
# *Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Updated Nationally Determined Contribution*

***For the period 2020-2030***

*This submission communicates Saint Vincent and the Grenadines' updated NDC to the global response to Climate Change in line with its obligations to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 1992 and its 2015 Paris Agreement*

*Communicated to the UNFCCC on 30th September 2025*

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# 1 Acknowledgement

The preparation of this revised NDC report was a collaborative effort between the UNDP Climate Promise project and the NDC-Partnership. Overall guidance and technical inputs in the entire process of preparing this report were provided by Director Ms. Janeel Miller-Findlay, Ms. Nyasha Hamilton and Mr. Edmund Jackson, NDC-Partnership in-country facilitator.

Members of the National Technical Advisory Committee on Climate Change (NTACCC) provided sector specific NDC recommendations in terms of potential mitigation and adaptation policy actions. We gratefully acknowledge the contribution of the staff from Ministry of Tourism, Sustainable Development and Culture, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Rural Transformation, Industry and Labour, National Parks, Rivers and Beaches Authority, Ministry of Health, Wellness and the Environment, Ministry of Transport, Works, Lands and Surveys, Physical Planning, Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Information Technology, Ministry of National Mobilisation, Social Development, Family, Gender Affairs, Youth, Housing and Informal Settlements, Chief Technical Officer (Housing), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, NEMO, Meteorological Services, Ministry of Urban Development, Energy, Airports, Seaports, Grenadines Affairs and Local Government, Energy Unit, Caribbean Youth Environment Network, Soroptomist International SVG, the St Vincent and the Grenadines Community College, SVG Chamber of Industry and Commerce.

We also acknowledge the contribution from the SVG GCF NDA Focal Point, Caribbean Natural Resources Institute, the CEO of Saint. Vincent Electricity Services Ltd, the General Manager of Central Water and Sewerage Authority, Manager of the Solid Waste Management Unit and lastly the President of SVG Hotel and Tourism Authority.

## 2 The National Context

*Saint. Vincent and the Grenadines is a multi-island nation consisting of 32 islands and cays, Saint Vincent being the largest island covering roughly 390 sq.km (150 sq. miles). It is located in the Eastern Caribbean and has a population of approximately 110,172[1]. The Grenadines extend 72 km (45 miles) to the southwest. The other inhabited islands, north to south, are Young Island, Bequia, Mustique, Canouan, Mayreau, Union Island, Palm Island, and Petit Saint. Vincent. The Government of Saint. Vincent and the Grenadines (GoSVG) ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1996, the Montreal Protocol on the Ozone Layer in 1996, the Kyoto Protocol in 2004, and the Paris Climate Agreement in 2016.*

*The geography, geology and socio-economic circumstances of Saint. Vincent and the Grenadines make it extremely vulnerable to climate-related disasters. Due to its mountainous topography, most activities on the mainland are concentrated on the narrow, low-lying coastline, at risk to sea-level rise (SLR) and coastal erosion while the landscape also adds risks of landslides and flash flooding. An increase in severe weather events will result in significant expenditures, which will further constrain Saint. Vincent and the Grenadines' social and economic growth. In fact, climate projections for Saint. Vincent and the Grenadines suggest an increase in average atmospheric temperature, reduced average annual rainfall; increased Sea Surface Temperatures (SST), and the potential for an increase in the intensity of tropical storms[2]. The Coral Reef Early Warning (CREW) station installed in the Tobago Cays in 2018 monitors sea level around Saint. Vincent and the Grenadines and observations from tidal gauges surrounding the Caribbean basin indicate that SLR in the Caribbean is broadly consistent with the global trend. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), in their 6th Assessment Report projected the Caribbean to experience a likely decline in rainfall during boreal summer with drying trends likely to continue in the coming decades, culminating in an increase in frequency and/or severity of agricultural and ecological droughts in the region[3]. With climate-related events already causing damage and loss, these projections have dire implications for agriculture, water availability, and the protection of public and tourism infrastructure if no meaningful action is taken.*

*Between 2010 and 2014, losses were estimated at US$600 million[4] over that period, equating to approximately 35% of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The recent - La Soufrière volcano eruption in April 2021 culminated in major socio-economic disruptions. The eruption is estimated to have caused US$ 150 million in infrastructure damage and US$ 150 million in agriculture and housing losses (50% of GDP) to the country[5]. Saint Vincent and Grenadines economy was also hard-hit by the Covid-19 pandemic - tourism receipts have dried up, as tourism arrivals came to a complete halt with knock-on effects for other sectors[6]. The country's economy is estimated to contract in 2021 by 6%[7]. The economic disruptions ensuing from the April 2021 La Soufrière explosive eruption and the Covid-19 pandemic represent factors that will widen existing inequities, inequalities and exacerbate climate vulnerabilities in SVG.*

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[1] Population and Demography — Statistical Office, Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (stats.gov.vc)

[2] CARIBSAVE Climate Change Risk Atlas (CCCRA) - SVG. DFID, AusAID and The CARIBSAVE Partnership, Barbados, West Indies.

[3] IPCC, 2021: Climate Change 2021. The Physical Science Basis. Working Group I.

[4] http://gov.vc/pmoffice/images/stories/Speeches/2015%20budget%20address%20-%20final.pdf

[5] https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2021-04-22/-apocalyptic-st-vincent-eruption-may-cost-up-to-50-of-gdp

[6] UNDP 2021. NDC Private Sector Investment Opportunities and Policy, Regulatory and Legislative Mapping

[7] Eastern Caribbean Central Bank (ECCB), Statistical Department (2021) https://www.eccb-centralbank.org/statistics/dashboard-datas/

*As the government of SVG seeks to address its economic recovery, and drive efforts towards its vision of "Improving the Quality of Life for All Vincentians" while contributing to the achievement of the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), it is critical for the needs of vulnerable populations to be central in mitigation and adaptation strategies and actions. The commitment to the SDGs and agenda 2030 is operationalized through the National Economic and Social Development Plan. Moreover, the advancement of SDGs and targets in SVG builds on the concept of "leaving no one behind" by reducing inequalities, eliminating all forms of poverty and empowering women and youth.*

## 3 Summary of the NDC

*This updated NDC does not seek to rescind the country's targets communicated as part of the Second National Communication; but raises ambition in line with the national Climate Change Policy (2019) developed post submission of the INDC in 2015. It acknowledges the progress made in the past five years towards the 2015 targets, but also reflects on the challenges faced during the period particularly regarding unmet targets. Building on the priority sectors identified in the 2015 INDC for adaptation (**agriculture, forestry and fisheries, coastal zones, water resources, health, and disaster risk reduction** more broadly), the new National Adaptation Plan (NAP 2019) expanded the ambitions to explicitly include **infrastructure, economy and finance, tourism, and energy** as additional priority sectors for adaption[8]. In terms of mitigation, there is maintained focus from the government to pursue **geothermal electricity generation** as the main option for reducing its emissions. When fully installed, geothermal could provide over 50% of the country's electricity needs and contribute to achieving the objective for renewable energy (RE) to represent 60% of its energy mix by 2030[9]. By 2030, it also seeks to achieve 15% reduction in national electricity consumption in energy efficiency; 5% reduction in energy losses; 15% reduction in fossil fuel consumption from transport sector; explore potential for emissions reductions in the Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF); 4% reduction in emissions from industrial processes; phase out 100% of HCFCs by 2025 and explore potential for emissions reductions in the Waste sector. The 2019 national adaptation plan (2019-2013) lays out the key sectors and priorities for a more resilient and prosperous SVG. In pursuit of revised goals and ambitions, this updated NDCs also lays emphasis on the role of **gender and private sector** in the delivery of the country's goals. The means for implementation in terms of financial resources, capacity building and technology transfer are also identified.*

## 4 Methods of NDC Preparation

*The preparation of this NDC document builds on the initial NDC of SVG that was prepared and submitted to the UNFCCC in 2015. The report also builds on new national context for climate change mitigation and adaptation planning and policy orientation from the government. The preparation of this document was also informed by a detailed analysis that was conducted to take stock of NDC implementation process in SVG to identify key lessons, best practices, challenges, and proposed recommendations[10].*

*SVG's planning process was led by the Sustainable Development Unit (SDU) which sits within Ministry of Tourism, Civil Aviation, Sustainable Development and Culture . The unit has overall coordinating implementation of the National Climate Change Policy. The SDU also serves as the National Focal*

[8] https://napglobalnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/Saint-Vincent-Grenadines-NAP-process-country-poster-April2018.pdf

[9] Bunker, Kaitlyn, Stephen Doig, Roy Torbert, et al., 2017. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines National Electricity Transition Strategy, Rocky Mountain Institute. https://www.rmi.org/insights/reports/saint_vincent_ grenadines_nets/

[10] Fokabs 2021. Stock take report for the revision of Saint. Vincent and The Grenadines NDC.

