



Small Island Developing States Needs Survey: Quantitative and Qualitative

Source: Nationally Determine Contributions, National Communications, Biennial Updated Reports, National Adaptation Plans

Country	Region	NDC (Yes/No, Year)	NDC Needs (Conditional)	NC (Yes/No, Year)	NC Needs	BUR (Yes/No, Year)	BUR Needs	NAP (Yes/No, Year)	NAP Needs	Other
Bahamas	Caribbean	Yes, 2015	Has not done a needs assessment to quantify cost of INDC implementation, -i.e. 30% emission reduction by 2030 (2010 ref year)	Yes, NC2, 2015	Tech: (i) mitigation technologies in energy and transportation; (ii) adaptation technologies in water conservation; (iii) improved technologies in agricultural and livestock production; (iv) improved health practices (reduce incidences of malaria and upper respiratory diseases); and (v) improved management and conservation of biodiversity, including forestry. Capacity: staffing needs to build capacity for improved environmental management; Finance: Climate Change Regulations:15K USD; EIAs: 63K USD Staffing & Infrastructure support to Min of Environment: 6.2M USD	No	N/A	No	N/A	
Barbados	Caribbean	Yes, 2015	Conditional economy wide 44% reductions by 2030 (2008 ref year). No explicit financial needs identified. Finance and Tech transfer mainly in the areas of renewable energy and transport if goal is to be met	Yes, NC2, 2018	Tech & Capacity: improving the accuracy and accessibility of national data (for ghg reporting and renewable energy planning); MRV skills for reporting; national research development on renewable and energy efficiency technologies; resources and capacity to study use of Seawater	No	N/A	No	N/A	

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					air conditioning (SWAC), Ocean thermal energy conversion (OTEC); Wind energy options					
Belize	Caribbean	Yes, 2015	165 M USD - Mitigation (to achieve 85% renewable energy by 2030; not including other mitigation sectors). 23+ M USD - Adaptation (Water, Coastal Zone, Food Security, Forest Dependent Communities, Fisheries)	Yes, NC3, 2016	(i) GHG Inventory: quality, reliability, and access of data, Institutionalizing linkages, technical and institutional capacity, (ii) Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessments - Finance to maintain and sustain the institutional structure required; (iii) National Meteorological Service- need for consistent Climate Change research; (iv) Public Education and Awareness to facilitate implementation of the commitments to the Convention.	No	N/A	No	N/A	
Dominican Republic	Caribbean	Yes, 2015	Target: Reduction of 25% of base year emissions by 2030. Adaptation: 2.8 Billion USD for Water Sector (2010-2030), 358 M USD for Tourism Sector (2005-2030); Mitigation: 17 Billion USD -energy, transport, forestry, tourism, solid waste and cement sectors (2010-2030); Other: 1.5 M a year - Higher Education, Technical-Vocational education.	Yes, NC3, 2017	Institutional: Enhance institutional management of climate change (Laws, budgetary planning for mit and adaptation,); Public Awareness and Education to wider public, Technology: Improve access of technologies (promote sharing, reduce administrative barriers to technology transfer as well as intellectual property rights on technology for climate change.) Capacity: Promote actions based on the empowerment of local groups; capacity for climate modeling and simulation; training of professionals in the field of alternative energy and adaptation and resilience.	No	N/A	No	N/A	

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Dominica	Caribbean	Yes, 2015	25 M USD (2015-2020) - Adaptation and Resilience 99 M USD - Mitigation	Yes, NC2, 2012	(i)Removing barriers to renewable energy development (ii)Establish a sustainable renewable energy industry (iii)Vehicle efficiency in public transport (iv)Improved farming practices to conserve soil moisture and nutrients, reduce runoff, and control soil erosion (v) Resilient crop species (vi)Disaster resistant construction (vii) Vector control methods (viii)Public awareness (ix)economic modeling and forecasting including climate change (x)water management and quality technology (xi) Land use and coastal area use planning	No		No		
Grenada	Caribbean	Yes, 2015	Reduce GHGs by 30% of 2010 baseline by 2025 NDC Implementation (Forest based mitigation): 161.4 M USD430,500.00	Yes, NC2, 2019	GHG: Availability of country specific activity data, country specific/regional emission factors, standardized data collection among sectors, Adaptation: Improved data collection in priority sectors agriculture, water resources, health in order to better analyze climate driven effects on sectors; Adaptation Financing (IMF imposes restrictions on accessing debt finance, i.e potential adaptation finance as concessional loans. Technology: Mitigation Technologies in energy, waste and transport; Adaptation Technologies in agriculture,	No		Yes, 2019	Budget for 12 NAP Actions: 441.9 M USD • Access to climate data and vulnerability; a need to centralise the data storage was recognised. • Need to systematically integrate climate change adaptation efforts, and information	

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					tourism and domestic water supply; Other: More effective Policy, Legislation and Institutional Arrangements for Climate Governance				sharing across ministries and departments, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater institutional planning to retain knowledge in the government on adaptation efforts between administrations. • Improvement of coordination across ministries • greater human capacity on climate adaptation • climate responsive governance for water availability, food security, ecosystem resilience, and coastal zone management • resilient infrastructure and sustainable land management plans and management 	

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									• Data availability and projects addressing disaster risk reduction and disease prevention	
Guyana	Caribbean	Yes, 2015	Adaptation (conditional): US\$ 1.6 Billion 2016-2025. Mitigation: not stated (forestry and energy sectors)	Yes, NC2, 2012	GHG: Data quality (not collected in appropriate format), and availability, need for country specific emission factors, increased capacity in relationship between activities and emissions, data centralization framework and archiving system, finance constraints NIR Adaptation: capacity to undertake sophisticated climate modelling; increase understanding of the East Demerara Water Conservancy (EDWC) system and coastal lowland regimes to understand water vulnerabilities; Studies on climate variables in energy planning (transition from fossil fuel to renewable); Land use and land- zoning strategy to identify the best- suited land for sustainable agricultural expansion and diversification, finer mapping resolution for coastal zone modelling; investment in capacity building in the health system; consideration of tourism in development planning;	No		No		

