPG mitigation strategy: Undertake broad stakeholder consultations to ensure project is designed to meet long-term goals and needs of the countries. Include a Stakeholder Communication and Engagement Strategy as part of the deliverables to build-in solid communications during the project implementation phase. Project execution mitigation strategy: Set up a project steering committee and multistakeholder consultation group that meet regularly to maintain stakeholder interest. Implement the Stakeholder Communication and Engagement Strategy and capacity building mechanisms to create long-term political buy-in.
INNOVATION		
Institutional and Policy	Moderate	Risk: Institutional capacity for implementation and sustainability and information governance. Lack of institutional capacity may cause challenges for successful project implementation and sustainability. These can include a lack of technical capacity in certain key institutions to implement specific activities of the project as well as limited skill and capacity retention as a result of staff turnover and imperfect knowledge sharing systems. Mitigation: The risk should be reduced by actively ensuring cross-institutional knowledge sharing facilitated by the Ministries of Environment as well as a prudent capacity-building approach that builds lasting capacities in institutions with tools to pass on skills internally instead of only in certain individuals. The project activities include the development of the knowledge hub, as well as the elaboration of a strategy for long-term capacity building. Institutional arrangements and the correct execution of the stakeholder engagement strategy will mitigate governance risks.
Technological	Moderate	Risk: The Transparency Systems developed through the project will depend on national teams for implementation and maintenance. Mitigation: System programming standards and hardware requirements will be tailored to match national capacities, considering the teams' skills and available hardware. Criteria such as open source and license-free options will also be included.
Financial and Business Model	Low	An Operation Management and Long-term Sustainability Strategy for the Transparency Management System Platform will be a deliverable under Component 1. As a mitigation strategy for possible funds restrictions, the Transparency Management System will be designed with due regard for budget limitations, such as prioritizing open source design that will reduce financial burden on the Government department taking ownership of the system following project completion. The Sustainability Strategy will include operation and maintenance costs.
EXECUTION		
Capacity	Low	Risk: a lack of institutional coordination, high staff (and consultant) turnover, loss of knowledge and loss of understanding of climate related activities in the

		country. Difficulty in coordination between the five countries. PPG mitigation strategy: Regular virtual meetings during with country representatives to ensure consistent approach. Ensure knowledge management is built-in to the project design, and deliverables include standardized processes that are clearly depicted and documented in the relevant Process Manuals. Ensure the capacity building programme is comprehensive and targets a range of stakeholders to generate a pool of skilled resources that can operate the outputs of the CBIT project. Project execution mitigation strategy: The project will have a core technical team that will act as a project management office, responsible for coordinating and communicating with country leads. Quarterly Project Steering Committees will be held to ensure regular and consistent messaging. Implement the Knowledge Management Plan. In addition, the Transparency Management Systems will inherently help retain knowledge through the tools, manuals, and training materials that will be developed.
Fiduciary	Low	Risk: delays in availability of funds and/or complex procurement processes. PPG mitigation strategy: PPG expenditures are managed directly by the implementing agency, which has diligent procedures for speeding up procurement and contracting processes required to prepare GEF proposals within the allocated schedule. Number of required transactions is kept low, and professionals are identified swiftly using UNEP's roster of GEF experts. UNEP will also perform its due diligence on the Executing Agency to ensure they have capacity to deliver this project. Sustainability, including financial, is a key aspect of the CBIT project, and an Operation Management and Long-term Sustainability Strategy for the Transparency Management System Platform will be a deliverable under Component 1. Project execution mitigation strategy: UNEP has established clear guidelines and procedures to track usage of funds by the Executing Agency, ensuring that the latter always has funds required to cover 6 months of expenditures. Regarding usage of funds once they are in the EA's side, UNEP follows up closely on the project's procurement plan to identify key procurement processes and ensure that a) the EA has the available funds in advance, and b) that the time required for the procurement process is factored in the project's workplan. With regards to the project itself, the Transparency Management System will be designed with due regard for budget limitations, such as prioritizing open source design that will reduce financial burden on the Government department taking ownership of the system following project completion. The Sustainability Strategy will include operation and maintenance costs.
Stakeholder	Low	Risk: Insufficient stakeholder engagement leads to a lack of buy-in, reducing project effectiveness. PPG mitigation strategy: Undertake deep and broad stakeholder consultations to ensure a co-design of project deliverables for achieving ownership of project activities. Include a Stakeholder Communication and Engagement Strategy as part of the deliverables to build-in solid communications during the project implementation phase. Project execution mitigation strategy: Develop a project steering committee and a

		multistakeholder consultation group that meet regularly to ensure ongoing ownership of project activities. Deliver the Strategy.
Other		
Overall Risk Rating	Low	Most of the risks above have been identified as Low, therefore the overall risk rating is low.

