



SAINT LUCIA'S THIRD NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION

FEBRUARY 2025





**Saint Lucia's Third Nationally Determined Contribution
Communicated to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change**

Prepared under the guidance of:

Department of Sustainable Development, Ministry of Education, Sustainable Development, Innovation, Science, Technology and Vocational Training, in collaboration with the National Climate Change Committee.

Suggested citation:

Government of Saint Lucia. (2025). Saint Lucia's Third Nationally Determined Contribution. Department of Sustainable Development, Ministry of Education, Sustainable Development, Innovation, Science, Technology and Vocational Training.

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St. Lucia Electricity Services Limited- 3MW Solar Farm, La Tourney, Vieux-Fort, Saint Lucia

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Executive Summary

With this NDC submission, Saint Lucia updates its 2030 greenhouse gas mitigation target and submits a new target for 2035. The 2030 target is revised from 7% to 14.7% emissions reduction in the energy and transport sector (IPCC Energy sector), relative to 2010. This represents a sector wide target, covering all greenhouse gases and remains conditional upon access to sufficient financial and capacity building support.

Saint Lucia pledges to further reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the energy and transport sectors by 22% in 2035, through enhanced deployment of wind and solar energy with battery storage, upgrades to the grid infrastructure, continued efforts to improve energy efficiency, and enhanced uptake of electric vehicles. Additionally, Saint Lucia adds a quantified target for the forestry sector, enhancing the sink capacity of the sector by 33 GgCO₂ by 2035, relative to the 2010 base year greenhouse gas sink capacity of 251 GgCO₂ per year. Further, Saint Lucia pledges to reduce emissions of ozone depleting substances under the IPCC industry sector from 83 GgCO₂eq in the base time frame 2020-2022, and 133 GgCO₂eq in 2025, to 75.4 GgCO₂eq., equivalent to 10% lower than the base year, by 2035. These targets are conditional upon access to sufficient financial and capacity building support. Additionally, and conditional upon the successful exploration of the resource, Saint Lucia intends to add geothermal energy generation to its renewable energy mix by around 2035, which would bring overall energy sector emissions down by 32% in 2035, relative to 2010.

The estimated capital expenditure to implement the mitigation commitments of NDC 3.0 is USD 247 million, plus USD 178 million for the geothermal plant, should the resource be productive, and an additional USD 84 million for grid upgrades.



Acknowledgements

Saint Lucia's Third Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0) was prepared under the guidance of the Department of Sustainable Development (DSD), as Climate Change Focal Point, within the Ministry of Education, Sustainable Development, Innovation, Science, Technology and Vocational Training, and in collaboration with the Cabinet-approved and legislated National Climate Change Committee (NCCC).

This support was made possible through the *Supporting the Implementation of NDCs in the Caribbean – transforming the transport and energy sectors towards a low-carbon and climate-resilient future* (NDC-TEC) project, funded by the German government's International Climate Initiative (IKI) and coordinated by Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH. This project is supporting CARICOM Member States in enhancing the ambition of their NDCs, and in implementing transformative actions within the energy and transport sectors.

The Government of Saint Lucia acknowledges its key technical partner, Climate Analytics, for their support in the review and completion of its NDC 3.0. The support from the NDC Partnership Facilitator embedded within the DSD, is also acknowledged, working alongside the Climate Change Team and the broad group of stakeholders – both public and private - who actively participated in consultations.

Saint Lucia conducted a robust participatory and cross-sectoral revision exercise to inform its NDC 3.0 development. Extensive stakeholder consultations were held at the end of 2023, throughout 2024, and until January 2025.

For the NDC 3.0, Saint Lucia used guidance on information to provide clarity, transparency, and understanding in Decision 4/CMA.1.

The Cabinet of Ministers approved Saint Lucia's NDC 3.0 in February 2025.



Introduction

In keeping with its obligations under Article 4, paragraph 2 of the Paris Agreement, to prepare, maintain and communicate post-2020 climate actions every five years to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) secretariat, Saint Lucia has developed and submitted its third Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0). This third NDC submission reflects an increase in ambition, in line with Saint Lucia's commitment to making a contribution toward limiting the global average temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.

Globally, Saint Lucia contributes minimally to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, but faces disproportionate impacts of climate change, including hurricanes, sea level rise, droughts, floods, and coral bleaching. As a Small Island Developing State (SIDS), these climatic challenges jeopardise its natural environment, economic stability, and the livelihoods of its people. Saint Lucia acknowledges that it must continue to contribute to global mitigation efforts and has made significant strides in addressing climate change through the development and implementation of comprehensive mitigation, adaptation, and planning policies and projects.

Legislatively, Saint Lucia passed a landmark Climate Change Act in 2024, setting it apart within the Eastern Caribbean as one of the first countries to legally enshrine its commitment to act on climate, as outlined in the Paris Agreement. The Act has defined the ten (10) climate priority sectors for the island¹, while establishing a framework of action through the Cabinet-approved National Climate Change Committee (NCCC). These sectors include the eight specific sectors identified in the National Adaptation Plan (NAP), which has a 10-year timeframe up to 2028, and two additional sectors identified in successive NDCs. Sectoral plans have been developed for five of the eight priority sectors outlined in the NAP. These sectoral plans focus on areas particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts. Plans for the remaining sectors are set to be completed by 2026.

Saint Lucia has also advanced efforts towards a low-emission development pathway in its National Energy Transition Strategy (NETS), National Energy Policy (2023-2030), Draft Integrated Resource and Resiliency Plan (IRRP) and Draft Revised Electricity Supply Act (ESA), which, together, outline a clear pathway for increasing renewable energy penetration. These documents and policies focus on expanding solar, wind, and geothermal energy generation, while improving energy efficiency across public and private sectors. Additionally, Saint Lucia is advancing

¹ Ten climate priority sectors: Agriculture, Water, Fisheries, Tourism, Education, Resilient Ecosystems, Infrastructure and Spatial Planning, Health (8 Adaptation sectors), Energy and Transport (2 mitigation sectors)



decarbonization in the transport sector to support the transition to a low-carbon economy through two transformative projects,² with several others coming on stream from 2025, including a Transport Policy and Sustainable Safe Passenger Mobility Policy.

Simultaneously, the country must enhance its adaptation efforts to create a more resilient island and seek to address other critical issues such as loss and damage.

The first Paris Agreement (PA) Global Stocktake (GST) confirmed a growing gap between the needs of developing countries and the support provided for climate action. This underscores the urgent need to unlock and redeploy trillions of dollars toward climate-resilient development. Scaled-up mobilisation of international public finance, coupled with streamlined access to climate funding, will play a critical role in bridging the gap between Saint Lucia's financial needs and the resources required to implement NDC 3.0. The achievement of the NDC 3.0 targets is dependent on external financial support, recognising that increasingly, investments in renewable energy are being advanced by private entities and the public utility.

Dedicated efforts to reduce financial barriers, lower technology costs, and ensure the rapid deployment of cleaner technologies, are critical for achieving the low-emission pathway envisioned in this updated commitment.