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					Mitigation: finance and capacity for RE projects; fuel efficient vehicles planning and infrastructure; EE building codes; improved water management in agriculture sector, technical knowledge in composting, biogas, gas recovery systems; sustainable land management and enforcement in the land use sector; Public awareness in climate change					
Antigua and Barbuda	Caribbean	Yes, 2015	20M annually for adaptation, 220M annually for mitigation	Yes, NC3, 2015	Lack of capacity for data collection for reporting or policy development (e.g. transport sector), lack of infrastructure for low-GHG fuel importation (e.g. new port facilities), enabling environments and capital for RE, cost of insurance for disaster	No		No		
Cabo Verde	AIS	Yes, 2015	FINANCE: -EUROS 310 million to be 50% Renewable & EUROS 1 billion to be 100% Renewable. With the right International Support, this will enable people to prepare Feasibility Studies, Impact Assessments & Technological Options Assessments; Capacitating Human Resources and Technicians; Certifying equipment and systems, Establishing Monitoring Protocols & Performance evaluation and develop Market Oriented Policies.	Yes, NC3, 2018	CAPACITY BUILDING: - Stakeholders awareness program on climate change impacts which can be achieved by using (Documents on Climate Change related issues, Thematic brochures, Documentary films, Radio programs); Training of Government staff & NGOs & having more workshops/conferences targeting a larger audience	No		No		

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Comoros	AIS	Yes, 2015	Does not specify whether NDC is conditional or unconditional. Needs: INTERNATIONAL FINANCE- Cost for Mitigation is estimated at USD 375 million & Cost for Adaptation is USD 300 million. Assistance required to improve Human Resources for technical capacities and abilities; Revision of responsible Institutions for Clarity, better Conception and planning for Actions on Adaptation and Mitigation, Risk management requiring regulation, Coordination mechanisms between various stakeholders. Technology Transfer (Not specific about Technology Type) but Comoros sees it vital to have appropriate Technology Transfer for projects that are related to Adaptation.	Yes, NC2, 2013	TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER: - New technology transfer for the Adaptation & Mitigation measures have been identified for various sectors as follows: `1. Agriculture-Biomass from Agriculture Waste for Energy & Compost of Agriculture Waste 2. Health-New technique to fight different types of diseases, valorising traditional medicine, 3. Forestry-Agroforestry & Afforestation, 4. Water Resources- Water Conservation, 5. Coastal Ecosystems-Protection Techniques, 6. Energy- Biofuel, Renewable Energy, Economic centers and pressure cookers performing, Energy Efficient equipments, 7. Transport-Improvement in transport in general, 8. Buildings- Better Construction materials. Others-Strengthen these observation networks by using Observation Stations CAPACITY BUILDING: - Improving people's technical capabilities for conducting appropriate research in Climate Change & to ensure long-term sustainability of projects, Build the capacity of Human Resources (specialists) involved in the Climate field knowing that this requires a multidisciplinary approach,	No		No		

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					FINANCE: -Appropriate financial resources needed for research & projects related to Climate Change, Provide the departments involved with a regular source of funding, in particular to improve functioning & coordination,					
Guinea-Bissau	AIS	Yes, 2015	Does not specify whether NDC is Conditional or Unconditional. Needs: Need to do nationwide adaptation Cost-Benefit Analysis FINANCE: Adaptation requires USD42 million while Mitigation requires USD200 million by 2020 and USD500 million between 2020/2030 from foreign aid. Other Needs relate to Education, Training & Research on Climate Change Vulnerabilities, Adaptation & Mitigation to better equip people; Mastery of Climate Change by various National Stakeholders; Specialized staff in the field needed, Models for Vulnerability Assessments and better Weather/Hydrological Forecasts (More Finance needed to achieve all of the above)	Yes, NC3, 2018	Needs a Sustainable National System to collect, process, archive, monitor & report on GHG emissions Sources & Sinks, Mainstream Mitigation & Adaptation measures to National Development Objectives to enhance capacity of the Ministry of Environment & Sustainable Development & further Training/Capacity Development for expert groups for GHG Inventory will Strengthen the Implementation of Adaptation & Mitigation Measures. TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER FOR MITIGATION: - Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy, PV systems, Converting Waste to Energy, Using Biomass, Improving Fuel Intensity, Improving vehicle inspection, Use of Hybrid Cars, Ethanol blend, LFG capture, Recycling of paper/textile waste, Using Compost from Bio-farming, Crop burning, Reduced use of chemical fertilizers (Climate-Smart Agriculture), Biogas Digesters, Fertigation &	No		No		

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					<p>Afforestation (Tree Planting). TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER:- Needs New Equipment for Observation Networks to monitor Climate/Ocean dynamics, data storage/processing equipment, acquisition of appropriate advanced workstations and GIS facilities CAPACITY BUILDING: - Training & Research at National Universities & Research Institutes, Training in Downscaling of Meteorological/Climate Modelling, doing Climate Change scenarios/projections, Vulnerability & Adaptation Assessments, using Statistical & Dynamic Crop & Hydrological Modelling, using various Adaptation tools & methods including Biophysical Models & CBA & programme/projects for Climate Change Policy & Analysis and Comprehensive Costed Capacity Building programmes for various stakeholders are needed.... FINANCE:- has already been allocated for Mitigation & Adaptation in the NDC. However New Finance is needed for new Forestry Policy, to conduct studies on Energy Potential for the country, to develop a new legal framework</p>					

