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Technical analysis of the first biennial update report of Saint Kitts and Nevis submitted on 10 October 2023

Summary report by the team of technical experts

Summary

According to paragraph 41(a) of decision 2/CP.17, Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention, consistently with their capabilities and the level of support provided for reporting, were to submit their first biennial update report by December 2014. As mandated, the least developed country Parties and small island developing States may submit biennial update reports at their discretion. This summary report presents the results of the technical analysis of the first biennial update report of Saint Kitts and Nevis, conducted by a team of technical experts in accordance with the modalities and procedures contained in the annex to decision 20/CP.19.

Abbreviations and acronyms

2006 IPCC Guidelines	*2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*
AD	activity data
AFOLU	agriculture, forestry and other land use
Annex II Party	Party included in Annex II to the Convention
AR	Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
BUR	biennial update report
CH_4	methane
CO_2	carbon dioxide
CO_2 eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
EF	emission factor
ETF	enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	greenhouse gas
GWP	global warming potential
HFC	hydrofluorocarbon
ICA	international consultation and analysis
IE	included elsewhere
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPCC good practice guidance	*Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*
IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF	*Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry*
IPPU	industrial processes and product use
LEAP	Low Emissions Analysis Platform
LULUCF	land use, land-use change and forestry
MRV	measurement, reporting and verification
N_2O	nitrous oxide
NA	not applicable
NC	national communication
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NE	not estimated
NO	not occurring
non-Annex I Party	Party not included in Annex I to the Convention
PFC	perfluorocarbon
QA/QC	quality assurance/quality control
Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines	*Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*
SF_6	sulfur hexafluoride
TTE	team of technical experts
UNFCCC guidelines for the preparation of NCs from non-Annex I Parties	"Guidelines for the preparation of national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention"
UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs	"UNFCCC biennial update reporting guidelines for Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention"

I. Introduction and process overview

A. Introduction

1. The process of ICA consists of two steps: a technical analysis of the submitted BUR and a facilitative sharing of views under the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, resulting in a summary report and a record respectively.

2. According to paragraph 41(a) of decision 2/CP.17, non-Annex I Parties, consistently with their capabilities and the level of support provided for reporting, were to submit their first BUR by December 2014. The least developed countries and small island developing States may submit at their discretion.

3. Further, according to paragraph 58(a) of the same decision, the first round of ICA is to commence for non-Annex I Parties within six months of the submission of the Parties' first BUR. The frequency of developing country Parties' participation in subsequent rounds of ICA, depending on their respective capabilities and national circumstances, and the special flexibility for small island developing States and the least developed country Parties, will be determined by the frequency of the submission of BURs.

4. This summary report presents the results of the technical analysis of the first BUR of Saint Kitts and Nevis, undertaken by a TTE in accordance with the provisions on the composition, modalities and procedures of the TTE under ICA contained in the annex to decision 20/CP.19.

B. Process overview

5. In accordance with the mandate referred to in paragraph 2 above, Saint Kitts and Nevis submitted its first BUR on 10 October 2023 as a stand-alone update report.

6. The technical analysis of Saint Kitts and Nevis' BUR was conducted from 1 to 5 July 2024 in Bonn and was undertaken by the following TTE, drawn from the UNFCCC roster of experts on the basis of the criteria defined in paragraphs 2–6 of the annex to decision 20/CP.19: Menouer Boughedaoui (former member of the Consultative Group of Experts from Algeria), Erda Celer (Türkiye), Thiago de Araújo Mendes (Brazil), Rana Humbatova (Azerbaijan), Yamikani Idriss (Malawi), Priscilla Karijodrono (Suriname), Stanford Mwakasonda (former member of the Consultative Group of Experts from the United Republic of Tanzania), Juana Itzchel Nieto Ruiz (Mexico), Ana Derly Pulido (Colombia), Ivan Relova (Cuba), Carmen Schmid (Austria), Anand Sookun (Mauritius), Maarten van der Eynden (Norway) and Brian Zutta (Peru). Thiago de Araújo Mendes and Carmen Schmid were the co-leads. The technical analysis was coordinated by Jeeyoon Jung (secretariat).

7. During the technical analysis, in addition to the written exchange, in the virtual team room, to provide technical clarifications on the information reported in the BUR, the TTE and Saint Kitts and Nevis engaged in consultation[1] on the identification of capacity-building needs for preparing BURs and participating in ICA. Following the technical analysis of Saint Kitts and Nevis' first BUR, the TTE prepared and shared a draft summary report with Saint Kitts and Nevis on 29 January 2025 for its review and comment. Saint Kitts and Nevis, in turn, provided its feedback on the draft summary report on 25 February 2025.

8. The TTE finalized the summary report in consultation with the Party on 26 February 2025.

[1] The consultation was conducted via videoconferencing.

II. Technical analysis of the biennial update report

A. Scope of the technical analysis

9. The scope of the technical analysis is outlined in paragraph 15 of the annex to decision 20/CP.19, according to which the technical analysis aims to, without engaging in a discussion on the appropriateness of the actions, increase the transparency of mitigation actions and their effects and shall entail the following:

(a) The identification of the extent to which the elements of information listed in paragraph 3(a) of the ICA modalities and guidelines[2] have been included in the BUR of the Party concerned (see chap. II.B below);

(b) A technical analysis of the information reported in the BUR, specified in the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs,[3] and any additional technical information provided by the Party concerned (see chap. II.C below);

(c) The identification, in consultation with the Party concerned, of capacity-building needs related to the facilitation of reporting in accordance with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs and to participation in ICA in accordance with the ICA modalities and guidelines, taking into account Article 4, paragraph 3, of the Convention (see chap. II.D below).

10. The remainder of this chapter presents the results of each of the three parts of the technical analysis of Saint Kitts and Nevis' BUR outlined in paragraph 9 above.

B. Extent of the information reported

11. The elements of information referred to in paragraph 9(a) above include the national GHG inventory report; information on mitigation actions, including a description of such actions, an analysis of their impacts and the associated methodologies and assumptions, and information on progress in their implementation; information on domestic MRV; and information on support needed and received.

