

FACILITATIVE SHARING OF VIEWS: SAINT LUCIA

Bonn, Germany

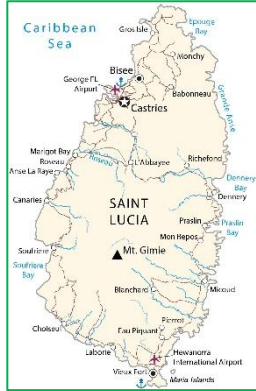
7th June 2023



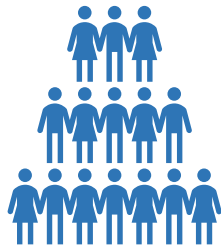
Presentation Outline

- National context
- GHG inventory
- Mitigation actions and effects
- Support needed and received
- ETF transition and implementation

National Circumstances



Area: App. 616 km²



Population of 178,694



Tropical humid climate

June-November (wet season)

Dec-May (dry season)



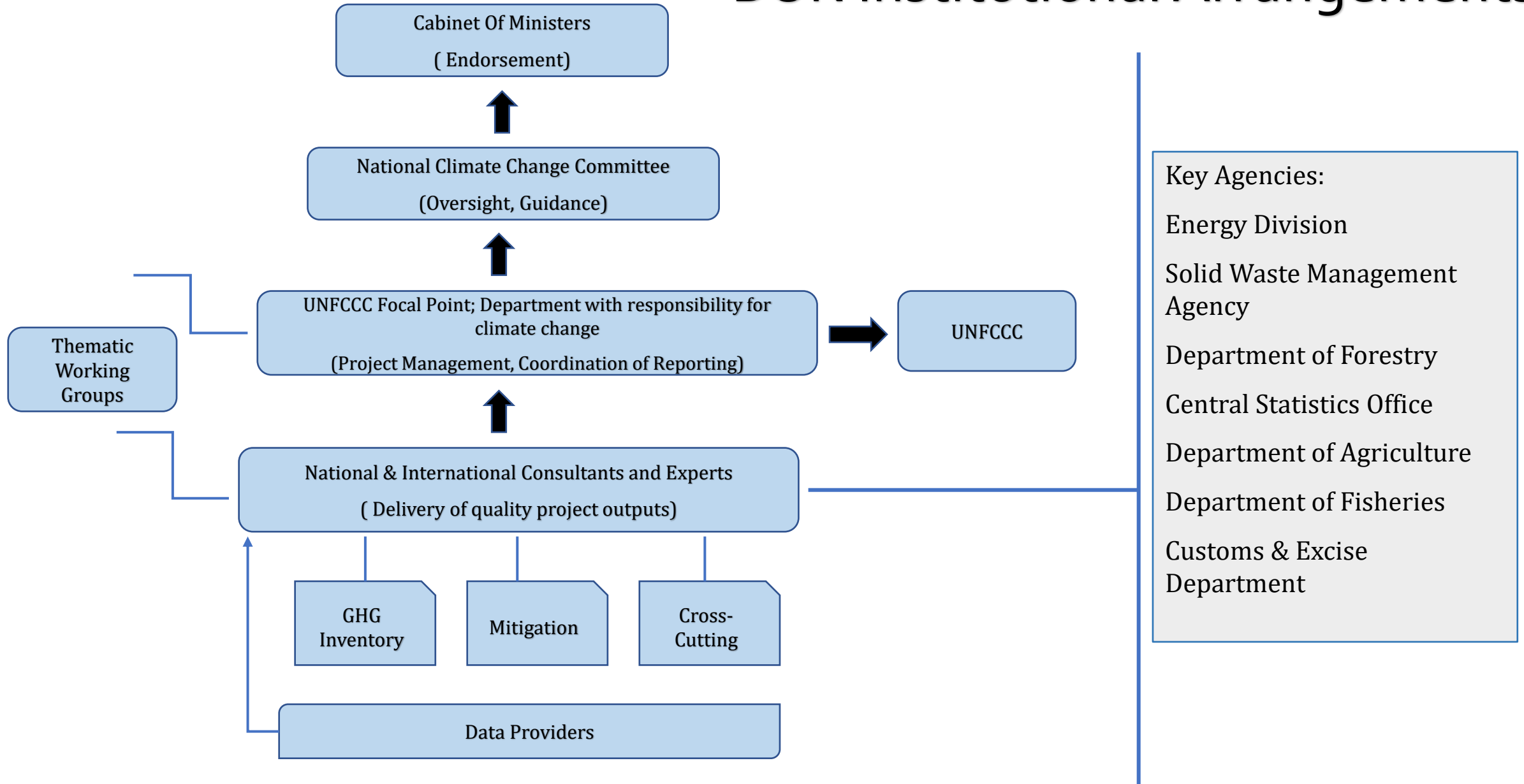
Some natural resources include:
Beaches, mangroves, coral reefs,
sea grass bed