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

Describe how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies and country and regional priorities, including how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements.

Confirm if any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified, and how the project will address this.

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

The CBIT project has been designed to achieve expected benefits through three GEF Strategy 2020 influence models: (i) Transforming policy and regulatory environments; (ii) strengthening of institutional capacity and decision-making processes; and (iii) convening multi-stakeholder alliances.[22]

This project is aligned with the GEF-8 Climate Change Focal Area seeks to support developing countries to make transformational shifts towards net-zero GHG emissions and climate resilience development pathways: Foster enabling conditions to mainstream mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies. Under this Pillar, the GEF

continues to address the need for enabling conditions to mainstream climate change concerns into the national planning and development agenda through sound data, analysis, and policy frameworks. These activities are supported under two main objectives:

- *Supporting capacity-building needs for transparency under the Paris Agreement through the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT)*
- *Supporting relevant UN Convention obligations and enabling activities, such as National Communications and Biennial Transparency Reports[1]*[1]

This project will help develop Transparency Management Systems which will focus on building data flows to obtain the sound data, developing tools and templates to enable analysis, and ensure the results are carried through to policy and decision making. In addition, Component 3 is focused on supporting the aforementioned

UNFCCC reports through practical implementation of the Transparency Management Systems. An extensive capacity-building programme is proposed to build regional expertise in transparency under the Paris Agreement.

Country alignment

During this project identification, a thorough review was undertaken of each country's existing national policies, strategies, plans and published UNFCCC reports. The review did not identify any policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project, in fact, this project has been designed to meet the identified priorities and needs within these documents. Each country is a signatory to the Paris Agreement, and is therefore committed to it's full, effective, and transparent implementation. In addition, each country has NDCs to implement and track. This project includes building up the NDC tracking module, which will include a database, tools and templates to support countries in monitoring and reporting on NDC implementation progress.

Each country has reviewed constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs, when it comes to national policy and decision making, as well as preparing UNFCCC reports. These have been summarized in **Annex H**. For some of these countries, the transparency/ MRV system(s) across the thematic modules are either in their infancy or have not yet been developed. Each notes the technical and human capacity constraints and the need for capacity building in a range of skills related to climate change activities. In addition, several noted a range of data related issues within the GHG Inventory, such as lack of accurate and reliable data from certain emissions sources, a lack of dialogue with data providers within the public, private and NGO sectors, and a lack of mandate for these activities. The project seeks to address these challenges.

As noted above, this project is strongly linked to SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts by improving climate transparency and enhanced reporting and assessment that will positively inform policy- and decision making. In addition, strengthening and formalizing links with SDG tracking activities and pool resources and standardize approaches and data flows is included within Output 1.3. The project is helping to address the following specific targets and indicators:

- Target 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning. Indicator 13.2.1: Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans, strategies as reported in adaptation communications and national communications.

- Target 13.3: Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning. Indicator 13.3.2: Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions

Internally, for UNEP this project is aligned with its Science and Transparency Programme Cooperation Project and aligns with UNEP's 2022-2025 Medium-Term Strategy and Programme of Work on climate action, under outcome 3: - 'State and non-state actors adopt the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) arrangements under the Paris Agreement'. In particular, it will

directly support UNEP in implementing its Programme of Work direct outcomes 1.1 *Policymaking and decision making for climate action are informed by the latest science-based analysis and data generation* and *1.3. Transparency and accountability of government and non-government climate action, including from the private sector and the financial community, are strengthened;* and indicators iii. *Number of national, subnational and private-sector actors, including from informal sector, reporting under the enhanced transparency arrangements of the Paris Agreement with UNEP support*.