12. According to paragraph 15(a) of the annex to decision 20/CP.19, in undertaking the technical analysis of the submitted BUR, the TTE is to identify the extent to which the elements of information listed in paragraph 11 above have been included in the BUR of the Party concerned. The TTE considers that the reported information is partially consistent with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs. Specific details on the extent of the information reported for each of the required elements are provided in the tables included in annex I.

C. Technical analysis of the information reported

13. The aim of the technical analysis referred to in paragraph 9(b) above is to increase the transparency of the information reported by Parties on mitigation actions and their effects, without engaging in a discussion on the appropriateness of those actions. Accordingly, the focus of the technical analysis was on the transparency of the information reported in the BUR.

14. For information reported on national GHG inventories, the technical analysis also focused on the consistency of the methods used for preparing those inventories with the appropriate methods developed by the IPCC and referred to in the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs.

15. The results of the technical analysis are presented in the remainder of this chapter.

[2] Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV.
[3] Decision 2/CP.17, annex III.

1. Information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of national communications on a continuous basis

16. As per the scope defined in paragraph 2 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs, the BUR should provide an update to the information contained in the most recently submitted NC, including information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of NCs on a continuous basis. In their NCs, non-Annex I Parties report on their national circumstances following the reporting guidance contained in paragraphs 3–5 of the UNFCCC guidelines for the preparation of NCs from non-Annex I Parties[4] and they could report similar information in their BUR, which is an update of their most recently submitted NC.

17. Saint Kitts and Nevis reported in its first BUR information on its national circumstances, including a description of national and regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances, including features of geography, climate and economy that might affect the Party's ability to deal with mitigating and adapting to climate change, as well as information on national circumstances and constraints in relation to specific needs and concerns arising from the adverse effects of climate change and/or the impact of the implementation of response measures, as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 8, and, as appropriate, Article 4, paragraphs 9–10, of the Convention.

18. In addition, Saint Kitts and Nevis provided a summary of relevant information regarding its national circumstances in tabular format and in the form of graphs.

19. Saint Kitts and Nevis transparently reported in its first BUR information on its existing and planned institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of its NCs and BURs on a continuous basis. The description covers key aspects of the institutional arrangements, including the legal status and roles and responsibilities of the overall coordinating entity, the involvement and roles of other institutions and experts, mechanisms for information and data exchange, QA/QC procedures, and provisions for public consultation and other forms of stakeholder engagement. The Climate Action Unit under the Ministry of Environment, Climate Action and Constituency Empowerment has overall responsibility for coordinating the efforts of stakeholders to develop and submit national reports, including NCs and BURs. The TTE noted planned improvements reported in the BUR, including the establishment of a National Climate Change Committee, which will be tasked with overseeing the implementation of the Party's National Climate Change Policy (2017) and projects related to climate change. The Committee will be a multidisciplinary and multisectoral body with stakeholders representing private companies and civil society organizations as well as government entities, and will also oversee reporting at the national and international level, including under the ETF.

20. Saint Kitts and Nevis reported in its BUR (section 2.5, table 2.4) information on its areas for improvement for future BURs and its current initiatives for enhancing its institutional arrangements for compliance with requirements under the ETF. The initiatives relate to establishing and implementing a sustainable MRV system with appropriate institutional, procedural and legal arrangements, with clear reporting and documentation requirements; training local experts to equip them with technical skills in all areas relevant to reporting; and improving institutional memory. The TTE commends the Party for the clear and comprehensive reporting on its proactive approach to preparing for ETF implementation.

2. National greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks

21. As indicated in table I.1, Saint Kitts and Nevis reported information on its GHG inventory in its BUR partially in accordance with paragraphs 3–10 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs and paragraphs 8–24 of the UNFCCC guidelines for the preparation of NCs from non-Annex I Parties.

22. Saint Kitts and Nevis submitted its first BUR in 2023 and the GHG inventory reported is for 2008–2018. The latest reported inventory year is more than four years prior to the date of submission of the Party's BUR. During the technical analysis, Saint Kitts and Nevis clarified that the submission of the BUR was originally planned for 2022 but, owing to

[4] Decision 17/CP.8, annex.

challenges resulting from the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic, it was delayed until 2023. The Party explained that it was unable to include 2019 as a reported inventory year but will attempt to update its reporting for future BURs.

23. GHG emissions and removals for the BUR covering the 2008–2018 GHG inventory and all gases and sectors were estimated using tier 1 methodology from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

24. Information on the sources of AD and EFs used was clearly reported in the BUR. The Party reported that it used default EFs for all sectors and that AD originated from national databases or, where such data were not available, from international databases. Moreover, the Party clarified in its BUR that all inventory data are stored using a filing system with structured folders and shared with the Saint Kitts and Nevis Ministry of Environment, Climate Action and Constituency Empowerment.

25. Information on the values of AD and EFs used was not reported in Saint Kitts and Nevis' BUR and the reason for this was not clear to the TTE. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that it encountered significant challenges with regard to data availability for earlier inventory years for many subcategories since the previous team compiling the GHG inventory did not archive the data sets used.

26. Information on the Party's total GHG emissions for 2018 by gas and by sector was not consistently reported and the reason for this was not clear to the TTE.

27. Information on the Party's total GHG emissions by gas for 2018 is outlined in table 1 in Gg CO_2 eq.

Table 1
Greenhouse gas emissions by gas of Saint Kitts and Nevis for 2018

Gas	*GHG emissions (Gg CO_2 eq) including LULUCF*	*GHG emissions (Gg CO_2 eq) excluding LULUCF*
CO_2	179.19	292.29
CH_4	64.68	64.68
N_2O	7.95	7.95
HFCs	–	–
PFCs	–	–
SF_6	–	–
Other	–	–
Total[a]	**251.82**	**364.92**

Note: The Party applied GWP values from the AR5 based on the effects over a 100-year time-horizon of GHGs.

[a] The total for the GHG emissions reported by gas does not correspond to the total for the GHG emissions reported by sector (see para. 26 above).

28. Saint Kitts and Nevis applied notation keys in tables where numerical data were not provided. The use of notation keys was mostly consistent with the UNFCCC guidelines for the preparation of NCs from non-Annex I Parties.

