



GEF-6 REQUEST FOR Climate Change ENABLING ACTIVITY
PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF TRUST FUND

For more information about GEF, visit TheGEF.org

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

Project Title:	Fourth National Communication and First Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC		
Country(ies):	Belize	GEF Project ID: ¹	
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	5939
Other Executing Partner(s):	National Climate Change Office (Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, the Environment and Sustainable Development)	Submission Date:	7-Nov-2016
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	48
Type of Report:	National Communications (NC) Biennial Update Report (BUR)	Expected Report Submission to Convention	December 2018 (BUR) April 2020 (FNC)

A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK*

Project Objective: To assist the country of Belize in meeting reporting requirements under Article 12 of the Convention through the strengthening of technical and institutional capacities supporting climate change monitoring and reporting activities.

Project Component	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing	Confirmed Co-financing ²
1. Strengthening the national institutional framework for National Communication / Biennial Update Report preparation including the formalization of information collection systems and communication coordination.	1.1. Coordination mechanism and institutional arrangements developed; 1.2. Strengthened capacity of public institutions for observation systems, data capture, and Reporting and Verification .	1.1.1. Description of relevant institutional arrangements for the continuous preparation of national communications and biennial update reports. (Process identifies constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity requirements in the establishing of sustainable financial arrangements) 1.1.2. Description of body for interministerial coordination inclusive of Operating protocols establishing formal working arrangements required for NC /BUR reporting. 1.1.3. Engaged nongovernmental organization and private sector groups contributing to awareness raising and information gathering processes. 1.2.1 National data collection protocols developed and	195,000	35,000

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC and to be entered by Agency in subsequent document submission.

² Co-financing for enabling activity is encouraged but not required.

		<p>institutionalized within national framework.</p> <p>1.2.2 Strengthened technical and institutional capacities of national Measuring Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems enabling effective monitoring of GHG emission trends.</p> <p>1.2.3 Archiving system within the Environmental Management unit of the Department of Environment ensuring institutional memory.</p>		
2. Updated GHG inventory and Improvement of national GHG inventory system;	2.1. National green house gas inventory supporting FNC and BUR processes updated to 2019	<p>2.1.1 Description of institutional mechanisms (procedures and arrangements established for preparing the national GHG inventory) within the main institutions and sectors (agriculture, LULUCF, energy, industrial processes and wastes).</p> <p>2.1.2 Strengthened required technical capacities for modelling, analysing and projecting GHG emissions</p> <p>2.1.3 Availability of sufficient database with IT tools for data updating and retrieving, as the basis for GHG inventory system;</p> <p>2.1.4 Data compiled for years 2012 2015, and 2017 (Initial BUR), according to the Revised 2006 IPCC Guidelines.(FNC report will also include year 2019)</p> <p>2.1.5 Elaborated Fourth National GHG Inventory Report for inclusion in the Fourth National Communication Report and BUR.</p>	114,050	24,000
3. Adaptation Impacts and Actions	<p>3.1. Impact/ Vulnerability Assessments.</p> <p>3.2. Implementation and review of adaptation pilot as part of the national development priorities in line with the sustainable development principles outlines in Belize's Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy.</p>	<p>3.1.1. Assemble and downscale climate models/ scenarios modeling (2030/ 2050 /2070/ 2090) for principal growth/ productive sectors identified (Agriculture, fisheries, tourism, water, etc.)</p> <p>3.1.2. Updated Portfolio of Adaptation measures of Agriculture, tourism and water Sectors vulnerable to climate change.</p> <p>3.2.1. Improved technical and Institutional capacities for climate change vulnerability studies.</p>	240,000	98,000

		<p>3.2.2. Analysis of climate change adaptation programs and projects (risk management programs, environmental management)</p> <p>3.2.3. Pilot adaptation measures in urban resilience and land use planning with introduced gender perspective</p>		
4. Mitigation Impacts and Actions	4.1. Support for mitigation potential studies in the main economic and GHG-emitting sectors in Belize to serve as input a national emission reduction strategy to accompany Belize Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy	<p>4.1.1 Determine local emission factors for key economic activities (Electricity Production, Industry, Agriculture, Transportation)</p> <p>4.1.2 Improved analysis and national capacity on mitigation options;</p> <p>4.1.3 Analysis of GHG - emitting sectors; cost-benefit analysis of measures; assessment of best GHG mitigation options; prioritization of mitigation measures (measures related to FBUR and FNC).</p> <p>4.1.4 Identification of financial, technological and capacity needs for mitigation actions</p> <p>4.1.5 Elaborated LEDS for Energy, Forestry, Agriculture, Tourism and Waste Sectors</p>	165,000	35,000
5. Compilation and submission of FNC and FBUR; and Monitoring and Evaluation	5.1. FNC and BUR documents integrate all the results of the studies supported are finalized and submitted; Monitoring and Evaluation	<p>5.1.1 Compilation, drafting and publication of FNC and BUR.</p> <p>5.1.2 Submission of FNC and BUR to UNFCCC, public presentation and distribution of copies to stakeholders.</p> <p>5.1.3. Summary report of 2012-2018 GHG Inventory included in BUR.</p> <p>5.1.4. Synthesis Report on mitigation measures and their effects.</p> <p>5.1.5 National Circumstances up to Y2017 reported inclusive of national and regional development priorities, institutional issues as well as gender issues.</p> <p>5.1.6 Workshops and seminars to disseminate preliminary and final results of the FNC/ FBUR.</p> <p>5.1.7 Monitoring and evaluation in accordance with the</p>	60,500	3,500

	requirements, including monitoring, reporting and preparation of financial audits.		
	Subtotal	774,550	195,500
Project Management Cost ³ (Including Direct Project Cost up to \$15,000 and M&E \$20,000)		77,450	20,000
	Total Project Cost	852,000	215,500

* List the \$ by project components. Please attach a detailed project budget table that supports all the project components in this table.

B. SOURCE OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
Government of Belize	National Climate Change Office	In-kind	55,000
Government of Belize	Ministry of Energy	In-kind	25,500
UNDP	UNDP	Cash	20,000
Government of Japan	UNDP	Cash	65,000
UNDP GEF SGP (CBA Programme)	UNDP	Grant	50,000
Total Co-financing			215,500

C. GEF FINANCING RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, COUNTRY AND PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b) ^{b)}	Total (c)=a+b
UNDP	GEFTF	Belize	Climate Change	(select as applicable)	852,000	80,940	932,940
Total GEF Resources					852,000	80,940	932,940

a) Refer to the [Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies](#)

PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT (Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved):	Belize is situated within the tropics between 15 and 19 degrees north latitude and 87 and 90 degrees west longitude on the south-eastern corner of the Yucatan Peninsula. However, the climate of Belize is tropical to extra-tropical. This is because the large landmass of Mexico to the northwest facilitates the intrusion of cooler continental air from the north during the winter months which makes the climate of Belize more extra-tropical than would be expected from its location within the tropics. Observed climatic trends in Belize are considered alarming as over the past 40 years, data from the Philip Goldson International Airport shows that the temperature along the coast of Belize has risen by 1.6 degrees Fahrenheit while in the interior of the country the temperature has risen by 1.8 degrees. This suggests that the temperature in Belize is rising faster than the global average of 1.4 degrees Fahrenheit.
---	--

³ This is the cost associated with the unit executing the project on the ground and could be financed out of trust fund or co-financing sources. For EAs within the ceiling, PMC could be up to 10% of the Subtotal GEF Project Financing.

