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GCF Country Programme for St. Kitts & Nevis



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The Caribbean Development Bank

the greenwerk.



Table of content:

| | |
|--|------------------------------|
| Acronyms..... | 4 |
| Methodology and Targeted Readers | 6 |
| 1 Country Context..... | 7 |
| 1.1 Sustainable Development Agenda..... | 7 |
| 1.2 St. Kitts and Nevis Climate Change Profile | 8 |
| 2 Climate Finance Strategy and Priorities | 11 |
| 2.1 St. Kitts and Nevis’s Climate Strategy..... | 11 |
| 2.2 Engagement with the international climate finance architecture.... | Error! Bookmark not defined. |
| 2.3 Identified gaps of the Climate Finance Strategy | 14 |
| 3 Project and Programme Priorities for the GCF | 22 |
| 3.1 Priority Sectors..... | 22 |
| 3.1.1 Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use (AFOLU)..... | 22 |
| 3.1.2 Integrated Water Resources Management..... | 24 |
| 3.1.3 Climate Change and Health | 26 |
| 3.1.4 Coastal and Marine ecosystems..... | 27 |
| 3.1.5 Climate-proofed tourism | 30 |
| 3.1.6 Energy | 32 |
| 3.1.7 Transport | 34 |
| 3.1.8 Waste management and recycling | 35 |
| 3.1.9 Urban Resilience | 37 |
| 3.2 Education as a facilitator for paradigm shift | 39 |
| 3.3 GCF Project Pipeline..... | 41 |
| 4 Policy, Strategy, Planning and Institutional Needs | 45 |
| 4.1 Approved GCF Readiness Activities | 45 |
| 4.2 Summary of Identified Needs | 46 |
| 4.2.1 Institutions and Governance..... | 46 |
| 4.2.2 Policy Environment | 48 |
| 4.2.3 Pipeline Development | 49 |
| 4.2.4 Information, Data, and Knowledge..... | 50 |
| 4.3 Readiness and Preparatory Support Pipeline..... | 51 |
| 5 Multi-Stakeholder Engagement Process..... | 59 |
| 5.1 Overview of the Country Coordination Mechanism of St. Kitts and Nevis | 59 |
| 5.2 Stakeholders and their Roles | 60 |
| 6 Monitoring and Evaluation of the Country Programme Implementation | 66 |
| 6.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Process..... | 66 |

| | | |
|-----|---|----|
| 6.2 | Risk-Based Monitoring (ex-ante) | 68 |
| 6.3 | Results-Based Monitoring (ex-post)..... | 69 |
| 7 | Structured Country Programme Update Process | 71 |
| 7.1 | Review and Update Process | 71 |
| 7.2 | Role of key stakeholders..... | 72 |
| 8 | Bibliography | 75 |

Annexes:

| | | |
|----------|--|-----|
| Annex 1: | Project Pipeline Concept Notes | 77 |
| Annex 2: | List of Approved Readiness Proposals | 96 |
| Annex 3: | Long-term Readiness Action Plan..... | 104 |
| Annex 4: | Key stakeholders | 113 |

Figures:

| | | |
|-----------|---|----|
| Figure 1: | National Coordination and Consultation Mechanism of SKN | 60 |
| Figure 2: | Annual M&E cycle for monitoring the Country Programme implementation in St. Kitts and Nevis | 66 |
| Figure 3: | Schematic M&E and Update Cycle of the Country Programme..... | 71 |
| Figure 4: | Process for updating the GCF Country Programme in St. Kitts and Nevis..... | 72 |

Tables:

| | | |
|----------|--|------------------------------|
| Table 1: | NDC Implementation Plan key outcomes | 12 |
| Table 2: | Programmatic climate finance engagement with potential synergies | Error! Bookmark not defined. |
| Table 3: | Envisaged funding proposals and concept notes for GCF submission | 41 |
| Table 4: | Approved Readiness activities in St. Kitts & Nevis | 45 |
| Table 5: | GCF Readiness Needs for St. Kitts and Nevis | 53 |

Acronyms

| | |
|---------|---|
| AFOLU | Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use |
| AML | Anti-Money Laundering |
| ATGS | Agricultural Transformation and Growth Strategy 2022-2031 |
| AVEC | Advanced Vocational Education Centre |
| CARICOM | Caribbean Community and Common Market |
| CDB | Caribbean Development Bank |
| CBFC | Clarence Fitzroy Bryant College |
| CCCCC | Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre |
| CFT | Countering the Financing of Terrorism |
| CIC | Chamber of Industry & Commerce |
| CIF | Climate Investment Fund |
| CN | Concept Note |
| CSO | Civil Society |
| CZMU | Coastal Zone Management Unit |
| DAE | Direct Access Entity |
| DP | Delivery Partner |
| EV | Electric Vehicle |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| FP | Funding Proposal |
| GCF | Green Climate Fund |
| GEF | Global Environment Facility |
| GHG | Global Greenhouse Gas emissions |
| GOSKN | Government of St. Kitts and Nevis |
| HadCM2 | Hadley Centre coupled model |
| IPP | Independent Power Producer |
| IPPU | Industrial Processes and Processing Unit |
| ISLANDS | Implementing Sustainable Low and Non-Chemical Development in Small Island Developing States |
| MSME | Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises |
| NAP | National Adaptation Plan |
| NCCAS | National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy |
| NCCC | National Climate Change Committee |
| NDA | National Designated Authority |
| NDC | Nationally Determined Contribution |
| NDMD | Nevis Disaster Management Department |
| NDPF | National Development Planning Framework |
| NEMA | National Emergency Management Agency |
| NEP | National Energy Policy |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organisation |
| NSDCC | National Sustainable Development Coordination Committee |



| | |
|--------|--|
| PPF | Project Preparation Facility |
| ODA | Overseas Development Assistance |
| OECS | Organization of Eastern Caribbean States |
| PA | Protected Area |
| RE | Renewable Energy |
| SIDS | Small Island Developing States |
| SKN | St. Kitts and Nevis |
| SKNGIS | St. Kitts and Nevis Geographic Information System |
| SKNMMA | St. Kitts and Nevis Marine Management Area Management Plan |
| SKNMS | St. Kitts and Nevis Meteorological Services |
| SKWMC | St. Kitts Solid Waste Management Corporation |
| SLR | Sea Level Rise |
| UNFCCC | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| URP | Urban Resilience Plan |
| WB | World Bank |

Methodology and Targeted Readers

This Green Climate Fund (GCF) Country Programme for St. Kitts and Nevis (SKN) outlines the country context, climate finance strategy and project and programme priorities for the Green Climate Fund (GCF) up to the 2030s.¹

It aims to inform the Government of St. Kitts and Nevis (GOSKN) (represented through the Department of Economic Affairs and PSIP, serving as the Nationally Designated Authority, NDA), all interested public and private sector stakeholders and civil society organizations, as well any relevant Delivery Partner (DP) and Accredited Entity (international, IAE or direct access, DAE) about the investment priorities for the GCF to address climate change related measures in the country.

The programme also details the approach to multi-stakeholder engagement which is described in the country coordination mechanism process. Moreover, the monitoring and evaluation of the country programme, as well as a structured update process for the country programme are provided.

The GCF country programme was developed throughout the year 2022 in a consultative multi-stakeholder process. The priorities for the country programme have been identified through a combination of top-down and bottom-up approaches, starting with reviews of available documents including policies, strategies, and ongoing and planned projects related to climate change and considering of the revised Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and the NDC Implementation Plan (under development).² In addition, bilateral meetings and multi-stakeholder consultation workshops were conducted virtually and during an in-country mission to propose and finalize areas of priority for GCF support³. The identification of priority areas for St Kitts and Nevis was guided by the following principles:

- Alignment with overall country priorities and needs
- Alignment with sectoral priorities and GCF result areas
- Opportunity to leverage other funding supports (co-financing and scaling up results, especially Global Environment Facility (GEF)-funded projects)
- Opportunity to develop multi-sectoral projects for larger funding
- Opportunity to engage and mobilize investment from the private sector (e.g. innovative technology acceleration)

¹ This time horizon is aligned with the National Development Planning Framework (NDPF), which regards the period 2023-2037, the Adaptation Strategy (until 2030) and the Nationally Determined Contribution (until 2030).

² The revised NDC is available [here](#); Elements of the NDC Implementation Plan are finalised, however budget estimations are currently still under revision. A narrative on the plan is available from the pages of the [NDC Partnership](#).

³ The official GCF country programme validation workshop was held on 19 May 2022 at Marriott Hotel, St. Kitts and Nevis.

The GCF country programme was developed in consideration of the GCF's Revised Environmental and Social Policy, Updated Gender Policy, and Indigenous Peoples Policy. The GOSKN will work to ensure that all activities supported by the GCF emerging from this country programme are informed and guided by those policies; also, measures and action must apply the principles of inclusion, equality, and non-discrimination with respect to stakeholder consultations and decision-making.

In particular, this country programme acknowledges that impacts of climate change can exacerbate existing gender inequalities and that women and vulnerable communities are part of the solution to climate change and should, therefore be effectively engaged in discussions and decisions that affect them. Climate change initiatives are more sustainable, equitable and more likely to achieve their objectives when gender equality and women's empowerment considerations are integrated into the design and implementation of projects as well as on climate policy and strategy level in St. Kitts and Nevis.⁴

Hence, activities should aim at (i) conducting upfront gender assessment to identify whether there are opportunities to benefit women in the project context (e.g. jobs, safety), (ii) conduct periodic consultation with women's groups (e.g. NGOs working on women's rights) and ensure women and vulnerable groups have an active role in project and sector level stakeholder consultations, (iii) ensure that each sub-project collects sex-disaggregated data which can be used to identify risks, mitigants and opportunities, and (iv) promote gender-sensitive workshop designs, i.e. hiring a female trainers, adapt the time of the sessions to women's practical needs (women's work and domestic responsibilities), chose a venue where women feel comfortable (not a male-dominated site) or provide childcare arrangement.

1 Country Context

1.1 Sustainable Development Agenda

St. Kitts and Nevis is a Small-Island Developing State located in the Leeward Islands chain of the Lesser Antilles. In 2020 the population of the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis was 53,192 experiencing an annual growth of 0.7%⁵. The gender distribution in St. Kitts and Nevis is almost equal. The population of St. Kitts and Nevis is approximately 95% black, with 5% mixed, white and Indo-Pakistani.

The major urban areas are Basseterre and Charlestown. In St. Kitts, while the population is concentrated in capital and surrounding suburban areas, a considerable portion of the population is in coastal areas, with many villages located along coastal roads. Nevis follows a similar pattern to St Kitts

⁴ According to the Gender Equality Observatory (2022), the representation of female legislators is growing in recent years in St. Kitts & Nevis, however, representation is far from being equal. While also gender-focused policies are rare on the island, gender-based violence is not an issue, according to official statistics.

⁵ <https://data.worldbank.org/country/st-kitts-and-nevis>

with the population being concentrated in and around Charlestown. Many of the villages in Nevis are located along the islands main road which mirror the coast of the island.

The location of the population centres on the coast enhances the vulnerability of St. Kitts and Nevis to the impacts of climate change. For many years the economy of St. Kitts and Nevis was based on the sugar industry. This has now changed, and the tourism industry has become the main economic activity in St. Kitts and Nevis. Tourism is also a major employer in St. Kitts and Nevis. This includes employment by hotels, travel agents, airlines, and other passenger transportation services. Other key economic and service sectors include agriculture and fisheries, water, and health.

In the past the sugar industry in St. Kitts and Nevis fulfilled a significant environmental management role and bore the costs of extensive environmental services from which the country as a whole benefited. Many of these services such as ghaut stabilisation and the maintenance of drainage systems also contributed directly to natural disaster preparedness and mitigation. As a direct result of the closure of the sugar industry, therefore, the government will now have to absorb both the costs and actual activities associated with these environmental services and conservation activities.

Moreover, St. Kitts and Nevis recognises that maintaining environmental sustainability is critical to sustaining economic activities particularly regarding tourism, agriculture and fisheries. Improving environmental policies and mitigating the environmental impact of the closure of the sugar industry are also important for sustaining long term economic growth and competitiveness, reducing poverty and improving the quality of life of people in St. Kitts and Nevis (this inter alia includes an enhanced resilience to the adverse effects of climate change, energy, water and food security). In this context, the Ministry of Sustainable Development is in charge of implementing the 2030 Agenda. It also oversees the formulation, implementation, and follow-up of the National Adaptation Strategy,⁶ which covers the period 2018-2030 and aims to enhance resilience towards the adverse impacts of climate change in the country. In early 2023, the National Development Planning Framework (NDPF) will be published to guide the further sustainable development of the country until the late 2030s.

1.2 St. Kitts and Nevis Climate Change Profile

Despite only contributing minimal to global greenhouse (GHG) emissions, St. Kitts and Nevis is expected to be significantly affected by the impacts of climate change, including increasing temperatures, changes in precipitation patterns that may result in either flood or drought, increasing storm frequency and intensity and rising sea levels.

The 2021 NDC indicates that the burning of diesel in electricity generation was the single largest contributor (approximately 60%) to greenhouse gas emissions by St. Kitts and Nevis, followed by the consumption of gasoline for transportation which accounted for roughly 30% of GHG. GHG emissions from liquid fuels (i.e. diesel) have been steadily increasing ever since the 1960s⁷, and in 2020, 156

⁶ GOSKN (2018): National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy for Saint Christopher and Nevis

⁷ See Worldbank Data „CO₂ emissions from liquid fuel consumption (kt) - St. Kitts and Nevis“, available from <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.ATM.CO2E.LF.KT?end=2016&locations=KN&start=1960&view=chart>

GgCO₂e were emitted from power generation. Diesel power plants generate a significant 95% of electricity, with the remaining 5% generated by wind (2.2 MW) and solar (1.5 MW) GHG. Other significant sources of emissions include the release of carbon monoxide from residual crops in the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector and the consumption of kerosene, lubricants, and other oils. However, inadequate data limited more comprehensive insights and analysis on emission contributions from the AFOLU sector as well as the Industrial Processes and Processing Unit (IPPU), and waste sectors.⁸

The country's vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change is already evident in key socio-economic and/or service sectors, in particular agriculture, tourism, water, and health; as well as in its effect on particularly vulnerable communities and groups.⁹ It is projected that St. Kitts and Nevis will be most significantly influenced by increasing temperature changes, particularly in urban areas which have relatively less vegetated protection compared to rural and remote areas. Annual mean air temperatures are expected to increase for St. Kitts and Nevis according to the Multi-Model Ensemble, ranging from an increase of 0.78°C (RCP4.5) or 0.92°C (RCP8.5) by 2039 to 1.65°C (RCP4.5) and 3.03°C (RCP8.5) by the end of the century, relative to the 1986-2005 mean.¹⁰

Higher air temperatures are expected to increase heat stress, heat waves, cooling associated costs, and water losses from evapotranspiration. Regarding heat stress, Nevis's highest baseline values are in St George, Gingerland, St John, Figtree, and St Thomas, Lowland. For St Kitts, higher values are in St Anne Sandy Point, St George Basseterre, St Paul, Capisterre and St Thomas, Middle Island.¹¹ An increase in vulnerability happens in all future scenarios, with RCP 8.5 2041-2070 presenting the highest values, especially for Nevis, where all parishes have a very high vulnerability to this hazard.¹² Due to increasing heat exposure, there is more than a 25% chance that at least one period of prolonged exposure to extreme heat, resulting in heat stress, will occur in the next five years.¹³

In addition, higher temperatures and reduced annual and seasonal rainfall associated with climate change have induced drought, and adversely impact local water supply continuity and overall water sustainability. Vulnerability to the increasing pressure on already limited freshwater resources due to reduced surface water and saline intrusion into coastal wellfields, is evident in frequent water rationing.

⁸ GOSKN (2021): Updated Nationally Determined Contribution. In its revised NDC, the country proposes a CO₂ emissions reduction target of 22% by 2025 and 35% by 2030 compared to the business-as-usual scenario, decreasing economy-wide emissions to 529 GgCO₂e. and 540 GgCO₂e. In order to achieve this target, GOSKN aims at switching to 100% renewable energy in electricity generation by 2030 and increasing the share of electric vehicles in the vehicle fleet to at least 2%. Additionally, St. Kitts and Nevis seeks financial and capacity building support to develop the necessary charging infrastructure and training programs to enable decarbonization of the transport sector.