29. Saint Kitts and Nevis reported partially comparable information addressing the tables included in annex 3A.2 to the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF and the sectoral reporting tables annexed to the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines. The Party estimated emissions using the gain–loss method and only reported the above-ground and below-ground carbon pools owing to lack of data for the other pools.

30. Information was not reported to the level of detail in subcategories as provided by the sectoral reporting tables annexed to the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines and the reason for this was not clear to the TTE. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that it faced significant challenges related to data availability for many subcategories and acknowledged a need for capacity-building in this area.

31. Information was not reported to the level of detail provided by the tables included in annex 3A.2 to the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF and the reason for this was not

clear to the TTE. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that it lacks capacity to gather land-cover data of sufficient quality to enable reporting for all LULUCF sector subcategories.

32. The shares of emissions that different sectors contributed to the Party's total GHG emissions excluding LULUCF, as calculated by the TTE using information from the BUR, in 2018 are reflected in table 2.

Table 2
Shares of greenhouse gas emissions by sector of Saint Kitts and Nevis for 2018

Sector[a]	*GHG emissions (Gg CO_2 eq)*	*% share*[b]	*% change 2008–2018*
Energy	295.17	81.2	24.0
IPPU	NE	NA	NA
Agriculture	9.45	2.6	–53.8
LULUCF	–113.10	NA	–71.8
Waste	58.92	16.2	41.8

[a] The total GHG emissions reported by sector do not correspond to the total GHG emissions reported by gas (see para. II.C.2.2626 above).
[b] Share of total emissions without LULUCF.

33. Saint Kitts and Nevis reported information on its use of GWP values consistent with those provided by the IPCC in its AR5 based on the effects over a 100-year time-horizon of GHGs.

34. For the energy sector, information was clearly reported on GHG emissions, methodological tier levels, AD and their sources, EFs and key categories, as well as other information specific to the sector. According to the information provided by the Party for 2018, the energy industries subcategory accounted for the largest share of emissions in the energy sector, contributing 61.6 per cent of total sectoral emissions. The subcategory saw notably steep growth in 2014–2018 owing to an increase in electricity demand, driven by a positive macroeconomic environment, mainly as a result of growing tourism. The transport subcategory was the second-largest contributor, accounting for 35.2 per cent of total sectoral emissions, and emissions for the subcategory increased significantly (by 41.6 per cent) in 2008–2018, owing largely to an increase in road transport. The other sectors subcategory (commercial/institutional and residential) was the third-largest contributor to energy sector emissions.

35. For the IPPU sector, the Party reported information only using notation keys, with most IPPU subcategories reported as "NO". In subcategories where GHG emissions are likely (e.g. 2.D non-energy products from fuels and solvent use, 2.D.1 lubricant use, 2.D.2 paraffin wax, 2.F.1.a refrigeration and stationary air conditioning and 2.F.1.b mobile air conditioning), the Party reported GHG emissions as "NE" and explained that it plans to estimate those emissions for the next GHG inventory reporting.

36. It was not clear to the TTE why the Party did not estimate emissions for the IPPU sector subcategories where emissions are likely to occur. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that it prioritized the reporting of categories or subcategories that are key source categories (qualitative) owing to constraints related to the collection and availability of the data sets required for the calculations.

37. For 2006 IPCC Guidelines AFOLU category 3.A, enteric fermentation (CH_4) was identified as a key category and the most relevant emissions source in the sector. Between 2008 and 2018, emissions from the agriculture sector decreased, albeit with some fluctuation, with most emissions coming from enteric fermentation. Saint Kitts and Nevis used EFs from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. Information was not reported on the number of livestock. The TTE noted that providing actual AD (e.g. the number of livestock) in the BUR could facilitate a better understanding of the information reported.

38. For land (category 3.B), Saint Kitts and Nevis reported annual GHG emissions and removals for 2008–2018. Overall, the net removals from land (category 3.B) fluctuated

between a minimum of –65.84 Gg CO_2 eq in 2008 and a maximum of –113.10 Gg CO_2 eq in 2018.

39. Information on emissions and removals for category 3.D (harvested wood products) was not clearly reported, with "NE" and "NO" reported in the BUR. During the technical analysis, Saint Kitts and Nevis clarified that emissions were not estimated owing to lack of data.

40. For the waste sector, information was clearly reported on GHG emissions, methodological tier level, AD and their sources, EFs and key categories, as well as other information specific to the sector. The increase in emissions from this sector can be mainly attributed to solid waste disposal, with resulting emissions increasing by 28.1 per cent between 2008 and 2018 owing to population growth and positive macroeconomic development. Emissions from wastewater treatment and discharge also increased rapidly, more than doubling between 2008 and 2018, driven mainly by trends in the tourism sector.

41. The BUR provides an update to some of the GHG inventories reported in the Party's NC2, which addresses anthropogenic emissions and removals in 2008–2018.

42. A consistent time series back to the years reported in Saint Kitts and Nevis' NC1 and NC2 was not clearly reported in its BUR. This information is particularly relevant given that different IPCC estimation methodologies (from the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines and the 2006 IPCC Guidelines) were used for different years. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that it did not perform recalculations of previous inventories owing to lack of data or assumptions, lack of capacity to perform those recalculations and unavailability of historical data, and explained that it is aiming to build a consistent time series for future reporting.

43. Saint Kitts and Nevis described in its BUR the institutional framework for the preparation of its 2018 GHG inventory. The Party reported that the Ministry of Environment, Climate Action and Constituency Empowerment is the governmental body responsible for its climate change policy and GHG inventory, which was prepared with the support of the United Nations Environment Programme, which assisted Saint Kitts and Nevis in designing its GHG inventory system. The Party mentioned plans to improve the reporting on the institutional arrangements for developing its NC3 and first BUR and the reporting therein, as well as the roles of the institutions and actors involved.

44. Saint Kitts and Nevis clearly reported that a key category analysis was performed for the level of emissions and the trend in emissions. Of the 12 key categories identified by the Party, 6 relate to CO_2 emissions from the LULUCF sector, 3 relate to CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion (subcategories 1.A.1 energy industries, 1.A.3.b road transportation and 1.A.4 other sectors) (both level and trend), 2 relate to CH_4 emissions for categories 4.A solid waste disposal and 4.D wastewater treatment and discharge (both level and trend) and 1 relates to CH_4 emissions in the agriculture sector (3.A.1 enteric fermentation) (trend).