*Point for the UNFCCC. According to the CC policy, its role includes catalysing and supporting implementation and monitoring of activities by the various bodies and stakeholders.*

*The revision process was inclusive including consultations and engagement with the stakeholder groups represented within the National Technical Advisory Committee on Climate Change (NTACCC) – these include government officials, private sector, and civil society. Individual interviews and two national consultation workshops were held with stakeholders from the government, private sector, research institutions and NGOs. The planning process drew significantly on national multistakeholder processes which culminated in the development and adoption of the national climate change policy and national adaptation plans in 2019. It also drew on a national participation stock take assessment on the role of gender and private sector[11] in CC delivered by UNDP in in 2021. Figure 1 shows the framework for revision of the NDC.*

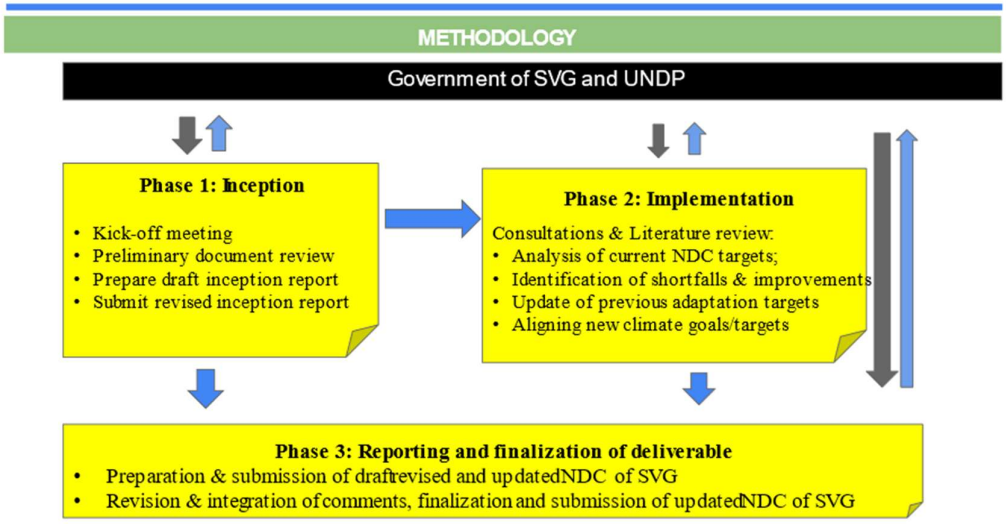


*Figure 1: Methodology for NDC revision*

*The draft NDC document was shared twice with members of the National Technical Advisory Climate Change Committee (NTACCC) and other stakeholders for their inputs and recommendations that were integrated into the NDC document. Details of the stakeholders as well as a list of key technical and policy documents that were consulted can be found in the stocktake report. The three phase-methodology that was used in the preparation of this revised NDC document is summarised in the figure below. The planning process received support from the UNDP's Climate Promise Initiative.*

# 5 Areas of Additional Targets since the 2015 INDC

## 5.1 Great focus on Gender in addressing climate change in SVG

*According to the SVG Gender Review report[12], the implementation of climate actions in the country has not taken a very gender focused approach. The review argues that the existing National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), both the main national instrument and sectoral ones, need to connect gender, ecosystems, livelihoods, rights, and governance in strategic or practical ways. This means that the climate and disaster response and recovery systems must address significant gaps and vulnerable groups facing challenges in accessing or receiving benefits from these systems. While the NAP and the Ag Nap make commitments to gender sensitivity, there is a need to further address*

1. [11] *UNDP 2021. NDC Private Sector Investment Opportunities and Policy, Regulatory and Legislative Mapping*

[12] *Op cit*

*identified hazards impact on men and women, income levels and the coping strategies of female-headed households differently.*

***In the revised NDC, ALL actions will take a gender-sensitive approach.*** *This means identifying disparities among genders, understanding different local gender stereotypes, and addressing them to ensure equitable participation and equal access of all the genders to attract underrepresented gender categories during the conceptualisation, design, development, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of NDC mitigation and adaptation targets and actions. These actions will be* ***underpinned by a national gender policy*** *to ensure that the climate policies, laws, and other national engagements do no harm and do not leave anyone behind.*

***(5.2) Youth***

- *Youth engagement was not extensively included previously in the implementation of climate actions.*

*This represents a significant opportunity for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG). Within the revised NDC, SVG is committed to enhancing youth representation and active engagement in decision-making processes concerning climate change and sustainable development. This commitment not only supports the nation's climate ambitions and targets but also presents a unique avenue for generating employment opportunities for its youth while safeguarding them from vulnerabilities to climate impacts.*

*As a part of its transition and involvement strategies, SVG will establish a set of mechanisms aimed at soliciting input from young individuals on climate policies, projects, and strategies. This multifaceted approach not only encourages meaningful youth engagement but also ensures that their vulnerabilities to climate impacts are addressed, thereby fostering both resilience and employment opportunities for the youth of SVG.*

## 5.2 Strengthening the role of private sector

*The engagement of the private sector within the climate action and climate finance landscape in the Caribbean is of high priority. Climate change projects are often perceived as high risk by actors of the private sector, and this is particularly true for adaptation projects as these in most cases, do not present a good business case with return on investments. For the private sector to develop an appetite for financing and / or implementing climate-related projects, there is n****eed for the creation of an enabling environment for their engagement****.*

*In terms of targets, an enabling environment for private sector engagement within the climate change landscape could be achieved by* ***strengthening and ameliorating fiscal policy, institutional, legal, and legislative frameworks*** *to provide the conducive conditions for private sector engagement in climate actions. Fiscal measures such as concessions, subsidies and levies and public-private partnerships among others could be employed to incentivize private sector actions and investment to support climate change adaptation and mitigation.*

*Assessment of the human and technical resource capacity need for climate change adaptation and mitigation for private sector actors and elaboration of a capacity building program or package to respond to the identified capacity needs or gaps will be pursued. This will also include identification of NDC investment opportunities for the private sector in SVG and supporting actors of the private sector in the elaboration of bankable project proposals for the mobilization of climate finance from climate financiers for the implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation actions. The UNDP 2021[13] gender and private sector report identify opportunities for private sector engagement in the 12 priority sectors identified in the country's climate change policy. An enabling environment can therefore incentivise private sector investments and contribute significantly to achieve the*

[13] *UNDP 2021. NDC Private Sector Investment Opportunities and Policy, Regulatory and Legislative Mapping*

*nation's climate objectives. Private sector will be encouraged to play a key complementary role in mobilising funding and capital from individual and institutional investors nationally and internationally. Moreover, several climate actions are easier to finance and implement through private-public-partnerships.*

# 6 NDC Priority Sectors and Targets

## 6.1 Mitigation

*Saint. Vincent and the Grenadines intends to achieve a conditional, economy-wide reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions of* ***25% compared to its business as usual (BAU) scenario by 2030.*** *The country's economy has been severely impacted by the ongoing Covid 19 pandemic. The effects of the pandemic have been further compounded by the eruption of the La Sourfiere volcano on April 9th, 2021.* ***Therefore, Saint. Vincent and the Grenadines is no longer able to propose unconditional targets due to the impacts with which the country is grappling.***

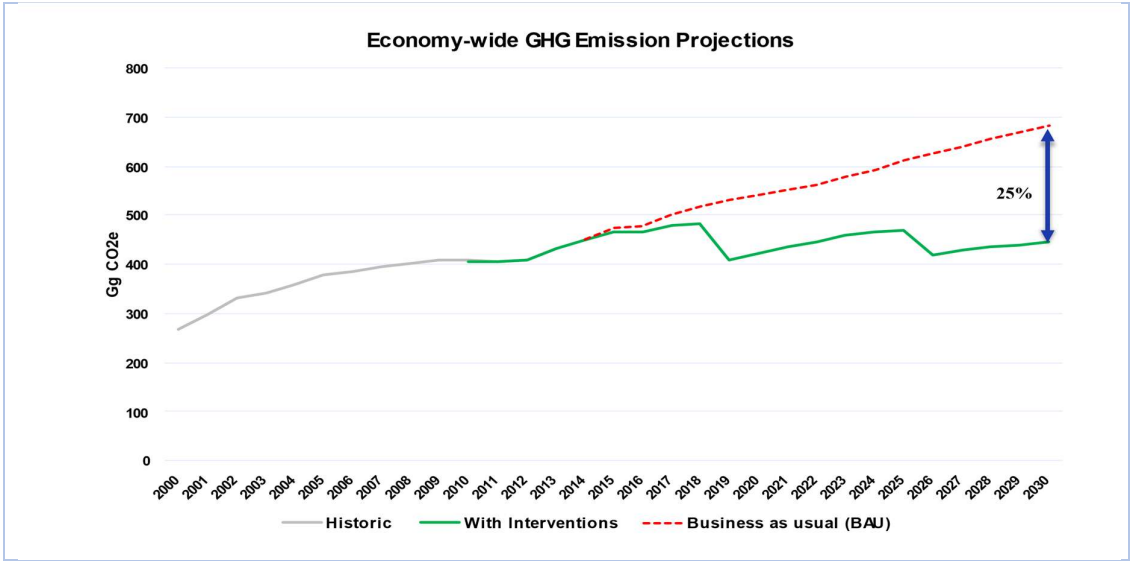


*Figure 2: Projected BAU and 'With Interventions' GHG emission scenarios for SVG*

*While the proposed contribution is economy-wide and is in comparison to all sectors and sources of emissions[14], the contribution is based upon key measures in the energy (including energy generation, energy efficiency and transport), LULUCF, Waste and Industrial processes.*

### *5.1.1 Indicative Actions Supporting Implementation of Mitigation Targets*

*The* ***energy sector*** *accounted for approximately 68% of Saint. Vincent and the Grenadines' GHG emissions in 2010[15] with projected further growth through to 2030 and is therefore the primary focus of its mitigation activity. Within the sector, approximately 50% of emissions can be attributed to energy generation and approximately 50% from transport.*

[14] *Excluding international aviation and shipping*

[15] *Saint. Vincent and the Grenadines 2010 Mitigation Assessment (to be published shortly as part of the Second National Communication). This forms part of the Second National Communication Report, which will be submitted to the UNFCCC shortly.*

*Table 1: Mitigation targets and key actions*

| Thematic area | Target and actions | Completion date | Year communicated |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Mitigation** | *Achieve 60% contribution of RE to national energy mix* | *2030* | *12.6% in 2017*[16] |
| | *15% reduction in national electricity consumption in energy efficiency* | *2030* | *2015*[17] |
| | *5% reduction in energy losses* | *2025* | *7% 2017*[18] |
| | *15% reduction in fossil fuel consumption from transport sector* | | |
| | *Explore potential for emissions reductions in the Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF)* | *2030* | *2021* |
| | *4% reduction in emissions from industrial processes* | *2030* | *2010*[19] |
| | *Phase out 100% of HCFCs by 2025*[20] | *2025* | *20% (2015)* |
| | *Explore potential for emissions reductions in the Waste sector* | *2030* | *2021* |
| | **Key actions** | | |
| | **Energy sector** | | |
| | | | |

[16] *Energy Report Card 2017: Saint. Vincent and the Grenadines – the target for 2020 was 60%*

[17] *Second national communication on climate change: St Vincent and the Grenadines*

[18] *21 OP CIT*

[19] *22 op cit – 57,494 tons in 2010 to 56,182 tons in 2025 representing 2% - same assumptions maintained for 2030*

[20] *This is 10 years prior to that outlined by the Montreal Protocol Schedule of Annex C substances*