⁹ GOSKN (2021): 3rd National Communication to the UNFCCC draft - Vulnerability & Adaptation Assessment chapter; GOSKN (2021): Updated Nationally Determined Contribution

¹⁰ World Bank (2023): Climate Change Knowledge Portal, online: <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/st-kitts-and-nevis/climate-data-projections>

¹¹ 3rd National Communication to the UNFCCC draft

¹² *ibid.*

¹³ Thinkhazard (2023), online: <https://thinkhazard.org/en/report/208-saint-kitts-and-nevis/EH>

Flooding and landslides are a function of rainfall, increasingly dry conditions result in decreased vulnerability to both these hazards.

For the Caribbean region around St. Kitts and Nevis, projections indicate more substantial increases for drought during the dry season, especially considering long-term trends. Historical droughts and future climate modelling suggest that the twin-island state will need to find ways to benefit from enhanced water management, including rain-fed water originated from intense downpours and extreme rainfall events. If water excesses are stored sufficiently, they could be used for more severe drought periods.¹⁴

Furthermore, as a Small Island Developing State with a total area of 261 km² and a shoreline length of 135 km, vulnerability to sea level rise (SLR) ranks high among the climate hazards modelled in the country.¹⁵ SLR is exacerbated by the volcanic terrain. SLR has worrying scenarios in low-lying areas, pointing to the potential to lose built infrastructure to the sea in the future. Particularly Nevis has many low-lying areas, with coastal population and crops vulnerable to sea-level rise.

In terms of extreme weather events, average wind speed will decrease in the future, but higher intensity cyclones activity is expected to increase with a higher incidence of categories 4 and 5 hurricanes. Due to the geographical location on the southern edge of the Atlantic hurricane belt, there is typically a high annual frequency of tropical disturbances from June – November which generate squalls, high wind velocities, heavy rainfall, and increased risk of sea level rise and flash floods. During this hurricane season, the twin-island state is hit regularly by cyclones and hurricanes. Tropical storms and hurricanes pose significant threats to livelihoods and key infrastructure, hence can have potentially devastating socio-economic effects.

The tourism sector is highly vulnerable to climate variability and change arising from the degradation of natural ecosystems and biodiversity that serve as tourism attractions; reduced water and energy supply due to saltwater intrusion into groundwater and extreme weather such as drought, floods and hurricanes; loss and damage to physical infrastructure such as hotels, air and seaports, due to sea level rise and extreme weather including hurricanes, storms and storm surge; reduced access to high-quality local food due to impacts on agriculture; and threats to human health due to increasing incidence of water-borne and vector-borne diseases. These events substantially impact tourism activities thus require an immense effort of adaptation.

Despite the absence of a comprehensive assessment of key impacts and vulnerabilities for the agricultural sector in St. Kitts and Nevis, the sector is highly climate-sensitive and climate change could threaten food security and impact on agriculture-based livelihoods. Climate change impacts such as increased rainfall variability and extremes will affect water availability for crop and livestock production. Drought conditions will lead to water stress, while flooding will accelerate soil erosion. Rising sea levels will exacerbate soil aridity due to saltwater intrusion into groundwater and exacerbate saltwater

¹⁴ 3rd National Communication to the UNFCCC draft

¹⁵ *ibid.*

damage from sea blast. Increased incidence of invasive species and new pests and diseases also pose a significant threat to the agricultural sector and could compound damage from existing pests such as monkeys and roaming animals.¹⁶

Coastal and marine ecosystems in St. Kitts and Nevis are pillars of sustainable development, especially within the tourism and fisheries sectors. The fisheries sub-sector is also a valuable source of nutrition and livelihoods. Climate change poses a significant risk to coastal and marine ecosystems including coral reefs, freshwater lagoons, seagrass beds and mangroves, due to threat of sea level rise; increased sea surface temperatures resulting in coral bleaching; ocean acidification; sargassum influx; accelerated coastal erosion and flooding.

Infrastructural, physical and residential developments are highly risk prone to sea level rise and more extreme weather events associated with climate change, including floods, hurricanes, storms and storm surge, particularly in the low-lying lands which are primarily used for residential and commercial development (including government offices), and farming. Most of the physical infrastructure, including for communications, energy, transport, water and sanitation, is located within close proximity (two kilometres) of the coast. This high concentration of low-land activity increases the risk of loss from damage to infrastructure and agricultural production by sea surge or wave activity or flooding, as well as risk to human lives and livelihoods. Although not posing any imminent danger, sea level rise has already caused coastal erosion and washed away beaches and flooded low-lying parts of the island. Additionally, flooding from heavy rainfall in St. Kitts often results in the overflow of gais, as well as the retention of water in some sections of Central Basseterre. These threats are exacerbated by human-induced deforestation and steep slopes throughout the country.

The public health and wellness of individuals in St. Kitts and Nevis could be significantly impacted by climate change and related disasters thus adversely affecting economic productivity, livelihoods and well-being. Changing rainfall patterns and increases in temperature and humidity may potentially provide favourable conditions for water-borne and vector-borne diseases. Extreme weather patterns also threaten to compromise sanitation systems and freshwater availability, with the potential for outbreaks of communicable diseases. Increasing air temperatures amplify the risk of increase in heat stress and related illnesses, particularly in the elderly and infirm. Additionally, impacts on the agricultural sector may indirectly affect human health in terms of nutritional requirements and supply.

2 Climate Finance Strategy and Priorities

2.1 St. Kitts and Nevis's Climate Strategy

St. Kitts and Nevis is actively working on identifying its climate related priorities and investment needs and developing required long-term strategic approaches with a 10-year horizon to accessing climate

¹⁶ GOSKN (2018): National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy

finance in this respect.¹⁷ Cognisant of the country's vulnerability to the current and projected impacts of climate change, in 2017 St. Kitts and Nevis released its Climate Change Policy, followed in 2018 by the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (NCCAS) for the period 2018-2030, and in 2021 the updated NDC. Climate is also becoming increasingly relevant in sector strategies (see chapter 3 on priority sectors below).

St. Kitts and Nevis as party to the UNFCCC has submitted its second National Communication in 2015, and is currently elaborating its third National Communication to the UNFCCC (forthcoming). The 2021 update of the NDC was the most recent activity to outline the country's climate priorities, targets, and commitments. To determine the actions needed in reaching the NDC targets, the government developed an Implementation and Financing Strategy (IFS)¹⁸ and a corresponding NDC Implementation Plan, which was launched in April 2022. The NDC Implementation Plan¹⁹ comprises four key outcomes as summarized in the table below.

Table 1: NDC Implementation Plan key outcomes

| Implementation Plan Outcomes | Contribution to the NDC |
|--|---|
| Emissions from electricity generation are reduced through adoption of renewable energy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NDC pledges to reduce economy-wide CO₂ emissions by 61% by 2030 and plans to achieve this by switching to 100% renewable energy in power generation, which is the sector that contributes to the largest share of emissions (60%). |
| Electricity consumption reduced through energy efficiency measures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> St. Kitts and Nevis has a higher per capita electricity consumption and a higher transmission and distribution loss than the regional average. Electricity consumption reduction is to be achieved through improved efficiency in transmission and distribution systems and additional energy efficiency measures. |
| Reduced emissions from the transport sector | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NDC pledges to increase the share of electric vehicles to at least 2% of total vehicles by 2030. This will be done through vehicle electrification, including electrification of the government vehicle fleet, which entails establishing enabling regulatory and policy frameworks for EV penetration and acquiring significant investments for the procurement of vehicles and charging infrastructure. |
| Enhancement of resilience | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build national adaptive capacity and readiness for implementing effective climate adaptation, such as by enhancing inter-sectoral |

¹⁷ Understanding that the GCF country programme is a living document will be updated as needed, and can thus be kept aligned with the evolution of the National Development and Planning Framework (NDPF) and other key strategies and plans.

¹⁸ Available from [NDC Partnership](#).

¹⁹ NDC Partnership (2022). St. Kitts and Nevis NDC Implementation Plan Narrative, available from the pages of the [NDC Partnership](#)

| | |
|--|--|
| | <p>coordination, building stakeholder capacities, and strengthening information management, research and M&E for decision making.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstream gender and climate change considerations in key national policies, plans and projects informed by assessments and encouraged through awareness-raising. • Introduce climate smart technologies into agriculture to ensure food and nutrition security and resilient rural livelihoods. • Integrate specific water resource management interventions for safe and reliable water supply for the country and build resilience to climate change. • Advance disease prevention and response measures for general improvement and security of public health. • Promote integrated coastal zone management actions for resilience building in coastal and marine ecosystems and associated livelihoods against climate change disasters. • Advance sustainable tourism through the adoption of climate proofing measures for climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction in that sector. |
|--|--|

The NDC Financing Strategy explicitly regards the private sector, “for financing and implementation of public sector-driven adaptation projects and enhancing the resilience of their own activities and supply chains”.

St. Kitts and Nevis is also demonstrating country ownership by exploring and employing a mix of instruments connected to public funding sources. These include raising revenue via new taxes, levies and fees and introducing new fiscal incentives promoting carbon neutral goods and services. The government is working to establish green bonds to raise money toward green projects, subsidize the cost of specific goods and services that mitigate climate impacts, and establish domestic climate funds.²⁰

Besides its climate agenda, St. Kitts and Nevis is also actively engaged in promoting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and is member to further environmental agreements and treaties, such as the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), or the Montreal Protocol. These documents, along with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction signed in March 2015, provide a holistic set of common standards and targets to reduce carbon emissions, manage the risks of climate change and natural disasters in order to build resilience through robust systems and infrastructure.

In this context, a 2022-2023 UN Country Implementation Plan (CIP) is under development which outlines areas of intervention between the UN and the Federation that seek to achieve certain

²⁰ NDC Partnership (2022). St. Kitts and Nevis NDC Implementation Plan Narrative

outcomes and SDGs, including climate change mitigation and adaptation. This is part of a broader 2022- 2026 UN Multi-country Sustainable Development Framework which the Federation signed in February 2022.

Moreover, further climate related activities take place in the country. In collaboration with the European Union (i.e. EU Delegation to Barbados and Eastern Caribbean located in Barbados), a budget-support programme (EUR 5 million) commenced in 2019 and focuses on assisting the Federation in achieving Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency and Resilience targets (e.g. retrofit of LED streetlights, installation of underground electrical cables, and development of an operational framework for the SKN Energy Units). Furthermore, issues related to climate change and resilience building are expected to be addressed under the CDB-SKN Country Strategy. The previous strategy expired 2017-2021 and work on a new strategy is expected to commence soon.

2.2 Engagement with the international climate finance architecture

St. Kitts and Nevis, as a small island developing state and Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) - ineligible country, is dependent on sources from the international climate landscape, in order to cope with growing challenges and impacts associated with climate change.

Regionally, the country mainly engaged with the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) and the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC). While St. Kitts and Nevis is part of regional initiatives of both institutions, the CDB also implements 2 national projects (see Table 2). In terms of development finance, St. Kitts and Nevis also received funding from the World Bank (WB) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The IMF granted the St. Kitts and Nevis fiscal relief measures in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. Additionally, governments of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) agreed on a regional partnership strategy to tackle the long-standing issue of growth and debt sustainability together with the WB. Also, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) developed the Agriculture Transformation and Growth Strategy (2022-2031) together with St. Kitts and Nevis.²¹

While St. Kitts and Nevis has no engagements with the Climate Investment Fund (CIF), the Adaptation Fund (AF) or the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF), several activities have been funded by the GCF and the GEF. GCF interventions have been mostly in the field of readiness and capacity building, as St. Kitts and Nevis, so far, is only part of 1 regional project (for more details see Table 2) in the energy sector. While the Global Environment Facility (GEF) also funded many capacity building activities already in St. Kitts and Nevis, the GEF supported 9 national projects (over USD 10M of funding) and 39 regional programmes in the fields of energy, biodiversity, land use and capacity building. Including the GEF replenishment phases GEF-4, GEF-5, GEF-6, GEF-7, and GEF-8, the total indicated allocation amounts to about USD 28M, of which some USD 18M have been allocated to the

²¹ GOSKN (2022): St. Kitts and Nevis Agricultural Transformation and Growth Strategy 2022-2031



country. The following Table 2 maps all approved projects that have been identified to have synergetic potential for activities envisaged under this CP.

Table 2: Programmatic climate finance engagement with potential synergies

| Donor Agency | Project Name | Timeline | Description |
|--------------|---|------------------|---|
| GCF | Sustainable Energy Facility for the Eastern Caribbean - Regional (IDB) | 2017-2025 | The Facility will address financial, technical and institutional barriers by providing institutional strengthening and capacity building, and provide a financing package including concessional loans and reimbursable grants to mitigate exploration and other underlying risks and unlock investments in geothermal energy by the private sector. <u>Complementarity:</u> priority sector Energy |
| | GEEREF NeXt – Regional (EIB) | 2017-2033 | Catalyse private sector capital at scale for the development of RE/EE projects across the GCF eligible countries, as well as to build capacity at the local level and contribute to the necessary transfer of knowledge and technology, to support the evolution of the commercial environments and enabling ecosystems for clean energy in these countries. <u>Complementarity:</u> priority sector Energy |
| | GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme | ongoing | See section 4 |
| GEF | Achieving rapid decarbonization of the energy sector – only concept approved (UNEP) | | The programme supports the Government to build resilience within the energy and water sectors, to ensure that the population has access to the basic needs of water and electricity when the country is severely impacted by natural disasters such as hurricanes. Some specific outcomes will include the installation of energy efficient streetlights and the installation of underground electrical power supply to three pumping stations. <u>Complementarity:</u> priority sector Energy |
| | Protecting and Restoring the Ocean’s natural Capital, building Resilience and | Approved in 2022 | Protecting, restoring and harnessing the natural coastal and marine capital of the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems to catalyze investments in a climate-resilient, sustainable post-covid Blue Economy |

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| supporting region-wide Investments for sustainable Blue socio-Economic development (PROCARIBE+) – Regional (UNOPS) | | <u>Complementarity:</u> Blue Economy approach under the priority sector Coastal and marine Ecosystems |
| ISLANDS – Caribbean Child Project – Regional (UNEP & FAO) | Approved in 2021 | To prevent the build-up of materials and chemicals in the environment that contain POPs and Mercury and other harmful chemicals in SIDS, and to manage and dispose of existing harmful chemicals and materials in SIDS <u>Complementarity:</u> priority sector Waste Management and Recycling |
| Improving Environmental Management through Sustainable Land Management (UNEP) | Approved in 2020 | The primary goals of the project are to help St. Kitts and Nevis to transition away from sugar and monocrop agriculture and to reorient all sectors of the economy towards sustainable resource use policies and practices. These sustainable resource use pathways will consist of: 1) rehabilitation and protection of carbon-rich and biodiverse forest and mangrove ecosystems; and 2) restoration / maintenance of soil ecosystem services, water supply, and carbon stocks through sustainable and climate smart agriculture and agroforestry (which will also reduce energy-intensive food imports. <u>Complementarity:</u> priority sector Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use (AFOLU) |
| CReW+: An Integrated Approach to Water and Wastewater Management Using Innovative Solutions and Promoting Financing Mechanisms in the Wider Caribbean Region – Regional (IDB & UNEP) | Approved in 2019 | To implement innovative technical small-scale solutions in the Wider Caribbean Region using an integrated water and wastewater management approach building on sustainable financing mechanisms piloted through the Caribbean Regional Fund for Wastewater Management. <u>Complementarity:</u> priority sector Integrated Water Resource Management |