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[1] https://www.thegef.org/what-we-do/topics/climate-change-mitigation

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

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

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

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

Yes

Were the following stakeholders consulted during project identification phase:

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities:

Civil Society Organizations: Yes

Private Sector: Yes

Provide a brief summary and list of names and dates of consultations

The stakeholders presented will be consulted during the PPG phase with a view to refining the project to enhance its effectiveness. The stakeholder consultation process will seek gender parity when selecting the representatives of the organizations to be engaged. During the PPG phase, work will be undertaken to identify the role of each stakeholder during the project execution phase.

The project's stakeholder engagement and communication activities will include information regarding the stakeholder response and grievance redress mechanism.

List of key stakeholders

Stakeholders have been identified during the PIF phase as important actors in supporting the GEF-8 project to achieve its objective, outcomes and outputs. Stakeholder lists for each country are provided in Section A Project Rationale above, in **Table 4** (Dominica) **Table 8** (Grenada) **Table 13** (St. Kitts and Nevis) **Table 17** (Saint Lucia) and **Table 21** (Suriname). These are copied below.

Dominica

Public Sector – main climate change institutions

- Environmental Coordinating Unit;
- National Designated Authority;
- National Direct Access Entities;
- National Designated Entity for Technology Development and Transfer;
- UNFCCC Focal Point;
- IPCC Focal Point;
- CREAD;
- Policy Advisory Board;
- Public Private Sector Investment Committee;
- GEF Focal Point;
- Adaptation Fund Focal Point.

Other Public Sector

- Department responsible for Agriculture
- Department responsible for Fisheries
- Department responsible for Forestry, Wildlife and Parks
- Environmental Health Department
- Government Meteorological Services
- Office of Disaster Management
- Physical Planning Department
- Dominica Bureau of Standards

- Ministry responsible for Kalinago Affairs
- Ministry responsible for Energy
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Justice, National Security and Immigration
- Department of Environment, Climate Change and Development
- Dominica Association of Local Authorities
- Central Statistics Office of Dominica

NGOs / CSOs/ Community based organisations

- National Association of Non-Governmental Organisations
- National Association of Youth in Agriculture

Private Sector

- Invest Dominica Authority
- Dominica Solid Waste Management Corporation
- Dominica Water and Sewage Corporation
- Dominica Electricity Services Limited

Academia

- TBC

Gender

- Bureau of Gender Affairs

Other transparency initiatives

- Including those mentioned in **Table 3**, e.g. NDC Partnership, 5Cs, UNEP GSP.

-

Grenada

Public Sector – main climate change institutions

- Ministry of Climate Resilience, The Environment and Renewable energy
- Ministry of mobilization, implementation and transformation
- Central Statistical Office

-

Other Public Sector

- Ministry of Infrastructure and Physical Development, Public Utilities, Civil Aviation & Transportation
- Ministry of Economic Development, Planning, Tourism, Creative Economy, Culture, Agriculture and Lands, Forestry, Marine Resources and Cooperatives
- Ministry of Carriacou & Petite Martinique Affairs and Local Government
- National Water and Sewerage Authority
- Royal Grenada Police Force
- Grenada Ports Authority
- Grenada Electricity company (Grenlec)

-

NGOs / CSOs/ Community based organisations

- Grenada green group
- Ocean Spirits
- GRENCODA
- SPECTO
- SADO

Private Sector

- TBC

Academia

- T.A Marryshow Community College
- St Georges University (Windref)

Gender

- Ministry of Social & Community Development, Housing and Gender Affairs

Other transparency initiatives

- Including those noted in **Table 7**, e.g. GCF, World Bank, UNEP

-

St. Kitts and Nevis

Public Sector – main climate change institutions

- Climate Action Unit
- Ministry of Environment, climate action and community empowerment.