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| | a) *Continue to explore potential for development of geothermal plants and secure funding/strategic partnership for development of renewables*[21]<br><br>***Action:*** *Expand Access to Renewable Energy-Related Apprenticeship Programs for Tertiary-level School Students in Both Rural and Urban Areas.*<br>***Description:*** *This aims to enhance climate and renewable energy focused skills among youth through an improved educational curriculum. This initiative focuses on providing energy and climate apprenticeship programs to all tertiary-level school students, regardless of their location. These apprenticeships will prepare students for green jobs in the Energy sector.*<br>***Associated Targets:***<br>1. *By the end of 2024, offer apprenticeships to tertiary-level school students having energy related programs as part of their curriculum.*<br>2. *By the end of 2025, ensure that 100% of tertiary-level school students have access to apprenticeship opportunities.*<br>***Indicator for Progress Tracking:***<br>• *Percentage of tertiary-level school students with access to climate apprenticeships.*<br><br>***Action:*** *Establish a Youth Council-Driven Platform to Connect Tertiary-level School Students with Green Energy Sector Professionals.*<br>***Description:*** *To bridge the gap between education and the workplace and support the NDC's goals, it is imperative to create a platform facilitated by the Youth Council. This platform will connect tertiary-level school students with current employees in the green sector, fostering engagement and knowledge exchange.*<br>***Targets:***<br>1. *By mid 2025, finalize the first version of the platform and establish initial connections.*<br>2. *By the end of 2026, ensure the presence of at least one platform to connect tertiary level students with green energy sector professionals.*<br>***Indicator for Progress Tracking:*** | *2030* | *2021* |

[21] *National energy policy 2010*

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| | • *Development progress of the platform.*<br>• *Number of tertiary-level school students actively involved in the platform.* | | |
| | b) *Provide duty-free concessions for importation of solar PV panels to promote the development of solar in the country* | *2030* | *2015* |
| | c) Create favourable legal, institutional, and economic incentive structures for adoption of renewables by citizens *and the private* sector***.***<br><br>***Action:*** *Empower Women in Renewable Energy Adoption.*<br>***Description:*** *Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is committed to fostering gender-inclusive participation in the renewable energy sector, in line with its National Determined Contributions (NDC).*<br>***Associated Targets:***<br>1. *Enabling Environment: Design inclusive policies which create the enabling environment that ensures women's equal participation and ownership in renewable energy projects. Target: Draft and propose gender-inclusive policy on renewable energy ownership by 2025.*<br>2. *Institutional Support: Propose a dedicated Women in Renewable Energy Unit within the Ministry of Energy to provide guidance and resources for women's involvement in the sector. Target: Finalize structure and develop an operations manual for the proposed Women in Renewable Energy Unit and allocate resources by 2026.*<br>3. *Economic Incentives: Introduce financial incentives, including subsidies and grants, to facilitate women's access to renewable energy technologies. Target: Launch financial incentives and support programs by 2025.*<br>4. *Capacity Building: Implement training and capacity-building programs specifically tailored for women interested in the renewable energy sector. Target: Commence gender-specific capacity-building programs by 2026.*<br>5. *Awareness Campaigns (Ongoing): Launch sustained awareness campaigns to inform women about the benefits of renewable energy adoption and their opportunities in the field.*<br>***Indicator for Progress Tracking:***<br>• *Monitor the level of awareness among women regarding renewable energy benefits.* | *2030* | *2015* |

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| | ***Action**: Expand women's employment opportunities and participation.*<br>***Description** - Currently 55.7% of women actively participate mostly in low income jobs, in the management of the energy sector, which is dominated by men. This action aims to bridge this gap by increasing female labour force participation in the renewables sector.*<br>***Associated Targets***<br>*1. By the end of 2025 at least 15% of increase in female labour force participation in renewables sector*<br>*2. By the end of 2027 Increase female labour force participation by 40% or more in renewables sector*<br>***Indicator for Progress Tracking***<br>● *% of female labour participation increase in the energy/ renewables sector* | | |
| ***Electricity*** | | | |
| | *1. Development and installation of a 5 MW of utility-scale solar on Saint Vincent Island to reduce the main island's operating costs by ~5 percent (capital expense of ~EC$31 million)*<br><br>***Action**: Introduce capacity building training for women for developing skills as solar technicians.*<br>***Description -** In line with the current OECS Solar Photovoltaic Training, this action aims to develop a similar training but only dedicated for women [22]. These trainings should be combined with awareness campaigns before the implementation of training, leading to a final increase of gender inclusive opportunities for green jobs in the solar electricity sector.*<br>***Associated Targets:***<br>*1. Development and establishment of training program for female workers engaged in solar electricity generation projects by 2024*<br>*2. By the end of 2024 introduce awareness raising campaigns on the solar technicians training*<br>*3. By the end of 2025 roll out training to approximately 40% of female workers engaged in the sector* | *2030* | *2015 (updated 2021)* |

[22] https://www.oecs.org/en/solar-energy-in-the-eastern-caribbean

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| | *4. By the end of 2027 roll out training to 100% of female workers engaged in the sector*<br>***Indicator for Progress Tracking:***<br>• *% of female workers being trained for upskilling* | | |
| | *a) Development and installation of a 5 MWh of lithium-ion battery energy storage on Saint Vincent Island to reduce operating reserve costs through more efficient operation of diesel generators and to ensure system stability (capital expense of ~EC$8.1 million)* | *2030* | *2015 (updated 2021)* |
| | *b) Development and installation of solar and storage systems on each of the four Grenadine islands that are served by VINLEC to reduce operating costs by ~25 percent overall in the Grenadines (capital expense of ~EC$36.7 million; funding partially secured). Recommended system sizes for each island include: 1. Bequia: 2.4 MW solar; 550 kWh storage 2. Canouan: 1.5 MW solar; 350 kWh storage 3. Mayreau: 150 kW solar; 200 kWh storage 4. Union Island: 800 kW solar; 250 kWh storage* | *2030* | *2015 (updated 2021)* |
| ***Energy efficiency*** | | | |
| | *a) Strengthening efficiencies in the built environment and application of new building code* | *2030* | *2015 (updated 2021)* |
| | *b) Energy labelling scheme for new appliances* | *2030* | *2015 (updated 2021)* |
| | *c) VINLEC invests to reduce the level of losses from energy generation* | *2030* | *2015 (updated 2021)* |
| ***Transport*** | | | |
| | *a) Continue to incentivise the importation and use of new and less polluting vehicles in the country.* | *2030* | *2015 (updated 2021)* |
| | *b) Mobilise international finance to invest in improved public transport* | *2030* | *2015 (updated 2021)* |
| | *c) Explore implementation of national stakeholders' recommendations for building in procurement of electric vehicles as part of government fleet and public* | *2030* | *2015 (updated 2021)* |

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| | *transport in the country* | | |
| | *d) Enforce bans on the importation of used automobiles over 12 years old and increasing the surcharge for vehicles over 4 years old (2018 budget) with potential to achieve avoided emissions of approximately 10% over the next 10 years* | *2030* | *2015 (updated 2021)* |
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| ***Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF)*** | | | |
| | *a) Develop its GHG sinks through REDD+ readiness (strategy development and capacity building), investments and implementation of pilot projects in reforestation, afforestation, sustainable forest management (SFM), reduced deforestation and reduced forest degradation activities.*<br><br>***Action:*** *Promote Youth Engagement in Reforestation, Afforestation, and Sustainable Forestry Management Initiatives.*<br>***Description:*** *As part of the REDD+ plan and its strategic activities, this action aims to ensure comprehensive youth participation across various forestry management endeavours. To achieve this, a dedicated chapter will be integrated into the revised National Adaptation Plan (NAP), highlighting strategies for involving youth in forestry activities.*<br>***Associated Targets:***<br>1. *By the end of 2025, develop a draft of the dedicated youth chapter and establish a youth committee group.*<br>2. *By the end of 2026, incorporate feedback and revisions from the youth committee into the chapter.*<br>3. *By the end of 2027, formally introduce the youth engagement section within the NAP, establishing a dedicated segment in forestry policies.*<br>***Indicator for Progress Tracking:***<br>• *Advancement in the development of the dedicated youth chapter for forestry.*<br>• *Number of youth actively engaged in the youth committee.*<br>• *Establishment of the youth committee to enhance youth involvement.* | *2030* | *2015 (updated 2021)* |

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| | ***Action:*** *Promote Women's Participation in Reforestation, Afforestation, and Sustainable Forestry Management.*<br>***Description:*** *Aligned with Saint Vincent and the Grenadines' National Determined Contributions (NDC) and recognizing the vital role of women in sustainable forestry management, this action seeks to actively involve women in reforestation, afforestation, and sustainable forestry management initiatives. It entails designing and implementing gender-sensitive policies, creating awareness, and providing capacity-building opportunities for women to engage in these activities.*<br>***Associated Targets:***<br>1. *By the end of 2025, establish gender-sensitive policies and guidelines for women's participation in forestry management.*<br>2. *By the end of 2025, conduct awareness campaigns highlighting the benefits of women's engagement in reforestation and sustainable forestry.*<br>***3.*** *By the end of 2026, provide training and capacity-building programs for women interested in forestry activities.*<br>***Indicator for Progress Tracking:***<br>• *Adoption of gender-sensitive policies.*<br>• *Reach and effectiveness of awareness campaigns.*<br>• *Participation and successful completion of training programs by women.* | | |
| | *b) Ensure strong multistakeholder engagement in the process and development of nature-based solutions and maintenance of the country's carbon sinks*<br><br>***Action:*** *Promote Women and Youth Engagement in Nature-Based Solutions and Carbon Sink Maintenance.*<br>***Description:*** *This action prioritizes the active involvement of women and youth in shaping and preserving nature-based solutions and carbon sinks, focusing on gender-sensitive policies, awareness campaigns, and capacity-building opportunities.*<br>***Associated Targets:***<br>1. *By 2025, establish gender-sensitive policies and guidelines, ensuring at least 30% representation of women in decision-making bodies for nature-based solutions and carbon sinks.*<br>2. *Achieve a 40% increase in women and youth participation in workshops and* | *2030* | *2015 (updated 2021)* |