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| Caribbean Regional Oceanscape Project – Regional (WB) | Approved in 2017 | Strengthen capacity for ocean governance and coastal and marine geospatial planning in selected Caribbean countries. <u>Complementarity:</u> priority sector Coastal and Marine Ecosystems |
| Climate Change Adaptation in the Eastern Caribbean Fisheries Sector – Regional (FAO) | Approved in 2016 | To increase resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change impacts in the eastern Caribbean fisheries sector, through introduction of adaptation measures in fisheries management and capacity building of fisherfolk and aquaculturists. <u>Complementarity:</u> priority sector Coastal and Marine Ecosystems |
| Catalyzing Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the Sustainable Management of Shared Living Marine Resources in the Caribbean and North Brazil Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems (CMLE+) – Regional (UNOPS) | Approved in 2015 | Facilitating EBM/EAF in the CLME+ for the sustainable and climate resilient provision of goods and services from shared living marine resources, in line with the endorsed CLME+ SAP <u>Complementarity:</u> priority sector Coastal and Marine Ecosystems |
| Disposal of Obsolete Pesticides including POPs, Promotion of Alternatives and Strengthening Pesticides Management in the Caribbean – Regional (FAO) | Approved in 2015 | To promote the sound management of pesticides in the Caribbean throughout their life-cycle in ways that lead to the minimization of significant adverse effects on human health and the global environment. <u>Complementarity:</u> priority sector Waste Management and Recycling |
| Integrating Water, Land and Ecosystems Management in Caribbean Small Island Developing States (IWEco) – Regional (UNEP & UNDP) | Approved in 2015 | Contribute to the preservation of Caribbean ecosystems that are of global significance and the sustainability of livelihoods through the application of existing proven technologies and approaches that are appropriate for small island developing states. <u>Complementarity:</u> priority sectors Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use (AFOLU), Integrated Water Resource Management, and Coastal and Marine Ecosystems |

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| | Conserving Biodiversity and Reducing Habitat Degradation in Protected Areas and their Buffer Zones (UNDP) | Approved in 2014 | To expand and strengthen the terrestrial and marine protected area system, and reduce habitat destruction in areas of influence that negatively impact PA ecological functioning. <u>Complementarity:</u> priority sector Coastal and Marine Ecosystems |
| CDB | Street Lighting Retrofitting | approved in 2016 | The project will reduce street and flood lighting energy consumption and associated greenhouse gas emissions in St. Kitts and Nevis; and enhance the capacity of the St. Kitts Electricity Company Ltd. and the Nevis Electricity Company Ltd. in climate change adaptation planning. <u>Complementarity:</u> targets in the priority sector Energy |
| | Nevis Water Supply Enhancement Project | approved in 2010 | Components of the project include upgrading the water supply network, capacity building, public education and water resource management. <u>Complementarity:</u> targets in the priority sector Integrated Water Resource Management |
| CCCCC | USAID Climate Change Adaptation Program (CCAP) - Regional | 2016-2020 | The goal of the Program is to reduce risks to human and natural assets resulting from climate change vulnerability. The activity aims to strengthen an integrated system for the implementation and financing of sustainable adaptation approaches in the Eastern and Southern Caribbean region. <u>Complementarity:</u> across all priority sectors, as the project promotes the use of climate data and information for use in decision-making and innovative adaption approaches. |

Source: own compilation

In addition to approved climate finance projects, as displayed in Table 2, St. Kitts and Nevis engaged in several readiness and capacity building activities with the GEF and the GCF. GEF capacity building projects in St. Kitts and Nevis comprise the following list:

- LDC/SIDS Portfolio Project: Capacity Building for Sustainable Land Management in St. Kitts and Nevis
- Assessment of Capacity Building Needs and Country Specific Priorities
- National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) for Global Environmental Management
- Climate Change Enabling Activity (Additional Financing for Capacity Building in Priority Areas)

In the GCF's context, already 10 readiness activities have been approved (six regional and 4 national Readiness Programmes). Among others, activities aim at strengthening GCF the countries readiness for engagement, addresses resilience to extreme weather events, as well as strengthening private sector involvement in climate action (See section 4.1 for more details). The GOSKN is highly engaged to make use of support programmes, such as the Readiness and Preparatory Support programme of the GCF in the future. Recently in 2022, a new Readiness Programme, "Strengthening Strategic Framework and Institutional Capacity to Enhance Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Implementation in Saint Kitts and Nevis", has been submitted to the Fund (see section 4.3 for more information on engagement with GCF's Readiness support).

To enhance direct access to GCF funding resources and to ensure complementarity and coherence of the various projects/resource mobilization efforts, the country is seeking to accredit a DAE with the GCF. The country recently established a procedure for the nomination of Direct Access Entities, including a list of assessment criteria for DAE's request for nomination.²² Furthermore, as a result of the ongoing Readiness Project "Capacity building to support Accreditation, Planning, Programming and Implementation of GCF-funded activities in St. Kitts and Nevis", the St. Kitts Co-operative Credit Union (SKCCU) was nominated as DAE candidate. Potential GCF accreditation gaps will be addressed with support of GCF Readiness funding in 2023.²³ According to the NDA, te nomination of further DAE candidates will be assessed in the future.

2.3 Identified gaps of the Climate Finance Strategy

According to the St. Kitts and Nevis' NDC Financing Strategy, the estimated total cost of NDC implementation to 2030 is up to USD 878 million (of which USD 127 million is for adaptation actions).²⁴

²² These have been developed under the approved Readiness Programme: "GCF Readiness Proposal for St. Kitts and Nevis for Institutional Capacity and Coordination and Country Programming", commissioned by CDB.

²³ Capacities to meet the GCF's fiduciary standards, including Anti-Money Laundering & Countering the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) can be strengthened.

²⁴ Climate Analytics (2021): Deliverable 14: Implementation Plan and Financing Strategy. Available from [NDC Partnership](#).

The financing sources for those investments will have to be diversified, with different actors assuming different costs at different levels by using various funding mechanisms. While the NDC financing strategy foresees clear responsibility for domestic engagement in funding the climate strategy (both public and private sector), international finance is sought to complement the investments.²⁵

Hence, the Government of St. Kitts and Nevis aims to increase engagements with initiatives that are not constrained by ODA requirements, including multilateral agencies (World Bank, UN Agencies, etc.), Multilateral Development Banks (Caribbean Development Bank), as well as the UNFCCC financial mechanism (Green Climate Fund, Global Environmental Facility, Adaptation Fund, Special Climate Change Fund). In addition, St. Kitts and Nevis is exploring funding opportunities through regional entities such as the Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM) Development Fund and the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC).

For the GCF Country Programme of St. Kitts and Nevis, supporting the implementation of the climate strategy translates to the following priority areas:

- Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use (AFOLU)
- Integrated Water Resources Management
- Climate Change and Health
- Coastal and Marine ecosystems
- Climate-proofed tourism
- Energy
- Transport
- Waste management and recycling
- Urban Resilience
- Education as a facilitator for paradigm shift

The national political landscape comprises several key policies and strategies (as described above) for supporting the implementation of the climate strategy. Institutional arrangements are set up, though enhanced coordination on climate matters and further capacity development on climate finance is needed. Refer to the policy, strategy, planning and institutional needs in chapter 4 for further information on institutions and governance, (2) policy environment, (3) pipeline development (4), information, data, and knowledge.

²⁵ These financial needs are seconded by a regional climate financing mapping report commissioned by CDB, which includes St. Kitts and Nevis (CDB 2022, Climate Finance Mapping Report for Belize, Jamaica, Haiti & St. Kitts and Nevis, the greenwerk & Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre).

3 Project and Programme Priorities for the GCF

The sections below present the climate financing priorities for a period up to 2030 - associated with the NDC and further key national long-term strategies as well as sector strategies. The sector assessment is also aligned with the *Readiness Needs Assessment Report and Action Plan for St. Kitts and Nevis*, which was elaborated and released in 2022. Based on those priority sectors, the most relevant projects and programmes for funding are presented as GCF project pipeline.

3.1 Priority Sectors

Below, 9 priority sectors are outlined, including their gaps and needs as well as respective proposed actions for alignment with a sustainable, low-emissions, and climate-resilient development pathway. The assessment of each priority sector has benefitted from comprehensive stakeholder inputs, obtained in bilateral discussions, received as comments on the country programme, and provided during a country programme validation workshop.

3.1.1 Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use (AFOLU)

GCF Results Areas

- Health, food and water security
- Livelihoods and people and communities
- Forests and land use

With the closure of the sugar industry in 2005, St. Kitts and Nevis has not managed to put the agri-food systems on a sustainable pathway. Today, the agricultural sector only contributes to less than 1% of the GDP. Being already a net importer for agricultural products, food imports steadily increased over the last two decades and account for about 80% of total national food requirements (in 2017). With regards to forestry and land use, 42.3% or about 11,000 ha of Saint Kitts and Nevis land area is forested, according to FAO.²⁶ The country's forests contain several million tons of carbon in living forest biomass.²⁷ However, in the lowland areas intensive land use has removed all vestiges of the natural vegetation and mostly agricultural crops prevail.

Greater rainfall variability and extremes will impact on water availability for crop and livestock production. This has major impacts on all ecosystems, particularly rainforests, which shelter the headwaters of Saint Kitts and Nevis' major rivers and serve to recharge the aquifer.

²⁶ St Kitts and Nevis Agricultural Transformation and Growth Strategy 2022-203; FAO Statistical Yearbook 2020 & 2021

²⁷ According to the NDC, the FAO Statistics Division estimated that forests in St. Kitts and Nevis remove approximately 137 Gg of carbon dioxide annually. More recent data on land use change, biomass stock, or biomass growth are lacking. St. Kitts and Nevis does not currently track emissions from Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use (AFOLU), making the robust quantification of the contribution of the sector's GHG emissions in the form of nitrous oxide, methane and/or carbon dioxide difficult.

The loss of protective fragile forests and ground in the upper watershed will reduce the absorption of rainwater runoff and increase exposure of already shallow, weathered, volcanic soils, making them more vulnerable to more extensive erosion and slope destabilisation. Moreover, drought conditions will lead to water stress, while flooding will accelerate soil erosion. Rising sea levels will exacerbate soil aridity due to saltwater intrusion into groundwater and exacerbate saltwater damage from sea blast. Increased incidence of invasive species and new pests and diseases also pose a significant threat to the agricultural sector, and could compound damage from existing pests such as monkeys and roaming animals (e.g. cattle, donkeys, sheep, goats and dogs).

To increase the domestic agricultural production, an enhanced resilience of the sector to climate change is imminent (given the high climate sensitivity of the sector, and the increasing weather extremes and unfavourable climatic conditions).

In 2022, based on a broad consultation process, the St. Kitts and Nevis Agricultural Transformation and Growth Strategy 2022-2031 (ATGS) was released. The 10-year strategy is designed to tackle old and new challenges facing the agricultural sector by providing a common vision, guiding principles, framework and solutions to create sustainable, resilient and inclusive agri-food systems. It outlines a broad variety of measures, many of which could be realized with support of climate finance, across five impact areas: (i) Agricultural Productivity and Income Growth, (ii) Food Import Reduction, (iii) Food and Nutrition Security, (iv) Decent Employment and Livelihoods, and (v) Sustainable Ecosystems.

To access GCF funding, a concept note titled “The St. Kitts and Nevis Climate Smart Agriculture Project (SKN CSA-P)” was developed by the NDA with support of CCCCC (see Annex). This concept note addresses many of the barriers listed below, including institutional and regulatory ones.

Table 3: Gaps, needs and proposed actions for the Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use (AFOLU) sector

| Gaps and Needs | Proposed Actions |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In terms of institutional coordination, the Department of Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture are not well corresponding. • There is apparently not one "desk" for agriculture that could actively support accessing funds for the sector. • There is need for improved information exchange among farmers and technical experts, and limited capacity to support agricultural innovation and product development for small-scale farming. Also, cooperation and harmonization of policies and plans, as well as forward-looking interlinked policy and regulatory approaches are lacking. • Early warning systems, short-term rain forecasts, and access to agricultural insurance to address | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A forum for institutional coordination of sector matters amongst key stakeholders could be beneficial, for instance as sub-group of the National Sustainable Development Coordination Committee (NSDCC). • Foster the development of a coordination unit that assists in implementing the ATGS and accessing funds for the sector in this respect. • Mainstream climate change and disaster risk management considerations into legislation, regulations, policies and plans for the agricultural sector and incentivising the private sector to foster transformation. • Building on the ATGS, assess systematically the key climate change impacts and |

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| <p>extreme weather events and related impacts on agriculture are lacking.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers continue to use unsustainable practices that increase vulnerability (e.g. farming on steep hillsides). • There is a weak farm to market linkage, and growing reliance on imported foods. • Integrated and coordinated approaches (such as “ridge to reef”) and the effective establishment of land-based solutions for prevention and control of pests, diseases, invasive species, soil erosion and downstream pollution are needed. • Availability of quality data for planning and implementation of agricultural programmes is inadequate. • Need for strengthening ecosystems and ecosystem services to naturally regulate climate and water services, generate biodiversity, provide carbon storage, and soil retention. | <p>vulnerabilities and specific adaptation measures for the agricultural sector.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve climate information services and response mechanisms for climate risk and disaster management in small-scale farming, including the establishment of an agriculture research for development system. • Promote climate smart practices and technologies in agriculture and agroforestry through investments in capacity building, strengthening science and implementation of innovative practices. • Invest in digital innovations and human capacity development to strengthen agricultural and household data collection, analysis and management for evidence-based planning and decision-making. • Establish a soil data and information system and promote sound soil management practices. • Promote low-cost, energy efficient on-farm and market floor food storage units to reduce food loss, waste and environmental pollution • Increase the capacity for risk assessment and improve access to finance and insurance for farmers and MSMEs in the agri-food sector for the implementation of climate-resilience measures. |
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Source: own compilation

3.1.2 Integrated Water Resources Management

GCF Results Areas

- Health, food and water security
- Ecosystems and ecosystems services

Freshwater resources in St. Kitts and Nevis are mainly supplied from groundwater aquifers through the St. Kitts Water Services Department and Nevis Water Department respectively, although surface water

from springs also comprises a portion of St. Kitts' supply²⁸. In St. Kitts, there is heavy reliance of the Basseterre Valley Aquifer for its piped water supply, which is under pressure from land development and over pumping. In Nevis, piped water supply is exclusively from groundwater, which consists of three shallow coastal aquifers and two deep aquifers drilled under a private-public partnership to secure additional supplies. Climate change will impact on the availability and quality of freshwater resources in several ways. Erratic rainfall and drought could compromise aquifer recharge and reduce the potential for rainwater harvesting as an alternative supply. Nevis already experiences lower levels of rainfall and recharge than St. Kitts due to its geographic location. Sea level rise also poses a risk to aquifers due to saltwater intrusion. Extreme weather, such as floods, hurricanes and storm surge, could also damage water infrastructure, disrupt power supplies for pumping of groundwater and impact on sewerage and solid waste management resulting in water contamination.

In 2021 the Water Sector Adaptation plan was developed, as part of the GCCA+ Enhancing Climate Resilience in CARIFORUM Countries programme. The document responds directly to water supply risk due to the country's climate vulnerability through intervention that amount to approximately USD 71M in total. The Water Sector Adaptation Plan aims at building resilience through enhanced governance, water resource management, catchment management, service delivery, and disaster risk reduction.

To access GCF funding, a Concept Note titled "Transitioning to a low carbon, climate resilient development pathway in the Water Supply Sector in St. Kitts and Nevis (SKN TransWater Project)" is being developed by the NDA with support of CCCCC (see Annex).

Table 4: Gaps, needs and proposed actions for the Integrated Water Resources Management sector

| Gaps and needs | Proposed Actions |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited coordination between Water Departments and agencies responsible for physical planning in terms of land use and zoning to protect freshwater resources and enable future drilling and development of deep-water wells. • Legislation, regulations, and policies related to water resources management, such as the Water Courses and Water Works Ordinance of 1956, are outdated or lacking. • Limited coordination between Water Departments and agencies responsible for physical planning in terms of land use and zoning to protect freshwater resources and enable future drilling and development of deep-water wells. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen legislation and institutions to govern the sustainable use of water. • Resources and address possible conflicts and gaps, including revision of the Water Resources Act and establishment of a new Water Resources Agency. • Promote integrated water resources management through policies and programmes for water security, including development of a Watershed Policy and Integrated Water Resources Management Policy that consider climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. • Enable private sector and community participation in integrated water resources management, including enhanced use of water |

²⁸ There are plans to construct desalination plants in St. Kitts and Nevis with sponsorship from United Arab Emirates which is forthcoming but not yet established. Additionally, there establishing additional desalination plants is considered in the context of the water sector GCF concept note (see pipeline and Annex).