Other Public Sector

- Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Resources
- Department of Statistics
- Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)
- Forestry Unit
- Lands and Surveys Department
- Ministry of Public Infrastructure and Utilities, Transport, Information, Communication and Technology and Post
- Ministry of Tourism, Civil Aviation and Urban Development
- Department of Economic Affairs and PSIP
- St. Kitts and Nevis Bureau of Standards

- St. Kitts and Nevis Chamber of Industry and Commerce
- Department of Physical Planning
- Ministry of Finance, National Security, Citizenship and Immigration, Health, and Social Security
- St. Kitts and Nevis Met Service

NGOs / CSOs/ Community based organisations

- TBC

Private Sector

- Nevis Electricity Company (NEVLEC)
- Royal Utilities Marriot Frigate Bay
- St. Kitts Electricity Company Limited (SKELEC)
- Sol Petroleum Group
- Delta Petroleum
- Petro Caribe
- St. Christopher Air and Seaport Authority
- Solid Waste Management Corporation
- Carib Brewery

Academia

- Ministry of Education
- Clarence Fitzroy Bryan College

Gender

- Ministry of Social and Gender Affairs

Other transparency initiatives

- Including those identified in **Table 12**, e.g. ICAT, GCF etc.

-

Saint Lucia

Public Sector – main climate change institutions

- Department of Sustainable Development (Ministry of Education, Sustainable Development, Innovation, Science, Technology and Vocational Training)

Other Public Sector

- Ministry of Health and Wellness
- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Transport
- Department of Fisheries
- Water Resources and Management Agency
- Department of Forestry
- National Emergency Management Organisation
- Department of Education
- National Integrated and Planning Programme
- Department of Economic Development
- Department of Finance
- Ministry of Tourism
- Ministry of Infrastructure
- Department of Physical Development
- Energy and Public Utilities Division
- Forestry Division
- Agricultural Research
- Saint Lucia Solid Waste Management Authority

- Ozone Unit
- Central Statistics Office

NGOs / CSOs/ Community based organisations

- Caribbean Youth Environment Network in Saint Lucia
- National Youth Council of Saint Lucia
- Youth Emergency Action Committee
- Saint Lucia National Trust

Private Sector

- Rubis
- Buckeye
- Saint Lucia Electricity Services Limited
- Saint Lucia Air and Sea Ports Authority
- Water and Sewage Company

Academia

- The University of the West Indies (UWI)
- Sir Arthur Lewis Community College (SALCC)

Gender

- Department of Gender Affairs

Other transparency initiatives

- Including those listed in **Table 16**, e.g. GIZ, GGGI, 5Cs etc.

Suriname

Public Sector – main climate change institutions

- Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment
- National Environmental Authority (NMA)

Other Public Sector

- Ministry of Public Works
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Business & International Cooperation
- Ministry of Natural Resources
- Ministry of Land Policy and Forest Management
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Finance and Planning
- Ministry of Regional Development and Sports
- Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries
- Ministry of Transport
- The National Coordination Center for Disaster Management
- The Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control (SBB)
- Meteorological Service
- Civil aviation department
- Maritime Authority in Suriname (MAS)
- General Bureau of Statistics (ABS)
- Planning Office
- Energy Company Suriname (EBS)
- Suriname Water Company (SWM)
- Energy Authority Suriname (EAS)

NGOs / CSOs/ Community based organisations

- NGOs (CI, WWF, Tropenbos, ACT, GHFS, VIDS etc.)

Private Sector

- Mining companies (Newmont, Iamgold etc.)
- State Oil Company (Staatsolie Maatschappij Suriname)
- Energy Company Suriname (EBS)
- Suriname Business Association (VSB)
- Association of Surinamese Manufacturers (ASFA)

Academia

- Anton de Kom Universiteit van Suriname (including its research institutes)
- Research institute: CELOS

Gender

- Ministry of Internal Affairs department Bureau of Gender Affairs

Other transparency initiatives

- Including those identified in **Table 20**, e.g. FAO, 5Cs, UNDP etc.

(Please upload to the portal documents tab any stakeholder engagement plan or assessments that have been done during the PIF development phase.)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

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

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

We confirm that we have provided indicative information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed project or program and any measures to address such risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex D).