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Maldives	AIS	Yes, 2015	Sustainable Finance is Needed although Maldives does not really specify how much Finance is actually needed for both Adaptation & Mitigation. However, Maldives recognizes that having enough (Finance, transfer of Environmentally sound technologies and capacity building) is needed to achieve : 24% reduction of Green House Gases as a Conditional Target in its NDC; Need to synergize International & Domestic support for this to happen; Maldives needs Good Governance and adequate Capacity, Education Training and Public Awareness; Early Warning & Systematic Observation needs improvement with Improved Climate Data Collection/Management	Yes, NC2, 2018	TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER: New Technology transfer is needed in 1. Energy Sector (Renewable Energy, Efficient Air Conditioning, Green building design & Energy Efficient Building Materials) & 2. Transport Sector (Scheduled Inter Island Ferry System, Regional ports & Hubs, Organized Cargo Delivery, Vehicle Inspection and Testing, Improved Public Transport System and Urban Traffic and Landscaping); CAPACITY BUILDING: -Establish and regulate a system for collection of the data needed for GHG inventory; Enhance the availability and reliability of the power production data from the private sector; Provision of training to the respective staff involved in data handling and analysis; Establish institutional arrangement, infrastructure & networks for data sharing among various stakeholders; Evaluate current technologies in place; Enhance public awareness on costs/benefits of using new technologies; Support and enhance the existing national institutions including the academia to develop wide range of technical, business	Yes, BUR1, 2019	TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER: - Enhancing Weather/Climate Monitoring CAPACITY BUILDING:- In order to enhance Weather/Climate Monitoring, Coastal Monitoring, Maldives will need to develop Human Resource Capacity to be able to do that; Training of people to assess Vulnerabilities & Risks in the Health Sector to vector borne diseases & Air pollution due to Climate Change Impacts; Training experts to enhance the GHG Inventory, to improve on the Reporting of Mitigation Actions and tracking of the NDCs, to enhance Adaptation Reporting under the Paris Agreement & to improve the reporting of the support & assistance that are received and needed. FINANCE (<i>Adaptation Areas where Finance is Needed</i>):- Enhancing Infrastructure Resilience	No		

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					management & regulatory skills; Establish an Institutional framework/mechanism to address the Cross-cutting nature of Climate Change, for the exchange of Climate data, review the school curriculum with the possibility of integrating Climate Change as a topic, FINANCE: - Provision of financial incentives and other mechanisms to promote the accessibility and affordability to new technologies & Increase the role of existing financial institutions to provide affordable financial schemes		to Climate Change Impacts, Strengthen the Health Sector Emergency Response to floods, Island-Smart Agriculture; food storage, Climate risk insurance mechanisms and scaling up of Climate-Smart Agricultural practices, Blue Growth and climate-resilient livelihoods for Maldives Fisheries, Adaptation in the Tourism Sector, Enhancing Water Security, Establishing GIS Integrated national level systems for disaster management information; <i>(Mitigation Areas where Finance is Needed)</i> : Detailed study on Solar Water heaters with electrical back up at the resorts and plan to phase out or reduce conventional water heaters in resorts, Business loan programmes for GHG Emission reductions, Explore financial schemes to finance solar PV, wind systems, LNG and bioethanol blend			

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							creating awareness to households, Deployment of Clean Energy in the Outer islands, Establish Health Care Waste Management systems,			
Mauritius	AIS	Yes, 2015	INTERNATIONAL FINANCE from International funding agencies, grants from Climate Funds, Transfer of Technology, Technical Assistance & Capacity Development. 1.5 USD million needed for Mitigation & USD 4 million needed for Adaptation; Technical and financial support will allow more utilization of Renewable sources of Energy such as (Biomass, Solar & Wind)	Yes, NC3, 2017	CAPACITY BUILDING: - A) To Integrate Climate Change related studies in Formal & Informal Education Schemes for Sustainable Development: - Need to develop certified education courses on impacts of Climate Change; -More fellowships/scholarships in the region; -Build a dedicated network for professionals/adaptation experts; -Strengthen continuous training programmes; B) To Implement Action Plans related to Mitigation & Adaptation; -More awareness campaigns needed; -Strengthen synergies between Government & NGOs; -Involvement of the public (Targeting youth/young women) in policy & decision-making; -A regional Observatory on Climate Change to the Public, students, government personnel, etc. C)For Specific Sectors: -Water Resources: Need to build national capacity to know how to use Hydrological Model & extra equipment will be needed; -Agriculture: Increase capacity for	No		No		

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					pest and disease surveillance/early detection & strengthen capacity to produce sugar cane variety that is disease resistant, Training on Climate-smart agriculture and efficient irrigation techniques, Climate smart fisheries; -Health: Strengthen surveillance capacity in the field/laboratory, extra support needed for technology transfer/capacity to mainstream Climate Change in health/improve food/water quality control; Marine/Terrestrial Biodiversity; - Capacity to mainstream Climate Change in health TECHNICAL SKILLS/KNOWLEDGE: - Downscaling/modelling, Advanced IT skills for GIS, calculation of GHG emissions as footprint assessment, need to promote endogenous technologies, better project design, training on how to use the MRV system. CBA, Awareness campaigns of the dangers of Climate Change for Community Empowerment for those most at risk; training of key personnel on the new Equipment & Automatic Generation Control TECHNOLOGY: - Need to improve Systematic Observatories (atmospheric, terrestrial, Ocean), establish					