In response to the outcomes of the first GST, Saint Lucia has carefully considered national strategies to align with the call to triple renewable energy globally. As part of this reflection, Saint Lucia has updated its renewable energy target for 2035. These interventions are expected to surpass the ambition, as previously set in 2030 targets. Additionally, Saint Lucia has enhanced its ambition through the inclusion of targets for sub-sectors within the Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) and the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sectors.

Further, Saint Lucia has joined the Global Methane Pledge, reaffirming its commitment to tackling methane emissions, despite their current negligible contribution to the national greenhouse gas inventory. The Government of Saint Lucia recognises methane as a potent greenhouse gas and is committed to seeking to address it as part of global efforts to mitigate climate change. While current assessments indicate minimal methane emissions, Saint Lucia pledges to make an effort to incorporate methane mitigation strategies into its next NDC, contingent on the availability and quality of relevant data. In particular, future efforts will focus on addressing emissions from the

² *Supporting the Shift to Electric Mobility (GEF 7 EV); and Supporting the implementation of NDCs in the Caribbean - transforming the transport and energy sectors towards a low-carbon and climate-resilient future (NDC-TEC)*



agricultural sector, acknowledging its potential contribution and importance in the broader context of climate action.

Saint Lucia's NDC 3.0 sets the foundation for an ambitious, inclusive, and resilient approach to climate action, reflecting the urgency of the global climate crisis and the unique challenges and opportunities of SIDS. The commitments set out in this NDC will further elaborate on Saint Lucia's contribution to the global response to climate change, while detailing a comprehensive set of measures that are aligned with the national circumstances and capabilities of the country.

Mitigation

Saint Lucia's mitigation actions signal an ambitious plan to transition to a low-carbon economy. The country is committed to diversifying its energy sources and reducing dependence on imported fossil fuels, which currently dominate the energy mix. The renewable energy transition will significantly reshape the country's electricity mix. By 2030, Saint Lucia projects that renewable energy will account for 40% of its electricity generation, with this share increasing to at least 46% by 2035, using a mix of onshore wind, utility scale solar with batteries and distributed solar PV with batteries, as projected by the scenarios in NDC 3.0. The latter smaller-scale installations, particularly on rooftops and community-level systems, will not only enhance energy security and resilience, but also allow for greater participation by households and businesses in the clean energy transition. Around 2035, and conditional upon the success of ongoing exploration efforts, Saint Lucia plans to add capacity for geothermal electricity generation.

Box One: Geothermal Energy Exploration

The Government of Saint Lucia is assessing the viability of its geothermal resource for power generation. Surface exploration studies have identified three sites with promising characteristics that justify further investigation through an exploration drilling program. This drilling programme will confirm the presence of a geothermal reservoir of adequate size for energy production. Supported by the World Bank, the project has established a conducive framework for the development of the country's first geothermal energy initiative. Scenarios were generated for NDC 3.0 both with and without the availability of geothermal power, since drilling activity to determine the viability of the source is now only in the planning stages. Having that resource would result in even greater emissions reductions than those cited here.

Transportation decarbonisation is expected to be another cornerstone of Saint Lucia's mitigation efforts in NDC 3.0. The Government has set an ambitious target to achieve 30% electric vehicle



(EV) sales by 2030, increasing to 40% by 2035. This will be supported by investments in charging infrastructure, fiscal incentives, pilot demonstrations, capacity building and public sensitisation and buy-in campaigns.

Based on these efforts, Saint Lucia pledges to enhance the ambition of its previous NDC in the energy sector. Saint Lucia's previous 2021 NDC pledged a 7% reduction in 2030 for the energy sector relative to 2010 base year emission levels of 505 GgCO₂eq. Saint Lucia now pledges to further reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the Energy sector from 505 GgCO₂eq in the base year of 2010 (and projected 581 GgCO₂eq in 2025), to 435 GgCO₂eq in 2030 - **a 14.7% reduction in 2030 relative to 2010 levels**, and to achieve a **22% reduction in 2030 relative to 2010 levels by 2035**, to 398 GgCO₂eq or less.

Box Two: Enhanced 2030 ambition and new 2035 target

The Updated NDC of 2021 (completed in 2020) pledged a 7% reduction in energy sector emissions compared to 2010, achieved through a 35% renewable energy penetration by 2030, increased energy efficiency and electric vehicle uptake. NDC 3.0 enhances the 2030 target to a 14.7% reduction in energy sector emissions by 2030, relative to 2010, achieved through a 40% renewable energy penetration from a mix of solar and wind plus battery storage, increased energy efficiency and electric vehicle uptake.

For 2035, Saint Lucia pledges at least 22% reduction in energy sector emissions and 46% renewable energy penetration from solar and wind plus battery storage, and a possible further reduction conditional upon the timely completion of a planned 32MW geothermal power plant. Additionally, Saint Lucia is adding 2 new sub sectors: IPPU 2F, with targets for replacing ozone depleting substances and AFOLU 3B, with targets for reforestation.

This revised NDC 3.0 also enhances ambition by expanding NDC coverage to include actions in the Forestry sector (subsector of the IPCC AFOLU sector) and within the Fluorinated gases (F-gases IPPU sector).

“Natural” negative emissions (carbon sequestration) in the Forestry sector are assumed to remain constant at the average of the past five years, -251 GgCO₂. Through mitigation actions from reforestation of degraded land, Saint Lucia aims to reach an additional yearly sequestration of -21 GgCO₂ by 2030 and -33 GgCO₂ by 2035.

For the F-gases subsector of the IPPU sector of IPCC inventories, emissions have increased from the baseline of 83.7 GgCO₂eq, (taken as an average of emissions over 2020-2022), to 133 GgCO₂eq in 2024. Based on current efforts to phase-out of Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) and replace high-GWP F-gases, Saint Lucia aims to reduce



these emissions to the baseline average of 83.7 GgCO₂eq over the period 2025-2029, then reduce emissions by 10% by 2035, to 75.4 GgCO₂eq.

As a SIDS with limited domestic capital market and Government revenue, Saint Lucia's NDC 3.0 mitigation target is conditional upon adequate access to climate finance and capital, and Saint Lucia recognises the financial support received to date. The estimated capital expenditure to implement the mitigation commitments of NDC 3.0 is USD 247 million, plus USD 178 million for the geothermal plant, should the resource be productive, and an additional USD 84 million for grid upgrades³, to be re-evaluated when developing specific project plans for implementation.

Box Three: Rooftop Solar

In the past decade, the cost of solar photovoltaics (PV) has decreased dramatically, making these systems a financially viable option for homeowners and commercial entities. Given upfront costs of installation of EC\$5000-6000 per kilowatt of capacity and electricity production of 1600-1800 kWh per kW of capacity, smaller systems can see simple payback times of 4-5 years.