In 2012, outputs of the ECHAM⁴ and HadCM3 GCM⁵s were used to drive the PRECIS⁶ model at a resolution of 50 km. These scenarios indicated that the temperature along the coast of Belize will rise by about 1.5⁰F by the end of this decade, by about 3.6 degrees by 2050 and by 5.6 by the end of the century. Sea level is projected to rise steadily along the coast of Belize. In the low, medium and high emission scenarios, sea level rise is projected to exceed 10 cm by the 2030s.

Belize's development is shaped by four principal factors. First, it is the overarching condition of economic and demographic 'smallness'; a high level of public debt is the second factor that is influencing the shape of Belize's development, resulting in reduced public sector capital expenditure allocations and diverts investment from the critical area of poverty reduction, the third influencing factor that shapes Belize's development agenda; and fourthly it is the situation of Belize's principal economic drivers – agriculture, tourism and petroleum, where the emergent factor of climate change indicates a pressing need for urgent adaptation measures.

Belize became a Party to the UNFCCC in 1992, having the status of a non-Annex 1 country. Belize also joined the Kyoto Protocol in 2003, with the status of Annex B. Belize, like other developing countries in the region, needs to continue to utilize its natural resources in the quest for sustainable development. As a party state to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Belize submitted its Initial National Communication (INC) to the UNFCCC in 2002, its Second National Communication in the second quarter of 2012 and its Third National Communication in April 2016. By ratifying the UNFCCC, Belize committed itself to developing, adopting and implementing policies and measures to mitigate the adverse effects of Climate Change and adapt to these changes.

On the 22nd April 2016, Belize ratified the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. The Paris Agreement's central aim is to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius. At the conventions ratification, the country of Belize submitted its Nationally Determined Contribution under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Belize pursuant to decision 1 CP/21 of the Paris Agreement. Belize is committed to achieving the ultimate objective of the Paris Agreement and supports the even more ambitious target to limit the increase in global average temperature to 1.5°C, compared to pre-industrial levels. In light of these realities, Belize's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) is guided by its commitment to strategically transition to low carbon development while strengthening its resilience to the effects of Climate Change.

Since its ratification of the UNFCCC, Belize has made significant efforts to fulfil the objectives of the Convention, despite not being required to take on quantitative commitments for reducing GHG emissions as a Non-Annex 1 Party to the UNFCCC. Significant efforts have been taken in the creating of an environment which enables GHG emissions abatement and adapting to the negative impacts of Climate Change. The year 2011 saw the passing of the first piece of national legislation to directly address climate change, the Environmental Protection (Clean Development Mechanism) Regulations. In 2015, the Government of Belize adopted its first comprehensive National Climate Change Policy, Strategy and Action Plan and has sought, through several line ministries, to initiate policy-based activities, at the sector level, to address (adapt and mitigate) the impending impacts of Climate Change. Belize's climate change policy guides short, medium and long-term processes of adaptation and mitigation of Climate Change in accordance with national prospects for sustainable development in addition to regional and international commitments. The cross cutting nature of Climate Change means that several sectors have a role to play in the management of policies being designed to address the problems identified. Table 5 illustrates some of the primary governmental ministries and departments whose roles are recognized within the national Climate Change policy.

Belize continues to have a host of environmental, planning and natural resource legislation policy-based activities, at the national and sector levels, which enables actions for adaptation and mitigation of the impending impacts of Climate Change.

⁴ ECHAM is an atmospheric general circulation model, developed at the Max Planck Institute for Meteorology.

⁵ Hadley Centre Coupled Model, version 3

⁶ Providing REgional Climates for Impacts Studies

Key policy initiatives and reports developed within the past decade include:

- Belize Third National Communication to the UNFCCC (2016)
- National Climate Change Policy, Strategy and Action Plan to Address Climate Change in Belize (2015)
- National Agriculture Sector Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan to Address Climate Change in Belize (2015)
- Capacity Building for Low Carbon Development and the Development of a Roadmap for Belize (2015)
- Belize 5th National Report to the CBD (2015)
- Belize Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy 2016 - 2020
- Ministry of Energy, Science & Technology and Public Utilities (MESTPU) Strategic Plan 2012-2017
- National Protected Areas Systems Act (2015)
- Enhancing Belize's Resilience to Adapt to the Effects of Climate Change - Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment (2014).
- Mainstreaming Climate Change into Belize's Development Process (2014)
- The National Climate Resilience Investment Plan (2013)
- Integrated Water Resource Management Policy (2013)
- Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan (2013)
- Sustainable Energy Action Plan for Belize (2012)
- The National Adaptation Strategy to Address Climate Change in the Water Sector in Belize (2012)
- Belize: Aquatic Living Resource Bill, 2012
- National Sustainable Tourism Master Plan of Belize (2010)
- Government of Belize Policy on Adaptation to Global Climate Change (2007)

In defining a national architecture for the coordination, monitoring, decision making and management of climate change, the Government of Belize in 2007 legislated the formation of a multi-sectoral National Climate Change Committee (NCCC). The National Climate Change Committee is comprised of eleven members from various government Ministries, non-government organizations and members of the private sector. Its terms of reference inter alia, require it 'to ensure that climate change is included in national development plans and policies and is fully integrated within government's national budget.' The Government of Belize (GOB) took additional steps in 2008 to mainstream Climate Change into its national development processes and mechanisms with the establishment of a Ministry of Sustainable Development with cabinet mandated responsibilities for climate change Management. After the 2015 General Elections this Ministry evolved in its portfolio mandate to become the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, the Environment, Sustainable Development and Climate Change. This ministry now plays hosts to the National Climate Change Office.

The Belize National Climate Change Office (NCCO) has assumed the responsibility of preparing the GHG inventories and National Communications for Belize. In 2015, the NCCO successfully advocated for the adoption of a National Climate Change Policy, Strategy and Action Plan (NCCPSAP) for the country. The NCCPSAP aims to guide the short, medium and long-term processes of adaptation and mitigation of climate change and to ensure the mainstreaming and integration of climate change considerations at all levels of the development planning and operational processes of governance (NCCPSAP, 2015). The NCCPSAP also prescribed specific actions to be executed by various Ministries and organizations to build capacity and to improve resilience so that Belize can meet the challenges of climate change. The 4NC/BUR Project is expected to reinforce and to build capacities within this Unit to effectively execute its responsibilities for national reporting under the convention.

Since its ratification of the convention, the country of Belize has successfully submitted three communications to the convention secretariat. Belize's first communication was submitted in 2002 and describes the profile of Belize for the reference year 1994; covering period 1992 to 1996. This communication determined that the high proportion of natural vegetation cover of the country gave the country the capacity to absorb more Carbon Dioxide than it emitted; therefore, Belize was still deemed to be a net emitter of greenhouse gases due to the quantity of methane emissions and the Global Warming Potential (GWP) attributed to that greenhouse gas.

The results of the first GHG inventory, summarized in Table 1 below, suggested that Belize was a net sink for greenhouse gases when the volumes were analyzed by *Sector* emissions.