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					Weather Radars, Deployment of wave rider buoys in the regions of St. Brandon & Rodrigues, Technology Needs related to Mitigation (Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy, PV systems, Waste to Energy, Using Biomass, improved fuel intensity, improved vehicle inspections, use of hybrid cars in the country, ethanol blend, LFG capture, Recycling of paper/textile waste, composting, compost used in Bio-farming, Crop Burning, Reduced use of chemical fertilizers by using Climate-smart agriculture methods, Biogas digesters, Fertigation & Afforestation/Tree Planting					
Sao Tome & Principe	AIS	Yes, 2015	Needs easier access to finance due to Time Lags on returns on Investments, More budgets from the states will allow resource mobilization/private sector investment, for feasibility of Mitigation & Adaptation projects; TECHNOLOGY- Needs appropriate/enough domestic technological abilities, more capacity building of national experts on specific issues related to Climate Change & more access to modern & efficient technology;	Yes, NC3, 2019	TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER: - Renewable Energy Technologies (Hydroelectric, Solar & Wind); Energy Efficient Equipment & Constructions; Using Biofuels to allow efficient lighting; Innovative technologies for building high energy performance buildings; Efficient home appliances such as Enhanced High Efficiency Cookers; Hybrid or fuel efficient vehicles; Improving public transport; Climate-smart agriculture; Mangrove Rehabilitation Technology; Conduct forest inventory with appropriate cost-effective technologies through	No		No		

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					<p>image processing; Technology for enhancement and enrichment of secondary forests;</p> <p>Technology for sustainable management of natural resources and land use planning; Innovative technologies for planting, management and management of forest ecosystems;</p> <p>CAPACITY BUILDING: Implement Education programs at various levels of formal and non-formal education systems and specific programs targeting rural communities which includes Climate Change as a topic; Vocational and job-specific training is essential for internalizing the effective fight against climate change which will enable professional actors to improve their service offerings & know how to respond to Climate Change;</p> <p>Need to strengthen capacities of Climate Change experts to build inventories; Train national technicians on the IPCC 2006 Guides in the Portuguese language of national technicians involved in the preparation of inventories; Developing Technical Skills in Postgraduate/specialization; Need for a Central database for compiling and accessing</p>					

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					existing climate scenarios, carbon emissions and projections; Training of national technicians in forest geomatics and environmental statistics to analyze and quantify emissions from deforestation and forest degradation; Hardware and Software Acquisition; Satellite images....					
Seychelles	AIS	Yes, 2015	Does not specify whether NDC is conditional or unconditional. Needs: FINANCE- Cost for Mitigation: USD309 million (2030) relating to Energy Efficiency, Building Codes, Standards and Labels & Energy Audits; Adaptation: USD295 million (2030)... CAPACITY BUILDING- Public awareness on causes/impacts of Climate Change, on works on Mitigation & Adaptation to various stakeholders; New Research on Climate Change adaptation, mitigation & impacts including partnerships between university, local agencies etc..., improving school curriculum to include Climate change, in-service training for stakeholders of various sectors of the economy... TECHNOLOGY- Climate Change modelling for risks, to monitor impacts and implement adaptation strategies...need to diversify	Yes, NC2, 2013	Needs are related to all of the Chapters of the NC *NEEDS FOR GHG INVENTORY* -More training(nationally & Internationally) for locals & expert consultants on the GHG Inventory is needed. Having qualified people might allow yearly Inventories for the Energy & AFOLU sectors *NEEDS FOR MITIGATION* - Training people on how to conduct Mitigation studies that are needed for quality data assurance; Institutional, Scientific & Technological Capacity needed to respond to Climate Change, Need to equip people to better understand the Energy models (regional/local) needed; data sharing between stakeholders needed *VULNERABILITY & ADAPTATION MEASURES* - Here, the focus is more on Agriculture, Water, Coastal Zone & Fisheries) because they are the main indicators for Climate	No		No		

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			away from fossil fuels requires alliances with overseas partners.. LEGISLATION- Review and revise existing legislations related to Climate Change & maybe develop a new Climate Change Act		Change & adaptation measures); Finance is needed for Research & Adaptation, Climate Change needs to be mainstreamed in sector plans/policies due to its cross-cutting nature so that people can better understand the urgency of tackling Climate Change; Training people to understand the Climate Change scenarios & models, Since better methodologies/tools are needed for vulnerability assessments, it is vital to enhance capacity in understanding coastal dynamics, coastal erosion, costal/geoengineering, understand coral reef ecosystems & using traditional knowledge for capacity of extreme weather predictions & mapping of areas most vulnerable to Climate Change, needs to enhance capacity of policy makers in understanding regulatory framework for enhancing linkages between private/public entities. *TECHNOLOGY* -Training courses needed to allocate effectiveness & feasibility of new technologies; New Expertise needed in modern technology maintenance & spare parts availability; Community ownership needed for coastal adaptation technologies. "Hard" & "Soft" Technologies needs to be treated					

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					<p>equally; Needs to invest in Renewable Energy Technologies such as PV systems. Finance is needed for appropriate technology transfer, more finance is needed to strengthen National Capacities (for both public/private entities) to assess, manage, absorb & utilize new kinds of technologies & enhance expertise in using modern/clean technologies where appropriate.</p> <p>*EDUCATION* - Needs better training of school teachers to better understand Climate Change; An appropriate Advisory body needed in the Education Section at the Ministry of Education; Needs better Incentives & reduced taxation/Custom Excise on Modern Technology; more fellowships/ scholarships needs to become available especially to the young people & more workshops for the general public on Climate Change. *CLEAN DEVELOPMENT MECHANISM*- need to train people to better comprehend CDM in general, how to use opportunities associated with CDM & for its implementation. *FINANCE*- Significant funding comes from GEF under UNDP but Seychelles needs more financial resources from other financial institutions</p>					