Ideally, financing a system could be arranged such that the monthly cost of the PV system, plus any additional electricity demand, would be less than what a customer was previously paying for their electricity. Removing hurdles to financing PV systems could pave the way to a much greater uptake in Saint Lucia.

Saint Lucia aspires to expand mitigation efforts, in future NDC iterations, in the IPCC waste sector, as well as the remaining AFOLU and IPPU sub-sectors, but would require adequate financial and capacity building support to collect and manage data required to identify mitigation potentials in those areas.

Saint Lucia is planning to implement additional measures to enhance natural carbon sink capacity, including through agroforestry, forest regeneration and watershed protection. These efforts are not included in this NDC target, as Saint Lucia is continuing to explore the development of a national REDD+ programme to expand sink capacity in the future.

Adaptation

The island's population and critical infrastructure are concentrated along its coasts, making them highly susceptible to sea-level rise, storm surges, and coastal flooding. Situated in the Atlantic

³ Capital Expenditure costs; does not include operational costs, land purchases etc.



hurricane belt, Saint Lucia frequently experiences severe storms, which are becoming more intense due to climate change, leading to infrastructure damage, displacement, and social and economic disruption. In addition, Saint Lucia faces other climate change impacts, such as sea level rise, flooding, prolonged droughts, and ecosystem degradation. These risks threaten its natural resources, critical infrastructure, economy, and livelihoods.

Saint Lucia's 2018–2028 National Adaptation Plan (NAP) provides a strategic framework for building resilience across key sectors and integrating climate change adaptation into national development planning. This is part of a broader policy structure, including the Climate Change Adaptation Policy (CCAP), which provides a framework for addressing the impacts of climate change in an integrated manner, across all key sectors. The CCAP takes into account the fact that successfully adapting to climate change involves three interconnected processes, namely:

- Adaptation Facilitation - which entails creating the appropriate policy, legislative and institutional environment;
- Adaptation Financing - which involves putting in place measures to ensure adequate and predictable financial flows; and,
- Adaptation Implementation – which entails taking concrete actions on-the-ground to prepare for or respond to the impacts of climate change.

The NDC 3.0 builds on the progress achieved under the NAP, focusing on addressing sectoral vulnerabilities, enhancing resilience, and scaling up adaptation efforts.

The NDC 3.0 seeks to enhance and provide support to the eight key sectors identified in the NAP as priorities for adaptation action in the country: water, agriculture, fisheries, natural resource management/resilient ecosystems, infrastructure and spatial planning, health, education, and tourism. Detailed sectoral plans have been developed for water, agriculture, fisheries, resilient ecosystems (marine and terrestrial) and health, while others are underway.

Water

Water security is one of Saint Lucia's most pressing challenges, as erratic rainfall patterns, droughts, and floods threaten access to clean and reliable water supplies. Watershed degradation exacerbates these challenges, reducing the island's ability to store and manage water resources. The NAP prioritises the restoration of watersheds through reforestation and sustainable land-use practices, which are vital to improving water availability and reducing flood risks. Additionally, the NAP prioritises expanding rainwater harvesting systems and investing in climate-resilient water infrastructure, including increased storage capacity and efficient distribution networks, as key actions. These measures aim to address both water shortages during droughts and flooding during heavy rainfall.



Agriculture

Agriculture is central to Saint Lucia's rural livelihoods and food security, but is highly vulnerable to climate-induced risks, such as extreme weather events, drought, and soil erosion. The NAP emphasises the adoption of climate-smart agriculture (CSA) to increase resilience. These practices include agroforestry, conservation agriculture, and the use of drought-tolerant crop varieties. Improved irrigation systems and better water management are also critical to safeguarding productivity amidst changing weather patterns. The focus on capacity-building for farmers is equally important, ensuring they have the knowledge and resources to implement sustainable practices that enhance resilience.

Fisheries

Fisheries and coastal resources are vital to the livelihoods of many communities in Saint Lucia and contribute significantly to the national economy. However, these resources are under threat from rising sea temperatures and resultant coral bleaching, and other habitat degradation caused by the adverse impacts of climate change. The NAP prioritises the restoration and protection of marine ecosystems, such as coral reefs, seagrass beds, and mangroves, which serve as natural defences against storm surges and erosion. Sustainable fisheries management is also a key focus, incorporating measures such as fishing quotas, gear restrictions, and the promotion of sustainable aquaculture. These efforts not only protect biodiversity, but also ensure the long-term viability of the fisheries sector.

Resilient Ecosystems (Marine and Terrestrial)

Ecosystem degradation due to deforestation, land degradation, and unregulated development exacerbates the island's vulnerability to climate change. The NAP prioritises reforestation and afforestation to restore degraded landscapes, which help to stabilise slopes, reduce landslide risks, and enhance water retention. Land-use planning frameworks are also emphasised, integrating climate resilience into spatial planning to prevent unsustainable development in high-risk areas. These efforts aim to protect biodiversity, while providing ecosystem services that benefit communities and the economy.

Infrastructure and Spatial Planning

Saint Lucia's infrastructure is highly susceptible to damage from hurricanes, floods, and landslides. The destruction of roads, public buildings, and utilities disrupts economic activities and public services, amplifying the socio-economic impacts of disasters. The NAP prioritises retrofitting public infrastructure, such as schools, hospitals, and Government facilities, to withstand extreme weather events. Strengthening transportation networks through improved drainage systems and climate-proofing coastal roads is also a key focus. Flood management



systems, including early warning mechanisms and flood defences, are critical to reducing risks in urban centres like the capital city of Castries.

Health

Climate change exacerbates health risks in Saint Lucia by increasing the prevalence of vector-borne diseases, such as dengue and Zika, and heat-related illnesses. Extreme weather events further strain healthcare systems, limiting access to essential services. The NAP highlights the need to strengthen disease surveillance systems, expand public health campaigns, and improve healthcare infrastructure to ensure continuity of services during and after disasters. Additionally, psychosocial support services are critical to addressing the mental health impacts of climate-induced stress and displacement.

Education

The education sector is particularly vulnerable to climate impacts, as disasters often disrupt learning, through school closures and infrastructure damage. The NAP prioritises retrofitting schools to ensure they are disaster-resilient and can serve as emergency shelters. Integrating climate change education into school curricula is another key priority, equipping students with the knowledge and skills to understand and address climate challenges. Training educators to deliver climate-resilient education further strengthens the sector's capacity to adapt.

Tourism

Tourism, a cornerstone of Saint Lucia's economy, is highly reliant on coastal ecosystems that are vulnerable to climate change. Damage to beaches, coral reefs, and tourism infrastructure threatens the sector's sustainability. The NAP emphasises the protection and restoration of coastal ecosystems to sustain the natural assets driving tourism. Disaster preparedness plans for the tourism sector, coupled with the promotion of sustainable tourism practices, aim to reduce vulnerabilities and ensure the sector's resilience.