Table 1: GHG Emissions by Sector in 1994

Sector emissions	Gigagrams (mass)	Percentage of total
Energy	617.528	21
Industrial processes	1.735	<0.1
Agriculture	58.807	2
Land-use change and forestry	2056.365	68
Waste	259.66	9

However, further analysis of the Emissions by *Gases* revealed that Belize did emit more greenhouse gases than its forests absorbed because of the quantities of methane produced, compounded by the Global Warming Potential of this gas. This is summarized in table 2 below.

Table 2: Emissions by Gases in 1994

Greenhouse Gases	Gg	% of Total	GWP factor	CO2 equivalent
Carbon dioxide	2589.668	86.493	1.0	2589.668
Methane	271.512	9.051	24.5	6652.044
Carbon monoxide	122.472	4.090	n/a	n/a
Nitrogen oxides	5.597	0.187	n/a	n/a
NMVOG	3.720	0.124	n/a	n/a
Nitrous oxide	0.596	0.020	320.0	190.72
Sulphur dioxide	0.500	0.017	n/a	n/a

The second greenhouse gases inventory for Belize was based on Reference years 1997 and 2000. The emissions for the 1994 reference year were also re-calculated allowing for a more accurate analysis of emission trends. The recalculated emissions resulted in lower than previously reported GHG emissions from the Waste sector. Land Use Land Use Change and Forestry continued to account for the largest emission figures across the selected reference years. Belize is not unique in that within the Central American region one of the major sources of greenhouse gas emissions is deforestation. The continued reduction in forest areas that are being logged and /or actively managed also diminishes our capacity to offset emissions.

Table 3: Summary of 1997 GHG Emissions by gas

Greenhouse Gases	Gg	% of Total	GWP Factor	CO ₂ Equivalent
Carbon dioxide	7524.873	92.3	1.0	7524.873
Methane	23.995	0.3	24.5	586.898
Carbon monoxide	199.232	2.4	...	...
Nitrogen oxide	8.567	0.1	...	...
Non-Methane Volatile Organic Compounds	3.988	0.1	...	...
Nitrous Oxide	0.314	0.0	320	100.384
Sulphur Dioxide	387.898	4.8	...	...
Total	8,148.826	100.0	...	8,212.155

Table 4: Summary of 2000 GHG Emissions by gas

Greenhouse Gases	Gg	% of Total	GWP Factor	CO ₂ Equivalent
Carbon dioxide	12,349.582	93.3	1.0	12,349.582
Methane	43.110	0.1	24.5	1056.193
Carbon monoxide	363.599	1.0	...	...
Nitrogen oxide	13.672	0.0	...	...

Non-Methane Volatile Organic Compounds	4.515	0.0	...	...
Nitrous Oxide	0.872	0.0	320	279.034
Sulphur Dioxide	462.677	1.3	...	...
Total	13,238.026	100.0	...	13,684.709

In keeping with the principle of “common but differentiated responsibilities”, the Third National Communication (TNC) on Climate Change was developed according to Articles 4.1 and 12.1 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Guidelines for National Communications of Non-Annex I Parties to the Convention (UNFCCC, 2003). The TNC expanded on the studies and assessments of Climate Change related issues presented in the INC and SNC. Key source assessments for reference years 2003, 2006 and 2009 were conducted and sought to capture new sources and sinks in addition to those described in the Initial and Second National Communications that might have arisen because of recent developments in the country. Actions taken under the TNC have allowed Belize to:

- Assess future indicators under new sectoral programmes facilitating reduction in emissions for all categories of GHG emission sources;
- Assess the potential for reducing GHG emissions from various sectors of the economy;
- Assess, based on additional studies, the vulnerability of ecosystems and climate dependent sectors of the economy and identify priority adaptation measures for mitigating the consequences of Climate Change impacts;
- Identify improvement needs for the national system of systematic observation and climate monitoring;
- Enhance knowledge and public awareness on Climate Change issues and promote expertise improvement for Climate Change specialists.

Notable findings of the TNC include a reduction of GHG’s in the energy sector brought on by a shift of Belize Electricity Limited’s (BEL) energy source. Over the nine-year observation period, BEL continued to purchase electricity from alternative sources which led to a reduction in power generated from fossil fuel. An increase in the total acreage under agriculture from 274,278 acres in 2000 (with 55% under crop production and 45% in pastures development) to 338,718 acres in 2009 (with 65% under crop production and 35% under pasture development) leads to an increase in emissions associated with this sector. Of particular importance was an increase in methane emissions attributed from rice production and agricultural residue burning. The sugar industry which is primarily responsible for residue burning took steps in 2014 to pilot mechanized harvesting. It is expected to have an impact on figures seen in future emissions detection exercises.

There was a relatively large increase in the emissions from the LULUCF sector despite increases in CO₂ removals. The emissions were mainly from forest and grassland conversions and emissions from soils. Indications are that the rate of forest and grassland conversions declined across the study period, however, the rate of removal of carbon dioxide also faced declines due to reducing growing biomass.

Belize now moves to systematically integrate climate change in various phases of policy formulation, development plans, poverty reduction strategies, and other development tools used by all government agencies and departments. The country looks to the elaboration of a long-term vision for comprehensive and integrated climate to drive and stimulate climate-compatible development.

Table 5. Ministries, Agencies and Climate Change functions

Ministry	Key Agencies	Key Functions
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, the Environment, Sustainable Development and Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of the Environment • Agriculture Department • Forestry Department • Fisheries Department • National Climate Change Office • Sustainable Development Unit • Coastal Zone Management Authority • Protected Areas Conservation Trust 	Preservation, protection and improvement of the environment and the control of pollution Climate Change management, UNFCCC Focal Point Fisheries, forestry, and coastal zone management Sustainable development Sustainable use of Belize's natural and cultural resources. Agriculture, Agroindustry & Aquaculture
Ministry of Finance and Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Development 	Economic Development National Development planning National budgeting and investment planning
Ministry of Natural Resources and Immigration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land and Survey • Physical Planning • National Integrated Water Resource Authority • Solid Waste Management • Pesticide Control Board 	Physical Planning, land use planning and management of national lands Water Industry (except water supply and services) Solid waste management Pesticide control
Ministry of Works, Transport and National Emergency Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Works • Road infrastructure 	Public Works Road Construction and Maintenance Bridge Construction and Maintenance
Ministry of Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health 	Public Health, sanitation and diseases prevention and control.
Ministry of Energy (Within the Office of the Prime Minister)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Utilities Commission • Energy Department 	Energy etc./Climate Change mitigation Energy efficiency and conservation Sustainable energy solutions, Energy / Grid resilience
Ministry of Labour, Local Government Rural Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meteorological Office • National Emergency Management Organization (NEMO) • Department of Local Government and Rural Development 	IPCC Focal Point National Meteorological Service. Municipalities, Village Councils National Emergency Management Organization (NEMO),
Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Civil Aviation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Belize Tourism Board 	Tourism Development and Regulation Sustainable tourism Planning and Management Monitoring and Quality Management Marketing and Promotion of Tourism Assets