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					such as GCF. Securing more finance that is easily accessible will help to support national institutional frameworks (E.g.: National Climate Change Committee) & implement both Adaptation/Mitigation projects					
Singapore		Yes, 2015	Does not specify whether NDC is Conditional or Unconditional. Singapore's NDC focuses on what the country is actually doing (measures undertaken) to effectively address Climate Change. As such, Singapore does not specify in its NDC how much Finance it actually needs for Mitigation & Adaptation. However, Mitigation contributions need to be viewed within the national circumstances. Singapore needs more access to Renewable Energy (Technology) & Early Action. Its Geographical Context/Population Density puts it at a disadvantage for a smooth transition toward Renewable Energy.	Yes, NC4, 2018	Singapore submitted the NC & BUR together in one document because the Submission years coincided. *NC needs are common for BUR Needs*. FINANCE: Singapore does not receive any sort of Financial Support. MITIGATION: - Needs to be able to promote and adopt Energy Efficient Technologies by addressing Market Barriers to Energy Efficiency; Needs to develop and enhance Local knowledge/expertise in Energy Management to drive Energy Efficiency. ADAPTATION: - Needs to fine-tune Technical expertise on MRV	Yes, BUR3, 2018	Singapore submitted the NC & BUR together in one document because the Submission years coincided. *NC needs are common for BUR Needs.*	No		

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Papua New Guinea	Pacific	Yes, 2015	i) External funding and assistance are needed for energy efficiency and conservation which are good mitigation opportunities in the country. Basically, the transition to renewable energy mostly needs funding from external sources. This would assist to come up with a renewable energy plan that would fit into the existing main grids.(ii) International financial support is also needed for effective national scale REDD+ implementation (iii) For adaptation needs, the country will need financial support, capacity building and technical support to face the uncertain future posed by climate change.		i) Reporting processes- there is a need monitor climate relevant processes, to collect and process the data and to prepare reports to the UNFCCC (ii) National GHG Inventory- need technical experts on greenhouse gases at research institutions, agencies and ministries to validate and verify data collected (iii) Climate Change Impact and Adaptation- To have a coherent assessment of climate change in PNG,a more widespread application of remote sensing techniques, like LIDAR, and the application of satellite data in combination with modeling techniques (iv) mitigation measures- technology, adequate human resource capacities and access to information by both public and private parties is needed.(V) Finance- To solve all the above, finance is the biggest challenge.	Yes, BUR1, 2019	(i) Finance and Technical Assistance- electricity generation through renewable energy source by 2030,energy efficiency, energy efficient vehicles, reduction of emissions in the Oil and Gas sector ,implementation of REDD+ activities under the UNFCCC, collection of accurate data, data base management system, monitoring system to manage climate change activities requires finance and technical assistance. (ii)Capacity Needs (a) Understanding of 2006 IPCC guidelines (b) Mitigation analysis knowledge and skills (c) Vulnerability need assessment knowledge and skills and Monitoring and Evaluation skills.	No		Development of Project Pipeline/ Project Concepts for NDC implementation

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Samoa	Pacific	Yes, 2015	To achieve its 100% renewable energy target by 2025 as specified in its NDC targets, assistance required includes human, technological and financial resources. This will involve financial assistance from donors and development partners to implement proposed renewable energy projects and also improve the existing infrastructure and technologies.	Yes, NC2, 2010	(i) Funding -urgently required to help build the necessary physical networks for information storage and dissemination and produce education materials in both English and Samoan to train qualified staff in environmental education. (ii) climate change information - needs to be stored in a central database that the public can access via the Web.Staff need to be trained to manage and update this data. Departments also needs to develop protocols about how data is shared between stakeholders.	No		No		Develop a NDC Roadmap for Samoa

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Solomon Islands	Pacific	Yes, 2015	i)The conditional mitigation actions will require a timely combination of capacity building, technology transfer, and financial support, primarily in the form of grants. (ii)Activities proposed for off-grid electricity production, with estimates of financial resources required (in USD) is 170,700,000.(iii) For adaptation needs, there needs to be a focus on development of knowledge, skill levels to address capacity gaps with regards to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction throughout Solomon Islands society, particularly in the outer islands and among marginalized populations. The total adaptation cost would be US\$126,650,000	Yes, NC2, 2017	(i) Mainstreaming -much training and awareness raising is needed to mainstream climate change across stakeholder organizations, provincial governments and communities. (ii) Technology transfer and capacity building needs -best practices, information and improvement of human skills, especially those possessed by specialized professionals and engineers is required given that acquisition and absorption of foreign technologies, and their further development, are complex processes.(iv) education and public awareness on climate change	No		No		

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Timor-Leste	Pacific	Yes, 2015	<p>i) Finance - Lack of funding is the main obstacle to development and implementation of actions that may assist in climate change mitigation and adaptation such as national research and development efforts, as well as building human and institutional capacity. Further, readiness support is needed to build capacity, implement climate plans and strengthen climate finance management.</p> <p>(ii) Technology- Technologies on organic agriculture, agro-forestry, rainfall harvesting, recycling of agricultural waste, biogas, efficient cookstoves and water conservation are needed for further development.</p> <p>(iii) Capacity Building -Institutional and Capacity Development for staff needs improvement and continuous assessment to make greater impact on the country by assisting stakeholders.</p>	Yes, NC1, 2014	<p>(i) Funding- for development and implementation of technologies that may assist in climate change mitigation and adaptation</p> <p>(ii) Technology transfer- requires skilled human resources to operate advanced technologies.</p> <p>(iii) Capacity Building- Teachers cited the need for support for environmental education materials (books) to be included in environmental science and health education.</p>	No		No		