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| | *campaigns by the end of 2025.*<br>*3. By 2026, gather input from a minimum of 70% of women and youth in carbon sink areas through community consultations.*<br>*4. Train and certify 60% women and youth (in the productive working age group in nature-based solution implementation and carbon sink maintenance by the end of 2026, ensuring a high rate of completion.*<br>*5. Advocate for and successfully adopt gender-sensitive policies at the national level by 2028, promoting women and youth involvement.*<br>***Indicators for Progress Tracking:***<br>• *Percentage of women in decision-making bodies, increasing to 30% in 2024.*<br>• *Workshop and campaign participation growth rate, measuring a 40% increase from 2024 to 2025.*<br>• *Percentage of input gathered from women and youth in carbon sink areas, rising from 0% in 2024 to 70% in 2026.*<br>• *Completion rate of women and youth training programs, reaching 80% by 2026.*<br>• *Number of gender-sensitive policies adopted at the national level by 2028.* | | |
| | *c) Continue to make progress towards implementation of the national forest resources conservation plan (1994-2003)* | *2030* | *2015 (updated 2021)* |
| | *d) Make progress with the Ocean initiative to maximise the blue economy potentials of the country through mangrove restoration, amelioration of ocean governance and ocean seascape health with both climate change adaptation and mitigation benefits*<br><br>***Action:*** *Maximizing Blue Economy Potential for Women and Youth Employment and Advocating for Inclusive Jobs.*<br>***Description:*** *Recognizing the early-stage nature of the Blue Economy, this action focuses on creating job opportunities that are inclusive for women and youth in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG). It involves widening the scope of the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) to advocate for employment and social inclusion for these groups in the Blue Economy. Effective coordination with relevant ministries is crucial for success.*<br>***Associated Targets:***<br>*1. By the end of 2027, establish coordinated efforts between the NCCC and key* | *2030* | *2015 (updated 2021)* |

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| | *ministries, including the Ministry of Fisheries, Ministry of Environment, and Ministry of Labour, to support inclusive job creation in the Blue Economy.*<br>*2. By the end of 2030, fully develop the capacity of the NCCC for dedicated promotion of social inclusion in job creation for women and youth within the Blue Economy sector.*<br>***Indicators for Progress Tracking:***<br>• *Demonstrable progress in achieving effective coordination with ministries by 2027.*<br>• *Increase in number of jobs for women and youth within the Blue Economy sector by 2030.* | | |
| | *e) Make progress with the land degradation neutrality (LDN) initiative under GEF 5 seeks to address land degradation issues*[23] | *2030* | *2015 (updated 2021)* |
| | *f) As part of the LDN initiative, further develop urban forestry initiatives geared at microclimates of cities* | *2030* | *2015 (updated 2021)* |
| | | | |
| | ***Industrial Processes and Product Use*** | | |
| | ***a)*** *Promote stronger private sector engagement in key sectors*[24] *through creation of favourable institutional, economic, and legal framework* | *2030* | *2015 (updated 2021)* |
| | *b) Render all industrial processes, supply/value chains climate-smart to reduce GHG emissions* | *2030* | *2015 (updated 2021)* |
| | ***c) Deliver om Montreal Protocol engagements***[25]<br>○ *Deliver the Hydrofluorocarbon Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) to phase out all HCFCs by 2025* | *2025* | *2012* |

[23] *http://www.fao.org/3/ca7469en/CA7469EN.pdf*

[24] *Animal feeds, plastics, recycling, animal feed, alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages, flour milling, food processing, furniture, soft drinks, and wine making amongst others.*

[25] *http://finance.gov.vc/finance/images/SustainableDevelopment/Montreal-Protocol.pdf*

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| | ○ *Provide capacity building for key stakeholders.*<br><br>***Action:*** *Introduce targeted capacity building for women working in the IPPU sector*<br>***Description:*** *to ensure a larger potential involvement and more equitable gender distribution of work, this task will incorporate disaggregated data to capture changes and incorporate activities after 2025 to address the gaps needed.*<br>***Associated Targets:***<br>1. *By the end of 2025 have standardised disaggregated data by gender to capture changes in employment and implement capacity building activities according to needs.*<br>2. *By the end of 2027 develop a plan of action to prioritise areas highlighted through the disaggregated data collected.*<br>***Indicator for Progress Tracking:***<br>• *Progress in developing disaggregated dataset for the IPPU sector.*<br><br>○ *Implement pilot retrofit projects*<br>○ *Increase national awareness]*<br>○ *Strengthen the enabling environment through favourable policy and legal framework* | | |
| | ***Waste*** | | |
| | ***a)*** *Develop actions to reduce land-based sources of pollution* | *2030* | *2015 (updated 2021)* |
| | *b) Increase national awareness on waste management* | *2030* | *2015 (updated 2021)* |
| | *c) Explore circular options for waste management including using different waste to energy technologies such as incineration, composting and accelerating the introduction of engineered gas recovery and encouraging alternative waste management strategies and recycling* | *2030* | *2015 (updated 2021)* |
| | *d) Promote stronger private sector role in waste management* | *2030* | *2015 (updated 2021)* |

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## 6.2 Adaptation

### 5.2.1 *Disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation*

*Saint. Vincent is a member of the **Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA)**, an inter-regional supportive agency of independent emergency units that respond to disasters wherever they occur in the region. The **National Emergency Management Organisation (NEMO)** falls under the ambit of the **Prime Minister's Office**. In Saint. Vincent and the Grenadines, there is recognition of the importance of disaster management to environmental management. In the National Environmental Management Strategy and Action Plan, Principle 9 is to "Prevent and Manage the Causes and Impacts of Disaster"[26]. Two strategies, with specific activities, are therefore designed to help NEMO achieve this part of the environmental management plan. Strategy 29 is to "Establish at the community and national levels, appropriate and relevant integrated frameworks to prevent, prepare for, respond to, recover from and mitigate the causes and impacts of natural phenomena on the environment and to prevent manmade disasters"[27]. The national climate change strategy 2019 provides the national framework for CC. It demonstrates ambition and a nation-wide approach to addressing the vagaries of climate change in SVG.*

*Following the Covid 19 pandemic and the April 2021 eruption, SVG is currently engaged in managing the aftermath of these events. The **IMF** in July 2021 and the **World Bank** in June 2021 supported the SVG with US$11.6 million[28] and US$50 million[29] respectively to enable the country to address emergency response and recovery needs associated with the eruption and Covid 19. The World Bank had initially supported SVG in April 2021 with US$20 million to respond to the crisis posed by the eruption[30]. As SVG is working on recovering from both the eruption and the Covid 19 pandemic, a "build back better" economic recovery approach will enable the nation to formulate recovery policies with potentials for triggering investment and behavioural changes that will reduce the likelihood of future shocks and increase country's resilience to them when they do occur. "Building back better" will also include alignment of SVG's recovery packages with long-term emission reduction goals, resilience to climate impacts, reduction of biodiversity loss and enhancement of supply chains.*

### 5.2.1 *National programmes that support climate change adaptation*

*The Second National Communication 2016 and the Climate Change Policy 2019, reemphasise the vulnerability and adaptation measures required to address the threats of climate change to the country. Within the 2015 NDC, priority sectors identified for adaptation were agriculture, forestry and fisheries, coastal zones, water resources, health, and disaster risk reduction more broadly. The NAP 2019 expanded the ambitions to include infrastructure, economy and finance, tourism and energy as additional priority sectors demonstrating enhanced ambition for adaption[31]. SVG's development pathways are strongly intertwined with its natural environment and the country has demonstrated a long history of tackling the impacts of climate related events. Its vision for tackling climate change is further enshrined in the National Economic and Social Development Plan 2013-2025[32]..*

*The National Economic and Social Development Plan possess nine over-arching goals including:*

- *High and sustained levels of economic growth;*

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[26] *Homer & Shim, Saint. Vincent & the Grenadines Environmental Management Strategy and Action Plan, 2004*

[27] *The CARIBSAVE Climate Change Risk Atlas (CCCRA)-Saint. Vincent and the Grenadines*

[28] *https://reliefweb.int/report/saint-vincent-and-grenadines/imf-executive-board-approves-disbursement-us116-million-st*

[29] *https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2021/06/24/world-bank-approves-us-50-million-to-support-volcanic-emergency-response-and-recovery-in-saint-vincent-and-the-grenadine*

[30] https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2021/04/12/world-bank-provides-us-20-million-for-saint-vincent-and-the-grenadines-response-to-la-soufri-re-eruption

[31] https://napglobalnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/Saint-Vincent-Grenadines-NAP-process-country-poster-April2018.pdf

[32] *Saint. Vincent and the Grenadines National Economic and Social Development Plan 2013-2025*

- *Reduced unemployment and poverty levels;*
- *Improved physical infrastructure and environmental sustainability;*
- *High levels of human and social development;*
- *Safe and secure nation;*
- *Technologically advanced work-force;*
- *Increase national pride and cultural renaissance;*
- *Regional integrity; and*
- *Enhanced global solidarity.*

*Goal 4 of the Plan: "Improving Physical Infrastructure, Preserving the Environment and Building Resilience to Climate Change" seeks to ensure that Saint. Vincent and the Grenadines develops its physical infrastructure, while preserving the country's delicate environment, as well as mitigating the effects of climate change. To reduce the adverse impacts of climate change, the Plan proposes several adaptation measures to reduce future restoration costs and to protect the natural environment. Public education and awareness of the potential negative effects of climate change are at the forefront of this Plan".*

*The strategic interventions proposed and mainstreamed within the country's climate change policy include:*

- *Increasing public awareness with regards to climate change (CC) issues ;*
- *Building resilience to minimise damage to settlement and infrastructure ;*
- *Minimising damage to beach and shoreline integrity and marine ecosystems ;*
- *Minimising the negative impacts of climate change on agriculture and human health; and*
- *Developing an appropriate legislative and regulatory framework for sound environmental management, and institutional systems for responding to and mitigating the effects of CC.*

*So far, the pilot programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR) represents the largest effort in SVG designed to address climate risks. The PPCR seeks to:*