45. The BUR provides information on QA/QC measures for all sectors. The information reported includes a description of the Party's efforts to verify the quality and reliability of the AD used. The Party reported that, although it was not able to follow the 2006 IPCC Guidelines in all cases owing to capacity constraints, it plans to develop and implement a new QA/QC plan. As well as identifying objectives for data quality in relation to the principles of transparency, accuracy, consistency, completeness and comparability and related requirements for the national GHG inventory, the plan will provide guidance and documentation, such as forms and templates, to support the practical implementation of QA/QC procedures.

46. Saint Kitts and Nevis reported information on CO_2 fuel combustion emissions using only the sectoral approach. The information reported indicates that the combustion emissions estimated under the sectoral approach are 292.25 Gg CO_2.

47. Information on CO_2 fuel combustion emissions using the reference approach and a comparison between the sectoral and reference approaches were not reported in the BUR and the reason for this was not clear to the TTE.

48. Information on international aviation and marine bunker fuels was reported only using notation keys ("NE" for international aviation, and "NO" and "IE" for international marine bunker fuels) and the reason for this was not clear to the TTE. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that notation keys were used owing to lack of relevant data.

49. Saint Kitts and Nevis reported information on the uncertainty assessment of its national GHG inventory. The uncertainty analysis was based on the tier 1 approach and covers all source categories and all direct GHGs. The uncertainties of individual AD and EFs were based on expert judgment or the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. Total level and trend uncertainties were derived. The results obtained, as reported in the BUR, reveal that the level uncertainty for emissions is 24.1 per cent (14.0 per cent excluding LULUCF) and the trend uncertainty is 15.0 per cent (6.9 per cent excluding LULUCF) for 2018.

50. The Party reported in its BUR that estimates of emissions and removals from LULUCF were not included in the aggregated national total owing to high levels of uncertainty in those estimates; however, the Party also reported that the uncertainty level for LULUCF is lower than that for the waste sector. It was therefore not clear to the TTE why a different approach to uncertainty was taken for the LULUCF and waste sectors in terms of including the emissions and removals in the aggregated national total and the reason was not clearly reported in Saint Kitts and Nevis' BUR. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that there were high levels of variation in the estimates and uncertainty regarding LULUCF emissions and it is continuing efforts to improve data collection and validation.

51. The TTE noted that the transparency of the information reported on GHG inventories could be enhanced by addressing the areas noted in paragraphs 22, 25, 26, 30, 31, 36, 37, 39, 42, 47, 48 and 50 above, which could facilitate a better understanding of the information reported on GHG inventories.

3. Mitigation actions and their effects, including associated methodologies and assumptions

52. As indicated in table I.2, Saint Kitts and Nevis reported in its BUR, mostly in accordance with paragraphs 11–13 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs, information on mitigation actions and their effects, to the extent possible.

53. The information reported provides a clear and comprehensive overview of the Party's mitigation actions and their effects. In its BUR, Saint Kitts and Nevis reported information on its national context and framed its national mitigation planning and actions in the context of its updated NDC, the National Climate Change Policy and its Integrated Resource and Resilience Plan. The Party's updated NDC includes conditional targets that are dependent on availability of finance and technology support. It reported that climate change has been mainstreamed in and integrated into its development plans, including mitigation. Most of the mitigation actions are in the energy and transport sectors. Saint Kitts and Nevis also reported that, if all activities are sustained, the anticipated GHG emission reduction from all mitigation actions reported is expected to be 183.76 kt CO_2 eq by 2030.

54. The Party reported information on NDC targets and progress in achieving such targets. Under its updated NDC, Saint Kitts and Nevis aims to reduce economy-wide CO_2 emissions by 61 per cent by 2030 compared with the base year (2010) GHG emission level. The reduction is based on achieving a 100 per cent share of renewable energy in electricity generation and a share of electric vehicles in the vehicle fleet of at least 2 per cent by 2030. The Party expects energy sector emissions to fall to 124 kt CO_2 eq by 2030 as a result. The Party also included projections for three scenarios across all sectors: baseline; with currently implemented measures (emission reductions of 34 per cent by 2030 (equivalent to a reduction of 159 kt CO_2 eq) and 44 per cent by 2035 (equivalent to 134 kt CO_2 eq) compared with the 2010 level (241 kt CO_2 eq)); and with additional measures (emission reduction of 57 per cent by 2035 (equivalent to 103 kt CO_2 eq) compared with the 2010 level). The TTE acknowledged the information, which is presented in this summary report as contextual without assessing the completeness and transparency of the information.

55. The Party reported a summary of its 18 sectoral mitigation actions in tabular format in accordance with paragraph 11 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs. The Party also reported information on its mitigation actions in narrative format.

56. Consistently with paragraph 12(a) of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs, Saint Kitts and Nevis clearly reported the names of mitigation actions, coverage (sector and gases) and progress indicators in the BUR (tables 5.24–5.41). A clear description of mitigation actions, as well as information on quantitative goals, was provided in the BUR.

57. Information necessary for tracking the progress of implementation of mitigation actions, particularly information on data sources, was not reported in Saint Kitts and Nevis' BUR and the reason for this was not clear to the TTE. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that this information was not available when its BUR was compiled and that it intends to provide such information in future reporting.

58. Saint Kitts and Nevis clearly reported information on assumptions and the objectives of the actions and steps taken or envisaged to achieve all 18 mitigation actions reported under the energy and non-energy sectors (waste, AFOLU and industrial processes). The Party reported that mitigation analysis modelling was conducted using LEAP for the energy and non-energy sectors; however, owing to data availability and suitability for mitigation modelling, only 15 of the 18 mitigation actions were modelled using LEAP.

59. The mitigation actions in the energy sector focus mainly on promoting the use of renewable energy sources and improving energy efficiency and were reported as ongoing or planned. The Party clearly reported information on the objectives of the actions, steps taken or envisaged to achieve them and progress of implementation. The implemented actions include the commissioning of two solar photovoltaic farms (0.75 MW and 0.5 MW), the development of wind projects with 1.9 MW capacity in Nevis and continued geothermal development in Nevis, while its ongoing actions include efforts to approve a 35.7 MW solar project with battery storage and develop an integrated resource plan for the power sector. Additionally, its implemented energy efficiency actions include lighting retrofitting for street lighting and sporting facilities, and energy audits of public buildings and water pumps. The Party expects these actions to contribute to the achievement of its updated NDC target (see para. 54 above) of achieving a 100 per cent share of renewable energy in electricity generation.