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Tonga	Pacific	Yes, 2015	In order to achieve Tonga's INDC objectives to build a resilient Tonga, technology transfer, capacity building, finance and resource mobilisation is needed to invest in resilience economy wide infrastructure, buildings, seawall and foreshore protection, resilience energy efficiency appliances, climate proofing infrastructure, smart investment, housing and communities. Further, \$30 million USD investment is required to contribute to 50% Renewable Energy Goal.	Yes, NC3, 2020	i) Finance - to supply adequate resources from the needs and gaps identified (ii) capacity building - needed in institutions specifically in each sector which are essential for future improvement and development in terms of individual and institutional capacities, informational and awareness programmes, data credibility, reliability, accuracy for subsequent preparation of a quality greenhouse gas inventory report for Tonga	No		No		

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Tuvalu	Pacific	Yes, 2015	International support is crucial to enable Tuvalu implement further actions enshrined in its Policies and Plans, including at sectorial level. The growing emissions in the transport sector, as evidenced from the increased numbers of vehicles on land and vessel for sea transport, needs to be addressed through technological innovations. The goal to pursue a zero-carbon development pathway by 2050 is dependent on availability of finance and technology.	Yes, NC2, 2014	<p>(i) Technology Transfer and Climate Change Research- research equipment and facilities, and locally-based qualified research professionals are needed to carry out scientific research as these are constraints to climate change research in Tuvalu (ii) Technical capacity - climate change science, adaptation and mitigation needed. (iii) Education, Training and Public Awareness- limited transport and media channels to outer islands. (iv) Data Availability and Gaps- Lack of systematic documentation, information sharing and knowledge management, in particular, the GHG Inventory.</p>	No		No		Support NDC roadmaps and implementation plans to outline how targets set out in the NDC can be achieved.

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Vanuatu	Pacific	Yes, 2015	(i) Financial -the proposed interventions in the renewable energy sector would need substantial external funding of around US\$180 million to proceed at the time frame needed. Overall, an investment of US\$9.5million per year is required for climate impact projects(ii) Technical - A Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) for Vanuatu is needed as a matter of priority to look at implementing a country driven process for identifying and analysing the priority technology needs for mitigating and adapting to climate change.(iii) Capacity - Technical capacity is needed to make necessary legislative changes and reforms in the country in terms of implementing the Paris Agreement.	Yes, NC2, 2016	(i) Capacity Building, education and training - this is needed to increase understanding of the various aspects of global climate change, its implications and ramifications at local and national level.(ii) technology transfer - Technology Needs Assessment(TNA) is needed in identifying and analysing the priority technology needs for mitigating and adapting to climate change (iii) Gaps in Climate Change Policy and Information - need institutional and financial resources; research data; information management and; adequate human resources and infrastructure.	No				
Cook Islands	Pacific	Yes, 2015	Target: Reduce emissions by 81% by 2030 Finance: Not mentioned but need assistance in building resilience to climate change, loss and damage for policy and process. Technology:	Yes, NC2, 2012	Adaptation: GHG limited data collection and to conduct analyses on regular basis. Mitigation: Technology assistance such as renewable energy, assistance in policy	No		No		

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			Need for renewable energy to integrate improved efficient energy. Adaptation: Construct additional and new space grid, provide tools and technologies to its inhabited islands		making to improve framework for renewable energy and management of agricultural waste. Need to set a regulatory body to enforce rules and regulations. Technology: Difficult to identify technology transferable technology that are feasible. Capacity building: Need training at national level for public understand climate and risk information, and to be consultants, trainings on renewable energy, needs strengthening in institutional to design and projects and implementation of policies. Finance: Need assistance for climate and budget activities, health and education system.					
Fiji	Pacific	Yes, 2015	Finance: US\$500 million for mitigation for power section and assistance in Fiji's energy sector and Fiji's Forestry via REDD+ programme, through bilateral, regional and international market mechanisms, Adaptation: Improve of climate change warning systems, construction of inland dams, improve houses (cyclone proof), plants rehabilitation and infrastructure Target: Reduce emission by 10% will be achieved by implementing the Green Growth Framework by 2030	Yes, NC2, 2014	Capacity: Training needed at national level in areas of scientific, technical and managerial to better understand climate change and how to respond it. To enforce legalization, coordination between agencies Barriers to adapt: Require financial assistance in technical capacity by local farmers/producers, limited collaborations, awareness programs in education systems to provide information on climate issues, lack of monitoring and restriction to monitor prioritize area. Financial: Policy making to	No		Yes, 2018		Develop project pipeline for NDC implementation specifically in energy and transport

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					strengthen them, long term research					
Kiribati	Pacific	Yes, 2015	Mitigation: Install solar PV grid systems estimated AUD\$2.8 million, Desalination plant for rural community: AUD\$115,000 Adaptation: Kiribati Adaptation Program Phase III (KAPIII) in water and civil works, improve water resources and management, awareness programs, legalise protection of water, coastline resilience and protection, management of coastal infrastructure, projects and capacity building, Finance: assistance from bilateral and multi-lateral grants	Yes, NC2, 2013		No		Yes, 2020		Integrating existing sector strategies into NDC Roadmap Develop an investment plan based on the NDC Hub Roadmap. National Capacity building on NDC MRV and inventory for National Focal Point Office
Marshall Islands	Pacific	Yes, NDC2, 2019		Yes, NC2, 2015	Gap: Insufficient data collection, lack of country-specific emission, no industrial activities, limited quality lands for farming, shortage of staff that specialise in monitoring and working with GHG emission. Needs: Establish Disaster Risk Management & Climate Change adaptation, public awareness. Poor management in management for waste, coral reef & beach degradation, unregulated coastal development & planning,	No		No		Strengthening Data System and reporting process (MRV) from GHG Emission from waste, land-based transport and electricity sector towards achieving NDC.
Micronesia	Pacific	Yes, 2015	Finance: Need assistance to implement FSM's INDC through public policy and regulatory framework, Technical: To design and develop framework for			No		No		Support the establishment of a national MRV system to track the