- *Strengthen community resilience to cope with climate hazards ;*
- *Increase institutional capacity to undertake climate risk management ;*
- *Strengthen knowledge and awareness ;*
- *Prepare comprehensive hazard maps for public institutions and communities ;*
- *Design and implement gender sensitive disaster risk management initiatives; and*
- *Collaborate with communities at all levels of climate and disaster risk management.*

*As PPCR comes to an end, there is a need for another phase or a whole new adaptation implementation programme that aligns with the priorities identified in the NAP and climate policy.*

### 5.2.1 *The National Adaptation Plan (NAP)*

*The **National adaptation plan 2019** was developed to support and create the enabling environment for effective delivery of CC actions by stakeholders. It is expected that this institutional framework will facilitate mainstreaming of Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) actions for key sectors (agriculture, water, forestry, tourism, health, and public infrastructure), aligned with the National Economic and Social Development Plan (NESDP) and sectoral strategies and plans. This plan spans a period of 12 years (2018-2030) and is aligned with the current NDC timeline, the Sustainable Development Goals, Sendai Framework and promotes the principle of inclusivity. If fully implemented, the NAP provides the blueprint for delivering on the adaptation goals of the country in the medium to long term.*

### 6.3 NDC Adaptation Actions

*Table 2: Adaptation targets and key actions*

| Thematic area | Targets and key actions | Completion date | Year communicated |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Adaptation** | **Agriculture** | | |
| | *The overall goal of the Nap-Ag is to support actions towards a resilient, revitalised, and modernised agriculture sector that contributes to a food and nutrition security and to poverty reduction, enabling the sustainable economic growth and development of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines with particular emphasis on rural communities* | | |
| | **Key actions** | | |
| | *Promote an enabling environment for mainstreaming of climate change adaptation in the planning, budgeting and implementation processes of crop and livestock production and fisheries, by strengthening the governance structures to enable adaptation and DRR2 (when they overlap), including for identification, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and communication of adaptation actions*<br><br>***Action:*** *Create a Gender Capacity Working Group to ensure gender analysis is incorporated in all adaptation actions in Agriculture*<br>***Description -*** *As highlighted in the NDC Gender Mainstreaming document, it should be a priority to create a gender advocacy and support group, supported by the NTACCC. This would ensure to incorporate a well-rounded gender analysis into all the different actions and allow for positive and transformational space while providing a safety network to share common challenges.*<br>***Associated Targets:***<br>1. *By end of 2025 establish a gender capacity working group that will ensure collection of project disaggregated data of adaptation projects in agriculture*<br>2. *Gender-Responsive Budgeting and Gender-Sensitive Capacity Building for female farmers by 2026*<br>***Indicator for progress Tracking***<br>● *creation of gender capacity working group*<br>● *progress made in collecting and analysing gender disaggregated data in* | *2030* | *2019* |

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| | *agriculture projects*<br>● *establishment of a gender responsive budget for farmers*<br><br>***Action:*** *Creating a Youth-Centric Climate Change Adaptation Environment for Agriculture and Fisheries.*<br>***Description:*** *This action focuses on fostering an enabling environment for youth engagement in climate change adaptation within crop and livestock production and fisheries. It involves strengthening governance structures to facilitate adaptation and disaster risk reduction (DRR) when they intersect. This includes streamlining planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and communication of adaptation actions.*<br>***Associated Targets:***<br>1. *By the end of 2027, establish effective coordination between relevant ministries and youth organizations involved in agriculture and fisheries to mainstream climate change adaptation in planning and budgeting processes.*<br>***Indicators for Progress Tracking:***<br>• *Demonstrable progress in achieving effective coordination between ministries and youth organizations by 2027.* | | |
| | a) Improve the capacity for data and information collection*, management and sharing, determination of climatic risk and access to technology and financing for adaptation in agriculture*<br>***Action:*** *Strengthening Women and Youth Capacities for Climate-Resilient Agriculture through Data, Technology, and Finance.*<br>***Description:*** *This action focuses on enhancing the capacity of women and youth in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG) to engage in climate-resilient agriculture. It emphasizes improving data collection, sharing, and management, facilitating access to climate-smart technologies, and ensuring financial support for adaptation efforts.*<br>***Associated Targets:***<br>1. *By 2026, update the Ministry of Agriculture's digital platform for farmers that integrates climate data and adaptation strategies, with active participation from women and youth, reaching 50% users by the end of the year.*<br>2. *By 2027, provide climate-smart training to 80% women and youth farmers, equipping* | *2030* | *2019* |

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| | *them with the skills needed for resilient agriculture practices.*<br>3. *By 2028, facilitate the creation of youth-led agri-tech startups by supporting at least three innovative projects that address climate resilience in agriculture.*<br>4. *By 2029, ensure an increase of 30% in climate adaptation financing allocated for agriculture specifically targeted for women and youth-led initiatives.*<br>***Indicators for Progress Tracking:***<br>• *Number of users on the digital platform by the end of 2026.*<br>• *Percentage increase in climate-smart practices among women and youth farmers by 2027.*<br>• *Number of youth-led agri-tech startups established by the end of 2028.*<br>• *Percentage of climate adaptation financing allocated to women and youth-led initiatives in agriculture by 2029.* | | |
| | b) Implement climate-smart agriculture adaptation actions to increase the resilience of the most vulnerable Vincentians<br>**Action:** Strengthening Adaptive Capacities of Women and Youth through Climate-Smart Agriculture.<br>**Description:** This action aims to enhance the adaptive capacities of women and youth in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG) by implementing climate-smart agriculture strategies. It focuses on building their resilience to climate change impacts, enabling them to thrive in the agricultural sector.<br>**Associated Targets:**<br>1. Train 70% women and youth involved in climate-smart agricultural practices and sustainable farming techniques by 2027, empowering them with the knowledge and skills needed for resilient farming.<br>2. Assess the viability of and develop a guidance document for a weather-indexed insurance program that covers 60% vulnerable women and youth farmers by 2028, providing financial security against climate-related losses.<br>**3.** By 2029, ensure that 50% of agricultural extension services and support programs directly target vulnerable women and youth farmers, providing tailored guidance and resources.<br>**Indicators for Progress Tracking:** | *2030* | *2019* |

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| | • Number of women and youth trained in climate-smart agricultural practices and sustainable farming techniques by 2027.<br>• Number of participants enrolled in the weather-indexed insurance program by 2028.<br>• Percentage of agricultural extension services and support programs targeting vulnerable women and youth farmers by 2029. | | |
| | ***Coastal Zone*** | | |
| | *a) Promote SVG as a dive destination and implement the Caribbean Challenge Initiative (CCI) with the pledge to protect 20% of its near shore marine and coastal resources* | *2030* | *2019* |
| | *b) Participate in the 'Improving the Management of Coastal Resources and the Conservation of the Marine Biodiversity in the Caribbean Region' project* | *2030* | *2019* |
| | *c) Under the country's CBD convention, continue to make progress towards restoration projects including for coral reefs, mangroves amongst others*[33] | *2030* | *2019* |

[33] *Sixth National Report (2019) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) https://chm.cbd.int/database/record?documentID=246495*

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| | d) *Implement the Coastline Protection Project*[34] *which would provide the synergy with the Sans Souci Coastal Defence Project in terms of halting beach and cliff erosion, stabilise the shoreline and restore the beach and near-shore reef* | *2030* | *2019* |
| | e) *Mobilise and implement the Coastal and Marine Ecosystems Management Strengthening Project - currently under development for funding by the Global Environment Facility (GEF)* | *2030* | *2019* |
| | ***Water*** | | |
| | *The national climate change objective for the water sector seeks to ensure a safe, reliable, and sustainable supply of water to the population of SVG and efficient use of water resources to build resilience* | | |
| | *The Water NAP*[35] *consists of 37 adaptation measures considered critical to enhance water resource and service management and reduce water-mediated climate change impacts in SVG*<br><br>***Action:*** *Empowering Women in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines' Water Sector.*<br>***Description:*** *This action focuses on enhancing women's engagement and participation in the water sector of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG). It aims to create an inclusive environment that empowers women to take on active roles in water management, conservation, and decision-making.* | *2030* | *2019* |

[34] *Proposed by the Fisheries Division*

[35] *WATER NAP 2019*

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| | ***Associated Targets:***<br>1. *By the end of 2026, establish gender-sensitive policies and guidelines in the water sector that promote women's participation in leadership positions and decision-making processes.*<br>2. *Provide training and capacity-building programs to equip 500 women with skills and knowledge in water management and conservation by 2027.*<br>3. *Create and implement a mentorship program for young women interested in pursuing careers in the water sector by 2028.*<br>***Indicators for Progress Tracking:***<br>• *Adoption of gender-sensitive policies and guidelines in the water sector by the end of 2026 and increased number of women in leadership positions across organizations.*<br>• *Number of women trained in water management and conservation by 2027.*<br>• *Establishment and successful implementation of the mentorship program by 2028.* | | |
| | ***Health*** | | |
| | *The policy of the Government of Saint. Vincent and the Grenadines is to provide universal health care that reflects the principles of equity, affordability, quality, and cultural acceptance for its citizens* | | |
| | *Whilst there is no explicit action towards adapting the health sector to climate change, The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Essential Public Health Functions, and the Caribbean Cooperation in Health, Phase III, and other initiatives provide a good basis for adaptation* | *2030* | *2019* |
| | ***Tourism*** | | |
| | *a) Conducting a comprehensive vulnerability assessment to identify key climate change impacts and vulnerabilities and appropriate adaptation measures for the tourism sector and development of a tourism sector adaptation plan* | *2030* | *2019* |
| | ***a)*** *Enhancing the institutional and regulatory framework for coordinated and effective management of the overall tourism product to enable adaptation and disaster risk reduction* | *2030* | *2019* |
| | *b) Develop a National Tourism Policy which would guide all tourism development*<br><br>***Action:*** *Promoting Inclusivity in the Development of SVG's National Tourism Policy.* | *2030* | *2019* |