	Ministry of Housing and Urban Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing and Planning Department • Central Building Authority 	Regulation of land use, housing and infrastructural development Approve building plans Issue building permits
B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES (The proposal should briefly justify and describe the project framework. Identify also key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable. Describe also how the gender equality and women’s empowerment are considered in project design and implementation):	<p>The project is in line with GEF-6 strategic focal area on Climate Change mitigation, objective CCM3 on fostering enabling conditions to mainstream mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies. Program 5 of this objective aims to facilitate the integration of the reporting and assessment results into the national planning process and to help countries mainstream mitigation action in support of the proposed 2015 agreement.</p> <p>Keeping with its commitments as a Party to the UNFCCC, Belize has set about starting preparation of its Fourth National Communication, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 1, concerning the commitments of the Parties to the Convention, and Article 12, paragraph 1, concerning transmission of information on the implementation of said Convention. Decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 60 coming out of the 2010 COP in Cancun introduced enhanced reporting requirements through the submission of Biennial Update Reports.</p> <p>To this regard Belize will update its national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol representing information for base years 2012 and 2015, 2017 bringing the country up to date.</p> <p>In order to ensure better preparation for BURs, it is recommended that countries establish structures that ensure a sustainable process. This means better organization at the national level and mechanisms which allow for a more efficient and transparent measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) process at the national level.</p> <p>FNC and BUR Project will allow Belize to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop efficient national inventory system to fulfill the commitments of the country, • Develop national capacity to prepare BUR • Enhance national capacity on vulnerability and adaptation • Enhance capacity on mitigation analysis • Contribute to the integration of climate change development into national development process <p>The process of preparing national communications for submission to the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC will continue to assist in the institutional strengthening of Government of Belize line ministries and implementing departments involved with the monitoring, reporting and verification process. The FNC process will seek primarily to strengthen coordination mechanisms such as the National Climate Change Office and the creation of monitoring capacities through support by a proposed Environmental Statistics Unit within the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, the Environment, Sustainable Development and Climate Change. This Environmental Statistics Unit is integral for the coordination of data capture and improving the country’s GHG inventory system.</p> <p>Based on past experiences with the National Communications process, it is realized that the integration of the different sectors strengthens the submission; however, weak technical and institutional capacities can result in bottlenecks in the process. The proposed initiative will concentrate on the strengthening and the sustainability of national capacities for monitoring, analysis and reporting. Working across the different stakeholders and institutions expands the base of core professionals available to service future reporting needs. The National Climate Change Office plays a leading and coordinating role in directing the actions needed for implementation of the Convention and its formal communication to the international community.</p> <p>The Goal of the presented intervention is to support ongoing national efforts targeting the mainstreaming and integration of climate change consideration into national and sectoral development policies through the strengthening of the National Climate Change Office, in particular the office capacities for coordination, monitoring, analysis, reporting and verification. The actions proposed in this project builds on the foundation created and allows for continuity to the institutional and technical capacity strengthening process, initiated and sustained by previous National Communications processes and where possible supports the establishment of national baselines for advancing the country’s NDCs.</p>		

The **Immediate Objective** of the project is to assist Belize in the preparation and submission of its fourth National Communication Document to the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC and to support the country's submission of its First Biennial Update for the fulfilment of its obligations to the Convention.

To facilitate Fourth communication delivery, the project will employ a strategy which:

- Identifies relevant institutional structures and arrangements which provides a basis for cooperation and information exchange. This strategy is also key for continuity of processes and for the enabling of consistent BUR reporting.
- Establishes national foundations for quality control and activity validation, introducing additional elements of rigor into this and subsequent GHG inventories.
- Amends national mechanisms and processes to ensure the effective integration of gender perspective into key relevant process outputs.

In order to enable BUR process and to facilitate efficiency in communication development the which the project will support the creation of:

- Required institutional arrangements which enables coordination, dialogue, collaboration and information exchange and updates improving availability and access to relevant information for national reporting
- Enhanced technical capacity of a more extensive network of national experts (Supporting monitoring, analysis, data verification and information management)
- Mechanisms supporting the presentation and the systematic archiving of comprehensive and accurate GHG Inventories. GHIs will be supported by more effective and nationally appropriate methodologies for both the update of GHG inventories and the tracking and monitoring of mitigation and adaptation actions

The Belize National Climate Change Committee (BNCCC) will be the framework for consultation and validation of the results of the Fourth National Communication and the First Biennial Update Report. This institutional framework provides a platform which ensures the maintenance of synergies of FNC-BUR programming and national Climate Change planning and programming portfolios allowing for through a multi-sectoral/ multi stakeholder involvement.

The project's key stakeholders consist of various institutions and organizations with different roles and responsibilities. The interested parties that participate directly in execution of the project are mainly from the public sector. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, the Environment and Sustainable Development, through its National Climate Change Office, will act as the project's coordinator and executing partner.

Relevant ministries such as the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, the Environment and Sustainable Development play a key role in the preparation of the national greenhouse gas inventories, since they are responsible for the respective sectoral emission estimates from its Agriculture Department, Forest Department, Department of the Environment and the National Climate Change Office (guidance and coordination). Other bodies, such as the Ministry of Natural Resources and Immigration through its Lands and Surveys Department and its Solid Waste Management Authority; the Energy Unit (within the Office of the Prime Minister), Transport Department, play a key role as providers of information for the greenhouse gas inventories.

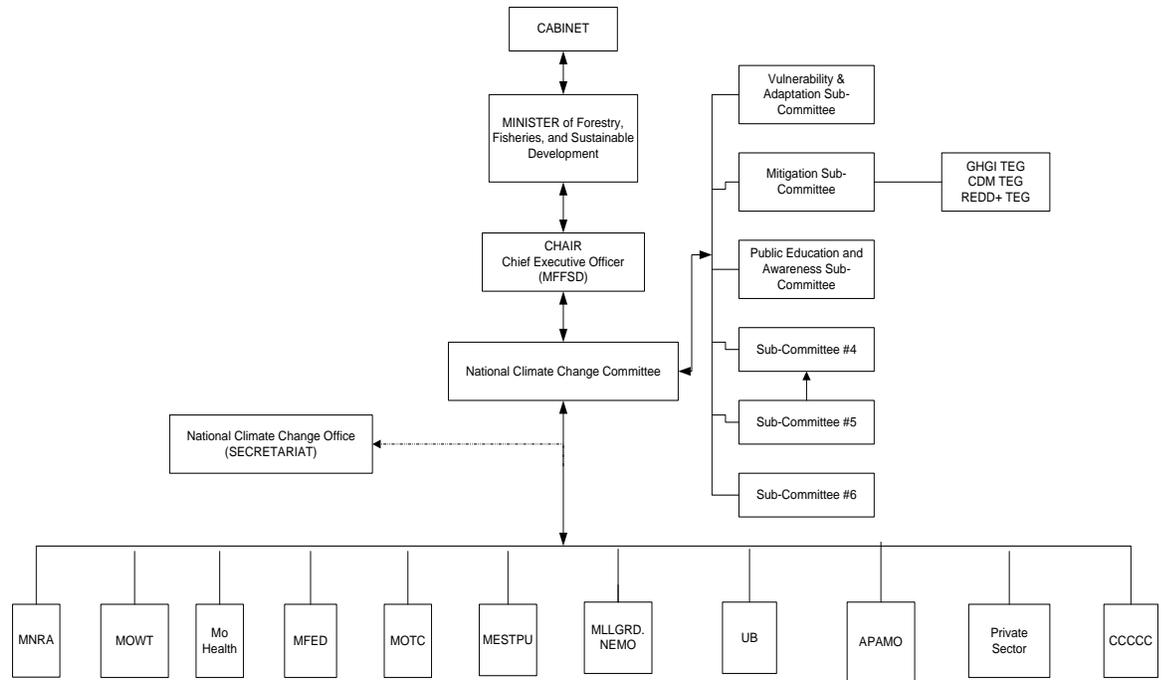
In addition, relevant organizations and ministries such as the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Ministry of Works and Transport, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Natural Resources and Immigration, Ministry of Local Government, the various municipalities, and the executing Ministry along with its relevant Departments play a key role as strategic partners in the development of adaptation and mitigation measures including scenarios, particularly each sector's specific plan that includes Climate Change considerations, and in the development and updating of reference scenarios and identification of NAMAs and NAPs, including their preparation and inclusion in the national registry and their submission to the UNFCCC registry.