Main Economic Sectors are Tourism, Agriculture,
Manufacturing & Construction

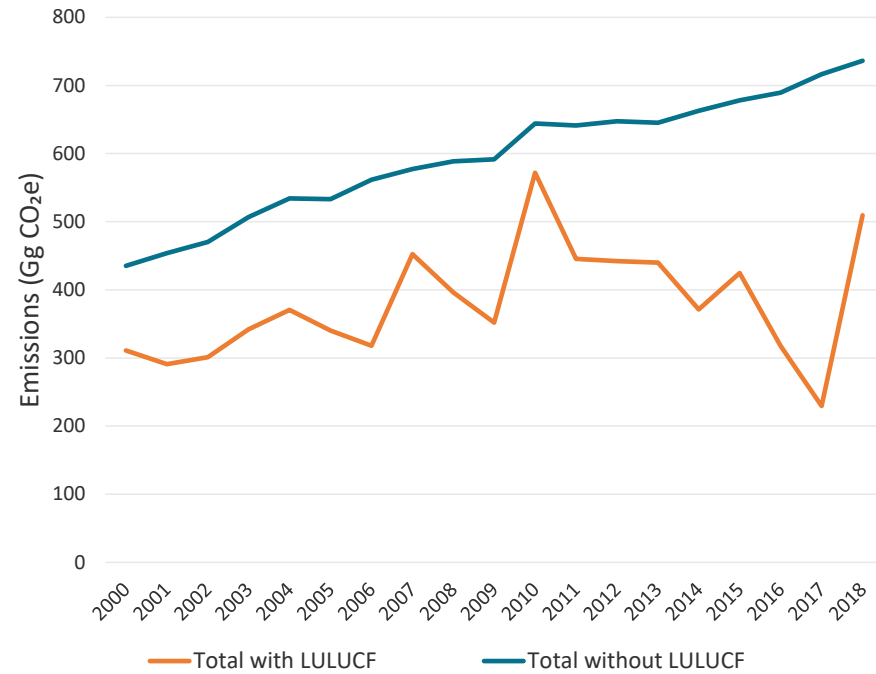
Saint Lucia is highly vulnerable to climate change due its small surface, geographic location and its economic reliance on tourism and agriculture, which are climate-sensitive sectors.