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			Domestic Monitoring Report and Verification for GHG emission, Capacity building: Local level to train to maintain and install solar energy technology, training to be able to expert with handling GHG inventory, baseline scenario development, emissions projection, vulnerability assessment, adaptation needs evaluation and prioritisation, climate finance access, mobilisation and disbursement							progress of Solomon Islands NDC implementation.
Nauru	Pacific	Yes, 2015	Adaptation: Provide renewable resources, rehabilitate the environment, health improvement, improve food and water storage and availability. Technology: Install Solar photovoltaic (PV) \$US50 million. Capacity Building: International funding (not specified due to lack of details on priorities indicated costs) - to work with bilateral partners, regional agencies to fund to maximise skills for local/communities for development of projects that focus on climate change adaptation and disaster risk management	Yes, NC2, 2015	Lack of data and information for 6 priorities, lack of specific country emission, need for readiness from private parties for energy data. Disaster Risk Management still needs updating and to be reviewed Need: capacity building of NDRMO and Climate Change Unit, national trainings needed, to develop, adopt and enforce an EIA. Need proper management in waste, Education systems for tertiary school students, Environment damage and rehabilitation – lack of natural resources to regenerate forest. Technology: Renewable energy systems,	No		No		
Niue	Pacific	Yes, 2015	Mitigation: Estimate US\$5.4 million Installation of solar hot water heating, campaigns on education, increase penetration	Yes, NC2, 2016	Mitigation: Installation of solar hot water system, public education, distribution of renewable technologies and	No		No		Gap Analysis of Niue's NDC towards implementation

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			and distribution use of renewable technologies, promote low emission fuel Capacity building: US\$0.07million Train locals to understand environmental data, decision-making to support areas to help reduce their emission, to expand knowledge to monitor and evaluate the energy initiatives Finance: US\$4.4 million technical support, US\$0.6 million for implement energy efficiency		promotion of low emission fuel sources					
Palau	Pacific	Yes, 2015	Finance: US\$5.5 million for Installation of solar panels. Technology: Install solar projects plus additional roof-top solar and 10MW for water power system Capacity building: Local training in policy making	Yes, NC2, 2019		No		No		Integrate NDC into legislation and standards by developing a regulation for energy efficiency
Cuba	Caribbean	Yes, 2015	Technology Transfer: Need to remove trade barriers affecting the transfer of environmentally sound technologies. Adaptation: The Annual Plan of the Economy allocates resources (budgetary allocation) for adaptation. However, to respond to the growing impacts of climate change, access from international cooperation is required. Mitigation: contribution will depend on the compliance of international commitments established under the	Yes, NC2, 2015	Problems: Lack capacity to collect environmental data to support climate decision-making, lack of capacity to monitor and evaluate energy supply initiatives. (Need funding)	No		No		

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			Convention. In the Energy sector, the installation of additional 2.144 MW from renewable sources will require at least 4 billion dollars.							
Haiti	Caribbean	Yes, 2015	NDC overall financing requirement of 25,387 billion dollars. Adaptation: 16.614 billion USD. Total Mitigation: 8.773 billion USD; Unconditional mitigation measures: 773.519 million dollars Conditional mitigation measures: 7.999 billion USD Need to access to climate financing through GCF, REDD+ projects, CDM	Yes, NC2, 2013		No		No		
Jamaica	Caribbean	Yes, 2015	The need to mobilize climate financing for adaptation and mitigation initiatives is part of the objectives of the Policy Framework. Need of support to implement conditional adaptation actions. This additional measures include, among others: the development of sectoral strategies and action plans; a comprehensive awareness and education program; implementation of cross-cutting projects for water, agriculture, tourism, health, human settlement and coastal resources sectors; and the	Yes, NC3, 2019	Technology transfer: Barrier the costs of procurement and maintenance of ESTs. Lack of data for research and systematic observation to prepare and manage their hazards, risk and disasters. Capacity Building: National level education and awareness for public in climate change and scholarship in tertiary studies of climate science, specialize training for officers and trainings in policy for decision making.	Yes, BUR1, 2016	Need assistance to undertake national assessments. Need support to make institutional arrangements. The country requires support to meet its needs with regards to capacity building, technology transfer and finance. Need to receive support on Technology and Capacity-building. Additional personnel are needed to coordinate and facilitate climate	No		

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			implementation of monitoring, research, data-gathering and database management projects.				change response. Need financial support for the emissions inventory managements INDC includes a set of ambition goals that are contingent on International support.			
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Caribbean	Yes, 2015	St. Kitts and Nevis' NDC is conditional and based on the availability of financing and technological support. St. Kitts and Nevis proposes an emissions reduction target of 22% and 35% of St. Kitts and Nevis GHG emissions projected in the business as usual (BAU) scenario for 2025 and 2030 respectively.	Yes, NC2, 2016	<p>Technology needs for mitigation: Wind, geothermal and biomass energy developments.</p> <p>Technology needs for adaptation: Need of assessments, monitoring, mapping, data collection, management studies and researches on marine environment, technologies for rainwater harvesting, those for the adaptation of human coastal settlement,</p> <p>Technology needs for water resources: Need of irrigation technologies, water use efficiency, rainwater harvesting</p> <p>Technology needs for Agriculture: Early warning systems, drought-resistant cultivars, changes in the sowing and harvesting periods, pesticide technologies, soil management, aquaculture and mariculture technologies.</p>	No		No		