The Ministry of Energy in collaboration with the Mitigation Subcommittee will participate in capacity-building activities for the identification, preparation and execution of greenhouse gas emission mitigation actions in key economic sectors. The relevant organizations and ministries will participate in capacity-building

	<p>and strengthening of activities for the identification, preparation and execution of greenhouse gas emission mitigation actions in key economic sectors.</p> <p>Other bodies, such as the University of Belize (UB), the Ministry of Education particularly the unit responsible for Science and Technology, and the Ministry of Public Service, among others, will also participate in the training activities, taking into account their role of fostering science, technology, innovation initiatives and capacity strengthening and development of the Public Sector. Civil society and the private sector will participate primarily through the Belize National Climate Change Committee, its Subcommittees and other Climate Change related Technical Advisory Committees, which will serve as a consulting body for the National Climate Change Office in national and intersectoral decision-making and will issue recommendations to the Government of Belize and the project executing entity. Likewise, national institutions and civil society organizations will also participate in the capacity-building activities. Represented on the different consultative committees (according to their area of action) are the private sector, academia and representatives from non-governmental organizations, agricultural producers, local governments, professional trade unions and the indigenous regions.</p> <p>The Proposed initiative will promote the application of the Gender Responsive National Communications Toolkit in communication development processes. This toolkit was designed as a means of strengthening the capacity of national government staff and assist them in integrating gender equality into the development of National Communications (NCs). The toolkit presents rationales for gender-responsive NCs and approaches for integrating gender into NC reports. It also provides context and information on a range of issues; good practice examples; and lessons learned. Issues examined include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How climate change impacts men and women in sectors such as energy, agriculture and waste management, as well as their different vulnerabilities to climate risks and the ways in which they seek to adapt to climate change. • How women and men are differentially engaged in supporting or reducing greenhouse gases and how including gender analysis into greenhouse gas inventory reporting can contribute to reducing emissions. • How men and women are innovating and adopting both new and old technologies to mitigate climate change. <p>Consideration of gender and community issues will be considered throughout the project implementation, as women and men, as well as vulnerable communities can exhibit distinct differences in their perspectives and priorities concerning environmental quality and impact as well as access to energy services and Climate Change (CC) adaptation including participation in Climate Change mitigation.</p> <p>The use of gender analysis as sectors are investigated will work to enrich the broader social analysis components of NCs/BURs and will provide necessary information for the incorporation of gender and vulnerable community perspectives, during policy formulation (in CC mitigation and adaptation).</p> <p>Perhaps the most effective tool to be utilized by the project in ensuring the consideration of gender and vulnerability aspects in communication process is the project’s utilization of a fully participatory approach and the project’s provision of a platform for dialogue and investigation which ensures representation by men, women and youths and other communities whose vulnerabilities may have been exacerbated by ethnicity, geographic area and economic status.</p>
<p>C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION (discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from</p>	<p>The Belize National Climate Change Office (NCCO) has assumed the responsibility of preparing the GHG inventories and National Communications for Belize, since its inception in 2012. The NCCO currently operates as an organ of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, the Environment, Sustainable Development and Climate Change (MAFFESDCC).</p> <p>Belize’s Cabinet stands at the hierarchy of the national Climate Change governance architecture and provides the necessary guidance and leadership at the political level, including the ratification of international agreements. The National Climate Change Office (NCCO) is tasked primarily with the coordination of the country’s Climate Change response program. The NCCO serves as the secretariat of the Belize National Climate Change Committee (BNCCC), which is comprised of eleven members from various government Ministries, non-government organizations and members of the private sector. This committee is tasked with</p>

each activity as outlined in Table A).

the provision of technical guidance to the Government of Belize on issues regarding Climate Change and development.



The National Climate Change Office hosted within the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, the Environment, Sustainable Development and Climate Change in its capacity as the National Focal Point of Belize with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is the Executing Agency to coordinate the implementation of the project activities. The project will be steered by a National Steering Committee comprising of membership from the National Climate Change Advisory Committee and chaired by the Chief Executive Officer with responsibility for Climate Change, with the chief Executive Officer of the Ministry of Economic Development serving as the alternate Chairperson. The project steering committee works at an administrative level to oversee the implementation of the project. The project steering committee, in general, will compose of the main agencies relevant to the study, representative of UNDP country office, non-governmental organization and selected experts. The project steering committee will oversee the project team in carrying out the project activities, provide guidance and recommendation and support to ensure the project activities are carried out efficiently and effectively.

At policy level, through its technical subcommittees, the National Climate Change Committee, chaired by the CEO of the MAFFESDCC, comprised of representation from key ministries and relevant public agencies, private sector, non-government organizations and experts will provide overall policies and guidance to project implementation.

Supervision of the project is provided by a Project Management Unit within the NCCO. This unit is directed by the National Climate Change Coordinator who serves as the Project Director.

The Project Management Unit of the NCCCO is equipped with a Project Manager (PM) and assisted by a Project Associate. These individuals will hold direct responsibility for the day to day implementation of project activities and will work with the support of 5 Technical Working Groups responsible for the deliverables as specified in the project proposal.

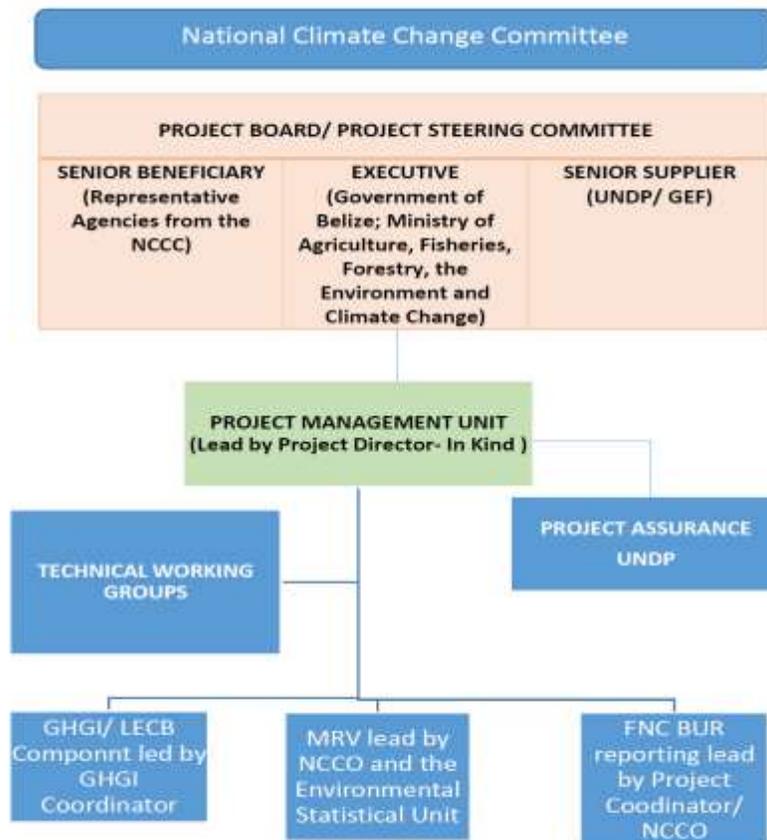
1. Technical Working Group on GHG Inventory
1. Technical Working Group on Mitigation
2. Technical Working Group on Measurement, Reporting And Verification (MRV)
3. Technical Working Group on Vulnerability and Adaptation
4. Technical Working Group on Research and Systematic Observation.