60. Information on the methodology used for modelling the two electricity systems (one for Kitts and one for Nevis) involved in the electricity system interconnection mitigation action and on how the systems are interconnected was not reported in Saint Kitts and Nevis' BUR and the reason for this was not clear to the TTE. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that it was difficult to model these systems at the national level using LEAP owing to the financial and geographical aspects involved.

61. The mitigation action in the IPPU sector focuses on phasing down the use of HFCs and was reported as planned. Saint Kitts and Nevis has commenced enabling activities for the HFC phase-down and signed the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, and the responsible government agency is currently in the initial phases of assessment of HFCs in the country, including through a needs assessment for the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector. The Party reported that, owing to limited data availability, LEAP models have not yet been used to produce quantitative estimates of emission reduction for the IPPU sector.

62. The mitigation action in the AFOLU sector focuses on increasing carbon sinks through reforestation and was reported as ongoing. The action, which is supported by the GEF under the sixth replenishment of its Trust Fund, is aimed at improving sustainable land and natural resource management on a site more than 500 ha in size through agroforestry practices, reforestation, mangrove rehabilitation and assisted natural regeneration. The estimated GHG emission reduction resulting from the increased sequestration achieved through this action is 3.40 kt CO_2 eq by 2030 compared with the baseline.

63. The mitigation action in the waste sector focuses on reducing solid waste sent to landfill by 2 per cent compared with the baseline through recycling and composting systems, and was reported as ongoing. The Party clearly reported information on the objective of the action and steps taken or envisaged to achieve it, as well as estimated outcomes and emission reductions. The estimated GHG emission reduction associated with it is 0.98 kt CO_2 eq by 2030 compared with the baseline.

64. Information on the progress of implementation of the mitigation action in the waste sector referred to in paragraph 63 above was not reported in Saint Kitts and Nevis' BUR and the reason for this was not clear to the TTE. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that it was very difficult to collect the relevant information, especially from farmers.

65. Saint Kitts and Nevis provided information on its involvement in international market mechanisms as a Party to the Kyoto Protocol. The Party reported that it has not yet registered any projects under the clean development mechanism or other international market mechanisms, and that it is interested in exploring suitable, beneficial projects in international markets.

66. Saint Kitts and Nevis reported information on its domestic MRV arrangements in accordance with paragraph 13 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs. The information reported indicates that the Party has in place an informal domestic MRV system for mitigation actions. Saint Kitts and Nevis reported that, although it currently lacks a comprehensive legal framework for domestic MRV of climate action, relevant laws and policies are in place. The Party reported that it has not established formal roles and responsibilities for MRV, but stakeholders are already involved in carrying out MRV activities across multiple sectors and areas. Its planned enhanced MRV system is expected to define mitigation accounting standards and facilitate monitoring of data-collection, data reporting and data verification.

67. The TTE noted that the transparency of the information reported on mitigation actions could be further enhanced by addressing the areas noted in paragraphs 57, 60 and 64 above, which could facilitate a better understanding of the information reported on mitigation actions.

4. Constraints and gaps, and related technology, financial, technical and capacity-building needs, including a description of support needed and received

68. As indicated in table I.3, Saint Kitts and Nevis reported in its BUR, partially in accordance with paragraphs 14–16 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs, information on finance, technology and capacity-building needs and support received.

69. Saint Kitts and Nevis reported information on constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity-building needs in accordance with paragraph 14 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs. In its BUR, it identified inadequate financial resources, insufficient human capacity, lack of adequate data, weak institutional coordination and lack of access to alternative energy sources as constraints. It reported in BUR table 2.4 that its financial, technical and capacity-building needs are primarily in the areas of strengthening institutional arrangements for data collection, developing an MRV system, using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for preparing its GHG inventory and promoting the use of alternative energy sources and technologies.

70. Information on financial, technical and capacity-building needs was not categorized by type of need in Saint Kitts and Nevis' BUR, which only included information on priority needs. However, the Party provided relevant clarification in its BUR, namely that there is an urgent need to assess and quantify all support, including financial, technical and capacity-building support.

71. Saint Kitts and Nevis reported information on financial resources received for the preparation of its first BUR in accordance with paragraph 15 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs. In its BUR, it reported that it received USD 852,000 from the GEF, which included allocation for preparing both its first BUR (USD 352,000) and its NC3 (USD 500,000). The information reported indicates that Saint Kitts and Nevis received technical support via in-country, regional and global workshops and training sessions for preparing its first BUR and NC3.

72. Information on capacity-building support received for preparing the BUR, as well as information on financial resources, technology transfer, capacity-building and technical support received for climate change activities from Annex II Parties and other developed country Parties, the GCF and multilateral institutions, was not reported in Saint Kitts and Nevis' BUR and the reason for this was not clear to the TTE. During the technical analysis,

the Party clarified that, in order to report such information, it requires support for improving its data-collection processes.

73. Saint Kitts and Nevis reported information on nationally determined technology needs with regard to the development and transfer of technology in accordance with paragraph 16 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs. In its BUR, the Party reported that a technology needs assessment was conducted using GEF funding and with the support of the United Nations Environment Programme. It reported that the technology needs assessment, which was nationally determined and involved the full participation of relevant stakeholders, was the basis for the technology needs reported in the BUR. The BUR includes a list prioritizing climate technologies for adaptation and a list of technology needs for mitigation.

74. Information on technology support received was not reported in Saint Kitts and Nevis' BUR. During the technical analysis, the Party clarified that it requires support for improving its data-collection processes.

75. The TTE noted that the transparency of the information reported on needs and support received could be enhanced by addressing the areas noted in paragraphs 70, 72 and 74 above, which could facilitate a better understanding of the information reported on needs and support received.

5. Any other information

76. Saint Kitts and Nevis reported some information on GHG emission projections and mitigation scenarios for all sectors, as described in chapter II.C.3 above.