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand for water is expected to increase significantly, especially in the agricultural and tourism sectors where water use could double over the next ten years, and there is need for greater investment in water conservation and demand side management. There is already a shortfall between water supply and demand in St. Kitts, resulting rationing and the need for new hotel developments to utilise desalination plants which raises their operation costs. • Pumping operations for groundwater aquifers in St. Kitts and Nevis are heavily reliant on a reliable power supply and highly vulnerable to disruptions due to extreme weather events, such as hurricanes and storms. • Non-revenue water, which is estimated at 53% in St. Kitts and 30% in Nevis, remains an issue due to leakages, billing and metering errors and unauthorised uses. • There is no central sewage system for St. Kitts and Nevis, and approximately 6% of the population uses pit latrines and has poor access to toilet facilities, exacerbating the risk of water contamination and spread of water-borne diseases. | <p>conservation technologies, use of storage tanks, rainwater harvesting and recycling of grey water for demand side management. Also, close gaps in the regulatory framework that is creating an environment for private sector engagement in the water resource management that serves to the benefit of the population (while ensuring public control over water management and supply).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect catchments and freshwater resources from pollution, including through suitable watershed, wastewater and solid waste management strategies, in close collaboration with the agricultural and tourism sectors. • Reduce the vulnerability of the water supply system through climate-proofing water storage, supply and distribution infrastructure. • Promote increased energy efficiency and use of renewable energy technologies, which are affordable, reliable and environmentally friendly, to provide a decentralised and secure energy supply for water supply and distribution. |
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Source: own compilation

3.1.3 Climate Change and Health

GCF Results Areas

- Health, food and water security
- Ecosystems and ecosystems services

The impacts of climate change on human health are well-documented and could pose significant threats to the residents of St Kitts and Nevis in the form of water-borne, vector-borne, and communicable diseases, as well as through ramifications in nutritional supply. This programme aims to reduce vulnerability to the adverse impacts of climate change on public health through improved disease prevention and response.

Table 5: Gaps, needs and proposed actions for the Climate Change and Health sector

| Gaps and needs | Proposed Actions |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of a sector strategy that connects climate change impacts and health and well being | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation of an adequate sector strategy document |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of qualified public health professionals to support disease prevention and treatment. • Lack of research and monitoring to enhance understanding of the linkages between disease and climate change and potential vulnerabilities. This also includes a lack of research and monitoring of the effects of newly emerging diseases on the population, such as chikungunya and zika. • An important topic are climate proof health facilities, on which regional work is ongoing with the Pan American Health Organization already - this could be further assessed for St. Kitts and Nevis. • Lack of a central sewage system in St. Kitts and Nevis. With 6% of the national population using pit latrines and having no access to toilet facilities, the risk of water contamination and water borne disease. proliferation is exacerbated. • Lack of understanding of the potential clean energy can play for the health infrastructure. • A lack of epidemiological capacity (disaster & emergency management as well as water borne vectors). • Lack of knowledge transfer between key stakeholders. • Awareness and sensitization of the general public (education) on issues relating to hygiene and the use of water and waste is key. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Systematically assess the key climate change impacts, vulnerabilities, and specific adaptation measures for the health sector. • Develop and implement an early warning system and response mechanisms focused on disease Prevention. • Build the capacity of the GOSKN's officers and service providers involved in public health to support disease prevention and response. • Integrate Civil Societies (CSO) and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO) in discussions and the implementation of activities.. E.g. facilitate Public-Private-Partnerships to enhance reach and impact and develop short Memorandum of Understandings between relevant institutions. • Assess the potential of clean energy for the health infrastructure, e.g sustainable cooling. • Enhancing epidemiological capacity through better health surveillance (disaster & emergency management as well as water borne vectors). • Enhance knowledge transfer between key stakeholders. • Foster awareness and sensitization of the general public (education) on issues relating to hygiene and the use of water and waste. |
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Source: own compilation

3.1.4 Coastal and Marine Ecosystems

GCF Results Areas

- Ecosystems and ecosystem services
- Livelihoods and people and communities
- Health, food and water security

Coastal and marine ecosystems in St. Kitts and Nevis are key for sustainable development, especially within the tourism and fisheries sectors. Despite its small shelf area, St. Kitts and Nevis boasts a representative cross-section of Caribbean marine life, including endangered corals, marine mammals, fish species, and sea turtles. Climate change will pose a significant risk to coastal and marine ecosystems due to sea level rise; extreme weather and storm surges; increased sea surface

temperatures resulting in coral bleaching; ocean acidification; and sargassum influx. Specific impacts are uncertain but model projections (e.g. the Hadley Centre coupled model [HadCM2]) indicate that there could be decreased productivity of coral reefs, fisheries and wetlands, with adverse impacts on food supply and associated livelihoods due to decreasing nearshore and deep water fish stocks and diminishing benefits associated with fishing activities. These changes will also impact on ecosystem services such as coastal protection. Vulnerable and endangered coastal and marine species, including that endemic to St. Kitts and Nevis, may also be at risk due to impacts on population size and distribution and habitat availability. These climate change impacts will compound existing threats from coastal development, pollution, habitat loss and degradation, and invasive species.

As a response to the climate impacts on coastal and marine areas, St. Kitts and Nevis has embarked in various policies on an ecosystem-based approach to enhance the management of coastal and marine areas. This includes policy documents, such as the NDC implementation plan, the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy, the Management Plan for St. Kitts and Nevis Marine Management Area: 2021 – 2025, and the Coastal Master and Marine Spatial Plan.²⁹ Overall focus areas are, first, aquacultures to cultivate freshwater and saltwater populations (e.g. fishes shrimps and oysters) under controlled conditions for enhancing productivity and release pressure on natural marine resources. Second, Marine Management Areas which are specific geographical areas whose resources and their use are administered/regulated in a structured manner to allow for sustainable development, protection, and conservation. Third, St. Kitts and Nevis fosters the use of fish aggregation devices, man-made objects that naturally attract fishes and other species. In St. Kitts and Nevis where large parts of incomes are rooted in the blue economy, such aspect are important components of a comprehensive ocean governance framework that the country and its ecosystems is highly in need.

The elaboration of a GCF concept note on coastal protection and blue economy was initiated by the NDA and CDB in July 2022.

Table 6: Gaps, needs and proposed actions for the Coastal and Marine Ecosystems sector

| Gaps and needs | Proposed Actions |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of a dedicated management regime to regulate activities and of enforcement of existing legislation and regulations for conservation and environmental management. For instance, regulations for the Marine Resources Act need to be developed. • Coordination and capacity for coastal zone management is limited among government agencies. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen institutions for coastal and marine conservation and management through alignment of BLUE and GREEN economy-based entities at the ministerial and department level and the provision of shared resources. That includes integrating climate change, ecosystem-based adaptation and disaster risk reduction considerations into legislation, regulations and policies, in alignment with the Fisheries, Aquaculture and Marine Resources Act 2016 |

²⁹ NDC Partnership (2022): St. Kitts and Nevis NDC Implementation Plan, draft; GOSKN (2018): The National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy for Saint Christopher and Nevis; Caribbean Environment Education Trust (2020): Management Plan for St. Kitts and Nevis Marine Management Area: 2021 – 2025; GOSKN (2021): Coastal Master and Marine Spatial Plan

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for an integrated and coordinated approach for prevention and control of invasive species and land-based pollution. • Lack of comprehensive baseline study on coastal zone management • Data is inadequate to gain a clear understanding of the impacts of climate change and potential adaptation strategies for ocean acidification and recent sargassum influxes. • Lack of comprehensive monitoring systems of national ecosystems and climate impacts. • Need for enhanced linkage of data bases with regional platforms, like the Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management Regional Information System. • Need for updating the Nevis Development Plan to respond to coastal protection needs. • Limited investment and capacities exist for development of underutilised fisheries and new and value-added products in small-scale fisheries and increasing reliance on imported fish. • A lack of awareness of and access to insurance and other disaster risk reduction mechanisms to address the impacts of extreme weather events on small-scale fisheries. | <p>and the St. Kitts and Nevis Marine Management Area Management Plan (SKNMMA). Design and establish a dedicated Coastal Zone Management Unit (CZMU) and a Protected Areas Systems Unit within the Department of Environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a vulnerability assessment to identify the key climate change impacts and vulnerabilities and specific adaptation measures for fisheries and marine resources and related livelihoods. • Develop a baseline study on coastal zone management that would build on existing projects such as the project to protect Bay Road from Port Zante to Fortlands, the plans to expand Port Zante to the east, and existing flood risk modelling. The study would also examine institutional roles in coastal zone management and make recommendations for balancing coastal development and ecological conservation. • Expand research and monitoring of coastal and marine ecosystems to better understand climate change vulnerabilities and potential adaptation options. Also, standardize methods of data collection and database management as well as increase the number of capacity and training fisheries. • Improve fisheries extension services and technical support for enterprise and product development and disaster risk reduction mechanisms in small-scale fisheries, including insurance. • Enhance research, data management and monitoring in terms of (i) data collection management systems to include ecosystem services outputs (ii) implementation/funding for conservation policies, plans, and legislation (MMA Regulations, ridge to reef' and watershed management, ecosystem approach to fisheries and marine spatial planning), (iii) ecosystem-based research (i.e. on disease prevention, control, reporting, ecosystem health monitoring, Invasive Alien Species), (iv) Habitat Monitoring Plan and Framework development. Also link data bases with regional platforms, like the |
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| | <p>Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management Regional Information System.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage coastal and marine ecosystems, and relevant species, to reduce non-climate threats that weaken their resilience, including through reducing environmental degradation, unsustainable resource use and the spread of invasive species such as Lionfish (<i>Pterois</i> spp.) or <i>Halophila Stipulacea</i>. • Establish a comprehensive system of coastal and marine management areas based on the Protected Area (PA) System Plan and the sustainable financing component of the SKNMMA Management Plan. • Build the capacity of resource managers to ensure effective and participatory planning and management of coastal and marine resources, including in PAs and management areas. • Update the Nevis Development Plan to respond to coastal protection needs. • Raise awareness of and access to insurance and other disaster risk reduction mechanisms to address the impacts of extreme weather events on small-scale fisheries. |
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Source: own compilation

3.1.5 Climate-proofed Tourism

GCF Results Areas

- Livelihoods of people and communities
- Infrastructure and built environment
- Ecosystems and ecosystem services

Tourism is an important source of employment and revenue for St. Kitts and Nevis following the closure of the sugar industry in 2005, contributing 25-30% of GDP. This sector is highly vulnerable to climate variability and change. Current and potential climate change impacts include the degradation of natural ecosystems and biodiversity that serve as tourism attractions; reduced water and energy supply due to saltwater intrusion into groundwater and extreme weather such as drought, floods and hurricanes; loss and damage to physical infrastructure due to sea level rise and extreme weather including hurricanes, storms and storm surge; reduced access to high-quality local food due to impacts on agriculture; and threats to human health due to increasing incidence of water-borne and vector-borne diseases. Tourism can be regarded as a cross-cutting sector, which involves matters relating to coastal

and environmental protection, urban development, sustainable energy, transportation, as well as waste matters, agriculture and water use.

Being a key sector for the country’s economy, GOSKN aims at greening the tourism sector in line with a sustainable environment and healthy ecosystems on the island. For instance, the 2014-2019 Tourism Strategy was developed with the vision to make St. Kitts and Nevis a quality tourism destination that is people-centred, and economically and environmentally sustainable. Similarly, the NDPF supports sustainable goals for the tourism sector. Additionally, the NDPF addresses issues of the Covid-19 pandemic, which had a detrimental economic effect on tourism. Between 2019 and 2020 revenues in the tourism sector declined by about 76%. The identified gaps and proposed action below are aligned with the country’s strategic focus.

Table 7: Gaps, needs and proposed actions for the Tourism sector

| Gaps and needs | Proposed Actions |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is rapid growth of the tourism sector, and authorities are unable to effectively monitor and enforce legislation, regulations and policies to prevent unregulated development and unsustainable resource use particularly of energy and water resources. • Legal authority, roles and responsibilities for coastal development are unclear, and in some cases overlapping, among government agencies (e.g. the St. Kitts process should mirror that of Nevis) and this enables unregulated tourism development along coasts. • While the Tourism Sector Strategy and Action Plan identifies climate change as a risk, no comprehensive assessment of its key impacts and vulnerabilities has been undertaken for the sector. • There is a disconnect between strategies and plans for development of tourism sector and other sectors, such as agriculture, energy and water, in St. Kitts and Nevis. • The tourism sector strategy requires an update with a particular focus on adaptation needs. • On climate proof tourism, an awareness raising effort is needed, starting on the school level. • The Ministry of Tourism identified internal capacity building needs on monitoring, identifying and evaluating data to identify climate proof tourism. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorities require training and support in effectively monitoring and enforcing legislation, regulations and policies to prevent unregulated development and unsustainable resource use particularly of energy and water resources. • Clarity on legal authority, roles and responsibilities for coastal development must be enhanced, and tuned for both islands. This could mitigate unregulated tourism development along coasts. • The St. Kitts and Nevis sustainable destination council, an inter-sectoral stakeholder roundtable, would need to ensure to be up to date on climate finance opportunities and potential support opportunities through GCF Readiness funding. • Ensuring coordination between strategies and plans for development of tourism sector and other sectors, such as agriculture, energy, and water, in St. Kitts and Nevis is core. Here the Sustainable Destination Council could play an important role. • Revise legislation, regulations and policies concerning tourism development to address conflicts and pursue incentives regarding climate change. • Conduct a vulnerability assessment to identify the key climate change impacts and vulnerabilities and specific adaptation measures for the tourism sector. |

| | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislative measures for a ban on plastic are needed. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstream climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction considerations into policies, plans and programmes for planning and development of the tourism sector, including the St. Kitts Tourism Sector Strategy and Action Plan and draft Nevis Tourism Strategy. • Revise and enforce building codes and standards, such as coastal setbacks, to climate proof any new tourism related infrastructure including through ecosystem-based solutions that maintain natural defences against coastal erosion, flooding, drought and heat stress. • Explore linkages with other sectors to diversify and expand the sustainable tourism product, including agro-tourism, eco-tourism and heritage tourism, and target other source markets beyond the United States and Europe. • Identify and develop innovative, market-based incentives to promote sustainable tourism. • As tourism is contributing to St. Kitts and Nevis' waste challenges (and the country being a net off-taker of waste, e.g. from cruise ships), an enhanced waste management will be important from the perspective of tourism (to ensure the reputation as sustainable destination, and to retain St. Kitts and Nevis' attractiveness for visitors). • Enhance awareness raising on climate resilience matters and the role of sustainable tourism, starting from school levels. |
|---|---|

Source: own compilation

3.1.6 Energy

GCF Results Areas

- Energy generation and access
- Buildings, cities, industries, and appliance

Most of the electricity in St. Kitts and Nevis is generated through diesel power plants (95%), with only 3% coming from wind and 2% from solar power. As a result, the major source of national GHG emissions stems from diesel fuel consumption for electricity generation (60%) followed by the transport sector as the second largest contributor (approx. 30%). The government pledged a reduction of CO₂ emissions of 61% by 2030 (compared to 2010), as part of its revised NDC, which is in great part to be achieved by an ambitious transition to 100% renewable energy for power generation. St. Kitts and

Nevis intends to expand power generation through renewable sources such as distributed solar (rooftop), utility scale solar, wind, and geothermal. Some efforts are already underway to construct a solar generation and storage system in St. Kitts with the Leclanché Solar Project. The NDC Implementation Plan aims at deploying additional 15 MW of geothermal in St. Kitts and 10 MW in Nevis. Efforts to construct a geothermal plant are already underway in Nevis (first drilling and pre-feasibility studies) and have not yet begun in St. Kitts. Lastly, technical planning support is needed to deploy 6.6 MW of wind power in St. Kitts. Furthermore, plans for a wind battery storage system and offshore wind in Nevis exist, but need to be further elaborated. In parallel to these electricity generation measures; St. Kitts and Nevis also pledges to reduce electricity demand by 5% across the two islands by 2030. Also, St. Kitts and Nevis' electricity grid has high distribution losses relative to other countries in the region, with some 20% of electricity generated lost. The revised NDC aims to reduce transmission and distribution losses to 10% in St. Kitts and to 6% in Nevis by 2030.

Regarding complementarity and coherence, currently a GEF-7 project is in the approval process, which aims at revising the National Energy Policy (NEP) to create a sufficient policy and regulatory framework for the upscaling of REs in St. Kitts and Nevis. With such a conducive environment established by GEF activities, other funders including the GCF can continue fostering the energy transition by supporting the required investments in the mid- to long-term in St. Kitts and Nevis. GCF resources can address lacking investments to deploy and upscale geothermal, solar, and wind resources. Meanwhile, also the grid infrastructures need to be enhanced for integration of intermittent renewable energy sources and interconnection between the islands. Energy storage facilities will be required to optimise the balancing and dispatching of renewable energy sources, which will also facilitate and accelerate the sector coupling between the electricity and mobility sector related rising electricity demand through envisaged electrification of vehicle fleets.