To ensure development of the activities inherent to preparation of the Fourth National Communication and the First Biennial Update Report, the project will install a National Coordinator for GHG Inventory/ LECB processes within the NCCO. It is expected that the Government of Belize will formalize this process through the Public Service as their contribution to continuity and sustainability of the process. This Coordinator will be responsible for coordinating and supervising the project's operational, administrative and technical execution as well as overseeing of the institutionalization of Climate Change reporting into ministerial and departmental mandates. The Coordinator will operate with the support of the Project Coordinator and the Project Management Unit.

Project delivery will be supported through the utilization of expert services or consultants on particular, specialized issues as well as through the use of existing national capacities within the Government of Belize. The government is also expected to provide support in kind for the project through the use of office equipment, facilities for conferences and meetings and office space.

UNDP-Belize will serve as the GEF Implementing Agency (IA) and will provide assistance related project development, assurance and the implementation of approved activities in accordance with regular procedures.

The Belize National Climate Change Committee will be the framework for consultation and validation of the results of the Fourth National Communication and the First Biennial Update Report. This institutional framework provides a platform which ensures the maintenance of synergies of FNC-BUR programming and national Climate Change planning and programming portfolios allowing for through a multi-sectoral/ multi stakeholder involvement.



Activities for execution of the National Circumstances and Institutional Arrangements:

The Fourth National Communication and First Biennial Update Report information on national circumstances will be updated taking into account all new studies, projects and research conducted since this communication and BUR was prepared.

This outcome includes an update of the country's characterization in terms of geography, demography, natural resources, climate, education, social and cultural aspects, and macroeconomic parameters such as employment, income and services. It will also include characterization of specific sectors such as agriculture, forestry, water resources, fisheries, coastal and marine resources, energy, wastes, tourism, transportation, human settlements, and health.

This component will further analyze how the described national circumstances may affect Belize's capacity to deal with Climate Change mitigation and adaptation. Special attention will be given to the new information and data on the sectors that contribute the most to greenhouse gas emissions.

The country's national development objectives, priorities and circumstances will also be described, including specific concerns and needs deriving from the adverse effects of Climate Change.

Part of this outcome will include an update of the information on the institutional arrangements pertinent to preparation of the national communications and biennial update reports. A description of the level of support received for enabling preparation of this Fourth National Communication and First Biennial Update Report will also be produced for this component of the project.

Activities for the development of National Greenhouse Gas Inventories:

Belize for its First National Communication in 2002 prepared and presented its greenhouse gas inventory of emissions by sources and removals by sinks for 1994. After this, the country prepared its second national greenhouse gas inventory for 1997 and 2000 which also included a recalculation of base year 1994; this second greenhouse gas inventory was included in the country's Second National Communication submitted in 2012. In the Third National Communication published in April 2016, the country greenhouse gas inventory reports on reference years 2003, 2006 and 2009. For the Fourth National Communication and First Biennial Update Report, Belize will be bringing its greenhouse gas inventory up to date as it will be reporting on reference years 2012, 2015, 2017, 2019 covering a series of data from 2011 to 2019. The country will prepare and present its first BUR in December 2018 and the FNC in 2020.

In order to ensure national inventories with greater transparency, coherence, comparability, exhaustiveness and accuracy, the inventories were prepared using the method described in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, 1996 revised version; the IPCC Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories; and Good Practice Guidance for Land-use, Land-use Change and Forestry, published in 2003 (this last was only used during the second and third inventory).

The past three National Inventories included an estimate of net emissions for the following direct greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O). Also included were estimates of emissions of the following indirect greenhouse gases: Nitrogen oxides (NO_x), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), carbon monoxide (CO) and non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOCs).

The national activity sectors considered in these inventories, following the IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, include: i) energy, ii) industrial processes and product use, iii) agriculture (including livestock), iv) land-use, land-use change and forestry, and v) wastes.

Activities Supporting Coordination and Data Management:

The National Climate Change Office (NCCO) is the agency responsible for coordinating the preparation of the country's national greenhouse gas inventories. In enabling the NCCO to implement its mandate as is legislated, key support actions must be considered. Both the National Communications and the BUR processes

are dependent on a robust data collection and management system. Effectiveness in reporting is generally characterized not only by the existence of reliable measurement data, but also by whether it is reported in a transparent and standardized manner. To meet these requirements, the NCCO will coopt the support of the Environmental Statistics Unit (ESU) of the Department of Environment to assist with the management of information, and for the convening of an Inter-institutional Environmental System, instituted by supported legislation and is to include the main public institutions related to the sectors and economic activities included in the NGHGI.

In considering the functionality of the ESU, an asymmetry will need to be established between information exchange platforms and database of the various government institutions in order for each database to eventually be integrated into a single platform – a spatial data infrastructure. The platform will be designed with the cooperation of government institutions, among which are those in the proposed Inter-institutional Environmental System.

It is important to mention that this platform will eventually strengthen data and information management for the national greenhouse gas inventories. Its development and reinforcement is therefore needed, so that an inter-institutional database can be structured that manages data and information to feed into the preparation of these country inventories, and can be linked to the inter-institutional platform spatial data infrastructure. In addition, technological skills need to be developed to enable the institutional exchange of information while also optimizing the relevant information analysis time in order to develop the national inventories in less time

As the country moves away from the practice of the hiring of consulting services for reporting, coordinated work management and the capacity-building for relevant state and non-state institutions are required. With the support of project resources, the NCCO will establish a post of GHI Coordinator. The NCCO will utilize the expertise of this formal post as an agent for the building of key core national capacities required to support a platform for reporting. The office of the National Coordinator will be supported by a limited number of consulting services.

Adaptation Impacts and Actions (Including the Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment):

Previous Communications have assessed GoB's commitment to adaptation as well as assist the government of Belize assessing vulnerabilities of growth sectors to facilitate adaptation planning. Belize' has utilized the Vulnerability and Adaptation (V&A) component of its communications to support more detailed assessments within priority development sectors, namely, water, agriculture, tourism, human health and fisheries with emphasis on coastal development. Under the TNC, new assessments were analysed with increasing accuracy using scenarios, such as those of ECHAM5 and HadCM311 with assistance from Cuba's Institute of Meteorology (INSMET) via the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC) and the Climate Research Unit (CRU)/Universities of East Anglia and Oxford, UK. Assessments have predicted an increase in air temperature ranging from 2⁰ C to 4⁰ C by 2100 for Belize; and similarly, a general decrease in annual rainfall of about 10 % by 2100. These changes in temperature and rainfall and sea levels will have significant impacts on Belize, especially the coastal zone, and the major socio-economic sectors of Belize, namely water resources, agriculture, tourism, fisheries and human health; and have prompted national actions for planning for adaptation within these sectors. As the Government of Belize considers adaptation to climate change as a high priority. The NDC document submitted in September 2016 states, as a main purpose on the Fourth National Communication process the addressing of gaps as a means of delivering updated information on climate trends and projected impacts.