Despite these well-defined priorities, significant gaps hinder the effective implementation of adaptation measures. Financial constraints remain a primary challenge. Many priority projects, including large-scale infrastructure retrofitting and ecosystem restoration, require significant upfront investments, which Saint Lucia's limited fiscal space cannot accommodate. Furthermore, accessing international climate finance has proven administratively complex and resource intensive. As noted in the NAP Progress Report (2022), funding limitations have delayed several projects, including those related to water infrastructure and ecosystem-based adaptation.

Saint Lucia's NDC 3.0 represents a significant step forward in further integrating adaptation into its national climate agenda. The country aims to build resilience across all sectors; however, the



successful implementation of these measures hinges on international cooperation, climate finance, technology and capacity-building support.

Loss and Damage

As a SIDS, Saint Lucia faces significant risks of loss and damage, due to its heightened vulnerability to climate-related disasters. These impacts are exacerbated by its geographic size, remoteness, and limited economic capacity to recover from escalating climate shocks. This disproportionate burden is compounded by the recurrent and intensifying nature of hurricanes, floods, droughts, and other extreme weather events, which generate some of the highest disaster costs globally.

The impacts of these climate extreme events on Saint Lucia are wide-ranging, affecting critical sectors such as agriculture, fisheries, water, health, education and infrastructure. The NAP highlights that all priority sectors are at risk of experiencing loss and damage, particularly as climate change intensifies. Infrastructure damage, agricultural losses, destruction of natural ecosystems, and displacement of communities, are common consequences of extreme events. For example, Hurricane Tomas (2010) caused damages equivalent to 43.4% of the island's GDP, and a low-level trough in 2013 inflicted USD 89.2 million in damages. Such events underscore the significant challenges that loss and damage pose to Saint Lucia's sustainable development. To highlight the significance of loss and damage on Saint Lucia's climate landscape, the country will also conduct a Needs-Based Assessment for Loss and Damage as part of the Green Climate Fund National Adaptation Plan (GCF NAP) Readiness project titled: *Enhancing Saint Lucia's NAP Process through the Elaboration of Sector Strategies and Action Plans, a Strengthened Evidence Base, and Improved Private Sector Engagement Project*. In 2024, the Modelling and Assessment of Coastal Climate Change Impact component of the GCF NAP Project was launched, and this will expand the limited understanding of risks to coastal populations, settlements, infrastructure, and economic activities, from sea level rise. The project also aims to complete the remaining three of the eight Sectoral Adaptation Strategies and Action Plans (SASAPs) for the priority sectors, that is, Education, Infrastructure and Spatial Planning and Tourism.

With the increase in climate risks, the current and potential risk transfer options to manage these issues, including ongoing participation in the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF), are expected to result in expenses that exceed the national budget's limits. The NDC emphasises the importance of loss and damage, and Saint Lucia puts forward that international assistance is essential to cover the growing costs associated with these risk transfer mechanisms.



To reduce the risk of loss and damage, Saint Lucia, with due consideration of obligations under international climate change instruments, is integrating Disaster Risk Reduction and Preparedness actions into the NDC 3.0. Efforts include expanding early warning systems for hurricanes, floods, and landslides to reduce disaster mortality and protect vulnerable populations; and strengthening emergency response capacities at the community and national levels, to ensure timely and effective recovery. Additionally, the country will continue to implement reforestation and slope stabilisation projects to reduce landslides and flood risks, especially in areas prone to heavy rainfall and erosion.

Children and Youth

Children and youth are among the most vulnerable groups impacted by climate change, yet they also represent a critical resource for advancing transformative action. The impacts of climate change, including hurricanes, floods, droughts, and ecosystem degradation, directly threaten the health, education, and overall well-being of Saint Lucia's young population.

As a signatory to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the Escazú Agreement, Saint Lucia supports actions that reaffirm its commitment to the development of its children and youth, by encouraging their involvement in the decision-making process on climate change matters at the national and global levels. The NDC 3.0, therefore, makes special reference to children and youth and the efforts undertaken for their benefit.

The NDC 3.0 targets are aligned to the NAP, the latter of which identifies education as a priority sector for climate adaptation, emphasising the need to build resilience in educational systems and infrastructure. Specific measures include retrofitting schools with infrastructure and equipment, which would enable them to withstand extreme weather events and incorporating climate change into school curricula to foster awareness and capacity from an early age. Similarly, the country will enhance its efforts to engage youth through public education campaigns and participatory activities designed to increase their understanding of climate risks and solutions. These initiatives align with the broader objectives of Saint Lucia's Medium-Term Development Strategy (MTDS), which integrates youth empowerment with sustainable development priorities.

Youth engagement in climate governance is another critical focus area. Saint Lucia is committed to including children and youth in the development and implementation of national climate change policies and projects, ensuring their participation in national climate action. One key avenue for youth participation is through the Saint Lucia National Youth Council (NYC), a legally established platform for youth participation in policy development and implementation. This Youth Council, along with the Saint Lucia Chapter of the Caribbean Youth and Environment



Network (CYEN) are both official members of the NCCC, according to the Climate Change Act of 2024. Additionally, youth delegates continue to form an integral part of Saint Lucia's delegation to international climate change conferences.

These initiatives will continue to ensure that children and youth are active participants in the development and implementation of national climate policies and projects.

Achieving these targets requires significant financial and technical support, which Saint Lucia seeks to mobilise through its NAP and NDC Financing Strategies. Collaboration with multilateral organisations, such as the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF), regional and international youth-focused institutions, will be critical in securing the resources necessary for implementation. Partnerships with Non-Governmental Organisations and private sector stakeholders can further enhance the reach and impact of youth-centred initiatives.

Gender Equality

The NDC 3.0 aims to mainstream Gender Equality, Disability and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) in climate action, ensuring that climate plans, policies, and programmes not only avoid exacerbating existing inequalities, but also actively address the needs of these groups. Mainstreaming GEDSI in climate action is a key opportunity to promote gender equality and social inclusion in Saint Lucia, which is a priority for the Government of Saint Lucia. By considering the unique positioning of vulnerable groups in climate planning, the country can ensure that adaptation and mitigation efforts are more equitable and inclusive. For instance, integrating GEDSI principles into the design and implementation of climate projects, creates pathways to narrow gender disparities, increase resilience among marginalised populations, and improve overall community outcomes. These efforts align with the broader goals of Saint Lucia's CCAP, NAP and associated sectoral plans.

To foster equality in adaptation benefits, Saint Lucia's CCAP, NAP and associated SASAPs focus on addressing the needs of vulnerable groups and fostering inclusive climate benefits. While they include activities focusing on women and men generally, based on a number of vulnerability factors, they do not identify activities that are specific to either women or men, owing to the lack of data on differential needs. Saint Lucia is working to collect and assess gender-disaggregated information, allowing planners and decision-makers to consider who will be impacted even before the implementation of programmes and projects. Saint Lucia, therefore, continues to systematically address gender considerations in project design, consultation, implementation and monitoring stages, when project concepts are being developed, amalgamated or expanded for funding consideration.