BUR Institutional Arrangements

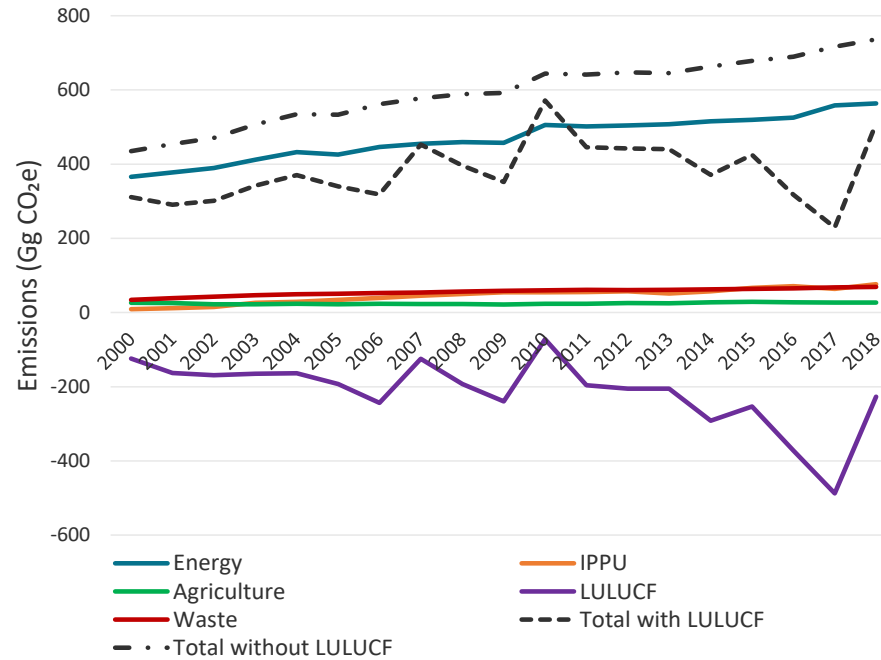


Saint Lucia's 2018 GHG Inventory

Total GHG emissions and removals with and without the Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) Sector



Total GHG emissions and removals by sector and total emissions with and without the LULUCF Sector



The energy sector is the largest contributor to emissions in Saint Lucia. This is due to a rising population with an increasing demand for electricity and an increase in number of road vehicles.

Year	Total with LULUCF		Total without LULUCF	
	Emissions (Gg CO ₂ e)	Change from 2000 (%)	Emissions (Gg CO ₂ e)	Change from 2000 (%)
2000	311	-	435	-
2005	340	9%	533	23%
2010	572	84%	644	48%
2014	371	19%	663	52%
2015	425	37%	678	56%
2016	318	2%	690	59%
2017	229	-26%	717	65%
2018	509	64%	736	69%

Year	Emissions (Gg CO ₂ e)					Total with LULUCF	Total % change from 2000
	Energy	IPPU	Agriculture	LULUCF	Waste		
2000	366	9	26	-124	34	311	-
2005	426	34	22	-193	51	340	9%
2010	505	55	24	-72	60	572	84%
2014	515	57	28	-292	63	371	19%
2015	519	66	29	-253	64	425	37%
2016	525	71	28	-372	65	318	2%
2017	558	64	27	-487	68	229	-26%
2018	564	77	27	-227	69	509	64%

Total GHG emissions with and without LULUCF

Total GHG emissions and removals by Sector

Improvements in Reporting

Utilization of
2006 IPCC
Guidelines

T2 reporting
for IPPU

Q A/Q C
System
Developed

Development
of MRV Portal

Enhanced
capacity of
existing
experts

Sector
compilations and
calculations
performed by
national experts

Archiving
System
Established

Capacity built
for new
experts

Mitigation Actions and Effects

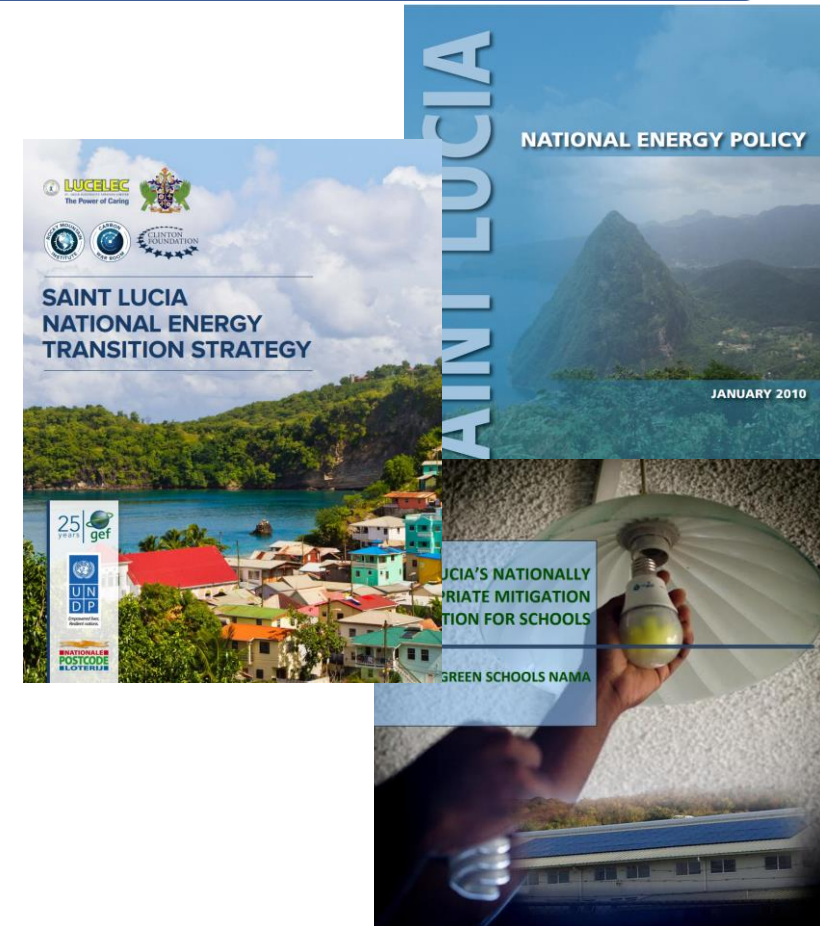
Updated NDC Target-7% reduction (37 GgCO₂e) in GHG emissions relative to 2010 emissions in the energy sector (including electricity generation and transport) by 2030