D. Identification of capacity-building needs

77. In consultation with Saint Kitts and Nevis, the TTE identified the following needs for capacity-building:

(a) Enhancing capacity to establish an integrated national MRV system that includes all sectors involved in GHG emission reporting and covers all mitigation actions, and to report information on a continuous basis;

(b) Enhancing capacity to report inventory information on a gas-by-gas basis and by sector (in units of mass, estimates of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks) in a consistent manner;

(c) Enhancing capacity to establish sustainable institutional arrangements for collecting data and archiving AD and EFs and enabling a consistent time series to be developed and updated;

(d) Enhancing capacity to use notation keys appropriately in the sectoral tables and the summary tables;

(e) Enhancing capacity to assess the implications of uncertainties for aggregated totals and elaborate improvement processes for the GHG inventory;

(f) Enhancing capacity to model the mitigation action in the energy sector on the interconnection of the electricity systems referred to in paragraph 60 above;

(g) Enhancing capacity to monitor the progress of implementation of the mitigation action on reducing landfill waste;

(h) Enhancing capacity to report the information on data sources needed to track progress in implementing mitigation actions;

(i) Enhancing capacity to monitor and report information, in a continuous manner, on financial resources, technology transfer, capacity-building and technical support received from the GEF, Annex II Parties and other developed country Parties, the GCF and multilateral institutions for activities relating to climate change;

(j) Enhancing capacity to apply various definitions of climate finance, budget tagging and climate markers.

78. The TTE noted that, in addition to those identified during the technical analysis, Saint Kitts and Nevis reported several capacity-building needs in BUR table 6.43, covering the following areas:

(a) GHG inventory preparation;

(b) Mitigation actions;

(c) Adaptation to climate change;

(d) The MRV system.

III. Conclusions

79. The TTE conducted a technical analysis of the information reported in the first BUR of Saint Kitts and Nevis in accordance with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs and concludes that the information reported is partially consistent. It provides an overview of national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of NCs on a continuous basis; the national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of some GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol; mitigation actions and their effects, including associated methodologies and assumptions; constraints and gaps, and related needs, including a description of support needed and received; the level of support received for preparing and submitting BURs; and domestic MRV. During the technical analysis, additional information was provided by Saint Kitts and Nevis on national circumstances and institutional arrangements; the national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of some GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol; mitigation actions and their effects; and constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity-building needs. The TTE concludes that the information analysed is mostly transparent.

80. Saint Kitts and Nevis reported information on the institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of its BURs. The Climate Action Unit under the Ministry of Environment, Climate Action and Constituency Empowerment has overall responsibility for coordinating the development and submission of the Party's national reports (NCs and BURs). Saint Kitts and Nevis has taken significant steps to establish institutional arrangements that enable sustainable preparation of its BURs, such as making organizational improvements, including by setting up a National Climate Change Committee, and establishing knowledge-sharing procedures to facilitate sectoral information transfer.

81. In its first BUR, submitted in 2023, Saint Kitts and Nevis reported information on its national GHG inventory for 2008–2018. This includes estimates of GHG emissions and removals of CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O for all relevant sources and sinks as well as the precursor gases. The inventory was developed on the basis of the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF, and EFs from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines were applied for individual key categories. The total GHG emissions for 2018 were reported as 364.92 Gg CO_2 eq (excluding LULUCF) and 251.82 Gg CO_2 eq (including LULUCF) (this is the total GHG emissions reported by gas, which does not correspond to the total GHG emissions reported by sector (see para. 26 above)). Of the 12 key categories and main gases identified, 6 relate to CO_2 emissions from the LULUCF sector; 3 relate to CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion (both level and trend); two relate to CH_4 emissions (level and trend) for categories 4.D wastewater treatment and discharge and 4.A solid waste disposal; and 1 relates to CH_4 emissions in the agriculture sector (trend) (category 3.A.1 enteric fermentation). Information on fluorinated gases was provided only through use of notation keys owing to difficulties in obtaining the necessary data, as clarified by the Party during the technical analysis.

82. Saint Kitts and Nevis reported information on mitigation actions and their effects in both tabular and narrative format, including emission reduction targets, and framed its national mitigation planning and actions in the context of its updated NDC, National Climate Change Policy and Integrated Resource and Resilience Plan. Saint Kitts and Nevis reported planned, implemented and ongoing actions in the energy, IPPU, AFOLU and waste sectors. The mitigation actions focus on improving energy efficiency, promoting use of renewable energy sources, recycling and composting waste, increasing carbon sinks and phasing down

the use of HFCs. The Party reported the progress of implementation of its mitigation actions and the results achieved, including emission reductions and estimated outcomes. The highest emission reduction was reported for the energy sector of 124 kt CO_2 eq by 2030. The Party also reported information on its involvement in international market mechanisms and on MRV arrangements. Information necessary for tracking the progress of implementation of mitigation actions, particularly information on data sources, was not reported in the BUR owing to lack of relevant information.

83. Saint Kitts and Nevis reported information on key constraints, gaps and related needs, including by identifying inadequate financial resources, insufficient human capacity, lack of adequate data, weak institutional coordination and lack of access to alternative energy sources as constraints. Information was reported on the financial and technical support received for preparing its NC3 and first BUR, including USD 352,000 from the GEF for preparing its first BUR and technical support received via in-country, regional and global workshops and training sessions. The Party further reported information on nationally determined technology needs, including a list prioritizing climate technologies for adaptation. However, information on technology transfer and on technical, financial and capacity-building support received for activities relating to climate change was not reported in the BUR owing to difficulties in obtaining the necessary data, as clarified by the Party during the technical analysis.

84. The TTE, in consultation with Saint Kitts and Nevis, identified the 10 capacity-building needs listed in chapter II.D above and needs for capacity-building that aim to facilitate the Party's reporting in accordance with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs and participation in ICA in accordance with the ICA modalities and guidelines, taking into account Article 4, paragraph 3, of the Convention. Saint Kitts and Nevis prioritized all the capacity-building needs.