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| | ***Description:*** *This action focuses on fostering inclusivity in the formulation of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines' (SVG) National Tourism Policy. It seeks to actively engage women and youth in the policy development process, taking into account their unique perspectives and the specific context of SVG's tourism industry.*<br>***Associated Targets:***<br>1. *By the end of 2025, consult women and youth representatives, local cultural experts, and environmental advocates, ensuring balanced gender representation for advancing the National Tourism Policy*<br>2. *Conduct stakeholder dialogues and surveys to gather input from women and youth on their tourism-related concerns and aspirations, incorporating this feedback into the policy by the end of 2027.*<br>3. *Develop training programs in tourism entrepreneurship and sustainable tourism practices, targeting 500 women and youth by 2028 to equip them for active involvement in the tourism sector.*<br>4. *By the end of 2029, promote community-based tourism initiatives that empower women and youth, leading to the establishment of at least five community-driven tourism enterprises.*<br>***Indicators for Progress Tracking:***<br>• *Completed consultations for the National Tourism Policy with balanced gender representation by the end of 2025.*<br>• *Percentage of women and youth who actively participate in stakeholder dialogues and surveys, with their feedback integrated into the policy by the end of 2027.*<br>• *Number of women and youth successfully completing tourism entrepreneurship and sustainable tourism training programs by 2028.*<br>• *Number of community-based tourism enterprises established and supported, involving women and youth, by the end of 2029.* | | |
| | *a) Diversification of tourism products across the country through emphasis on agro-tourism, heritage tourism and eco-tourism in collaboration with private sector actors* | *2030* | *2019* |
| | *b) Deliver actions in national climate change strategy to promote a low carbon more resilient tourism sector* | *2030* | *2019* |
| | *c) Encouragement of building designs that reduce the need for artificial lighting, energy as well as a greener hotel programme* | *2030* | *2019* |

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| | d) *Encouragement of tourism niches which have limited impact on the environment e.g. developments away from the coastline with maximum usage of environmentally-friendly materials* | *2030* | *2019* |
| | e) *Enhance control and enforcement in mobility in the tourism sector* | *2030* | *2019* |
| | f) *Promote vehicle rentals, while encouraging the use of the small buggy-type vehicle for transporting persons (residents and visitors) through Kingstown* | *2030* | *2019* |

## ***Cross-cutting actions applicable for all sectors***

**Gender-Specific Actions:**

**Action 1: Gender-Responsive Climate Data Integration**

Description: Ensure gender-disaggregated climate data integration across all sectors to address the unique climate challenges faced by women in SVG.

Targets:
By 2024, incorporate gender-specific indicators into climate data collection in agriculture, disaster risk reduction, fisheries, and tourism, focusing on sectors where women are most employed.
By 2026, establish a centralised gender-sensitive climate data repository accessible to relevant stakeholders, including government agencies, research institutions, NGOs, and women's associations.
By 2030, achieve gender-balanced representation of women in climate data analysis teams across all sectors.

Indicators:
Percentage increase in gender-disaggregated climate data in agriculture, disaster risk reduction, fisheries, and tourism.
Number of relevant stakeholders accessing the centralised gender-sensitive climate data repository.
Percentage of women in leadership roles within climate data analysis teams.

**Action 2: Women-Led Green Entrepreneurship Support**

Description: Foster women's green entrepreneurship by providing tailored support, including training, mentorship, access to finance, and technology for climate-resilient projects.

Targets:
By 2024, empower 50 women entrepreneurs to initiate climate-resilient projects in agriculture, eco-tourism, and fisheries.
By 2025, establish a network of women-led green enterprises with a minimum of 30 members, including women from marginalised communities.
By 2028, secure partnerships with international organisations to expand women-led green entrepreneurship opportunities in key sectors.

Indicators:
Number of successful women-led green enterprises in agriculture, eco-tourism, and fisheries.
Percentage increase in income generated by women-led green businesses from marginalised communities.
Number of international partnerships established for women's green entrepreneurship in key sectors.

**Action 3: Gender-Inclusive Technical Education**

Description: Integrate gender-inclusive climate change components into technical education curricula to equip women and girls with innovative climate-related knowledge.

Targets:
By 2025, introduce climate change components into technical education curricula in agriculture, engineering, and tourism programs across 70% of schools, with a focus on girls' enrollment.
By 2027, ensure gender balance in student enrollment in climate-related technical courses in agriculture, engineering, and tourism.
By 2030, have at least 80% of female technical graduates with climate expertise in agriculture, engineering, and tourism.

Indicators:
Percentage increase in female enrollment in climate-related technical courses in agriculture, engineering, and tourism.
Percentage of female technical graduates with climate expertise in agriculture, engineering, and tourism.
Number of schools with integrated climate change components in relevant programs.

**Youth-Specific Actions:**
**Action 4: Youth-Led Climate Innovation Hub**

Description: Establish youth-led climate innovation hubs to incubate and support youth-led climate projects, fostering innovation and entrepreneurship.

Targets:
By 2023, launch the first youth-led climate innovation hub in SVG, with a focus on climate-resilient agriculture, renewable energy, and sustainable tourism.
By 2025, provide training and mentorship to 100 youth-led climate innovators across key sectors, including agriculture, renewable energy, and tourism.
By 2028, secure funding from public-private partnerships to sustain youth-led innovation hubs in these sectors.

Indicators:
Number of youth-led climate innovations incubated in agriculture, renewable energy, and tourism.
Percentage increase in youth employment in agriculture, renewable energy, and tourism sectors.
Amount of funding secured through partnerships for youth-led hubs in these sectors.

**Action 5: Youth Climate Leadership Development**

Description: Prioritise youth leadership development programs to ensure active youth engagement in climate decision-making processes and community actions.

Targets:
By 2024, train 50 youth leaders in climate advocacy and leadership skills, with a focus on agriculture, renewable energy, and tourism sectors.
By 2026, establish youth representation in at least 60% of local climate committees in these sectors.
By 2030, have 30% of youth actively engaged in national climate policy dialogues related to agriculture, renewable energy, and tourism.

Indicators:

Percentage increase in youth representation in climate committees in agriculture, renewable energy, and tourism sectors.
Number of youth leaders engaged in climate policy dialogues in these sectors.
Percentage of youth-trained in climate advocacy who initiate climate actions in these sectors.

**Action 6: Youth Climate Financing Access**

Description: Facilitate youth access to climate financing mechanisms, with a focus on circular and inclusive economy principles, to support youth-led climate initiatives in agriculture, renewable energy, and tourism.

Targets:

By 2023, establish a dedicated climate financing platform for youth-led projects in agriculture, renewable energy, and tourism.
By 2025, fund at least 20 circular economy-based youth-led climate projects in these sectors.
By 2029, secure international funding partnerships to expand youth climate financing opportunities in agriculture, renewable energy, and tourism.

Indicators:
Amount of financing disbursed to youth-led climate projects in agriculture, renewable energy, and tourism sectors.
Number of circular economy-based youth-led climate projects initiated in these sectors.
Percentage increase in youth access to climate financing mechanisms in these sectors.

**Common Actions for Both Gender and Youth:**

**Action 7: Climate-Responsive Capacity Building**

Description: Enhance capacity-building programs that cater to both women and youth, particularly those from vulnerable groups, to equip them with climate-responsive skills in agriculture, renewable energy, and tourism sectors.

Targets:
By 2024, provide climate resilience training to 200 individuals, focusing on vulnerable women and youth in agriculture, renewable energy, and tourism.
By 2026, introduce specialised training in climate-responsive livelihoods for 100 vulnerable individuals in these sectors.
By 2030, ensure that 70% of vulnerable women and youth in agriculture, renewable energy, and tourism have access to tailored capacity-building programs.

Indicators:
Percentage increase in participation of vulnerable women and youth in climate training in agriculture, renewable energy, and tourism sectors.
Number of individuals gaining employment or livelihood opportunities through training in these sectors.
Percentage of vulnerable women and youth with access to tailored capacity-building programs in these sectors.

**Action 8: Gender-Balanced Leadership**

Description: Prioritise gender balance in leadership roles across climate initiatives, committees, and decision-making bodies related to agriculture, renewable energy, and tourism.

Targets:
By 2024, achieve gender balance in leadership positions within local climate committees in these sectors.
By 2026, ensure that at least 30% of national climate policy decision-makers in agriculture, renewable energy, and tourism sectors are women.

By 2030, establish mentorship programs to support women and youth in climate leadership roles in these sectors.

Indicators:
Percentage of gender-balanced leadership positions in climate committees in agriculture, renewable energy, and tourism sectors.
Percentage of women and youth in national climate policy decision-making roles in these sectors.
Number of mentorship programs for women and youth in climate leadership in these sectors.

# 7 Progress Since Submission of the 2015 INDC

*Saint Vincent and the Grenadines have made significant strides towards the implementation and achievement of its 2015 INDC targets. Key achievements have been the development of the country's climate change policy, its national adaptation plan, implementation of national contingency fund as well as a raft of other policy, institutional and legal frameworks in the areas of transport, building, renewable energy amongst others. The national stock take report[36]. details what has been accomplished, remaining challenges and various recommendations.*

# 8 Fairness and Ambition

### 8.1.1 Contribution to global goals

*Despite its negligible contribution to global GHG emissions (approximately 0.001%) and the fact that it is still a developing economy, Saint. Vincent and the Grenadines is taking significant and ambitious steps to reduce its national emissions and increase its carbon sink. This demonstrates that Saint. Vincent and the Grenadines' ambition to reduce emissions is significant and reflects a fair contribution in the global context for 2030, while allowing the country's economy to continue to develop. So far, the overall response has been below the estimated response and investment of US$1 billion price tag to tackle CC and disaster risk management[37]. T* ***he reality is that the country cannot afford to pay for or replace damaged structures or systems, which further increases the country's vulnerabilit****y. Stronger commitments of support to SVG by external donors, bilateral and multilateral partners is needed now more than ever before.*

# 9 Means of Implementation

### 9.1.1 Financial resources

*As a small island developing state (SIDS), SVG has several economic priorities and challenges to grapple with. However, the nation has a high ambition to tackle climate change and therefore calls on the international community to support their actions through the provision of financing. The country is highly vulnerable to climate change and a greater proportion of the population and ecosystems are exposed to climate change risks. Consequently,* ***support is required for both adaptation and mitigation actions in order to enable the country to attain its climate-resilient and low-carbon socio-economic development.*** *The provision of adequate climate finance through bilateral, multilateral, private sector as well as dedicated climate change funds is a necessary condition for SVG to achieve its adaptation and mitigation targets.*