This approach facilitates climate action that is inclusive, equitable, and effective. By addressing gender in project design, the country aims to ensure that women, men, and other vulnerable groups⁴ benefit equitably from climate adaptation and mitigation efforts. Additionally, gender-responsive consultations provide a platform for marginalised and vulnerable groups to voice their concerns and priorities, ensuring that their perspectives are represented in decision-making processes.

To advance gender equality further, future climate action plans will give greater consideration to prioritising capacity building for gender-responsive planning and implementation. This includes training stakeholders on GEDSI principles, building local expertise in gender analysis, and fostering partnerships with organisations that specialise in gender and social inclusion. Moreover, the Government aims to strengthen monitoring frameworks to assess the impact of climate projects on different groups, providing insights to improve future interventions. It is worth noting that the Cabinet of Ministers has approved the Gender Focal Point System that serves as an institutional mechanism to facilitate the mainstreaming of gender in national development planning, as well as to monitor and evaluate the results of public sector initiatives for gender equality outcomes.

⁴ Including women, youth, persons with disabilities, households in poverty and coastal and rural communities that are highly natural resource-dependent



Information for Clarity, Transparency and Understanding (ICTU)

Elements of the ICTU

1. Quantified information on the reference point, including, as appropriate, a base year

<p>a. Reference year(s), base year(s), reference period(s) or other starting point(s);</p>	<p>The reference year used in Saint Lucia's NDC 3.0 is 2010, the same as in the last NDC.</p>
<p>b. Quantifiable information on the reference indicators, their values in the reference year(s), base year(s), reference period(s) or other starting point(s), and, as applicable, in the target year;</p>	<p>Saint Lucia's emissions in 2010 were estimated to be 643 GgCO₂eq as communicated in the Intended NDC (iNDC). Net emissions, including carbon removal from forests was 572 GgCO₂eq in 2010. Energy sector emissions in 2010 were 505 GgCO₂eq, with the remainder being from IPPU, AFOLU and Waste. Business As Usual (BAU) emissions from the iNDC for 2025 is 758 GgCO₂eq and for 2030, is 816 GgCO₂eq. The Updated NDC of 2021 (completed in 2020) moved to a 2010 base year. This NDC 3.0 retains the base year of 2010, with Energy sector emissions of 505 GgCO₂eq. Base year emissions for IPPU 2F ODS sub-sector are taken as 83.7 GgCO₂eq and the base year emissions are average between 2020 and 2022. Base year emissions for the Forestry subsector of AFOLU are projected to be -251 GgCO₂eq., based on an average over five years.</p>
<p>c. For strategies, plans and actions referred to in Article 4, paragraph 6, of the Paris Agreement, or policies and measures as components of nationally determined contributions where paragraph 1(b) above is not applicable, Parties to provide other relevant information;</p>	<p>This is not applicable to Saint Lucia.</p>



Elements of the ICTU

<p>d. Target relative to the reference indicator, expressed numerically, for example, in percentage or amount of reduction;</p>	<p>Energy sector emissions: 14.7% reduction in 2030 (from 505 to 435 GgCO₂eq) and 22% reduction in 2035 without geothermal (505 to 398 GgCO₂eq) or 32% reduction with geothermal in 2035 (505 to 338 GgCO₂eq), relative to 2010.</p> <p>Land-based sequestration: expansion by 21 GgCO₂ in 2030 and by 33 GgCO₂ in 2035, relative to 2010.</p> <p>Emissions from IPPU 2F ODS subsector gases: an average of 83.7 GgCO₂eq for the years 2020-2022 (base year), maintained until 2029, thereafter reduced by 10% by 2035, to 75.4 GgCO₂eq.</p>
<p>e. Information on sources of data used in quantifying the reference point(s);</p>	<p>The sources of data used in quantifying the reference points are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Saint Lucia's Forest Reference Levels (FRL), 2023 and 2021• LUCELEC Annual Report, 2023• Caribbean Energy Report Card, 2022• National Census, 2010 and 2022• Saint Lucia's First Biennial Update Report (BUR), 2021• World Development Indicators, World Bank (2020)• United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2020)• United States Energy Information Administration (2020)• National Energy Transition Strategy (NETS), 2017• Saint Lucia's Third National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), 2017• Data provided by:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Buckeye○ Energy and Public Utilities Division○ National Ozone Unit, Department of Sustainable Development○ Division of Forestry○ Department of Transport



Elements of the ICTU

<p>f. Information on the circumstances under which the Party may update the values of the reference indicators;</p>	<p>Saint Lucia may update the base year data in future NDCs on the basis of additional technical analysis from a new forest inventory to be launched in 2025, new Biennial Transparency Reports and National Communications, both to be completed in 2026.</p>
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2. Time frames and/or periods for implementation

<p>a. Time frame and/or period for implementation, including start and end date, consistent with any further relevant decision adopted by the CMA;</p>	<p>The targets are a continuation and expansion of efforts listed in the first NDC and second NDC, to meet the targets for 2025 and 2030. Saint Lucia has begun to implement these targets.</p>
<p>b. Whether it is a single-year or multi-year target, as applicable;</p>	<p>Single Year Target for 2035.</p>

3. Scope and coverage

<p>a. General description of the target;</p>	<p>Saint Lucia's 2035 target is a sector-wide absolute emissions reductions single year target, using 2010 as base year, focusing on IPCC's energy (electricity generation and transportation) sector, with the partial inclusion of AFOLU (3B Land sub-sector) and IPPU (2F Product Uses, Ozone Depleting Substances sub-sector).</p>
<p>b. Sectors, gases, categories and pools covered by the nationally determined contribution, including, as applicable, consistent with IPCC guidelines;</p>	<p>Sectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy: electricity generation and transportation (1A Fuel Combustion Activities), energy end-use • IPPU (2F Product Uses, Ozone Depleting Substances sub-sector) • Forestry (3B Land sub-sector) <p>Gases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) • Methane (CH₄) • Nitrous Oxide (N₂O)



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ozone Depleting Substances (HFCs) <p>A co-benefit of reducing CO₂ emission from the electricity generation and transportation sectors is that there will also be concomitant reductions in emissions in other gases like NMVOCs.</p>
<p>c. How the Party has taken into consideration paragraphs 31(c) and (d) of decision 1/CP.21;</p>	<p>As per paragraph 31(c) of decision 1/CP.21, Saint Lucia continues to strive to include all IPCC sectors in its NDC, but is as yet unable to fully do so, due to data gaps. Saint Lucia has expanded inclusion of sectors in its targets for the current NDC. Parts of the IPCC AFOLU Land sub-sector and IPPU ODS sub-sector are now included. Saint Lucia assessed whether other sources and sinks of emissions could be included in this updated NDC, but concluded that continuing to concentrate on the energy sector, which accounts for approximately 90% of its total emissions, will have the greatest impact and the largest potential for significant emissions reductions. Certain previous data gaps in other sectors have been closed, thus allowing the scope of this NDC to be expanded. Efforts will be made to address additional data gaps over time, with the support of national, regional and international partners.</p> <p>As a Party to the Montreal Protocol, Saint Lucia ratified the Kigali Amendment in 2021 and is currently implementing the first stage of its' Kigali Implementation Plan (KIP) as part of the Kigali Amendment Enabling Activities Project.</p>