The proposed FNC will further provide a comprehensive vision of the impacts of Climate Change and projected Climate Change impacts in the Coastal Belize City and the Greater Belize area. It will identify gaps and potential opportunities that will enable the Government to formulate plans and strategies for adaptation in identified study area.

The assessment will cover the information on climate and vulnerability in the Coastal Belize City and the Greater Belize area to determine viable adaptation measures that will serve as basis to effect development of new policies, and changes for inclusion into existent policies, plans, programmes and strategies (environmental management systems, technology transfer project, technical and institutional capacity building projects/training, etc.).

The specific objectives are to: (a) carry out diagnostic studies that will inform on current risk and coping measures (risk management programs); (b) determine future risk and impacts; (c) review existing policies, programmes and projects to determine how they will be affected by climate variability and Climate Change and whether they have climate change adaptive capacity; (d) identify adaptation measures for Coastal Belize City and Greater Belize, and (e) design and develop an implementation plan for adaptation measures minimizing vulnerabilities and supporting adaptive capacities for coastal Belize City and Greater Belize. The Specific objectives to be realized through project interventions are directly in support of priority actions for Coastal and Marine Adaptation as is stated within the country's NDC document (NDC Stated Actions: Inclusion of adaptation strategies in management and development planning in all coastal and marine sectors; and Review and strengthen planning legislation and building codes, especially as it relates to coastal development). Belize's NDC submission goes on to state that, "Capacity building efforts around adaptation planning is a priority".

Furthermore, the assessment will provide information of the vulnerability status of Coastal Belize City and Greater Belize in relation to the projected impacts of global warming and climate change and will determine interventions which should be applied to address the various impacts. Extended assessments under the FNC will consider socioeconomic and biophysical aspects of vulnerability including the following:

- i. Vulnerability of human population, cultural assets, natural habitats/ecosystems and processes with the aid of a Social Impacts Assessment which can lead to greater poverty-reduction initiatives and promotes gender equality
- ii. Evaluation of adaptation efforts/initiatives and activities,
- iii. Recommendations for improving the financial, technical and human resource capacity to implement and sustain adaptation practices in the study area including recommended technologies for adaptation within the study area; recommendations and pilots moving towards urban infrastructure for flood prevention; recommendations for improved land use planning;

Outputs from this component will include: to ensemble and downscale climate models for the Greater Belize area; technical reports with socio-economic baseline and updated scenarios; specific studies on Climate Change vulnerability and impact scenarios developed for the study area; availability of technical report including proposals of potential adaptation actions in the study sector; availability of policy options (including possible regulatory measures) and identification of the necessary adaptation technologies to be adopted.

This will aim to engender a high level of support to incorporate Climate Change issues in this sector and strategies through stakeholder consultative meetings (Government, private sector, and other relevant stakeholders) to inform and exchange information regarding the impact of Climate Change.

The procedures and arrangements established for performing a vulnerability and adaptation assessment will be formulated and embedded in the proposed FNC procedures and standard. Gaps and constraints encountered, along with appropriate recommendations, will be documented in the V&A and FNC documents, taking into consideration the establishment of viable institutional relationships and procedures for Belize to ensure continuous communication with the UNFCCC.

In its assessment of the Greater Belize area, a review of the effectiveness of the completed, on-going and pipeline initiatives on coastal strengthening including urban resilience and land use planning adaptation pilots along with any physical mitigation projects constructed. Findings from the study will identify highly vulnerable areas where development should be avoided and serve as a basis for recommending proactive adaptive measures to mitigate the impacts of sea level rise and other climate related impacts. Within the FNC project, relevant information on Climate Change induced impacts will be drawn from the above studies. Measures as outlined in the studies will be analysed on the adaptability to Climate Change impacts. Uncertainties and gaps within the studies will be identified with respect to Climate Change, and recommendations to address these issues will be made to the greatest extent possible.

In support of a pilot: '**Building Urban Resilience to Climate Change in Belize**' (BURCCP), the project will work to create and support a community of urban climate change resilience practitioners in Belize to enable them to contribute to the reduction of the vulnerability of urban populations and systems to the impacts of climate change. This pilot responds to the great risks of climate change to coastal and urban areas where populations and economic activities are concentrated, and where essential infrastructure and utilities are

located. The pilot will build capacities for city planners to better understand, assess and take action on climate change at the local level, and will support the municipality with the development of an “*Urban Resilience to Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan*”.

The overall outcomes will be mainstreamed for inclusion as part of the country’s national development priorities. Proposals for concrete interventions will be developed and financing sought for implementation of these options.

Mitigation Impacts and Actions:

Belize has made significant efforts to fulfil the objectives of the Convention, despite not being required to take on quantitative commitments for reducing GHG emissions as a Non- Annex 1 Party to the UNFCCC. These efforts have been seen in the form of appropriating and creating new policies, designing projects and programmes geared towards GHG emissions abatement and adapting to the negative impacts of Climate Change to bolster a low carbon development, climate resilient pathway.

In 2015, guided by actions taken under the TNC, the Government of Belize adopted its first national Climate Change policy, strategy and action. Since the publication of its First National Report to the UNFCCC the Government of Belize (GOB) has sought, through several line ministries, to initiate policy-based activities, at the sector level, to address (adapt and mitigate) the impending impacts of Climate Change. Perhaps one of the greatest result of TNC intervention was the elaboration of a Low Carbon Development Road Map for the country of Belize. This Road map has been aligned to the country’s new Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy and looks at the possible creation of a platform for low carbon growth in support of attaining the national development targets. The roadmap builds on the results of the analysis based on the domestic context, on best available international practices and the results from key stakeholders’ consultations.

Belize mitigation potential is framed on an action-based approach, covering multiple sectors, (e.g. forestry, electricity, waste and transport) that is conditional on the availability of cost effective technology, capacity building and adequate financial support⁷. The country continues policies and projects that, by their very nature, will contribute to the reduction of emissions, and in some cases even global emissions that will facilitate the country’s transition to a low carbon green economy. This new period of planning prioritizes the building of technical capacities, the strengthening institutions and policies, the facilitation of public-private partnerships and engaging stakeholders to adopt sustainable practices, and the design of technical tools such as Baseline Scenarios, and Mitigation Abatement Curves (MAC), along with developing and operating policy instruments tailor-made for the identified priority sectors, while implementing current sustainable plans.

The foregoing poses the need to identify local emission factors for key economic sectors (Agriculture, Industry, energy and Transport) including low-cost options for reducing the economy’s carbon emissions and to design efficacious interventions including expansion of renewable energy, among other measures, and promotion of energy efficiency especially for the energy, forestry, agriculture, tourism and waste sectors through the elaboration of LEDS. These sectors as presented have been prioritized for intervention within the country’s NDC processes.

The project will assist the country by improving analysis and enhancing capacities on mitigation options and actions. In addition to this, the country will seek bilateral assistance in order to provide information and train the different sectors with potential for developing and implementing Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) and its appropriate MRV. While there has been recent increased emphasis on MRV, national capacities to sustain required MRV works are minimal. The country aims to link MRV processes with national processes now being designed to measure advances against its sustainable development agenda and the SDG’s. This will include the identification of key critical requirements for NAMA process and finalization, including cost analysis, barriers for implementation, assessment of technology options for the different mitigation options in various sectors, institutional capacity-building needs to sustain mitigation work, and the related legal and institutional frameworks.