*So far, SVG has successfully accessed several funds that are critical but insufficient to implement and achieve the national climate change targets. The table below provides some examples.*

*Table 3. Potential projects and funds to support the implementation of NDC*

| Project / Fund title | Funds mobilised/ to be mobilised in | Source of funds |
|---|---|---|
| Three GCF readiness projects | 1.2 million USD | GCF |
| Sustainable Energy Facility for 5 Eastern Caribbean countries | 192.4 million USD | GCF |
| Coastal and Marine Ecosystems Management Strengthening Project (GEF 7) | 11 million USD | GEF |

[36] SVG gender review 2020 Final Report

[37] SVG gender review 2020 Final Report

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *National Adaptation Plan (NAP)* | *3 million USD* | *GCF* |
| *Forest and Watershed Restoration for Climate Resilience (GCF SAP)* | *10 million USD* | *GCF* |
| *Sustainable Transition in Energy (GCF SAP)* | *10 million USD* | *GCF* |
| *National contingency fund* | | |
| *Covid 19 and Soufrière volcano eruption response and recovery* | *61.6 million USD* | *World Bank and IMF* |
| *Phasing out ozone depleting Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs)* | *1.34 million USD* | *Montreal Protocol Multilateral fund* |
| *December 10 2020, CDB funding to Saint. Vincent Electricity Services Ltd (VINLEC) for the supply and installation of solar photovoltaic (PV) systems at buildings owned by VINLEC in the vicinity of the Argyle International Airport.*[38] | *US$8.6 million* | *Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)* |

### *9.1.2 Technology development and transfer*

*SVG has highlighted the **need for the realization of a technology needs assessment**. The Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) of the UNFCCC provides technical assistance to developing country parties under the climate convention in the conduction of TNA and SVG could benefit from such support. The TNA will culminate in the identification and prioritization of sectoral technologies which can drive the country towards a low-carbon and climate-resilient development pathway. The identified and prioritized sectoral technologies will culminate in the elaboration of technology action plans which will constitute the basis for the elaboration of bankable green technology driven proposals for implementing the country's ambitious climate actions. **With the TNA-TAP in place, it is hoped that the private sector would be able to engage in financing technologies that facilitate resilience and adaptation to the impacts of climate change and reduction of GHG emissions in SVG.***

### *9.1.3 Capacity building*

*Like technology transfer finance, capacity building is equally important for the implementation of the NDCs of SVG. Support is needed to move climate information to communities at the grassroot level. There is **need for a capacity building framework** that will enable the capacity building of actors (public, private, civil society organizations, etc.) in all the adaptation and mitigation sectors of SVG's NDC. While more resources are needed to build capacities, it is important to acknowledge that SVG is already benefiting from the readiness funds of the Green Climate Fund to implement capacity building activities in the areas of: **Multi-hazard Early Warning Systems (MHEWS);***

- *Engagement with the GCF to access resources to advance climate projects;*
- *Mainstreaming gender considerations in the GCF country programming;*
- *Data and information collection, management and sharing;*
- *Monitoring of climate finance mobilisation and effective use.*

*In addition, a technical assistant **programme on capacity building regarding NDC measurement, monitoring, reporting and verification (MMRV) system needs to be established** and strengthened to effectively govern and track all supports related to financial resources as well as mitigation and adaptation targets and actions.*

[38] *https://www.bnamericas.com/en/news/cdb-support-helping-st-vincent-and-the-grenadines-solar-energy-efforts*

## *10 Information to Facilitate Clarity, Transparency and Understanding*

*Table 4: Information Necessary to Facilitate Clarity, Transparency and Understanding*

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| ***1. Quantified information on the reference point, including, as appropriate, a base year*** | |
| *a **Reference year**(s), base year(s), reference period(s) or other starting point(s)* | ***The reference year used in SVG's updated NDC is 2014*** |
| *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* | *2010 base year (407 Gg $CO_2e$[11])* |
| *c. For strategies, plans and actions referred to in Article 4, paragraph 6, of the Paris Agreement, or polices and measures as components of nationally determined contributions where paragraph 1(b) above is not applicable, Parties to provide **other relevant information*** | |
| *d. **Target** relative to the reference indicator, expressed numerically, for example in percentage or amount of reduction* | o *Achieve 60% contribution of RE to national energy mix*<br>o *15% reduction in national electricity consumption in energy efficiency*<br>o *5% reduction in energy losses*<br>o *15% reduction in fossil fuel consumption from transport sector*<br>o *Explore potential for emissions reductions in the Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF)*<br>o *4% reduction in emissions from industrial processes*<br>o *Phase out 100% of HCFCs by 2025*<br>o *Explore potential for emissions reductions in the Waste sector* |
| *e. Information on **sources of data** used in quantifying the reference point(s)* | *The sources of data used in quantifying the reference points are as follows:*<br>o *Saint. Vincent and the Grenadines Intended Nationally Determined Contributions, 2015*<br>o *SVG second national communication, 2015*<br>o *SVG Energy report card, 2017*<br>o *SVG Montreal Protocol Schedule of Annex C Substances 2021* |

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| | o *SVG National Energy Policy, 2010*<br>*Ricardo Energy & Environment, Caribsave and Aether (2015) Saint. Vincent and the Grenadines INDC: Supplementary Information Report to Ministry of Health, Wellness and the environment* |
| *f. Information on the circumstances under which the Party may **update** the values of the reference indicators* | *As SVG continues to improve and develop its MRV system, methodological improvements and data available would trigger updates. Updated information will be included in the biennial update reports, third national communications or biennial transparency reports* |
| ***2. Time frames and/or periods for implementation*** | |
| *a. **Time frame** and/or period for implementation, including start and end date, consistent with any further relevant decision adopted by the CMA;* | *2021-2030* |
| *b. Whether it is a **single-year or multi-year** target, as applicable.* | *Single year* |
| ***3. Scope and coverage*** | |
| *a. General **description of the target**;* | *Achieve 60% contribution of RE to national energy mix*<br>*15% reduction in national electricity consumption in energy efficiency*<br>*5% reduction in energy losses*<br>*15% reduction in fossil fuel consumption from transport sector*<br>*Explore potential for emissions reductions in the Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF)*<br>*4% reduction in emissions from industrial processes*<br>*Phase out 100% of HCFCs by 2025*<br>*Explore potential for emissions reductions in the Waste sector* |
| *b. **Sectors, gases, categories and pools** covered by the nationally determined contribution, including, as applicable, consistent with IPCC guidelines;* | *Sectors:*<br>*Energy*<br>*Transport*<br>*LULUCF*<br>*Industrial processes and product use*<br>*Waste*<br><br>*Gases*<br>• *Carbon dioxide ($CO_2$)*<br>• *Methane ($CH_4$)*<br>*Nitrous oxide ($N_2O$) and HFCs* |

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| *c. How the Party has taken into consideration **paragraphs 31(c) and (d)** of decision 1/CP.21;* | *SVGs commitments are economy wide with the ultimate ambition of including all categoriues of anthropogenic emissions* |
| *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.* | *A number of key mitigation co-benefits are will be achieved through delivery of the identified mitigation actions. An increase of locally generated renewable energy from geothermal and solar is expected to reduce imports of fossil fuels with positive benefits on the country's balance of payments and energy security. Government savings on expensive importations could lead to more resources being made available for social projects or investments in further climate smart strategies. Over time, reduced energy costs could also translate to improved living conditions for citizens through more available resources to spend. Reduced costs could also translate to increase private sector productivity and profitability to reduced production costs and hence potential gains in competitive advantage. The private sector is expected to play a much stronger role in the delivery of the current NDC. Investments in mitigation provide opportunities for business diversification and profitability.* |
| ***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** and **indigenous peoples**, in a **gender**-responsive manner;* | *SVG's planning process was led by the Sustainable Development Unit (SDU) which sits within Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning, Sustainable Development and Information Technology. The unit has overall coordinating implementation of the National Climate Change Policy. The SDU also serves as the National Focal Point for the UNFCCC. According to the CC policy, its role includes catalysing and supporting implementation and monitoring of activities by the various bodies and stakeholders.*<br><br>*The revision process was inclusive including engagement with the stakeholder groups represented within the National Technical Advisory Committee on Climate Change (NTACC) – these include government officials, private sector and civil society. The planning process drew significantly on national multistakeholder processes which culminated in the development and adoption of the national climate change policy and national adaptation plans in 2019. It also drew on a national participation stock take assessment on the role of gender and private sector[39] in CC delivered by UNDP in in 2021. The planning process received support from the UNDP's Climate Promise Initiative.* |

2. [39] *UNDP 2021. NDC Private Sector Investment Opportunities and Policy, Regulatory and Legislative Mapping*

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| *ii.* ***Contextual matters****, including, inter alia, as appropriate:* | |
| *a.* ***National circumstances****, such as geography, climate, economy, sustainable development and poverty eradication;* | ***Geography***<br>*Saint. Vincent and the Grenadines is a multi-island nation consisting of 32 islands, Saint Vincent being the largest island covering roughly 390 sq.km (150 sq. miles). It is located in the Eastern Caribbean and has a population of approximately 110,172. The Grenadines extend 72 km (45 miles) to the southwest. The other inhabited islands, north to south, are Young Island, Bequia, Mustique, Canouan, Mayreau, Union Island, Palm Island, and Petit Saint. Vincent.*<br><br>***Climate***<br>*The geography, geology and socio-economic circumstances of Saint. Vincent and the Grenadines make it extremely vulnerable to climate-related disasters. Due to its mountainous topography, most activities on the mainland are concentrated on the narrow, low-lying coastline, at risk to sea-level rise (SLR) and coastal erosion while the landscape also adds risks of landslides and flash flooding. SVG experiences two distinct rainfall periods – the wet and dry season. On average it receives 219 cm of rainfall per year. It has a tropical climate with average monthly temperatures of 27°C with reported peaks of 31°C.*<br><br>*An increase in severe weather events will result in significant expenditures, which will further constrain Saint. Vincent and the Grenadines' social and economic growth. In fact, climate projections for Saint. Vincent and the Grenadines suggest an increase in average atmospheric temperature, reduced average annual rainfall; increased Sea Surface Temperatures (SST), and the potential for an increase in the intensity of tropical storms.*<br><br>***Economy and sustainable development***<br>*Between 2010 and 2014, losses were estimated at US$600 million over that period, equating to approximately 35% of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The recent - La Soufrière volcano eruption in April 2021 culminated in major socio-economic disruptions. The eruption is estimated to have caused US$ 150 million in infrastructure damage and US$ 150 million in agriculture and housing losses (50% of GDP) to the country . Saint Vincent and Grenadines economy was also hard-hit by the Covid-19 pandemic - tourism receipts have dried up, as tourism arrivals came to a complete halt with knock-on effects for other sectors . The country's economy is estimated to contract in 2021 by 6% . The economic* |

