



Enhancing a Coordinated Approach on Financing for Climate Action on Land in the Caribbean
Technical Support for Strengthening Climate Change Policies and Strategies
27 April 2021

Paris Agreement objectives



Enhanced implementation of the Convention by strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, **in the context of sustainable development** and efforts to eradicate poverty, including by:

- **Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C** above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change;
- **Increasing the ability to adapt** to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production; and
- **Making finance flows consistent** with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.

Caribbean NDCs



Country	summary of Latest Target
Antigua and Barbuda	efficiency standards for vehicles and appliances; 50 MW from renewable energy sources; wetlands and watershed protection ; building codes
Bahamas	economy-wide emission reduction by 30% compared to BAU
Barbados	economy-wide reduction in GHG emissions of 44% compared to its business as usual (BAU) scenario by 2030
Belize	Enabling the existing policies, laws and projects, staff time and integration of development and climate change activities.
Cuba	To reduce GHG emissions by 2030, through actions and policies in energy, agriculture and AFO-LU sectors
Dominica	progressively reduce total gross greenhouse gas emissions below 2014 levels of 17.9% by 2020, 39.2% by 2025 and 44.7% by 2030
Dominican Republic	To reduce GHG emissions by 27% compared to BAU by 2030
Grenada	To reduce GHG emissions by 40% below 2010 levels
Guyana	Sustainable forest management. With the provision of adequate resources, Guyana can increase its share of renewable energy by 100% by the year 2025
Haiti	26% GHG emissions reduction compared to BAU by 2030
Jamaica	28.5% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030 compared to BAU
SKN	GHG emission reduction of 22% and 35% compared to BAU for 2025 and 2030
Saint Lucia	GHG emission reduction of 16% by 2025 and 23% by 2030 compared to BAU
SVG	economy-wide reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of 22% compared to its business as usual (BAU) scenario by 2025
Suriname	This NDC includes (enhanced) contributions from forests , electricity, agriculture and transport sectors.
Trinidad and Tobago	30% reduction in GHG emissions by December 31, 2030 in the public transportation sector (BAU reference year 2013). Conditional GHG reduction to 15% (103,000,000 of CO ₂ e) below BAU emission levels by December 31, 2030.

NAP Targets



Country NAP	AFOLU References
Grenada	<p>Improve policy, legal, regulatory and institutional framework to support climate-smart practices in agriculture and fisheries.</p> <p>Conduct a vulnerability assessment of the agri-food sector.</p> <p>Create incentives for the implementation of climate-smart agriculture practice.</p> <p>Approve and implement (draft) National Drought Management Plan.</p>
Saint Lucia	<p>Study on sustainable forest livelihoods for Saint Lucia, identifying marketable products (including non-timber forest products) and services (e.g., eco-tourism), value chain and market analyses.</p> <p>Climate resilient farming techniques</p>
St. Vincent and Grenadines	<p>Agricultural production: Climate change adaptation in agricultural sectors involves the sustainable management of resources for agriculture to satisfy changing human needs.</p>
Suriname	<p>Land use planning.</p> <p>Forest management and nature conservation.</p> <p>Regulation of agrarian sector and proper use of agricultural land and waters</p>

Support Needs



Policy development

9

Waste management

1

Technology transfer

14

Capacity building

13

Projection modelling

12

Technical and financial support for improvement of public transport system

13



Support for MRV, M&E

14



Technical support for forestry mapping and related projects

10



Development for AFOLU inventory

12

Grid efficiency improvement projects

8

Energy efficiency enhancements to buildings

12

Capacity building

14

Adaptation policy development

10

Education and training of locals

14

Loss and damage

1

Research and Development

9

Technical support for vulnerability assessment

13

Land rehabilitation projects

10

Flood risk management plans/programs

15

Watershed management

12

Water resources management

13

Real time forecasting, monitoring and notification systems

9

Ocean and coastal management

11

REDD+ programs

8



Mitigation : progress since 2015



Protection and conservation of existing forests



Develop sustainable forest management strategies



Develop deforestation policies and strengthen enforcement



Develop land rehabilitation projects



Develop afforestation projects



Participation in REDD+



Challenges accessing Climate Funds

Country eligibility

5

Knowledge about funding sources

9

Low application success rate

7

Lack of capacity to prepare proposals

12

Other

3

To make Technical support more effective



Longer time frame

9

Earlier availability

9

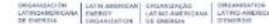
More spending flexibility

7

Larger budget

14

Partnerships



Thank You !



Regional Collaboration Centre – St. George's
Promoting Climate Action in the Caribbean



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