Current Instruments & Related Plans

- Updated National Energy Policy
- National Energy Transition Strategy
- Integrated Resource & Resilience Plan Development
- Green Schools Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA)
- Draft Electricity Bill and Regulations
- Draft Energy Efficiency Bill
- Draft Geothermal Resource Regulations

Others

- Forest Report Emission Levels (FREL)
- Code of Practice- Refrigerant and Refrigerant Systems



Saint Lucia's Mitigation Strategy

Actions

34 proposed mitigation actions

Covers sectors:

1. Energy demand (9),
2. Electricity Generation (7)
3. Transport(8),
4. Industrial Processes and Product Use (1)
5. Agriculture & Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (4)
6. Waste (5)

Actions

17 mitigation actions modelled using Low Emissions Analysis Platform (LEAP)

Modelling builds on previous work undertaken for Saint Lucia's updated NDC

Three Scenarios Included:

- Baseline
- Mitigation
- Mitigation with More Renewables

Expected Emission Reductions

Potential emission reductions of 122.8 GgCO₂e in 2025, 224.8 GgCO₂e in 2030, and 350.1 GgCO₂e in 2050 (against baseline emissions). This results in Saint Lucia achieving their NDC target before 2030 if actions are implemented.

Under the Scenario with more renewables integrated into the grid, the potential emission reductions in 2050 increase to 430.2 GgCO₂e against the baseline scenario. So even further reductions can be realized.

Co-Benefits



Improvements: Capacity built among local stakeholders as it relates to the use of modelling software for mitigation analysis and increased awareness of data requirements in that regard

Support Received and Needed



368 Million is needed for NDC implementation; while financial needs for Adaptation is not yet fully quantified

Some areas of support (financial, technological, capacity building) include: GHG inventories, renewable energy systems, electric vehicles, green buildings, MRV, mitigation modelling, climate finance.

Financial Support Received



ADAPTATION FUND



Others include: Friendly Governments largely from developed countries, including a few developing countries.

Technical Assistance/Capacity Building Received



United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change



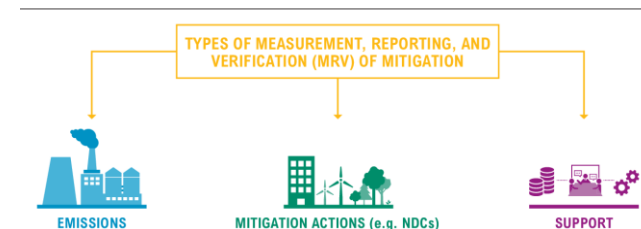
Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement



ETF Transition and Implementation

Transition to the ETF is supported by the following initiatives:

- Development of MRV System (2020)
- Development of Climate Finance Tracking System (2022)
- Establishment of a climate finance unit for strengthened national coordination and planning (request for support submitted)
- Energy Data and Management System (ongoing)
- Continued capacity building of national stakeholders (ongoing)
- Fourth National Communication Project (in process)
- Funding approved for development of BTR1 (ongoing)
- Strengthening the foundation for a Climate Responsive Agricultural Sector in the Caribbean (2020-2023)





Thank You!