Table 8: Gaps, needs and proposed actions for the Energy sector

| Gaps and needs | Proposed Actions |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing the enabling policy and regulatory framework is needed, this includes the use and design of tariffs for distribution of Renewable Energy (RE.) • A regulator for electricity generation is absent. • Lack of capacities on renewable energies and their opportunities and challenges amongst public sector decision makers, including those working in the energy context. This comprises knowledge on bidding-processes for geothermal energy. • Lack of grid stability and critical infrastructures that is prepared for increased electricity demand through sector coupling. In this respect, the existing legislation does not account for smaller and larger RE installations, updated with rules as | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing the enabling policy and regulatory framework, including the use and design of tariffs for distribution of RE. In particular, update the 2014 National Energy Policy to develop the needed policy and regulatory framework (This will be undertaken through GEF-7 CEO Endorsement Document [10856]). • Increase deployment of distributed solar technologies and integrated storage solutions • Enhancing the geothermal capacities (this is going to be addressed through GCF FP020 • Increase wind energy deployment and development energy storage capacities. • Adopt energy efficiency measures on the demand side in both islands. |

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>to how companies and Independent Power Producer's (IPP) could connect to the grid.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incentives for private sector to investments in RE are missing. • Lack of understanding about regional support schemes for renewable energy. • No physical interconnectivity between the two islands as well as between St. Kitts and Nevis and other Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in the Caribbean region. Further assessments are needed to identify investment opportunities. • A study for better understanding the potential of waste to energy for the country is needed. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce transmission and distribution losses through grid upgrades and optimisation of its operation Enhance grid stability and critical electricity infrastructure to become ready for increased electricity demand through sector coupling. In this respect, the existing legislation does not account for smaller and larger RE installations, updated with rules as to how companies and Independent Power Producer (IPP) could connect to the grid (requires a grid code). • Allow grid connectivity across the two islands as well as electricity interconnectivity across other island states in the region. Here, further assessments should be supported to identify investment opportunities. • A study for better understanding the potential of waste to energy for the country should be initiated, in close collaboration with St. Kitts Solid Waste Management Corporation (SKWMC). • Assess which incentives are missing for private sector to investments in RE. Here a study on how to involve the private sector (and how to dispatch solar energy from IPPs to the grid) would be needed. • Capacitating public sector decision makers, including those working in the energy context, on renewable energies and their opportunities and challenges. This comprises knowledge on bidding-processes for geothermal energy. Relate to capacity needs assessments of the energy unit, which may inform future readiness formulation. • The understanding about regional support schemes for renewable energy should be enhanced through trainings and regional collaboration, such as conferences. • Supporting the installation of a regulator for electricity generation by developing terms of reference and offering trainings. |
|---|---|

Source: own compilation

3.1.7 Transport

- Transport
- Infrastructure and built environment

Transportation is the second largest source of national GHG emissions at approximately 30% of CO₂ emissions (Updated NDC, 2021). To meet the NDC target of 61% reduction of CO₂ emissions by 2030, decarbonizing the transport sector will be key. As expressed in the country's NDC and NDPF, St. Kitts and Nevis is committed to beginning this transition by increasing the share of electric vehicles to at least 2% of total vehicles by 2030. As outlined in the NDC Implementation Plan, the country intends to reduce emissions from the transportation sector through vehicle electrification, firstly by articulating a national policy framework to decrease the barriers to Electric Vehicle (EV) penetration, including through the establishment of EV targets and adoption of EV incentives. To meet its NDC target of 2% vehicle electrification, significant investments estimated at over USD 15 million are needed to procure over 600 electric vehicles, electrify the government vehicle fleet, and install the adequate charging infrastructure.

A GCF e-mobility project is included in this CP for further development. GCF resources can support the establishment of a political and regulatory framework and kick start EV deployment through pilot projects in the private vehicle market and in public transport.

Table 9: Gaps, needs and proposed actions for the Transport sector

| Gaps and needs | Proposed Actions |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited understanding of the impacts and implications of e-mobility on government infrastructure and revenue and to inform policymaking • Climate Change standards for infrastructure development and road construction • Lack of technical know-how, enabling environment and physical infrastructure to facilitate and manage the electrical fleet. • Inadequate governmental structure for transport (the current transport department does not have the expertise and mandate to inform matter on climate change.) • GHG emissions of fishing vessels, ferries, and other maritime traffic vessels need to be addressed and mitigated. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Articulation of a national policy framework for electric vehicles. • Supporting procurement efforts for electric vehicles and installation of charging infrastructure, including for government fleet. Readiness could support baseline studies, impact studies feasibility studies of e-mobility in the country and offer awareness raising. • Training of governmental agents to service and maintain the fleet. • Electrify government fleet. • Develop the institutional and operational mechanisms to improve the Department's ability to advise and manage the sector. • Elaborate an GCF concept note on promoting sustainable means of transportation by facilitating the uptake of the electric vehicle market in St. Kitts and Nevis and enhancing the public transport system by creating an e-mobility conducive ecosystem, as outlined in the GCF country programme. |

Source: own compilation

3.1.8 Waste Management and Recycling

GCF Results Areas

- Ecosystems and ecosystems services
- Forests and land use
- Building, cities, industries, and appliances

St. Kitts and Nevis is outpacing its existing landfills and will need some solution to address this issue. Moreover, ecosystems, including mangroves, are being negatively impacted due to improper handling and dumping of industrial waste. As tourism is contributing to St. Kitts and Nevis' waste challenges (and St. Kitts and Nevis is a net off-taker of waste, e.g. from cruise ships), an enhanced waste management will be important from the perspective of tourism (to ensure the reputation as sustainable destination, and to retain St. Kitts and Nevis' attractiveness for visitors). Though, there is no waste management strategy to address waste minimization, reuse, recycling and recovery. The St. Kitts Solid Waste Management Company is exploring a waste to energy facility.

Saint Kitts and Nevis will be participating in the GEF "Implementing Sustainable Low and Non-Chemical Development in Small Island Developing States" (ISLANDS) project – GCF support measures would need to be aligned with the project once implemented.

Table 10: Gaps, needs and proposed actions for the Waste Management and Recycling sector

| Gaps and needs | Proposed Actions |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No comprehensive waste management strategy exists • No existing practice of waste minimization, reuse, recycling and recovery • Sectoral waste management policies and strategies are needed, including for the tourism and manufacturing sector. • Lack of knowledge on waste reduction and avoidance. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elaborate a comprehensive waste management strategy, that addresses household waste management (grey and blackwater and/or management of liquid waste particularly in the urban areas), latrine management/aerobic tank septic tanks/communal tanks as well as the tourism sector and environmental impact management (including mangrove restoration). • To foster practice of waste minimization, reuse, recycling and recovery, guidelines should be developed. A more aggressive education and awareness raising campaign on waste reduction and avoidance must be put forward. • A dedicated emissions/waste management policy for key sectors such as tourism and manufacturing should be elaborated, which includes incentives for greening businesses and/or adopting green technologies etc. • Baseline studies and feasibility studies for addressing waste challenges and for waste to energy solutions must be undertaken in close collaboration with the SKWMC. |

| | |
|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Where needed waste monitoring systems should be designed and put in place.• Participate in the GEF Implementing Sustainable Low and Non-Chemical Development in Small Island Developing States (ISLANDS) project |
|--|---|

Source: own compilation

3.1.9 Urban Resilience

GCF Results Areas

- Buildings, cities, industries, and appliances
- Ecosystems and ecosystems services
- Livelihoods of people and communities

In an already urbanized world, an increasing concentration of people, vital infrastructure and socio-economic vulnerabilities in cities and urban agglomerations underlines the need for an integrated approach towards resilience building.

Following the closure of the sugar cane industry in St. Kitts and Nevis in 2005, also many people on the island moved from rural areas of the country to the main urban area Basseterre, seeking economic opportunities as well as higher standards of living. While Basseterre's geography, environment, and biodiversity, are heavily influenced by both terrestrial and marine ecosystems, development, and population growth outside of the city's traditional limits has put new pressures on these ecosystems (particularly the city's watershed). Enhancing resilience of Basseterre and other urban agglomerations involves understanding, adapting, and responding to shocks and stressors that impact a region's social and ecological systems. For the country's urban areas most significant potential shocks are flooding, strong winds, earthquakes, tsunamis, and volcanic eruptions. Chronic stressors include coastal erosion, water scarcity and drought, sea level rise, energy scarcity, pollution, social inequality, and poverty.

In 2022 an Urban Resilience Plan (URP) for Greater Basseterre was developed, aiming to establish an integrated approach to the protection of homes, businesses, and critical infrastructure from environmental hazards and improved urban housing and living conditions for the residents of St. Kitts (and Nevis). The URP is an example of how to establish an integrated approach to the protection of homes, businesses, and critical infrastructure from environmental hazards and improved urban housing and living conditions for the residents of St. Kitts and Nevis. As the plan identifies several needs that also can be addressed with GCF funds, the further implementation of the plan needs alignment with any future GCF activities.

Table 11: Gaps, needs and proposed actions for the Urban Resilience sector

| Gaps and needs | Proposed Actions |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A key shortcoming is the absence of an urban resilience development corporation as a statutory body. • Moreover, an inter-departmental working group is identified that could focus on enabling the transition from plan to implementation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up an urban resilience development corporation as a statutory body to enhance coordination and management of urban resilience matters. This must be tuned with the existing Urban Development Unit of the Ministry of Sustainable Development. • Install an inter-departmental working group to focus on enabling the transition of the URP from plan to implementation. The existing (though informal) working group on urban resilience (coordinated by the Urban Development Unit) could serve as a starting point in this respect. |

| | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessments and strategies for approaching the legislative and regulatory changes needed to implement the Urban Resilience Plan, including an upgrade of building codes, may be reflected in the light of GCF readiness. • Ensuring the greater Basseterre area to become climate resilient will require data, enhanced awareness and institutional coordination. • Support is furthermore needed for identifying financing models for the implementation of the Urban Resilience Plan (such as tax based models), here feasibility studies are lacking. • Tools to conserve, protect, and shift to more water efficient systems in urban areas are lacking. • Road network and other critical facilities lack infrastructure and preparation for flooding, storms and coastal erosion – vulnerability assessments and feasibility studies are needed. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessments and strategies for approaching the legislative and regulatory changes needed to implement the Urban Resilience Plan, including an upgrade of building codes, must be undertaken, and put forward. • Identify financing models for the implementation of the Urban Resilience Plan (such as tax-based models), here feasibility studies could benefit from GCF Readiness funding. • Tools to conserve, protect, and shift to more water efficient systems in urban areas need to be developed. • Protect natural assets, such as the Basseterre Valley Watershed and its ghaut system, the Basseterre Valley Aquifer, and the Basseterre coastline and further built assets in low-lying areas from environmental degradation, climate change, and pollution. • Retrofit public buildings and infrastructure with climate-smart technology. • Update building codes to account for increased climate hazards • Develop and implement urban heat response plan including urban greening measures • Improve living conditions to address poverty, social vulnerability, and unsuitable housing. • Create linkages to other priority sectors for shifting away from fossil fuels towards renewable energy and balancing efficiencies in water consumption with new water supplies. • Catalyze investment and transform public space in downtown Basseterre by supporting ongoing initiatives. • Monitor and report on progress towards achieving the URP vision by implementing the action plan of the Urban Resilience Plan for Greater Basseterre. |
|--|--|

Source: own compilation

3.2 Education as a facilitator for paradigm shift

Fostering the transition to a low-carbon economy and climate-resilient development pathway will necessitate vast investments in new technologies, equipment, buildings, and infrastructure, with major implications for the workplace. Education is often overlooked when addressing climate change matters. Currently there is a mismatch between jobs and workforce requirements in St. Kitts and Nevis. With the implementation of new climate change initiatives, job market adequacy will be exacerbated. To promote the sustainable use of the blue and green economy and associated job creation, some initiatives must be put in place. Possible initiatives could include:

- An employment masterplan which will identify the gaps and catalogue the areas of green development and the jobs that will be required to fill the areas. For example, jobs in areas such as
 - Electricity generation
 - Forest management
 - Waste management
 - Transportation
 - Agriculture
 - Coastal management and marine resources (blue economy)
- Curriculum reform at the tertiary level organizations – foster the amalgamation and curricula of CFBC, AVEC and Youth Skills to support the acquisition of green job certifications in such areas as mechanics, construction, architecture etc. Upgrading current Education Sector Plan (ESP) which is outdated and does not speak to climate resilient education. Such reform could include partnerships with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to support and supplement awareness building, internship experience, training, and capacity development.

In this context, the strategic approach to mainstream education towards GCF funded activities in St. Kitts and Nevis is of high relevance. First and foremost, the outlined education reforms are a significant facilitator of paradigm shift potential and the long-term transition of the country to a sustainable society. Second, in terms of a just transition, education can play its role to facilitate the social transition that must go along with the envisaged economic transition towards a sustainable green and blue economy. Third, educational measures and reforms should therefore be considered when designing the technical assistance components of projects or formulating readiness needs.

3.3 GCF Project Pipeline

The following table holds a summary of the priority projects and programmes of St. Kitts and Nevis that seek GCF funding. More detailed summaries of these projects are provided in Annex 1.

Table 12: Envisaged funding proposals and concept notes for GCF submission

| Project Name | Type of GCF Proposal | Project Preparation Facility (PPF) Required | Baseline | Estimated GCF Financing (USD) | Estimated Co-Financing (USD) | Accredited Entity | Fiduciary Instruments | ESS | Estimated Submission | | | |
|--|----------------------|---|---|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------|-----|----------------------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | | | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| Transitioning the Water Supply Sector in St. Kitts and Nevis to a low carbon, climate resilient development pathway (SKN TransWater Project) | Concept Note | Yes | St. Kitts and Nevis has low water security during dry seasons and water quality issues during wet seasons. The frequent shutdowns associated with high rainfall events as well as the insufficient supply of water during dry season are not only of public | 37.800,000 | 9.300.000 | Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC) | Grants | B | | X | | |

| Project Name | Type of GCF Proposal | Project Preparation Facility (PPF) Required | Baseline | Estimated GCF Financing (USD) | Estimated Co-Financing (USD) | Accredited Entity | Fiduciary Instruments | ESS | Estimated Submission | | | |
|---|----------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------|-----|----------------------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | | | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| | | | health concern, but can also lead to severe financial losses in water intensive sectors such as tourism and health | | | | | | | | | |
| The St. Kitts and Nevis Climate Smart Agriculture Project (SKN CSA-P) | Concept Note (SAP) | Yes | St. Kitts and Nevis is amongst the most water-scarce countries globally. The country's shortfall of water resources for agriculture at baseline is significantly problematic | 18,486,000 | 3,159,400 | Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC) | Grants | C | | X | | |
| REGIONAL: Strengthening national forest management for adapting to and mitigating climate change in Dominica, | Multi-country Concept Note | Yes | The three programme countries face irreversible and permanent loss | 16,912,875 | 1,610,750 | United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) | Grants | C | | | X | |

| Project Name | Type of GCF Proposal | Project Preparation Facility (PPF) Required | Baseline | Estimated GCF Financing (USD) | Estimated Co-Financing (USD) | Accredited Entity | Fiduciary Instruments | ESS | Estimated Submission | | | |
|--|----------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----|----------------------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | | | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Saint Lucia | | | and damage resulting from the impacts of human-induced climate change and its associated costs. | | | | | | | | | |
| Strengthening Coastal Zone Management and the Blue Economy in Saint Kitts and Nevis (COZMA Project) | Concept Note | Yes | Coastal areas are increasingly vulnerable to climate impacts, such as flooding, coastal erosion, and ecosystems damages | 30 – 40 M | 4 M | TBD | Grants | B | | X | | |
| REGIONAL: Building Urban Resilience in the Caribbean SIDS Belize, Jamaica, Haiti and St. Kitts and Nevis | Multi-country Concept Note | Yes | Urban areas in St. Kitts and Nevis are not sufficiently resilient and vulnerable to climate-related shocks and stressors | TBD | TBD | TBD | Grants, Loans | TBD | | | X | |

| Project Name | Type of GCF Proposal | Project Preparation Facility (PPF) Required | Baseline | Estimated GCF Financing (USD) | Estimated Co-Financing (USD) | Accredited Entity | Fiduciary Instruments | ESS | Estimated Submission | | | |
|--|----------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|-----|----------------------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | | | | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| Safeguarding water security in the Caribbean in a changing climate (Phase I) | Multi-country Concept Note | Yes | Climate change is expected to drive supply-side water deficits while simultaneously undermining the countries' ability to manage and distribute their increasingly scarce water resources | 28,875,000 | 21,000,000 | Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) | Grants, Senior Loans | A | | X | | |
| Sustainable electric transportation for St. Kitts and Nevis | Concept Note | Yes | Almost all vehicles are fossil fuel based. The transportation sector is the second largest source of national GHG emissions at approximately 30% of total emissions | up to 25M-50M | TBD | TBD | Grants, concessional loans | TBD | | | | X |

4 Policy, Strategy, Planning and Institutional Needs

St. Kitts and Nevis has in place a number of policies and strategies to govern its climate policy and climate finance activities. Also, an institutional framework for consultation and coordination of matters relating to accessing GCF funding exists. However, St. Kitts & Nevis still experiences certain shortcomings regarding policies, strategies, plans, institutional systems, and human capacities. Here, GCF Readiness support can be harnessed to identify, design and implement transformational climate change interventions. In 2022, a *Readiness Needs Assessment Report and Action Plan for St. Kitts and Nevis* was elaborated and released to systematically identify opportunities to use GCF Readiness support. The findings of that report and action plan are reflected below. In the following, approved GCF Readiness activities are presented, followed by a summary of identified needs, which are reflected in a Readiness and Preparatory Support pipeline.