Annex I

Extent of the information reported by Saint Kitts and Nevis in its first biennial update report

Table I.1
Identification of the extent to which the elements of information on greenhouse gases are included in the first biennial update report of Saint Kitts and Nevis

Decision reference	*Provision of the reporting guidelines*	*Assessment of whether the information was reported*	*Comments on the extent of the information provided*
Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 41(g)	The first BUR shall cover, at a minimum, the inventory for the calendar year no more than four years prior to the date of the submission, or more recent years if information is available, and subsequent BURs shall cover a calendar year that does not precede the submission date by more than four years.	No	Saint Kitts and Nevis submitted its first BUR in October 2023; the GHG inventory reported is for 2008–2018.
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 4	Non-Annex I Parties should use the methodologies established in the latest UNFCCC guidelines for the preparation of NCs from non-Annex I Parties approved by the Conference of the Parties or those determined by any future decision of the Conference of the Parties on this matter.	Yes	Saint Kitts and Nevis used the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 5	The updates of the section on national inventories of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol should contain updated data on activity levels based on the best information available using the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines, the IPCC good practice guidance and the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF; any change to the EF may be made in the subsequent full NC.	Partly	The Party did not clearly report all AD used for the calculations under the five sectors reported.
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 6	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged to include, as appropriate and to the extent that capacities permit, in the inventory section of the BUR:		
	(a) The tables included in annex 3A.2 to the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF;	Partly	The Party did not report similar or comparable details.
	(b) The sectoral report tables annexed to the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines.	Partly	The Party did not report similar or comparable details.
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 7	Each non-Annex I Party is encouraged to provide a consistent time series back to the years reported in its previous NCs.	No	The Party provided some information on emissions for 2008–2018 and in some cases for 2000 onward, including for AFOLU; however, it did not report back to the years reported in its NC1, nor was the time series consistent (no recalculations were performed).
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 8	Non-Annex I Parties that have previously reported on their national GHG inventories contained in their NCs are encouraged to submit summary information tables of inventories for	Partly	The Party did not report summary information back to the years reported in the NC1 (e.g. 1994), but provided some summary information back to

Decision reference	*Provision of the reporting guidelines*	*Assessment of whether the information was reported*	*Comments on the extent of the information provided*
	previous submission years (e.g. for 1994 and 2000).		the years reported in its NC2 (e.g. 2008).
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 9	The inventory section of the BUR should consist of a national inventory report as a summary or as an update of the information contained in chapter III (National greenhouse gas inventories) of the UNFCCC guidelines for the preparation of NCs from non-Annex I Parties, including:		
	(a) Table 1 (National greenhouse gas inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol and greenhouse gas precursors);	Partly	The Party did not report emissions and removals of GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol at subcategory level.
	(b) Table 2 (National greenhouse gas inventory of anthropogenic emissions of HFCs, PFCs and SF_6).	No	The Party stated that this was not reported owing to limited data availability.
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 10	Additional or supporting information, including sector-specific information, may be supplied in a technical annex.	NA	
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 12	Non-Annex I Parties are also encouraged, to the extent possible, to undertake any key source analysis as indicated in the IPCC good practice guidance to assist in developing inventories that better reflect their national circumstances.	Yes	
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 13	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged to describe procedures and arrangements undertaken to collect and archive data for the preparation of national GHG inventories, as well as efforts to make this a continuous process, including information on the role of the institutions involved.	Yes	
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 14	Each non-Annex I Party shall, as appropriate and to the extent possible, provide in its national inventory, on a gas-by-gas basis and in units of mass, estimates of anthropogenic emissions of:		
	(a) CO_2;	Partly	Only notation keys were reported for some subcategories and the IPPU sector.
	(b) CH_4;	Partly	Only notation keys were reported for some subcategories and the IPPU sector.
	(c) N_2O.	Partly	Only notation keys were reported for some subcategories and the IPPU sector.
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 15	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged, as appropriate, to provide information on anthropogenic emissions by sources of:		
	(a) HFCs;	Yes	The Party reported notation keys only (“NE”, “NO”).

Decision reference	*Provision of the reporting guidelines*	*Assessment of whether the information was reported*	*Comments on the extent of the information provided*
	(b) PFCs;	Yes	The Party reported notation keys only (“NE”, “NO”).
	(c) SF_6.	Yes	The Party reported notation keys only (“NE”, “NO”).
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 16	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged, as appropriate, to report on anthropogenic emissions by sources of other GHGs, such as:		
	(a) Carbon monoxide;	Yes	The Party reported notation keys only (“NE”, “NO”).
	(b) Nitrogen oxides;	Yes	The Party reported notation keys only (“NE”, “NO”).
	(c) Non-methane volatile organic compounds.	Yes	The Party reported notation keys only (“NE”, “NO”).
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 17	Other gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, such as sulfur oxides, and included in the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines may be included at the discretion of Parties.	Yes	
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 18	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged, to the extent possible, and if disaggregated data are available, to estimate and report CO_2 fuel combustion emissions using both the sectoral and the reference approach and to explain any large differences between the two approaches.	No	The information was reported only for the sectoral approach.
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 19	Non-Annex I Parties should, to the extent possible, and if disaggregated data are available, report emissions from international aviation and marine bunker fuels separately in their inventories:		
	(a) International aviation;	Partly	The Party reported notation keys only.
	(b) Marine bunker fuels.	Partly	The Party reported notation keys only.
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 20	Non-Annex I Parties wishing to report on aggregated GHG emissions and removals expressed in CO_2 eq should use the GWP provided by the IPCC in its AR2 based on the effects of GHGs over a 100-year time-horizon.	NA	The Party used the GWP provided in the AR5.
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 21	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged to provide information on methodologies used in the estimation of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, including a brief explanation of the sources of EFs and AD. If non-Annex I Parties estimate anthropogenic emissions and removals from country-specific sources and/or sinks that are not part of the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines, they should explicitly describe the source and/or sink categories, methodologies, EFs and AD used in their estimation of emissions, as appropriate. Parties are encouraged to identify areas where data may be further improved in future communications through capacity-building:		