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Saint Lucia	Caribbean	Yes, 2015	<p>Mitigation: a conditional target was determined to achieve a 16% and 23% reduction target by 2015 and 2030 respectively. External support is stated as a prerequisite to achieving the emissions reduction targets set out in its INDC. Costs: 2025 mitigation goal: 183 million USD and 19 million USD (programme cost) 2030 mitigation goal: 218 million USD and 23 million USD (programme cost)</p> <p>Adaptation: support from regional agencies and programmes and bilateral processes are considered as part of the financing options and sources.</p>	Yes, NC3, 2017	<p>Capacity building and access to climate finance are presented as transversal needs to be essentially addressed by bilateral and multilateral cooperation. Need to improve data collections and training regarding GHG inventories and capacity building is required at both institutional and personnel levels.</p> <p>Adaptation: Need to conduct research in the agriculture sector in particular drought-resistant crops. Need to develop, implement and enforce climate change-sensitive building guidelines Need to undertake risk management strategies. Need of funding for sensitization and education, resilient building, sanitation and water quality, agricultural development, local governance reforms. Technology needs to adaptation also includes engineering tools and infrastructure, information technologies, coastal and water monitoring and research, more resistant physical structures, irrigation techniques, laboratory services, institutional arrangements, technical and social facilities, among others. Mitigation: Total cumulative investment costs by 2030 are expected to be \$EC 334 million</p>	No		Yes, 2018	<p>Insufficient financial resources and capacities to implement adaptation strategies. Lack of effective or affordable technology to provide coastal protection. Lack access to reliable, long-term data, including climate risk assessments. Limited availability of skilled personnel to conduct assessments. Lack of institutional frameworks among key stakeholders. Lack of national early warning systems. Need of support from developing countries to scale-up</p>	

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					<p>while programme costs are estimated to be \$EC 43 million</p> <p>Technology needs associated to mitigations includes photovoltaic applications, information management, energy storage technologies, geothermal electricity and drilling technologies, human resources development, energy efficient transportation systems, among others.</p> <p>Need for clear funding arrangements to be made available to assist people affected by the impacts of climate change, as well as effective risk transfer arrangements.</p>				<p>adaptation efforts.</p> <p>Need to collaborate on measures to address displacement.</p> <p>Need to improve access to climate, socioeconomic and environmental data.</p> <p>Need to build in-country climate change information generation capacity.</p> <p>Need to align the NAP Process with medium and long-term development planning.</p> <p>Need of training and education to specialize professionals.</p> <p>Need to effectively address loss and damage.</p>	

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Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Caribbean	Yes, 2015	Despite INDC designed is unconditional, it stresses that would welcome financial and capacity-building support to help produce a Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) for the country's transport sector. INDC also considers that certain low emission development options could be entirely or partially funded by the transfer of international carbon assets mobilized through bilateral, regional and international carbon markets.	Yes, NC2, 2016	<p>Lack of mature technology and equipment to implement the measures.</p> <p>Insufficient technical, financial, and management capabilities as well as insufficient human resources, infrastructure and support measures.</p> <p>The absence of adequate financial resources to undertake climate change activities.</p> <p>High cost of mitigation and adaptation technologies.</p> <p>Capacity Building needs: To enhance data collection, management and processing. To resolve issues regarding emissions factors and to better address LULUCF computations. To establish systems for enhanced exchange of information. To conduct an inventory of freshwater resources, and development and implementation of a National Water Resources Management Plan. To develop and implement a national physical development plan (Human Settlement). To review of existing coastal monitoring and data collection systems. To develop and implement an integrated coastal zone management plan. To improve negotiation skill and</p>	No		Yes, 2019	<p>Lack of institutionalized coordination mechanisms.</p> <p>Lack of medium and long-term planning and budgeting.</p> <p>Lack of high-standard climatological network.</p> <p>Lack of technical capacity.</p> <p>Poor coordination mechanisms.</p> <p>Lack of capacity for data collection.</p> <p>Need of mobilization of support, especially from the multilateral mechanisms.</p> <p>Need of Micro- and medium-credit facilities for innovation and adaptation measures and small grants for demonstration and pilot projects on</p>	

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					<p>skills in resource mobilization. To conduct scientific researches to guide decision-making processes. To strengthen institutional capacities. To develop a system to collect and report on data necessary to develop the GHG inventory</p>				<p>mitigation and adaptation. Need to improve the capacity for data and information management and sharing, and access to technology and financing for adaptation. Need of support to mainstream adaptation into the planning and budgeting processes. Need of training to build capacity and monitor resources, especially in coastal areas. Marine protected areas need climate finance and targeted efforts to increase resilience.</p>	
Suriname	Caribbean	Yes, NDC2, 2020	Its NDC presents a portfolio of selected projects from the Energy, Transport, Forest and Agriculture sectors with a total	Yes, NC2, 2016	<p>Lack of adequate financial support to accomplish mitigation actions. Lack of data and capacity to</p>	No		No		

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			<p>project value of around USD 696 million.</p> <p>Technology Transfer: Suriname started the process of conducting a Technology Needs Assessment, to be concluded by December 2020. This assessment will include 3 priority areas: Agriculture, Water Management and Infrastructure and Housing.</p>		<p>develop sustainable renewable energy project.</p> <p>Complexity of planning and implementation of public transportation projects, which require substantial land and financial resources.</p> <p>Lack of capacity to implement the agriculture research activities.</p> <p>Lack of funding and technical capabilities that limit generation of information required for planning and implementation of forestry mitigation projects.</p> <p>Lack of financial resources for mangrove afforestation.</p> <p>Need of technology and instrument for meteorological research, monitoring, early-warning system.</p> <p>Need to count on technologies and trained personnel to develop scientific analysis on topography, erosion, sedimentation rates, biodiversity, forestry, energy use, among others.</p>					
Trinidad and Tobago	Caribbean	Yes, 2015	<p>Mitigation: Cost of a 15% GHG emission reduction by 2030: 2 billion USD</p>	Yes, NC2, 2013	<p>Lack of appropriate data to facilitate adequate modeling on vulnerabilities and adaptation analysis.</p> <p>Need to fill significant gaps and national data limitations.</p> <p>Need of adequate crop modeling to inform crop resilience and options for varieties.</p>	No		No		