4.1 Approved GCF Readiness Activities

So far, already 10 readiness activities have been approved for St. Kitts & Nevis, as listed below in Table 4.³⁰ Six of those proposals are regional Readiness programmes encompassing several Caribbean Island states. The first of the 4 national readiness projects received approval in 2018. The most recent proposal was approved in February of 2022 and addresses resilience to extreme weather events, by enhancing the capacity of the St. Kitts and Nevis Meteorological Services (SKNMS), National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), Nevis Disaster Management Department (NDMD) and St. Kitts and Nevis Geographic Information System (SKNGIS), while also strengthening private sector involvement in climate action.

Table 13: Approved Readiness activities in St. Kitts & Nevis

| Readiness Request | Delivery Partner | Year |
|--|---|------|
| Capacity Building to facilitate Climate Resilience in Disaster Risk Management and Private Sector Access to Climate Finance in St. Kitts and Nevis | Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre | 2022 |
| Capacity building to support Accreditation, Planning, Programming and Implementation of GCF-funded activities in St. Kitts and Nevis | Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre | 2021 |
| GCF Readiness Proposal for St. Kitts and Nevis for Institutional Capacity and Coordination and Country Programming | Caribbean Development Bank | 2019 |

³⁰ A more detailed overview is provided in Annex 2: List of Approved Readiness Proposals

| Readiness Request | Delivery Partner | Year |
|---|--|------|
| NDA Strengthening and Country Programming support for St. Kitts and Nevis through FAO | Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations | 2018 |
| Enhancing climate change resilience of health systems in seven CARICOM States | World Health Organization (WHO) | 2020 |
| Strengthening the foundation for a climate responsive agricultural sector in the Caribbean | Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) | 2020 |
| Institutionalizing a common framework for climate finance MRV to enhance complementarity and coherence for climate action in CARICOM States | Caribbean Development Bank | 2020 |
| Strategic frameworks and entity support for Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia through OECS Commission | Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Commission | 2019 |
| Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) Early Warning Systems (EWS) Regional Readiness Project | Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency | 2019 |
| Enhancing Caribbean Civil Society's Access and Readiness for Climate Finance | Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) | 2019 |

4.2 Summary of Identified Needs

The needs assessment is aligned with the *Readiness Needs Assessment Report and Action Plan for St. Kitts and Nevis*, which was elaborated and released in 2022 (see also Annex 3). The identification of needs covers the areas (1) Institutions and Governance, (2) Policy Environment, (3) Pipeline Development, and (4) Information, Data, and Knowledge. An overarching topic is gender equality. As mentioned in the methodology section for this country programme, the representation of female legislators is growing in recent years in St. Kitts and Nevis, however, representation is far from being equal. While also gender-focused policies are rare on the island, gender-based violence is not an issue.³¹ Capacity development for enhanced gender equality is reflected accordingly.

4.2.1 Institutions and Governance

Responsibility for adaptation in St. Kitts and Nevis is shared amongst several ministries, including the Ministry of Sustainable Development; Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Marine Resources Ministry of Environment and Cooperatives, Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Public Infrastructure; and Ministry of Finance. Ensuring effective coordination and communication amongst these ministries is therefore vital to avoid project duplication and facilitate a synergized and integrated national approach to climate

³¹ See Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean (2022)

change adaptation sectors and ministries on approaches to planning and implementing adaptation and climate resilient development activities. There are several existing gaps that currently hinder inter sectorial coordination. These are disaggregated by the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support objectives *capacity building* and *strengthened adaptation planning*.

Needs relating to the objective “Capacity building”

- **Insufficient central coordination and guidance on climate activities:** A lack of central coordination and guidance exists for various sectors and ministries on approaches to planning and implementing adaptation and climate resilient development activities. While a national coordination mechanism is established through the National Sustainable Development Coordination Committee (NSDCC), the body is not active since its inauguration and lacks operational guidance. The establishment of the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) is in planning and Terms of Reference for the committee have been prepared, but it has not yet been established.
- **Linking with the private sector:** A lack of institutional coordination exists with the private sector when it comes to investment opportunities in climate friendly projects / access to international climate finance
- **NDA training needs and capacity constraints:** Concerning the GCF, previous assessments indicate that St. Kitts and Nevis’ NDA is well-positioned to fulfil all required responsibilities, namely to ensure an effective readiness programme grant cycle with the GCF, to ensure an effective country programming with the GCF, to lead the establishment of a direct access entity to be accredited by GCF, to lead the no-objection process, and to assume oversight for GCF activities, keeping track of national priorities and convening stakeholders (see NDA Assessment Report elaborated for NDA in 2022). Still, the NDA can benefit from specific capacity development measures in the field of climate finance. Also, the NDA is engaged in various processes and experiences staff constraints – enhancing the NDA’s capacities with creation of multi-year positions for climate finance coordination would be beneficial.
- **Training needs on climate matters amongst public sector entities:** At the national level, there is a lack of trained professionals with technical skills and relevant experience, or competent professionals are not supported in relevant spaces for action. This applies particularly for actions such as vulnerability assessments, ecosystem-based adaptation and disaster risk reduction, and climate finance, as well as gender equality and the climate change nexus. This is further accentuated by high staff turnover, lack of formal training procedures and performance management systems, and a lack of accountability for delivering annual work plans.
- **Promoting the gender and climate change nexus:** Understanding and awareness on the nexus of gender and climate change is still poor in various sectors, including gaps in specific data disaggregation by gender. The relevance of gender matters needs to be further mainstreamed in key national policies, plans and projects.

Needs relating to the objective “Strengthened Adaptation Planning”

- **Lacking integration of climate resilience and vulnerability decision making:** There is a lack of integration of climate change considerations in SKNMS, NEMA, NDMD and SKGIS management processes, inter alia due to weak plans and operational frameworks.

- **Lacking engagement of civil society and the private sector in climate action:** There is limited engagement of civil society and the private sector in adaptation and climate-resilient development planning and decision-making, thus impeding the level of adaptation-specific knowledge and skills among these stakeholders.
- **Insufficient monitoring and evaluative processes:** Monitoring and evaluation processes and priority setting based on vulnerability assessments are insufficient due to limited availability of climate data.

4.2.2 Policy Environment

Important policies, strategies and initiatives exist that set the course for domestic climate policy and form the basis for envisaged mitigation and adaptation measures (and respective climate finance needs) in St. Kitts & Nevis. Among the most relevant are the National Climate Change Policy, the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and the National Physical Development Plan. Additional sectoral policies and strategies, official documents and plans also inform the work of the NDA and need to be reflected when planning to access climate finance sources. The updated NDC of October 2021 and the respective NDC implementation plan and financing strategy of April 2022 are important strategic documents that guide climate action of the country. In the context of the GCF, with funding from the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme a number of strategic documents are elaborated since mid 2022, including the Long-term-Readiness Needs Assessment Plan, an Urban Resilient Plan for Greater Basseterre, as well as this GCF country programme. Moreover, the GCF Readiness funding supports strengthening the country's capacity for resilient planning by developing a National Development Planning Framework (NDPF). Upon completion of the NDPF (targeted for early 2023), it will reinforce the planning framework that embraces climate change resilience through the NDPF's defined development priorities, strategies and targets to be achieved over the period 2023-2037. While this policy framework is established and under elaboration, it must also be operationalized and enforced. Important gaps concerning the policy environment are summarized below, disaggregated by the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support objectives *capacity building*, *strategic frameworks for low-emission investment* and *strengthened adaptation planning*.

Needs relating to the objective "Capacity building"

- **Lack of enforcement:** While St. Kitts and Nevis has developed a comprehensive national policy regime that mainstreams climate change into many relevant policy documents, measures must be taken to ensure their enforcement.³²
- **Lack of structures for enhancing private sector action:** Limited use of public private partnerships (PPP's) for realizing investments in climate-friendly infrastructure, in an inclusive and transparent manner, ideally involving local businesses. Also, limited institutional coordination on the existing access to climate finance.

³² Mitigation of GHG emissions as well as enhancing resilience to the adverse effects of climate change, and along with the principle of social and gender inclusiveness.

Needs relating to the objective “Strategic frameworks for low-emission investment”

- **Lack policy incentives to strengthen the mobilization of resources:** Several types of policy measures can be distinguished, such as (i) regulations and guidelines, (ii) market-based incentives, (iii) financial measures, (iv) information & technology, or (v) de-risking. In terms of regulations, the country is on a good track for guidelines, road maps, target setting, etc. while for example environmental and social standards could be strengthened. Also, the use of other policy instruments could be enhanced, for example: carbon taxes or feed-in-tariffs (market-based incentives); catastrophe bonds, climate derivatives, access to microfinance (financial measures); certification schemes, rating systems, information and data requirements, technical assistance (information and technology); insurance schemes, and/or access to concessional finance instruments (de-risking).
- **Lack of a national long-term climate finance strategy:** The financing needs outlined in the NDC implementation plan, and several sector strategies are not reflected in a centralized strategic manner.
- **Financial Institutions** are not well positioned to access international climate finance and are not well integrated in effective coordination with public sector entities.
- **Reporting of national climate change matters not subject of a streamlined process in St. Kitts and Nevis:** Reporting is an essential component of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and promotes consistent, transparent, and comparable, information on the implementation of the Convention and international climate treaties. A streamlined reporting mechanism can also help the country to have an enhanced oversight of ongoing activities to inform on future strategies.

Needs relating to the objective “Strengthened Adaptation Planning”

- **National Adaptation Planning not sufficiently aligned with climate finance:** As stated in the recent NDC update, “Limited funding and inadequate technical and human resources are consistently identified as significant barriers to implementing adaptation measures.”³³ While these aspects relate to capacity development needs, upgrading the national adaptation strategy and / or putting forward a NAP is regarded as supportive for boosting (sectoral) adaptation measures.
- **Lacking vulnerability assessments:** Even though almost all sectoral policies and plans identify climate change as a major risk, the majority have not been informed by systematic vulnerability assessments and research into climate change impacts, vulnerabilities and potential measures for adaptation and building resilience.

4.2.3 Pipeline Development

Emanating from strategic frameworks and entity work programmes, it is important, that a country develops and maintains a transformational pipeline of quality concept notes and funding proposals. St Kitts & Nevis is fostering such pipeline development, however, complementarity of climate action funded through multiple financial streams the coherence of the programming processes to drive long-term low-

³³ Government of St. Kitts and Nevis (2021), p. 8

emission and climate-resilient development could be enhanced. Moreover, in a structured process existing barriers to accessing scaled-up finance across priority sectors, especially with regards to leveraging private sector investment and technology deployment could be identified in more depth. In this context, the development of de-risking tools and methods through innovative financial instruments and structures to attract investment into priority sectors for both mitigation and adaptation would be beneficial. Important gaps concerning the pipeline development are summarized below, disaggregated by the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support objectives *capacity building* and *paradigm shifting pipeline development*.

Needs relating to the objective “Capacity building”

- **Limited understanding of bankable project design requirements:** Identifying and developing projects that comply with investment criteria of climate finance donors and vehicles requires basic understanding of eligibility criteria and further requirements, which many public and private sector stakeholders do not possess.
- A lack of understanding exists on **barriers to accessing scaled-up finance across priority sectors**, especially with regards to leveraging private sector investment and technology deployment need.
- **Lack of coordination on project development:** Project identification, design and planning oftentimes happens in silos, and lacks collaboration and alignment between line ministries. This also limits the complementarity and coherence of programming processes to drive long-term low-emission and climate-resilient development.
- A lack of understanding on the potential and **development of de-risking tools and methods** through innovative financial instruments and structures exists with many public sector stakeholders, as well as with FI’s and private sector entities.

Needs relating to the objective “Paradigm shifting pipeline development”

- With the NDC implementation plan and the NDC investment strategy, as well as certain sectoral strategies (such as the 2022 Agricultural Transformation and Growth Strategy (ATGS)), as well as the development of concept notes, the government is already working towards developing a project pipeline in a coordinated manner. Here, **a more centralized project development approach** would be needed to ensure a most efficient use of resources and to avoid duplication of efforts across ministries and departments (and islands).

4.2.4 Information, Data, and Knowledge

Relevant data on climate variability and climate change is being collected and housed in various government ministries and agencies. However, this data is not widely accessible to all stakeholders to inform adaptation planning and decision-making. In addition, a lack of human, technical and financial resources have limited the possibility of developing a comprehensive and ongoing system for research and M&E on climate change to provide reliable data for decision-making and to foster experimentation and innovation.

Important gaps concerning information, data and knowledge are summarized below, disaggregated by the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support objectives *capacity building*, *strengthened adaptation planning* and *knowledge sharing and learning*.

Needs relating to the objective “Capacity building”

- **Limited existing cooperation and knowledge-sharing** among national sectoral agencies and administrations.

Needs relating to the objective “Strengthened Adaptation Planning”

- **Limited capacity for interdisciplinary research** to enable in-depth understanding of impacts of climate change that cut across sectors and require integrated approaches for adaptation and building resilience.
- **Lack of baseline data on the status of key areas and sectors**, including biodiversity and ecosystems and resource use and management practices.
- **Assistance is required on environmental statistics**, including the identification of core environmental statistics, compilation of the environmental statistics, and data analysis of environmental statistics.

Needs relating to the objective “Knowledge sharing and learning”

- **Information management systems** for analysing, disaggregating, storing and sharing climate change data and information across sectors and various stakeholders are lacking

4.3 Where data generation is taking place, there is limited dissemination of this information within and between sectors. Readiness and Preparatory Support Pipeline

The gaps and needs identified above can be addressed with further support of the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme. Proposed readiness actions comprise:

- Formally constitute the national coordination body for climate change (e.g. NSDCC)
- Strengthen institutional arrangements to inform vulnerability assessments and adaptation planning and decision-making
- Public sector reform: Greening policies in government
- Readiness resources for the NDC implementation Plan
- Conduct baseline and gender studies for relevant sectors to feed the country’s, project pipeline
- Development of a database of all ongoing climate change adaptation and mitigation projects and programmes and coordinate all ongoing knowledge sharing approaches
- Enhance the collection, analysis and use of climate change related data and statistics to inform vulnerability assessments and adaptation planning and decision-making
- Enable effective information management and sharing for adaptation planning and implementation



The table below displays readiness requests in this regard, split by topics identified during the Readiness needs assessment exercise in 2022 (these can be combined under the umbrella of annual Readiness proposals, as needed). The budget estimates are indicative, oriented on previous Readiness projects. The Long-term Readiness Action Plan for St. Kitts and Nevis is included in Annex 3.