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<p>d. Mitigation co-benefits resulting from Parties' adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans, including description of specific projects, measures and initiatives of Parties' adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans;</p>	<p>The National Adaptation Plan for Saint Lucia (2018) (NAP) and the Sectoral Adaptation Strategy and Action Plans (SASAPs) include mitigation co-benefits. These are primarily within the Agriculture, Fisheries, Resilient Ecosystems (previously known as Natural Resources Management) and Water sectors, where SASAPs have been developed. Some of the co-benefits expected for specific activities are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Carbon sequestration by developing and implementing better practices in agricultural production;• Reduced emissions from implementing fuel efficient technologies for aquaculture and fishing operations;• Reduced emissions from wastewater management and introduction of renewable energy technologies in the water sector;• Reduced emissions from implementing resilient ecosystem activities to better manage the available ecosystem services and resources. <p>As part of the NAP process, Saint Lucia is still developing other SASAPs, which will address the remaining priority sectors: Infrastructure and Spatial Planning, Education and Tourism. These additional SASAPs might include projects with co-benefits on adaptation actions.</p> <p>The mitigation co-benefits of adaptation actions listed here were not quantitatively evaluated due to a lack of quality data and technical resources. However, Saint Lucia is continuing efforts to implement a Monitoring and Evaluation Plan for Saint Lucia's NAP, which focuses on tracking the implementation of the cross-sectoral and sectoral measures included in the NAP and SASAPs.</p> <p>This tool seeks to monitor and evaluate adaptation, and to some extent, mitigation actions on climate change implemented in Saint Lucia and include new or additional information as part of the NAP iterative process.</p>
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4. Planning Process

- a. Information on the **planning processes** that the Party undertook to prepare its NDC and, if available, on the Party's implementation plans, including, as appropriate:

- i. Domestic **institutional arrangements**, public **participation** and engagement with **local communities**⁵ and **indigenous peoples**, in a **gender-responsive** manner;

Led by the Department of Sustainable Development (DSD) and building on the lessons learnt from the multi-stakeholder engagement process implemented in 2020 to develop the updated NDC, Saint Lucia began the revision process in 2023. Saint Lucia has received technical assistance from Climate Analytics to complete this review.

Building on the modelling from the updated NDC using the Low Emissions Analysis Platform (LEAP), including updates to the model made by an independent consultant, updated scenarios were developed to reflect new circumstances and planning.

The DSD led a series of multi-stakeholder gender-responsive interactive consultations, including Government Ministries, private sector, civil society and youth. The feedback received from stakeholders was taken into consideration in the energy system modelling and the mitigation options being considered.

Saint Lucia's National Climate Change Committee (NCCC), established by the Cabinet of Ministers in 1998 and further enshrined in the Climate Change Act of 2024, has the mandate to provide advice and support to national climate change-related programmes and processes and comprises public, statutory, academic and private sector bodies, whose work is related to climate change. Saint Lucia is working to strengthen the role of the NCCC and the Committee has played a strong role in developing the NDC.

Saint Lucia's Third NDC was submitted to and endorsed by the Cabinet of Ministers in February 2025.

⁵In the engagement of stakeholders and the development of climate-relevant instruments, the Government of Saint Lucia is guided by its Climate Change Act of 2024.



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ii. **Contextual matters**, including, inter alia, as appropriate:

1. **National circumstances**, such as geography, climate, economy, sustainable development and poverty eradication;

Geography: The small island of Saint Lucia is part of a volcanically active ridge in the Eastern Caribbean, connecting with the islands of Martinique in the north and St. Vincent and the Grenadines in the south. At its widest point, the island is 22 km wide and 42 km long, with approximately 158 km of coastlines. Its land area is approximately 616 km², with mostly rugged landscape characterized by mountains along a centrally located north-south oriented mountain range, deep valleys and rivers.

Climate: Saint Lucia's location in the Atlantic Ocean/Caribbean Sea means that the average ambient sea surface temperature varies little from 26.6 C at any given time. The island receives almost a constant amount of surface solar radiation over time. These characteristics give Saint Lucia a tropical maritime climate characterised by warm air temperatures, ranging between 21 C and 32 C. The island has two climatic seasons based on rainfall. The wet season falls between June and November, and the dry season runs from December to May. Rainfall has a measurable geographic effect, varying from about 1265 mm in the relatively flat coastal regions, to about 3420 mm in the elevated interior region. Saint Lucia has experienced drought conditions since 2012, resulting in a decline in the total annual and temporal distribution of rainfall. Tropical disturbances in the wet season occur at a predictable frequency of roughly one every four days.

Economy: Saint Lucia is an upper middle-income country, with its GDP per capita (constant 2015 US\$) at 11,440 in 2023 (World Bank). The economy underwent a structural adjustment in 1990, that has since seen the service sector, particularly tourism, leading economic growth. Interlinked with tourism, real estate, construction and the transport sectors are the leading contributors to GDP. Saint Lucia's economy is very much connected with global events. Steady growth from 2000 was interrupted by the terror events in the United States in 2001, and then again, the Great Recession in 2008. Slower-than-expected recovery of the global economy exerted downward pressures in



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	<p>the local economy, resulting in negative growth between 2009-2014. Agriculture has experienced the greatest cumulative decline since 2009, while tourism has become the most important economic sector. The COVID-19 global pandemic placed pressure on this model, resulting in a downturn of 25% in GDP, from which the country, only in 2023, showing a GDP higher than in 2018.</p> <p>Sustainable development: Saint Lucia made a commitment to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Saint Lucia has developed an inclusive and strategic Medium-Term Development Strategy (MTDS) 2020-2023. The MTDS' national priorities include three Economic areas - tourism, agriculture and infrastructure, and three Social - healthcare, education and citizen security. Saint Lucia's overarching environmental priority remains addressing the adverse effects of climate change, which impacts every area of our sustainable development. Saint Lucia is in the process of preparing its 2nd Voluntary National Review (VNR), to be submitted to the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) in 2025.</p> <p>Poverty eradication: The Government's Statistics Department indicated an estimated population of 172,928 in 2022. The population is relatively young, with 40% below 30 years old. Saint Lucia achieved universal secondary education in 2006.</p>
<p>2. Best practices and experience related to the preparation of the NDC;</p>	<p>The following are some of the best practices that have been identified during the preparation of Saint Lucia's NDC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A key component of Saint Lucia's NDC 3.0 is that it was built upon existing processes, data collection, policies, initiatives, and commitments - including the NETS, NEP, NAP, SASAPs, BUR 1, the draft Electricity Act and draft IRRP, as well as draft expansion planning from LUCELEC, data from Buckeye on fuel consumption, and Saint Lucia's Climate Change Research Policy and Strategy. In doing so, Saint Lucia was able to take advantage of updated inventories, robust data and cross-cutting expertise.• Further to focus group meetings with key agencies on the NCCC, two joint meetings of the



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NCCC were held during the NDC revision process, first to provide information and a status update and then to serve as a validation session with input to finalise targets. This allowed a wide cross-section of stakeholders an opportunity to review progress and provide feedback on proposed mitigation scenarios.