⁷ Nationally Determined Contribution under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

	<p>Other activities to be achieved in the project will be the analysis of GHG emitting sectors; cost benefit analysis measures; identify and prioritize the sectors and areas with the greatest potential for developing these mitigation management instruments, and to identify the legal and institutional barriers for the development of these initiatives. With the aid of bilateral assistance, the project will also identify the financial, technological and capacity needs for the implementation of mitigation actions which may outline steps, procedures and arrangements for performing mitigation assessments that can be used for the FNC-BUR and future National Communication. Moreover, project activities will include the compilation and analysis of data on the activities and group of actions (policies, strategies and projects) that have been, are being, and will be developed in the country and that have contributed, are contributing and will contribute to mitigation, regardless of their nature, objective and design, including initiatives related to international carbon market mechanisms.</p> <p>Other relevant information to the convention will be identified and presented including National Circumstances.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) A process of identifying gaps and constrains will be carried out, the results to be disseminated along with the report. b) Specific reports for each activity carried out under the project, of relevance for policy makers, will be developed. c) This component also includes a public awareness rising campaign through efforts that seek to disseminate the generated data and the preliminary and final results throughout the project duration to all relevant stakeholders and will also report on national actions for climate change empowerment in reference to advances against the Doha Work Programme on Article 6. d) Partial results will be discussed during the development of the project through different mechanisms such as workshops and the like. e) Formats of both reports will comply with the latest UNFCCC guidelines including the best practice available among the member countries. <p>Compilation, publication and submission of FNC-BUR report:</p> <p>The Fourth National Communication and BUR will be submitted to the Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change according to the requirements and formats established by the UNFCCC Secretariat, the documents will be disseminated in national and international workshops, and distribution of copies to stakeholders.</p> <p>The objective of this component is to integrate all the results of the studies supported and to publish and disseminate the BUR report and findings in 2018 and the FNC report and findings in 2020.</p>
<p>D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT:</p>	<p>The project is designed to be implemented in parallel and in complementarity with the UNDP- supported Japan Caribbean Climate Change Project as well as other project within the national portfolio including the UNEP supported TNA, as such a joint management structure coordinated by the National Climate Change Office will be utilized for projects coordination and implementation. The rationale of streamlining the management arrangement of the various projects is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Climate Change projects are currently coordinated by the NCCO within the Government of Belize and all respond to a singular board which is comprised of a sub group of participants within the National Climate Change Committee. • The National Climate Change Committee is legally mandated to provide oversight over national climate change investment and in the monitoring of the national portfolio/ programmes. • The outcomes of the two UNDP projects are closely linked especially with regards to support for NAPs and NAMAs and the development of core national capacities • The implementation timeframe and steps are in tandem <p>With the above rationale, the FNC BUR will utilize existing management mechanisms including a shared PMU, and a joint project board to ensure the synergy, coherence, and consolidated impacts. All projects will be reported to the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) as the policy channel.</p> <p>This project is expected to contribute significantly to the enhanced institutional capacity of the Government of Belize, providing direct support to the formalizing of structures as well as the strengthening of unit capacities to facilitate future reporting requirements of the country.</p>

E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:

Monitoring Framework and Evaluation

The project will be monitored through the following M&E activities. The M&E budget is provided in the table below.

Project start:

A Project Inception Workshop will be held within the first 2 months of project start with those with assigned roles in the project organization structure. The Inception Workshop is crucial to building ownership for the project results and to plan the first year annual work plan.

The Inception Workshop should address a number of key issues including Assist all partners to fully understand and take ownership of the project. Detail the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of UNDP CO and RCU staff vis à vis the project team. Discuss the roles, functions, and responsibilities within the project's decision-making structures, including reporting and communication lines, and conflict resolution mechanisms. The Terms of Reference for project staff will be discussed again as needed.

Quarterly:

- Progress made shall be monitored in the UNDP Enhanced Results Based Management Platform.
- Based on the initial risk analysis submitted, the risk log shall be maintained by the project and regularly updated by UNDP CO staff in ATLAS. Risks become critical when the impact and probability are high. Note that for UNDP GEF projects, all financial risks associated with financial instruments such as revolving funds, microfinance schemes, or capitalization of ESCOs are automatically classified as critical on the basis of their innovative nature (high impact and uncertainty due to no previous experience justifies classification as critical). This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.
- Based on the information recorded in Atlas, a Project Progress Reports (PPR) can be generated in the Executive Snapshot.
- Other ATLAS logs can be used to monitor issues, lessons learned etc.. The use of these functions is a key indicator in the UNDP Executive Balanced Scorecard.

Bi-annual progress:

- Status Survey Questionnaires to indicate progress and identify bottlenecks as well as technical support needs will be carried out twice a year.

Periodic Monitoring:

A detailed schedule of project reviews meetings will be developed by the project management, in consultation with project implementation partners and stakeholder representatives and incorporated in the Project Inception Report. Such a schedule will include: (i) tentative time frames for Steering Committee Meetings, (or relevant advisory and/or coordination mechanisms) and (ii) project related Monitoring and Evaluation activities.

Day to day monitoring of implementation progress will be the responsibility of the Project Coordinator, based on the project's Annual Work plan and its indicators. The Project Team will inform the UNDP-CO of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely and remedial fashion.

Periodic monitoring of implementation progress will be undertaken by the UNDP-CO through quarterly meetings with the project proponent, or more frequently as deemed necessary. This will allow parties to take stock and to troubleshoot any problems pertaining to the project in a timely fashion to ensure smooth implementation of project activities. Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.

Annual Quality Assurance

The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project

	<p>End of Project: During the last three months, the project team will prepare the <u>Project Terminal Report</u>. This comprehensive report will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project’s results.</p> <p>Audit clause: Audit on project will follow UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable Audit policies.</p> <p>Learn: Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.</p>
<p>F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):</p>	<p>N/A</p>

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

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

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month, day, year)
Colin Young, PhD.	Chief Executive Officer, GEF Operational Focal Point	MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES, FORESTRY, THE ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	

B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yyyy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	
UNCBD	12/30/1993	Eugenio Wilber Sabido – Chief Forest Officer, Forest Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, the Environment and Sustainable Development	
UNFCCC	10/31/1994	Ann Gordon – Climate Change Coordinator, National Climate Change Office, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, the Environment and Sustainable Development	
UNCCD	07/23/1998	Paul Flowers – Director, Policy, Coordination and Planning Unit, Ministry of Natural Resources and Immigration	
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION	05/14/2002	Martin Alegria – Chief Environmental Officer, Department of the Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Forestry, the Environment and Sustainable Development	
	DATE SIGNED (MM/DD/YYYY)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	DATE OF NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 7 TO THE MINAMATA CONVENTION SECRETARIAT
MINAMATA CONVENTION			

C. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies⁸ and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for Climate Change Enabling Activity approval in GEF 6.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Ms. Adriana Dinu, Executive Coordinator, UNDP-GEF		October, 24, 2016	Mr. Yamil Bonduki, Sr. Program Manager, UNDP (Green- LECRDs)	+1 212 906 6659	Yamil.bonduki@undp.org

⁸ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, and SCCF