Table 14: GCF Readiness Needs for St. Kitts and Nevis

| Readiness Request | Description | Estimated GCF Financing (USD) | Estimated Co-Financing (USD) | Delivery Partner | Estimated Submission | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| Strengthening Strategic Framework and Institutional Capacity to Enhance Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Implementation in Saint Kitts and Nevis | <p>The Readiness proposal submitted in 2022 comprises the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.1.1: NCCC (National Climate Change Committee) operational with inter-ministerial institutional arrangements and coordination mechanism implemented (align with NSDCC) • 1.1.2: Climate Change Focal Points established in each Ministry and Inter-ministerial and stakeholder coordination capacitated and operational • 1.2.1 GCF Accreditation Gaps in nominated Direct Access Entity (DAE), St. Kitts Co-operative Credit Union (SKCCU), addressed • 2.2.1: NDA Website established • 2.2.2: PSIP Strategy, Portal and M&E instruments in place • 2.2.3: Climate Vulnerability Assessments for the Agriculture, Health and Tourism conducted • 2.2.4: Recommendations to reduce losses from Transmission and Distribution of electricity and integrated energy efficiency guidelines into building codes • 2.2.5: St. Kitts and Nevis is equipped with a Roadmap and recommendations to support the integration of EVs • 4.1.1: Public Private Partnership (PPP) and Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) established • 4.1.2: Two Concept Notes (CNs) developed and submitted to GCF • 5.1.1: Enhanced gender and social inclusion mainstreaming and awareness to support a gender-sensitive approach to the implementation of the NDCs. • 5.1.2: Knowledge transferred, and technical capacity enhanced across ministries, departments, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), private sector, academia and women's groups | 999,493 | n.a. | Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC) | X (submitted in 2022) | | | |

| Readiness Request | Description | Estimated GCF Financing (USD) | Estimated Co-Financing (USD) | Delivery Partner | Estimated Submission | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| NDA strengthening | <p>Address NDA training needs and capacity constraints</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offer specific training measures for NDA staff on climate finance matters • Address training needs particularly for actions such as vulnerability assessments, ecosystem-based adaptation and disaster risk reduction, and climate finance. | 75,000 | | TBD | | x | | |
| Enhancing coordination mechanisms | <p>Enhance central coordination and guidance on climate activities: (In alignment with proposal submitted in 2022)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a climate finance coordination support unit to relieve the NDA and equip with sufficient local staff • Reform the NSDCC and ensure its institutional alignment with other coordination bodies, such as the NCCC. • Offer focused GCF training for the NSDCC membership to ensure its proper functioning in the future. • Revise the NSDCC's TORs to strengthen operations, e.g. by updating the roles and responsibilities, the membership and setting up a work plan for the NSDCC (in alignment with the recommendations of the Country Coordination Mechanism Report provided to the NDA in 2022). • Improve the institutional coordination with the private sector when it comes to investment opportunities in climate friendly project / access to international climate finance (e.g. by reforming the NSDCC). • Enhance cooperation and knowledge-sharing among national sectoral agencies and administrations. Also strengthen plans and operational frameworks for promoting the integration of climate change considerations in SKNMS, NEMA, NDMD and SKGIS management processes. | 150,000 | | TBD | | x | | |

| Readiness Request | Description | Estimated GCF Financing (USD) | Estimated Co-Financing (USD) | Delivery Partner | Estimated Submission | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish the NCCC, in close alignment with the NSDCC and other institutional coordination bodies. | | | | | | | |
| Enhancing long-term climate finance planning in St. Kitts and Nevis | <p>Enhance long-term climate finance planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure a comprehensive long-term alignment of the national development agenda with climate matters, for instance through the NDPF. Setting up a long-term climate finance strategy that responds to the needs outlined in the NDC implementation plan, the GCF country programme and the Long-term Readiness-Needs-Assessment and reflects collaboration with the private sector. | 75,000 | | TBD | | x | | |
| Efforts to implement the NDC of St. Kitts and Nevis | Implement NDC implementation plan and sectoral strategies, in alignment with actions foreseen in those documents and the Long-term readiness Action Plan | 500,000 | | TBD | | x | | |
| Improve the enabling environment for climate finance | <p>Enhancing the enabling environment for climate finance in St. Kitts and Nevis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider measures to reduce turnover and reductions of staff working in climate contexts. Establish a mechanism for streamlined UNFCCC reporting. This will help the government in keeping an overview of planned climate finance spending, needs and respective funding gaps. Ensure local FI's are positioned to access international climate finance and are integrated in effective coordination with public sector entities. Assess policy incentives needed to improve the enabling environment for climate investments, inter alia by strengthening environmental and social standards (also to comply with requirements of climate funds), or introducing economic | 750,000 | | TBD | | x | x | |

| Readiness Request | Description | Estimated GCF Financing (USD) | Estimated Co-Financing (USD) | Delivery Partner | Estimated Submission | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| | <p>instruments such as carbon taxes, feed-in tariffs, or concessional finance instruments for de-risking.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure enforcement of climate policies and strategies by creating the required regulatory and institutional enabling framework. • Further enhance the use of PPP's for realizing investments in climate-friendly infrastructure, in an inclusive and transparent manner, ideally involving local businesses. • Support the establishment of a national or regional credit bureau. | | | | | | | |
| Producing the evidence basis for impactful adaptation investments | <p>Capacities, research and vulnerability assessments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase capacities for interdisciplinary research to enable in-depth understanding of impacts of climate change that cut across sectors and require integrated approaches for adaptation and building resilience. • Elaborate baseline data on the status of key areas and sectors, including biodiversity and ecosystems and resource use and management practices. • Conduct further systematic vulnerability assessments and research into climate change impacts, vulnerabilities and potential measures for adaptation and building resilience to inform sectoral policies and plans and specify funding needs (<i>in alignment with Readiness proposal submitted in 2022 which covers assessments for agriculture, health and tourism</i>) . • Support the identification, compilation, and data analysis of environmental statistics. • Strengthen the Central Statistics Office to produce more economic and social statistics that will impact development in the country. | 500,000 | | TBD | | x | x | x |

| Readiness Request | Description | Estimated GCF Financing (USD) | Estimated Co-Financing (USD) | Delivery Partner | Estimated Submission | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| Development of a national and sectoral adaptation plans | <p>Plan and implement adaptation measures:</p> <p>Develop a National Adaptation Plan (or sectoral NAPs) including a (sectoral) financing strategy. This can be done in alignment with the results of the on-going MRV and climate finance mapping consultancies (commissioned by CDB as delivery partner, executed by Baastel and CCCCC, respectively).</p> | 3,000,000 | | TBD | | x | | |
| Development of concept notes, pipeline metrics and indicators | <p>Identify and prioritize bankable projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure a more centralized project development approach is put forward to ensure a most efficient use of resources and to avoid duplication of efforts across ministries and departments (and islands). • Optimize the coordination of project development (i.e. project identification, design and planning) regarding the collaboration and alignment between line ministries. • Develop Concept Notes for submission to GCF (<i>in alignment with Readiness proposal submitted in 2022 which covers development of 2 concept notes</i>) | 200,000 | | TBD | | x | x | x |
| Costed action plans for priority documents | <p>Access domestic, regional and international finance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess barriers to accessing scaled-up finance across priority sectors to identify customized approaches for overcoming such barriers. • Strengthen complementarity and coherence of climate projects and investments through different financial streams, e.g. by enhanced institutional coordination (see above), applying climate finance mapping tools and UNFCCC reporting approaches. | 150,000 | | | | x | x | |

| Readiness Request | Description | Estimated GCF Financing (USD) | Estimated Co-Financing (USD) | Delivery Partner | Estimated Submission | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 |
| Knowledge sharing and learning | <p>Peer-to-peer and south-south learning exchanges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue national and regional exchange and enhance dissemination of data within and between sectors. <p>Development of tailored knowledge products</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance sharing of information, including the set-up of information management systems (including cloud-solutions) for analysing, disaggregating, storing and sharing climate change data and information across sectors and various stakeholders. | 150,000 | | | | x | (x) | |

5 Multi-Stakeholder Engagement Process

This section provides an overview of the Country Coordination Mechanism (CCCM) to ensure a multi-stakeholder engagement process, and describes the various key stakeholder groups, including the NDA.

5.1 Overview of the Country Coordination Mechanism of St. Kitts and Nevis

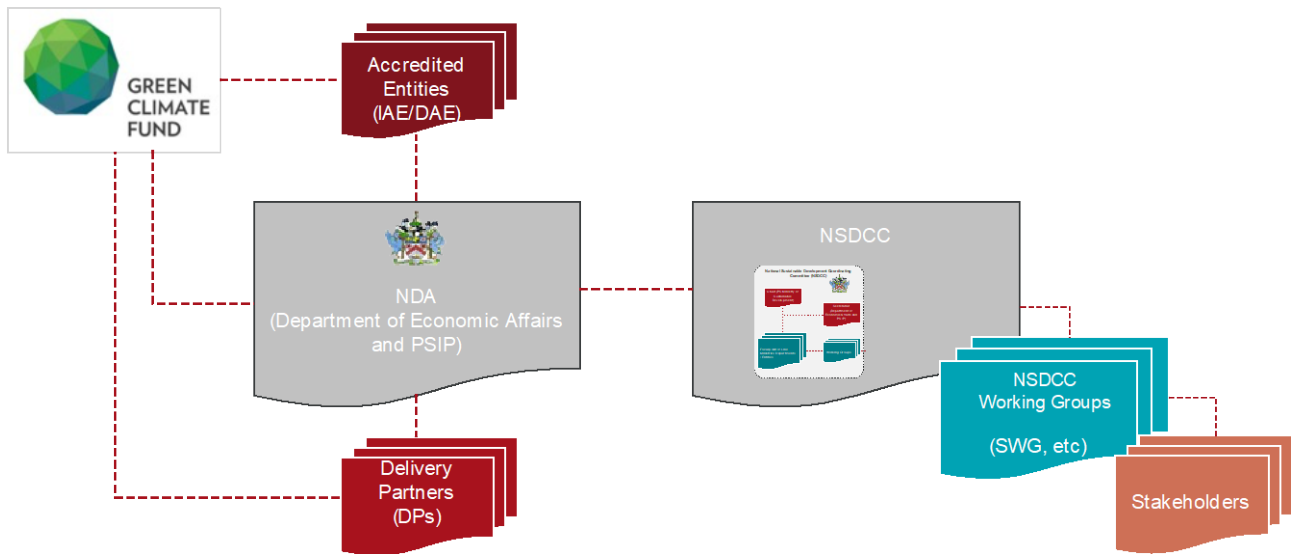
The Country Coordination Mechanism provides a framework for systematic country coordination and multi-stakeholder engagement in St. Kitts and Nevis. It thus establishes a consultative process through which national climate change priorities and strategies can be defined and climate activities are monitored through inclusive engagement with all relevant actors within the government, the private sector, academia, civil society and other relevant stakeholder groups or sectors. Additionally, the coordination mechanism enables several GCF related procedures, e.g. the no-objection procedure or the selection of Delivery Partners (DPs). The NDA plays a pivotal role within the country coordination mechanism by providing St. Kitts and Nevis' interface with the Fund, coordinating the requisite consultations among multi-stakeholders and working with AE's to communicate the country's priorities for financing low-emission and climate-resilient development. The NDA also provides strategic oversight of the GCF's activities within the country.

The NDA's coordination role is facilitated by the National Sustainable Development Coordination Committee (NSDCC), which is the central body within the GCF country coordination mechanism for St. Kitts and Nevis.³⁴ The NSDCC was established in 2020 to, inter alia, provide guidance on potential areas of GCF project or programme development. The institutional structure created by the NSDCC facilitates the coordination of the NDAs activities and the alignment of GCF matters with relevant domestic authorities and entities, as well as through working groups with various stakeholders (including private sector and civil society).

Figure 1 below illustrates the national CCCM for GCF related processes in St. Kitts and Nevis. Here, the NDA serves as focal point for the GCF, AEs and DPs, and interacts with domestic stakeholders through the NSDCC (and its working groups).

³⁴ As per Terms of Reference for the National Sustainable Development Coordinating Committee (NSDCC) of Saint Kitts and Nevis

Figure 1: National Coordination and Consultation Mechanism of SKN



Source: SKN GCF Country Coordination Mechanism Report, 2022

5.2 Stakeholders and their Roles

Roles of key stakeholders and entities in the coordination mechanism of St. Kitts and Nevis are described in the following.

Ministry of Sustainable Development

The Ministry of Sustainable Development is responsible for fostering sustainable development in SKN. The Ministry's mandate is to provide sound, economic advice and related pertinent information that pave the way for the advancement of the government's economic, social and physical agenda. At the time of writing, the Ministry of Sustainable Development included the following departmental components: Administration, Economic Affairs and Public Sector Investment Programme, Physical Planning, Lands and Surveys and Statistics.

The Ministry of Sustainable Development will execute its leading role in the coordination mechanism of SKN through the NSDCC. The Permanent Secretary chairs the NSDCC and coordinates the focal points of line ministries as well as the Secretariat of the NSDCC.

National Designated Authority

The Department of Economic Affairs & PSIP, as the NDA, serves as the interface and focal point between SKN and the GCF (Green Climate Fund, 2021a). As outlined in the NDA Assessment and Stocktaking Report under this consultancy (Dransfeld, 2021), key responsibilities of an NDA are coordination and stakeholder engagement, programming and priority setting, and increasing complementarity and coherence of climate finance flows. The NDA should provide oversight for climate finance activities (readiness and project activities) and country priorities.

In the framework of SKN's coordination mechanism, as displayed in Figure 1, the NDA will:

- Engage with stakeholders via the NSDCC (the Department serves as the Secretariat of the NSDCC);
- Coordinate country priorities and communicate them directly to the GCF as well as to AEs and DAEs;
- Lead the nomination of DPs and DAEs/AEs;
- Issue and submit NOLs to the GCF in support of CNs/FPs;
- Support the implementation, management and monitoring of projects funded by GCF and report to the GCF on achievement of climate change mitigation and adaptation goals.

The NDA is also responsible for providing oversight of GCF activities through ongoing monitoring and evaluation of projects/programs including the country program. In its capacity as the interface between the country and the Fund, the NDA is responsible for reporting on its monitoring activities to the GCF and communicating GCF related activities to the public, e.g. through a communication strategy.

As per the NDA Stocktaking / Assessment Report elaborated under this GCF Readiness proposal, the NDA is well positioned to fulfil its tasks.

National Sustainable Development Coordinating Committee (NSDCC)

The NDA collaborates with SKN's established country coordination institution, the NSDCC, to ensure that relevant country stakeholders are consulted on national priorities and needs. The NSDCC is an inter-ministerial committee established in 2020 "to facilitate a common framework for the SDG follow-up and review in St. Kitts and Nevis and serve as an advisory body for the GCF" (Ministry of Sustainable Development, 2021, p. 2). The Committee was established following an effort to enhance the existing institutional framework(s) for mainstreaming the SDGs in the national development processes.³⁵

Mandate

The NSDCC's primary purpose as articulated within its Terms of Reference (TOR) is to "provide guidance on potential areas for project development for submission to the GCF and provide the required

³⁵ This assessment was undertaken by the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UN-ECLAC) in collaboration with the Ministry of Sustainable Development

updates regarding actions to facilitate the achievement of the SDG indicators within the respective sectors to facilitate reporting to regional and international entities” (Ministry of Sustainable Development, 2021, p. 2).

The NSDCC is required to communicate with relevant agencies on matters related to its primary remit of providing oversight for implementation of the SDGs, as well as on the following specific GCF related activities:

- Coordinating the development of project proposals within relevant line Ministries, related statutory corporations and private entities for consideration by the NSDCC for recommendation to the NDA for GCF funding,
- Ensuring alignment of GCF project proposals with the achievement of the SDGs/ national development agenda/plan and the GCF Country Programme (once developed).