- In determining the level of ambition, a survey of current system status was undertaken to inform energy system modelling for 2040, to inform updated targets for 2030, and new targets for 2035 to support energy transformation, decarbonisation and building resilience.
- The engagement of stakeholders from the public sector, private sector, academia and civil society was key to ensuring the interest and buy-in to the NDC process and revised targets. Specific engagement was undertaken with the youth, who account approximately 29% of the population.⁶
- A key advantage in meeting the 2025 deadline was also having dedicated technical personnel leading national coordination and data-gathering efforts.
- The technical team utilised a hybrid approach to engage stakeholders and gather data. This included sending specific data requests and sector-specific questions via email to allow for adequate preparation. Virtual meetings were then coordinated with key stakeholders from the mitigation-focused sectors to elicit their input and feedback on the work plan and key results at various points during the NDC development. Finally, in-person consultations helped to validate the information collected and proposed targets before the submission to the Cabinet of Ministers for their endorsement.
- Please see Section 4(a)(i) for the Cabinet-approved guidance on the engagement of stakeholders and the development of climate-relevant instruments.

⁶ Data derived from the 2022 census (provisional results) for persons aged 15-34.



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<p>b. Other contextual aspirations and priorities acknowledged when joining the Paris Agreement;</p>	
<p>c. Specific information applicable to Parties, including regional economic integration organisations and their member States, that have reached an agreement to act jointly under Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement, including the Parties that agreed to act jointly and the terms of the agreement, in accordance with Article 4, paragraphs 16–18, of the Paris Agreement;</p>	<p>Saint Lucia is not part of an agreement to act jointly under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.</p>
<p>d. How the Party's preparation of its NDC has been informed by the outcomes of the global stocktake, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement;</p>	<p>The first Global Stocktake took place in 2023, called for a tripling of renewable energy and doubling of energy efficiency. Saint Lucia is committed to the implementation, monitoring and evaluation tools to inform the progress on the targets proposed in this NDC, the NAP and SASAPs, consistent with the GST.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The first Global Stocktake (GST) emphasised the need to triple global renewable energy capacity and double energy efficiency by 2030 to stay within the 1.5°C temperature limit. In response, Saint Lucia has:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Reflected on its renewable energy and energy efficiency interventions and identified opportunities to further enhance these measures.○ Increased its renewable energy penetration target to at least 46% by 2035, with specific emphasis on scaling up solar, wind, and geothermal energy generation.○ Adopted enhanced energy efficiency interventions, focusing on measures across key sectors to improve energy use and reduce emissions.• Saint Lucia has also assessed the feasibility of surpassing its 2030 targets and incorporated measures to achieve this within its NDC implementation framework. These actions



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	<p>demonstrate Saint Lucia’s proactive alignment with the GST and its commitment to contribute meaningfully to the collective global effort under the Paris Agreement.</p>
<p>e. Each Party with an NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement that consists of adaptation action and/or economic diversification plans resulting in mitigation co-benefits consistent with Article 4, paragraph 7, of the Paris Agreement to submit information on:</p>	
<p>i. How the economic and social consequences of response measures have been considered in developing the NDC;</p>	<p>The effects on vulnerability, resilience, economic transformation and standards of living were considered in developing the revised NDC.</p>
<p>ii. Specific projects, measures and activities to be implemented to contribute to mitigation co-benefits, including information on adaptation plans that also yield mitigation co-benefits, which may cover, but are not limited to, key sectors, such as energy, resources, water resources, coastal resources, human settlements and urban planning, agriculture and forestry; and economic diversification actions, which may cover, but are not limited to, sectors such as manufacturing and industry, energy and mining, transport and communication, construction, tourism, real estate, agriculture and fisheries;</p>	<p>The following projects and project concepts are expected to have mitigation co-benefits from adaptation actions. These are included in the project portfolios of the different SASAPs and any additional adaptation projects to be implemented with international support not included within the SASAPs.</p> <p>Water:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving energy efficiency within the water sector in Saint Lucia through the introduction of renewable energy technologies into the operations of the Water and Sewerage Company Inc. • Pig farms’ wastewater and manure management: Piloting solutions to reduce water pollution under a changing climate. • Replicating Resilient Water Supply Systems Project in Saint Lucia (Re-Water Saint Lucia) • Mainstreaming Climate Resilience into Water Sector Planning, Development and Operations in Saint Lucia <p>Fisheries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing the capacity of fishers and other actors to manage climate risks through improved data management and Early Warning Systems (EWS). • Developing Sustainable seamoss farming



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methods in Saint Lucia

- "BE-CLME+": Promoting National Blue Economy Priorities Through Marine Spatial Planning in the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem Plus

Agriculture:

- Climate Resilient Agriculture Demonstration Centre (CRADE): Enabling the transformation of vulnerable groups in 3 subsistence farming communities into competitive national agribusiness leaders under a changing climate.
- Building Resilience for Adaptation to Climate Change vulnerabilities in Agriculture.

Resilient Ecosystems:

- Establishing the basis for improving beach management and coastal erosion control under changing climate conditions in Saint Lucia.
- Building ecological and livelihood resilience in Saint Lucia through the establishment of the Iyanola Park Biosphere Reserve.
- Evaluation of shoreline stabilisation technologies in selected vulnerable coastal areas in Saint Lucia.
- Enabling ecosystem restoration and management for climate resilience buildings.
- Building climate resilience and enhancing livelihood opportunities through improved forest management in Saint Lucia.
- Solving the die-back of the largest mangrove in Saint Lucia to strengthen the country's climate resilience.
- Integrated Ecosystem Management and Restoration of Forests on the South East Coast of Saint Lucia

As mentioned in 3(d) above, Saint Lucia is still in the process of developing additional SASAPs for other priority sectors for adaptation. As the development of the NAP and SASAPs is a continuous and ongoing process, these might, in the future, include projects with mitigation co-benefits on adaptation actions;



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however, they are not mentioned here as the specific projects could change or additional projects added to the current project portfolios.