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| | *disruptions ensuing from the April 2021 La Soufrière explosive eruption and the Covid-19 pandemic represent factors that will widen existing inequities, inequalities and exacerbate climate vulnerabilities in SVG.*<br><br>*As the government of SVG seeks to address its economic recovery, and drive efforts towards its vision of "Improving the Quality of Life for All Vincentians" while contributing to the achievement of the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), it is critical for the needs of vulnerable populations to be central in mitigation and adaptation strategies and actions. The commitment to the SDGs and agenda 2030 is operationalized through the National Economic and Social Development Plan. Moreover, the advancement of SDGs and targets in SVG builds on the concept of "leaving no one behind" by reducing inequalities, eliminating all forms of poverty and empowering women and youth.* |
| *b.* ***Best practices*** *and experience related to the preparation of the NDC;* | ***Institutional leadership and alignment of CC with national development plans***<br>*The government of SVG has demonstrated political and institutional leadership in the development and delivery of its NDC and CC objectives. The NESDP has become the framework for mainstreaming CC in national policies, sectoral programmes and plans which is critical to have a country wide approach. The review results of the PPCR shows that there is progress within government regarding the mainstreaming of CC in the public sector. The shifting of the Sustainable Development Unit (SDU) from the Ministry of Health and Environment to the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning, Sustainable Development and Information Technology is the testimony of the political willingness to further integrate CC into development planning processes.*<br><br>***Economic and financial incentive system***<br>*The government introduced two revenue mechanisms to help the country to be prepared and ready to deal with disasters. A 1% charge on consumption was introduced and collected as value added tax to capitalise a national Contingency Fund. An additional climate resilience levy on hotel guests was introduced. The Contingencies Fund now holds over $30.5 million and almost 1.5% of our GDP . This is highly innovative and provides much needed resources for the country to access when hit by climate related shocks. The Government has now adopted the Finance Administration (Contingencies Fund). The introduction of these tools shows that with political will, internal resources can be mobilised using incentives and economic instruments to fight climate change will reducing overall dependency on external and sometimes unreliable funding sources.* |

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| | ***Participatory processes***<br>*The development of the CC policy, NAP and other sectoral NAPs/NAMAs involved multistakeholder consultations including national, regional and international stakeholders. multistakeholder ownership is critical for delivery of national plans. Though gaps have been identified in the level of participation of law makers and local communities, a more formalised and institutionalised process could enhance participation particularly for women and most vulnerable groups.*<br><br>***Regional and international partners' funding and knowledge exchange***<br>*With limited national capacities, regional and international partners have been critical in the delivery of the country's NDC targets. Adaptation and mitigation actions reviewed demonstrated the need for nationally led initiatives which are aligned with regional and international realities. For instance, the SVG benefitted from various supports from the CDB, CARICOM and other regionally based actors. There continues to be need for national capacity strengthening on financial resource mobilisation but also technology transfer. The area of mainstreaming CC in national curriculum represents an area of significant need but which so far has received less attention. The country could benefit from lessons from regional and international partners in this area.*<br><br>***Private sector involvement***<br>*Private sector has a role to play in tackling CC and contributing its fair share to national efforts. Examples of private sector engagement in SVG demonstrates that this is possible when the necessary incentives exist. The case of Solar power development in Union Island is a success story which needs to be replicated with careful adaptation.*<br><br>***The role of community associations is critical to drive local engagement***<br>*Community led efforts have been initiated for instance the "Environmental attackers" support project for community water harvesting and environmental sensitisation delivered with funding from CIDA. This example demonstrates the need to work with local leaders and environmental activists to support delivery of government efforts. Through these grassroots actions, youth and women are engaged in finding collective solutions to their local priority needs.* |
| *c. **Other** contextual aspirations and priorities acknowledged when joining the Paris Agreement;* | ***Technology transfer:** SVG will require significant support in the area of technology transfer to to facilitate the transition towards low carbon sustainable development pathways*<br><br>***Capacity building:** SVG requires huge investments in human and technological capacity development to* |

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| | *deliver on its ambitions.*<br><br>***Financing:*** *Though SVG is classed as a mid-income economy, there is limited funding through the government to deliver on its goals. Much of the funding for climate change planning and implementation is sourced through multi-lateral donors such as the Green Climate Fund under the UNFCCC and the World Bank's Global Environmental Facility, through bi-lateral donors such as the European Union and North American governments, and through regional programmes with CCCCC and sub-regional programmes with the OECS. The ability to access and mobilise these donor funds in a timely manner, however, is a challenge.*<br><br>***Achievement of national economic and social development plan (2013-2025)***<br>*The NESDP aims at improving the quality of life for all Vincentians through economic growth, social cohesion, job creation and poverty reduction. Eight priority sectors are expected to benefit from commitments. All national climate change efforts are expected to be aligned with the NESDP.*<br><br>***National systems for climate information management***<br>*The SNC and NAP documents identify limited/lack of data on CC as a key impediment for delivery of NDC goals and overall climate objectives . Key gaps identified include the lack of a system to collect and report on data necessary to develop the GHG inventory; absence of a clearing house mechanism to facilitate the exchange of information on climate change; insufficient institutional coordination; weak institutional capacity and lack of local consultants to conduct research, data collection and analyses required for the development of the GHG inventories.*<br><br>***Stronger role for gender and private sector***<br>*Government's role is to catalyse and create a favourable environment for stronger private sector engagement and enhanced role of women and youth in climate.* |
| *b. Specific information applicable to Parties, including regional economic integration organizations 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* | *N/A* |

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| *Agreement;* | |
| *c. 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;* | *Yes* |
| *d. 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:* | |
| *i. How the economic and social consequences of **response measures** have been considered in developing the NDC;* | *Drawing on the SNC, energy report card and newly developed and adopted national climate and adaptation plans, the economic and social impacts have been considered. Additionally, the impacts of the Covid 19 pandemic and recent La Soufriere Volcanic eruption have been considered.* |
| *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.* | *See section 3d above* |
| ***5. Assumptions and methodological approaches, including those for estimating and accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and, as appropriate, removals:*** | |
| *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* | *The IPCC 2006 guidelines have been adhered to and consistent with decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 31* |

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| *decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 31, and accounting guidance adopted by the CMA;* | |
| *b. Assumptions and methodological approaches used for **accounting** for the implementation **of policies and measures or strategies** in the nationally determined contribution;* | *In line with 5a above.*<br>*In the development of future biennial update or transparency reports, specific assumptions and methodological improvements will be reported.* |
| *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;* | *See 5a above* |
| *d. **IPCC methodologies and metrics** used for estimating anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals;* | *See 5a above* |
| *e. **Sector-, category- or activity-specific** assumptions, methodologies and approaches consistent with IPCC guidance, as appropriate, including, as applicable:* | |
| *i. Approach to addressing emissions and subsequent removals from **natural disturbances** on managed lands;* | *N/A* |
| *ii. Approach used to account for emissions and removals from **harvested wood products**;* | *N/A* |
| *iii. Approach used to address the effects of **age-class** structure in forests;* | *N/A* |
| *f. **Other assumptions and methodological approaches** used for understanding the nationally determined contribution and, if applicable, estimating corresponding emissions and removals, including:* | |
| *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* | *See 5a above* |

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| *and models used;* | |
| *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;* | *N/A* |
| *iii. For **climate forcers** included in nationally determined contributions not covered by IPCC guidelines, information on how the climate forcers is estimated;* | *N/A* |
| *iv. **Further technical information**, as necessary;* | *N/A* |
| *g. The intention to use **voluntary cooperation under Article 6** of the Paris Agreement, if applicable.* | |
| ***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;* | *Despite its negligible contribution to global GHG emissions (approximately 0.001%) and the fact that it is still a developing economy, Saint. Vincent and the Grenadines is taking significant and ambitious steps to reduce its national emissions and increase its carbon sink. This demonstrates that Saint. Vincent and the Grenadines' ambition to reduce emissions is significant and reflects a fair contribution in the global context for 2030, while allowing the country's economy to continue to develop. So far, the overall response has been below the estimated response and investment of US$1 billion price tag to tackle CC and disaster risk management[40]. The reality is that the country cannot afford to pay for or replace damaged structures or systems, which further increases the country's vulnerability. Stronger commitments of support to SVG by external donors, bilateral and multilateral partners is needed now more than ever before.* |
| *b. Fairness considerations, including reflecting on equity;* | |
| *c. How the Party has addressed **Article 4, paragraph 3**, of the Paris Agreement;* | *This NDC is a significant yet realistic progression from the INDC submitted in 2015* |
| *d. How the Party has addressed **Article 4, paragraph 4**,* | *As shown in 6a above, targets are to achieve 60% RE in national energy mix and 25% overall emissions* |

[40] *SVG gender review 2020 Final Report*

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| *of the Paris Agreement;* | *reduction by 2030* |
| *e. How the Party has addressed **Article 4, paragraph 6**, of the Paris Agreement.* | *The NDC communicated both mitigation, adaptation targets, a strong focus on gender and private sector* |
| ***7. How the NDC contributes towards achieving the objectives of the Convention as set out in its article 2*** | |
| *a. How the NDC contributes towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its article 2;* | *SVG goals and targets are economy wide driven by the NESDP, the national CC policy, the NAP 2019, the national energy policy. These goals have been based on the science and data available. The goals set out in their policy instruments should contribute towards the 1.5$^{o}$C goal* |
| *b. How the NDC contributes towards Article 2, paragraph 1(a), and Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement.* | *The mitigation targets were guided by the IPCC targets to meet the global 1.5$^{o}$C goal* |