Yes

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Low			

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described in the Project Description (Section B)

Yes

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

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

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	GEF Project Grant($)	Agency Fee($)	Total GEF Financing ($)
UNEP	GET	Dominica	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	Grant	1,350,000.00	128,250.00	1,478,250.00
UNEP	GET	Grenada	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	Grant	1,350,000.00	128,250.00	1,478,250.00
UNEP	GET	St. Kitts and Nevis	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	Grant	1,350,000.00	128,250.00	1,478,250.00
UNEP	GET	St. Lucia	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	Grant	1,350,000.00	128,250.00	1,478,250.00
UNEP	GET	Suriname	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	Grant	1,350,000.00	128,250.00	1,478,250.00
Total GEF Resources ($)						**6,750,000.00**	**641,250.00**	**7,391,250.00**

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount ($)

100000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

9500

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	PPG($)	Agency Fee($)	Total PPG Funding($)
UNEP	GET	Dominica	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	Grant	20,000.00	1,900.00	21,900.00
UNEP	GET	Grenada	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	Grant	20,000.00	1,900.00	21,900.00
UNEP	GET	St. Kitts and Nevis	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	Grant	20,000.00	1,900.00	21,900.00
UNEP	GET	St. Lucia	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	Grant	20,000.00	1,900.00	21,900.00
UNEP	GET	Suriname	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	Grant	20,000.00	1,900.00	21,900.00
Total PPG Amount ($)						**100,000.00**	**9,500.00**	**109,500.00**

Please provide justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total($)
Total GEF Resources					**0.00**

Indicative Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Co-financing($)
CCM-CBIT	GET	6,750,000.00	375000
Total Project Cost		**6,750,000.00**	**375,000.00**

Indicative Co-financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
Recipient Country Government	Dominica	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	75000
Recipient Country Government	Grenada	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	75000
Recipient Country Government	St. Lucia	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	75000
Recipient Country Government	St. Kitts and Nevis	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	75000
Recipient Country Government	Suriname	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	75000
Total Co-financing				**375,000.00**

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Not Applicable

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Name	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
Project Coordinator	UNEP		Asher Lessels		asher.lessels@un.org
GEF Agency Coordinator	UNEP		Ersin Esen		ersin.esen@un.org

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

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Edgar Hunter		Dominica - Ministry of Environment, Rural Modernization, Kalinago Upliftment & Constituency Empowerment	6/6/2024
Nicole Clarke		Grenada - Ministry of Mobilisation Implementation and Transformation	5/14/2024
Colincia Levine		St. Kitts And Nevis - Ministry of Environment, Climate Action, and Constituency Empowerment	5/5/2024
Samanthia Justin		St. Lucia - Department of Sustainable Development	5/22/2024
Eulampius Frederick		St. Lucia - Department of Sustainable Development	9/26/2024

ANNEX C: PROJECT LOCATION

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


Saint Kitts and Nevis
Dominica
Saint Lucia
Grenada
Suriname

Dominica

Latitude: 15.4150° N

Longitude: 61.3710° W

Grenada

Latitude: 12.1165° N

Longitude: 61.6790° W

St. Kitts and Nevis

Latitude: 17.3578° N

Longitude: 62.7830° W

Saint Lucia

Latitude: 13.9094° N

Longitude: 60.9789° W

Suriname

Latitude: 3.9193° N

Longitude: 56.0278° W

ANNEX D: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

(PIF level) Attach agency safeguard screen form including rating of risk types and overall risk rating.

Title
Safeguards Caribbean CBIT

ANNEX E: RIO MARKERS

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation

Principal Objective 2	Significant Objective 1	No Contribution 0	No Contribution 0

ANNEX F: TAXONOMY WORKSHEET

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	
Influencing Models	Demonstrate innovative approaches	Demonstrate innovative approaches	-	-
	Transform policy and regulatory environments	Transform policy and regulatory environments	-	-
	Deploy innovative financial instruments	Deploy innovative financial instruments	-	-
Stakeholders	Private sector	Private sector	Capital providers Financial intermediaries and market facilitators SMEs Individuals/Entrepreneurs	-
	Civil Society	Based Organization Academia Non-Governmental Organization	-	
	Stakeholder engagement	-	-	
Capacity, Knowledge and Research	Capacity Development	-	-	
Gender Equality	Gender mainstreaming	Sex-disaggregated indicators	-	
	Gender results areas	-	-	
Focal Area / Theme	Climate Change	Climate change mitigation	Renewable Energy	
		Climate finance (Rio markers)	Climate Change Mitigation 2	
			Climate Change Adaptation 1	