5. Assumptions and methodological approaches, including those for estimating and accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and, as appropriate, removals:

<p>a. Assumptions and methodological approaches used for accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals corresponding to the Party's nationally determined contribution, consistent with decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 31, and accounting guidance adopted by the CMA;</p>	<p>Saint Lucia accounts for its anthropogenic GHG emissions and removals using the 2006 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories (and its 2013 Supplement and 2019 Refinement) as guided by 1/CP.21 paragraph 31 and Article 4, paragraph 13 of the Paris Agreement.</p>
<p>b. Assumptions and methodological approaches used for accounting for the implementation of policies and measures or strategies in the nationally determined contribution;</p>	<p>Please see 5(a) above.</p>
<p>c. If applicable, information on how the Party will take into account existing methods and guidance under the Convention to account for anthropogenic emissions and removals, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 14, of the Paris Agreement, as appropriate;</p>	<p>Please see 5(a) above.</p>
<p>d. IPCC methodologies and metrics used for estimating anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals;</p>	<p>Saint Lucia's emissions for CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O and HFCs are derived using Tier 2 methods of the IPCC 2006 Guidelines, their 2013 Supplement and 2019 Refinement.</p>
<p>e. Sector-, category- or activity-specific assumptions, methodologies and approaches consistent with IPCC guidance, as appropriate, including, as applicable:</p>	



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<p>i. Approach to addressing emissions and subsequent removals from natural disturbances on managed lands;</p>	<p>IPCC 2006 Tier 2, using FRL 2023 forest inventory data and land classes.</p>
<p>ii. Approach used to account for emissions and removals from harvested wood products;</p>	<p>IPCC 2006 Tier 2, data is expected to become available with the completion of the new national forest inventory. No HWP related emissions and removals are included in this NDC.</p>
<p>iii. Approach used to address the effects of age-class structure in forests;</p>	<p>IPCC 2006 Tier 2, using FRL 2023 forest inventory data and forest classes.</p>
<p>f. Other assumptions and methodological approaches used for understanding the nationally determined contribution and, if applicable, estimating corresponding emissions and removals, including:</p>	
<p>i. How the reference indicators, baseline(s) and/or reference level(s), including, where applicable, sector-, category- or activity-specific reference levels, are constructed, including, for example, key parameters, assumptions, definitions, methodologies, data sources and models used;</p>	<p>Not applicable. Please see Section 5(a-e) for assumptions and methodologies used.</p>
<p>ii. For Parties with nationally determined contributions that contain non-greenhouse-gas components, information on assumptions and methodological approaches used in relation to those components, as applicable;</p>	<p>Not applicable.</p>



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iii. For climate forcers included in nationally determined contributions not covered by IPCC guidelines, information on how the climate forcers are estimated;	Not applicable.
iv. Further technical information , as necessary;	Not applicable.
g. The intention to use voluntary cooperation under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, if applicable;	Saint Lucia is considering the potential role of Article 6 in delivering its NDC. Saint Lucia may utilise national-level market-based instruments, such as cap-and-trade emission trading schemes and offsetting, to keep the costs of mitigation in Saint Lucia low. These will be pursued to encourage implementation of the proposed mitigation measures drawing on any applicable international arrangements.
h. The intention to engage in REDD+ initiatives , if applicable.	Saint Lucia is continuing to explore the development of a national REDD+ programme

6. How the Party considers that its NDC is fair and ambitious in light of its national circumstances

a. How the Party considers that its NDC is fair and ambitious in the light of its national circumstances;	The Government of Saint Lucia is steadfast in its conviction that global mitigation efforts should focus on stabilizing global GHG emissions at levels that will limit increases in global average temperatures to well below 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. Despite the small scale of its emissions, the Government of Saint Lucia has decided to pursue an aggressive and ambitious plan to reduce its emissions by focusing on the Energy, Electricity Generation and Transportation sectors and IPPU ODS and AFOLU Land sub-sectors.
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<p>b. Fairness considerations, including reflecting on equity;</p>	<p>See 6(a) above.</p>
<p>c. How the Party has addressed Article 4, paragraph 3, of the Paris Agreement;</p>	<p>Saint Lucia's revised NDC represents a significant enhancement of its first and its updated NDC.</p> <p>Under the targets proposed in the updated NDC 2021 (completed in 2020), Saint Lucia expected its energy sector emissions to decrease from 505 GgCO₂eq to 468 GgCO₂eq by 2030.</p> <p>This revised NDC 3.0 expects energy sector emissions of 435 GgCO₂eq by 2030 and 398 GgCO₂eq by 2035 or lower depending on successful implementation of geothermal power.</p> <p>In addition, Saint Lucia has included two additional sectors, Forestry and IPPU ODS.</p> <p>Progression:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• These targets reflect a progression in ambition from the country's 2021 NDC target of a 7% reduction in energy sector emissions below 2010 levels in 2030 (to 468 GgCO₂eq), and now a 14.7% reduction by 2030 (to 435 GgCO₂eq) and a 22% reduction by 2035 (to 398 GgCO₂eq) or lower depending on successful implementation of geothermal power.• These targets also reflect a progression in the scope of the country's NDC from the previous 2021 NDC, with expansion to include a distinct land sequestration target and a new F-gas reduction target. <p>While national efforts are underway and will continue to be exerted toward emission reduction, in accordance with the obligation of developed countries under the UNFCCC Convention and the Articles of the Paris Agreement, Saint Lucia anticipates implementing the NDC through access to multilateral and bilateral</p>



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	<p>support, including through the Green Climate Fund and Global Environment Facility, multilateral agencies and bilateral arrangements with development partners. These funds will be used to leverage the limited national resources and technical capacities that are available for combating climate change.</p>
<p>d. How the Party has addressed Article 4, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement;</p>	<p>The ambition of this target must be considered against the background of the country's small, open economy and limitations in natural, financial, technological and human resources to implement the measures necessary to achieve the intended emissions reductions. Saint Lucia added two new sub-sectors, AFOLU Land and IPPU ODS to the NDC and aspires to add more sectors and sub-sectors and progress towards economy targets, conditional upon capacity building and support for data collection and management, including staffing.</p>
<p>e. How the Party has addressed Article 4, paragraph 6, of the Paris Agreement;</p>	<p>Saint Lucia has submitted a quantified target as outlined in 1(b) above. While Saint Lucia's NDC is mitigation centric, its plans and actions addressing adaptation and the possible limits to adaptation that may result in loss and damage, are outlined in Saint Lucia's NAP and SASAPs.</p>

7. How the NDC contributes towards achieving the objectives of the Convention as set out in its Article 2

<p>a. How the NDC contributes towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2;</p>	<p>See 6(a, c) above</p>
<p>b. How the NDC contributes towards Article 2, paragraph 1(a), and Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement;</p>	<p>See 6(a, c) above.</p>



Call for Support

Saint Lucia looks forward to forging partnerships and alliances that will assist in the implementation of its 3rd Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0). Key areas for investment and support include the ten (10) climate priority areas, as referenced by the Climate Change Act of 2024: Water, Agriculture, Fisheries, Education, Health, Tourism, Resilient Ecosystems (marine and terrestrial), Energy, Transport and Infrastructure and Spatial Planning. Specifically, Saint Lucia is prepared to welcome support in the areas of data collection and overall management, finance, technology transfer and capacity building (technical training and additional staff) from a variety of sources, including public, private, bilateral, multilateral and alternative sources, all in an effort to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to help meet the global goal of limiting temperature rise to 1.5°C and adapt to the impacts of climate change.