PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

Project ID:	10856
Project Name:	Achieving a rapid decarbonization of the energy sector in Saint Kitts and Nevis
Countr(ies):	St. Kitts and Nevis
Implementing Agency:	UNEP

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I. Overview

A. Description

Project name
Achieving a rapid decarbonization of the energy sector in Saint Kitts and Nevis

Country
St. Kitts and Nevis

GEF ID	Implementing Agency
10856	UNEP

Executing Entity
Ministry of Environment, Climate Action and Constituency Empowerment

Trust Fund	Project Type
GET	FSP

PIR Submission	Fiscal Year , PIR Number
9/14/2026	FY 2026 , 2nd PIR

Objective
Accelerate the transition towards 100% renewable electricity generation and 100% high energy efficiency public buildings in Saint Kitts and Nevis.

B. Ratings and Disbursements

Implementation Progress	Development Objective
Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory

Overall risk
Moderate Risk

Project Financing	Cumulative Disbursement
3,634,300.00	350,000.00

C. Key Dates

CEO Endorsement/Approval	Agency Approval
5/11/2023	2/15/2024

Implementation Start	First Disbursement
2/15/2024	4/19/2024

Expected MTR 6/30/2026	Actual MTR
Expected Completion 12/31/2027	Actual Completion

II. PROGRESS STATUS AND ISSUES

A. Progress: Information on progress and outcomes of project implementation activities

Outcomes:
During the second year of implementation, notable progress was achieved toward establishing the policy, regulatory and institutional framework required to support the Federation's transition to 100% renewable electricity generation and highly energy-efficient public buildings. The CTA was onboarded and relocated to St. Kitts and Nevis to lead project execution and coordinate technical and stakeholder engagement activities. Her strong commitment and personal effort marked a significant positive shift in the project's implementation, enhancing stakeholder engagement, coordination and progress.
Technical capacity supporting the policy and regulatory work was further strengthened through the recruitment of regulatory and legal expertise. Through extensive stakeholder engagement and technical development, key elements of the enabling framework were advanced, including the National Energy Policy, supporting institutional arrangements and the legislative framework. These activities have strengthened Government and stakeholder engagement in, and ownership of, the emerging national framework for the energy transition.
During the second year of implementation, significant preparatory progress was made toward achieving increased renewable energy generation and energy efficiency in public buildings. Five detailed energy audits and building assessments were completed to inform the building selection process in St. Kitts, resulting in the selection of three buildings. Technical specifications for the proposed energy efficiency (EE) and renewable energy (RE) measures have also been developed for the selected buildings in both St. Kitts and Nevis and are currently informing the preparation of procurement documents. From a project management perspective, discussions were also held on the need to make the required project funds available to facilitate the procurement and implementation of the proposed measures as a single, coordinated process.
Outcome 3 has not yet advanced beyond the design stage, as the investment pipeline depends on the revised NEP; however, strong political will and alignment with the Sustainable Island State Agenda continue to provide momentum for future financing mobilization.
Outputs:
During the second year of implementation, significant progress was made across the outputs supporting the development and implementation of the national energy policy and regulatory framework. Three rounds of stakeholder consultations were completed to support revision of the National Energy Policy, including targeted consultations with Government agencies, utilities, private sector and other key stakeholders, as well as a public consultation that convened Government Ministers and the Leader of the Opposition. Feedback from these engagements was incorporated into the policy, and the final draft of the National Energy Policy was submitted to the Government of St. Kitts and Nevis for consideration.

The concept and design for the Federal Energy and Energy Efficiency Commission were also advanced through stakeholder consultation and technical review, and the concept note has been finalized for submission to Government. In parallel, a regulatory and legal consultant was recruited to support development of the Energy Efficiency Act, working alongside the Energy Policy Expert and CTA. Relevant Government officials have been invited to participate in a working group to support the legislative development and review process.

Preparatory progress was made toward strengthening the capacity of government, technical, academic and private sector stakeholders in the development, assessment and appraisal of renewable energy and energy efficiency projects. A draft MOU was developed to establish an academic partnership to support the capacity-building programme, and Terms of Reference (ToR) were prepared for the delivery of the associated training. Following CFBC's indication that it does not currently have the resources to take a leading role, consultations were initiated with other academic institutions, particularly UWI, to identify an appropriate partnership arrangement. Once the partnership approach is agreed, the MOU will be finalized and the training activities advanced.