Decision reference	*Provision of the reporting guidelines*	*Assessment of whether the information was reported*	*Comments on the extent of the information provided*
	(a) Information on methodologies used in the estimation of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol;	Yes	Saint Kitts and Nevis used the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. Tier 1 methodology was used for all sectors.
	(b) Explanation of the sources of EFs;	Yes	Saint Kitts and Nevis used the default EFs from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.
	(c) Explanation of the sources of AD;	Yes	
	(d) If non-Annex I Parties estimate anthropogenic emissions and removals from country-specific sources and/or sinks that are not part of the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines, they should explicitly describe:	NA	
	(i) Source and/or sink categories;		
	(ii) Methodologies;		
	(iii) EFs;		
	(iv) AD;		
	(e) Parties are encouraged to identify areas where data may be further improved in future communications through capacity-building.	Yes	
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 22	Each non-Annex I Party is encouraged to use tables 1–2 of the UNFCCC guidelines for the preparation of NCs from non-Annex I Parties in reporting its national GHG inventory, taking into account the provisions established in paragraphs 14–17 of the same guidelines. In preparing those tables, Parties should strive to present information that is as complete as possible. Where numerical data are not provided, Parties should use the notation keys as indicated.	Yes	Notation keys were used.
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 24	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged to provide information on the level of uncertainty associated with inventory data and their underlying assumptions, and to describe the methodologies used, if any, for estimating these uncertainties:		
	(a) Level of uncertainty associated with inventory data;	Yes	
	(b) Underlying assumptions;	Yes	
	(c) Methodologies used, if any, for estimating these uncertainties.	Yes	

Note: The parts of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs on reporting information on GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks in BURs are contained in paras. 3–10 and 41(g) of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs. Further, as per para. 3 of those guidelines, non-Annex I Parties are to submit updates of their national GHG inventories in accordance with paras. 8–24 of the UNFCCC guidelines for the preparation of NCs from non-Annex I Parties. The scope of such updates should be consistent with the non-Annex I Party's capacity and time constraints and the availability of its data, as well as the level of support provided by developed country Parties for biennial update reporting.

Table I.2
Identification of the extent to which the elements of information on mitigation actions are included in the first biennial update report of Saint Kitts and Nevis

Decision reference	*Provision of the reporting guidelines*	*Assessment of whether the information was reported*	*Comments on the extent of the information provided*
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 11	Non-Annex I Parties should provide information, in tabular format, on actions to mitigate climate change by addressing anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol.	Yes	
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 12	For each mitigation action or group of mitigation actions, including, as appropriate, those listed in document FCCC/AWGLCA/2011/INF.1, developing country Parties shall provide the following information, to the extent possible:		
	(a) Name and description of the mitigation action, including information on the nature of the action, coverage (i.e. sectors and gases), quantitative goals and progress indicators;	Yes	
	(b) Information on:		
	(i) Methodologies;	Yes	
	(ii) Assumptions;	Yes	
	(c) Information on:		
	(i) Objectives of the action;	Yes	
	(ii) Steps taken or envisaged to achieve that action;	Yes	
	(d) Information on:		
	(i) Progress of implementation of the mitigation actions;	Partly	Data sources needed for tracking progress of implementation were not reported.
	(ii) Progress of implementation of the underlying steps taken or envisaged;	Yes	
	(iii) Results achieved, such as estimated outcomes (metrics depending on type of action) and estimated emission reductions, to the extent possible;	Partly	The Party reported estimated emission reductions for all mitigation actions except those related to renewable energy.
	(e) Information on international market mechanisms.	Yes	
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 13	Parties should provide information on domestic MRV arrangements.	Yes	

Note: The parts of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs on the reporting of information on mitigation actions in BURs are contained in paras. 11–13 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs.

Table I.3
Identification of the extent to which the elements of information on finance, technology and capacity-building needs and support received are included in the first biennial update report of Saint Kitts and Nevis

Decision reference	*Provision of the reporting requirements*	*Assessment of whether the information was reported*	*Comments on the extent of the information provided*
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 14	Non-Annex I Parties should provide updated information on:		
	(a) Constraints and gaps;	Yes	
	(b) Related financial, technical and capacity-building needs.	Partly	Information on financial, technical, and capacity-building needs was not categorized by type of need.
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 15	Non-Annex I Parties should provide:		
	(a) Information on financial resources, technology transfer and capacity-building received from the GEF, Annex II Parties and other developed country Parties, the GCF and multilateral institutions for activities relating to climate change, including for the preparation of the current BUR;	Partly	The Party provided information on financial support received for preparing the BUR, but did not report information on financial resources, technology transfer and capacity-building support received from the GEF, Annex II Parties and other developed country Parties, the GCF or multilateral institutions for activities relating to climate change.
	(b) Information on technical support received from the GEF, Annex II Parties and other developed country Parties, the GCF and multilateral institutions for activities relating to climate change, including for the preparation of the current BUR.	No	The Party did not report information on technical support received from the GEF, Annex II Parties and other developed country Parties, the GCF or multilateral institutions for activities relating to climate change.
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 16	With regard to the development and transfer of technology, non-Annex I Parties should provide information on:		
	(a) Nationally determined technology needs;	Yes	
	(b) Technology support received.	No	The Party provided information on technology needs that were nationally determined, but not on technology support received.

Note: The parts of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs on the reporting of information on finance, technology and capacity-building needs and support received in BURs are contained in paras. 14–16 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs.

Annex II

Reference documents

A. Reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

IPCC. 1997. *Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*. JL Houghton, LG Meira Filho, B Lim, et al. (eds.). Paris: IPCC/Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development/International Energy Agency. Available at https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gl/invs1.html.

IPCC. 2000. *Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*. J Penman, D Kruger, I Galbally, et al. (eds.). Hayama, Japan: IPCC/Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development/International Energy Agency/Institute for Global Environmental Strategies. Available at http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gp/english/.

IPCC. 2003. *Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry*. J Penman, M Gytarsky, T Hiraishi, et al. (eds.). Hayama, Japan: Institute for Global Environmental Strategies. Available at http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gpglulucf/gpglulucf.html.

IPCC. 2006. *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*. S Eggleston, L Buendia, K Miwa, et al. (eds.). Hayama, Japan: Institute for Global Environmental Strategies. Available at http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl.

B. UNFCCC documents

First BUR of Saint Kitts and Nevis. Available at https://unfccc.int/BURs.

NC1 and NC2 of Saint Kitts and Nevis. Available at https://unfccc.int/non-annex-I-NCs.