Stakeholder engagement activities also incorporated gender and social inclusion considerations, with targeted efforts to broaden participation and facilitate engagement by vulnerable and underrepresented groups. More targeted capacity-building activities on gender-sensitive implementation of the National Energy Policy and related investments will be undertaken as implementation progresses.

B. Challenges: Information on challenges of project implementation activities

During the reporting period, project implementation experienced delays due to temporary constraints affecting the timely availability of resources required to advance planned activities, making finance expenditures to reach only 4% of total budget compared to more than 50% of the project duration already elapsed. This affected the sequencing and pace of some activities. The matter was subsequently resolved, allowing implementation to resume, with increased emphasis placed on coordinated planning and timely availability of resources for upcoming activities, particularly procurement.
Another challenge was varying levels of responsiveness and institutional engagement among key national stakeholders, particularly given competing Government priorities and demands on officials' time. To address this, the project maintained continuous engagement at both technical and senior decision-making levels and introduced bi-weekly implementation meetings supported by an activity tracker to strengthen follow-up and accountability. Stakeholder engagement approaches were also broadened, including targeted consultations and a public-sector/private-sector energy mixer featuring a fireside discussion with Government Ministers and participation from senior private-sector representatives, including the Chamber of Commerce. These approaches helped to broaden engagement, strengthen visibility of the project and encourage greater ownership of the energy transition agenda.

C. Stakeholder Engagement

Several stakeholder consultations were held during the reporting period, including focus group sessions with Government and utility officials and targeted in-person consultations with the Minister of Energy, Minister of Environment (GEF Focal Ministry), utility heads and CEOs, the Leader of the Opposition, and senior private sector representatives. Engagement also included representatives of organisations supporting women and persons with disabilities, as well as the general public, ensuring broad and inclusive participation in project activities and the policy development process.

D. Gender Equality

During the reporting period, gender mainstreaming was integrated into both the National Energy Policy (NEP) development process and its proposed implementation arrangements. Gender balance was actively considered in the design and delivery of public consultations, including representation among senior-level presenters and panellists, with female representation from Government and private-sector leadership, including a female Minister and the female Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce.

Gender considerations have also been institutionalised within the revised NEP and the proposed Federal Energy and Energy Efficiency Commission (FEEC). The NEP establishes gender equity as a cross-cutting consideration across policy instruments and investment programmes and proposes a minimum 50% gender balance in FEEC membership, gender-responsive staffing, and a dedicated Gender and Social Inclusion function.
Completion of the NEP also provides the policy basis for undertaking the planned Social and Gender Assessment to inform gender-responsive implementation of the Policy. Preparatory work also commenced during the reporting period for the project's knowledge management system, which will include the capacity to collect and process data disaggregated by gender and age. This will strengthen the evidence base for monitoring participation, benefits and equity outcomes during implementation of the NEP.

E. Knowledge Management

During the reporting period, several knowledge products were developed to support communication and dissemination of SKN-100 outputs. Three policy briefs were prepared for public dissemination, pending Government approval, along with one-page summaries of the National Energy Policy and supporting documents. A project banner presenting a snapshot of SKN-100 and its Theory of Change was also developed and is now used at project events and other relevant engagements.
Knowledge sharing and coordination were also advanced through participation in the two-day workshop launching the St. Kitts and Nevis Energy Transition Roadmap process being undertaken through the Greening the Islands initiative. The CTA presented the SKN-100 Project and participated in technical sessions aimed at strengthening information exchange, alignment and complementarity between the two initiatives.

III: Minor Amendments

CONTEXT	
Result Framework	
Components and Cost	
Institutional And Implementation Arrangements	
Financial Management	
Implementation Schedule	
Executing Entity	
Executing Entity Category	
Minor Project Objective Change	
Safeguards	
Risk Analysis	

Increase of GEF Financing up to 5%	
Co-Financing	
Location of Project Activity	
others	

IV: Geographic Coordinates of Project Activities

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Basseterre	17.2955	-62.72499	3,575,551

Location Description:

Activity Description:

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	GeoName ID
Nevis	17.15249	-62.58673	3,575,263

Location Description:

Activity Description:

V. ANNEX

Uploaded Document

Document Category	Title
M and E Document	10856_PIR_UNEP_2026_EE_SKN_FY26