Composition

As per its TOR, the NSDCC’s membership is constituted as follows:

- Department of Economic Affairs and PSIP
- Ministry of Finance
- Department of Statistics
- Department of Lands and Surveys
- Department of Physical Planning
- Ministry of Health
- Department of Community Development
- Department of Gender Affairs
- Water Services Department
- Public Works Department
- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Marine Resources
- Department of Environment
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Aviation
- Ministry of Tourism
- Clarence Fitzroy Bryant College (CFBC)
- Department of Labour
- Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs
- Ministry of Education
- National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA)
- St. Kitts and Nevis Chamber of Industry and Commerce
- St. Kitts Electricity Company Limited (SKELEC)
- Ministry of International Trade, Industry, Commerce and Consumer Affairs

- Global Environment Facility (GEF) Small Grants Programme (SGP) National Coordinator for St. Kitts and Nevis
- Representative from the Sustainable Development Unit, Nevis Island Administration (NIA)

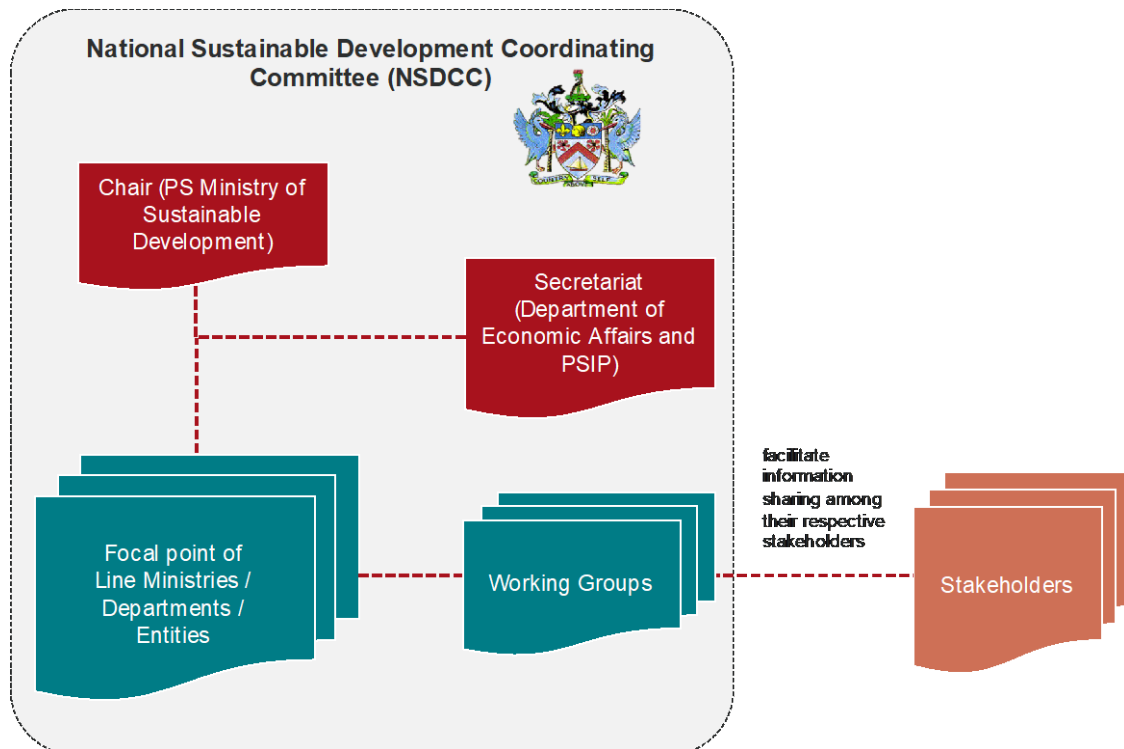
The Committee is chaired by the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Sustainable Development, and co-chaired by the Director, Department of Economic Affairs and PSIP, with the Secretariat being hosted within the same department. As it relates to the respective ministries/departments/statutory bodies that constitute the committee, the TOR does not specify the designation of the individual intended to represent the particular entity.

The Committee can engage with additional stakeholders via thematic working groups, as necessary to assist in fulfilling its mandate. Either strategic working group (SWG) that comprise NSDCC member representatives from the Ministry of Finance³⁶ and the Ministry of Environment (Secretariat to National Climate Change Committee, NCCC)³⁷ and/or other specific technical working groups (as needed) can be formed. Figure 22 illustrates the composition of the NSDCC. The Readiness Needs Assessment of 2022 recommended to update the TORs for the NSDCC in order to further enhance functionality and reconsider membership composition of the NSDCC.

³⁶ The Ministry of Finance is mandated to oversee the strategic economic and financial direction of the country and therefore would need to be consulted at the strategic level for input based on the forecasted trajectory of the country.

³⁷ The NCCC as mandated by Climate Change Policy is the foremost authority as it related to climate change in St. Kitts and Nevis. Therefore any CN/FP will be given to the NCCC for input to ensure that all are in keeping with the National Climate Change Policy and the National Climate Change Strategy and Action plan.

Figure 2: Simplified composition of the National Sustainable Development Coordinating Committee



Source: SKN GCF Country Coordination Mechanism Report, 2022

Accredited Entities

Accredited entities are distinguished by International Accredited Entities (IAEs) and Direct Access Entities (DAEs). IAEs are institutions or organizations that are accredited by the GCF through its international access modality track and are usually international organizations or multilateral/regional development banks that operate across multiple regions and countries. They develop and submit concept notes and funding proposals for appraisal and approval by the GCF and oversee and monitor the management and implementation of projects and programmes approved and financed by the GCF.

The respective IAE that is involved in a project development in SKN is tasked with the development of CNs/FPs and supports all steps of the GCF review process. The IAE must interact with the NDA to ensure country priorities are well integrated into the project the NDA should continuously be informed about any progress and achievements.

As mentioned above, GCF accredited institutions are mandated to submit funding proposals to the GCF in close coordination with the NDA (e.g. regarding the formulation of ideas) as well as to oversee and monitor the management and implementation of projects and programmes approved and financed by the GCF. St. Kitts and Nevis collaborates with the AEs Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC) as well as the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), as well as UN Environment. Further AEs active in the region and with expertise in the country include UNDP as well as IDB.

DAEs are accredited under the direct access modality and have obtained a nomination from NDAs/focal points. DAEs are mandated for the development and implementation of national or regional projects/programmes and are well equipped to support country-driven processes. A DAE based in SKN is to maintain close collaboration with the NDA during the development process of projects. Also, the DAE communicates to the GCF on the development of CNs/FPs. St. Kitts and Nevis is actively fostering the accreditation of a national DAE. The St. Kitts Co-operative Credit Union (SKCCU) was nominated as DAE candidate in 2022. Potential GCF accreditation gaps will be addressed with support of GCF Readiness funding in 2023. Refer also to section 2.2 on the state of DAE accreditation.

Delivery Partners

Delivery Partners support the NDA in the readiness process and in implementation of activities approved under the Readiness Preparatory Support Programme. Responsibilities include the development of readiness request proposals, implementation and supervision, fiduciary management, progress reporting, and project completion and evaluation. In the context of SKN's coordination mechanism, DPs should engage and report to the NDA. Furthermore, DPs take care of the fiduciary management of GCF Readiness resources and report to the GCF. St. Kitts and Nevis collaborates with the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC) as well as the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). Once a national institution is accredited as DAE, its role as DP could be explored.

Other Relevant Stakeholders, including vulnerable groups

In addition to AEs, DPs and members of the NSDCC, other relevant stakeholders include private sector organisations including the Chamber of Industry and Commerce (CIC) and civil society organisations (CSOs) including the Christian Council, Evangelical Association and the SKN Bar Association. Of these, only the private sector is currently represented in the existing CCCM through the CIC's membership on the NSDCC. The private sector's role in mobilizing climate finance and transforming the global economic and financial system is invaluable given the magnitude of the resources required to combat climate change. Such stakeholders can be consulted as needed through the NDA or the NSDCC (via specific Working Groups) on feedback and further relevant thematic local inputs.

Further vulnerable populations, groups and individuals – such as women, indigenous peoples, children, people with disabilities, local communities, and other specialized groups of people and individuals are also to be reached via the NSDCC.

Besides this, St. Kitts and Nevis is actively engaged in regional collaboration on financing climate change aspects, including with development banks such as CDB or CCCCC.

Green Climate Fund

Developing countries can obtain GCF support through the Readiness Programme, Project Preparation Facility (PPF) and the funding of transformative projects and programmes (FPs) that meet all GCF investment criteria and policy standards. The GCF has several approval procedures established to

ensure an effective, well-targeted and reasonable provision of resources. In this context, the GCF Secretariat is in constant exchange with AEs (IAE / DAEs) regarding the revision of FPs, and maintains contact with the NDA to align country priorities (also through regional managers under the Division of Country Programming). Moreover, the GCF provides its project funding resources to AEs and DPs, in the case of project / programme appraisal.

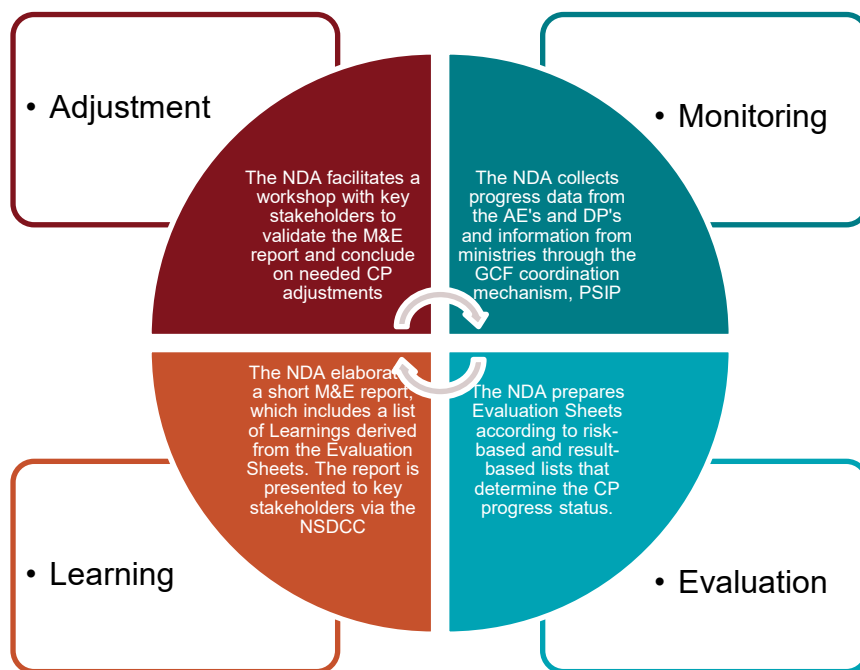
6 Monitoring and Evaluation of the Country Programme Implementation

The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) process to accompany the implementation of activities and strategies outlined in the country programme (CP) is introduced below. The purpose of the M&E system is to regularly assess the CP's progress against its targets. In line with GCF policies, two evaluation approaches are illustrated: a risk-based ex-ante perspective (see section 6.2) and a results-based ex-post perspective (see section 6.3).

6.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Process

The M&E system proposed for the CP of St. Kitts and Nevis contains 4 steps – (i) Monitoring and data collection, (ii) evaluation; (iii) learning; and (iv) adjustment – which are explained below in more detail. The National Designated Authority (NDA) in St. Kitts and Nevis will thereby take over the responsibility and oversight of the M&E process. In the context of monitoring the CP implementation in St. Kitts and Nevis, an **annual M&E cycle** will take effect one year after the initial approval of the CP. Figure 3 displays the 4 steps of the M&E cycle.

Figure 3: Annual M&E cycle for monitoring the Country Programme implementation in St. Kitts and Nevis



Source: SKN GCF Country Programme M&E Report, 2022

1. Monitoring

In an annual cycle, starting for the first time in Q4 / 2023 the NDA initiates the process to monitor and evaluate the implementation of activities and climate strategies/priorities defined in the latest CP. Based on the risk-based and result-based M&E lists (see section 6.2 and 6.3) the NDA liaises with the respective Accredited Entities (AEs) and Delivery Partners (DPs) which are responsible for the Concept Note (CN) and Funding Proposal (FP) development, and Readiness & Preparatory Support Proposal (Readiness Proposal) development, as captured in the CP. Moreover, as per the GCF country coordination mechanism the NDA is advised by the NSDCC on any feedback received from relevant ministries and government bodies (or external stakeholders) on the status of the CP implementation, potential risks and need for adjustment. The monitoring process should also consider the progress reports of the Public Sector Investment Programme (PSIP) and the National Determined Contribution (NDC) Online Partnership Planning Tool to inform on the status of project implementation as it relates to the CP.

2. Evaluation

The NDA uses the data and information gathered through monitoring to evaluate the CP regarding perceived implementation risks and the implementation progress (based on lists provided in sections 6.2 and 6.3). The results are captured in brief “Evaluation Sheets” that inform about the overall CP implementation progress.

In this regard, three different outcomes can be distinguished.

- First, all implementation risks are mitigated and implementation for activities listed in the CP is on track. In this case, the NDA shares the report with all relevant stakeholders and reinforces their planned activities towards a successful CP implementation.

- Second, if risk-based and/or result-based monitoring conclusions suggest that the progress slightly deviates from targets and timelines set in the CP. Small adjustments can be made to the CP, e.g. amending the target details to country needs, timelines, etc and/or formulating an action plan to resolve the issues and gaps. Such action should then be monitored during the next M&E cycle.
- Third, an M&E process can also conclude that major changes to the CP are required e.g. an extensive CP update cycle to revise the whole CP. This will be applicable in circumstances where project concepts and ideas change based on changes in priority sectors and/or the situation in the country changes because of economic, financial and social shocks and/or political will. It is foreseen that the CP will be updated on a regular basis as the circumstances in the country changes (see section 7).

3. Learning

Based on the evaluation sheets, the NDA will record Lessons Learned. This will include deviations in ongoing activities and/or targets, and timeliness of implementation etc. The lessons learned will be included in a short M&E report, which will be presented to key stakeholders (through the country coordination mechanism) for comments.

4. Adjustment

The NDA facilitates a(n) (online) workshop with key stakeholders in which the M&E report is validated, and measures are determined (if required) that ensure an optimized anticipation of risks and account for an up-to-date scope of activities presented in the CP.

6.2 Risk-Based Monitoring (ex-ante)

In its monitoring and accountability framework for monitoring projects, the work of AEs, and the country's political situation, the Green Climate Fund (GCF) applies a risk-based approach. While the GCF is working with 'risk flags', the general idea of such ex-ante perspective is also adopted for this M&E system to evaluate the implementation of the St. Kitts and Nevis CP. The risk-based perspective is one of two M&E approaches and focuses on monitoring risks that are anticipated to potentially hinder the implementation of the CP as planned. In this context, 7 key risks are determined, including appropriate response measures that cover inter alia political dynamics, institutional capacities, or external shocks (social or economic e.g. the COVID-19 pandemic, financial crisis, wars). The risk details are listed below in Table 6.

Table 15: Country Programme implementation risks and respective response measures

| Country Programme Implementation Risk | Response Measures |
|---|---|
| No or reduced access to consultants and experts, AEs, and other stakeholders (e.g. due to COVID-19) | Evaluation and enhancement of institutional ability for remote work and online collaborations, trainings, etc. |
| Changes in policy agenda regarding the importance of climate change (e.g. after elections, or shift of focus due to | Spread awareness among politicians and society regarding the urgency of climate action planning and the implementation of mitigation and in particular adaptation activities helping to enhance resilience against the negative impacts of climate change. Publicly emphasize the entanglement of ecological and social well-being. |

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| economic crisis, health crisis such as COVID-19 or natural disasters). | |
| Changing country needs in responding to climate change, and deviations of key priority sectors | Establish a monitoring system to regularly re-evaluate the country needs / CP in order to ensure highest effectiveness and alignment of the CP with the country needs. |
| Incomplete scope of the CP. Certain needs and gaps are not covered by the CP, those priorities would be addressed by forthcoming concept notes and readiness proposals that then deviate from the priorities and needs outlined CP. | Establish active and comprehensive stakeholder engagement during the Country Programme development process, as well as future update and re-evaluation processes. |
| Gender aspects are not sufficiently mainstreamed into CNs. | Make the importance of mainstreaming gender aspects into GCF projects (and general climate action) present in capacity building activities and, if required, insist that the NDA consults gender experts when developing FPs for St. Kitts and Nevis. |
| Insufficient collaboration and communication channels hinder the CP implementation as well as monitoring process | Enhance institutional coordination, procedures and further means of collaboration between key stakeholders, as per the GCF Country Coordination and Consultation Mechanism (i.e. involving the NSDCC). GCF Readiness funding can support the further establishment of the coordination mechanism. |
| Lack of private sector investment/engagement in project development. | Ensure that the relevant actors who develop project proposals have a clear understanding about opportunities of bringing the private sector of SKN into projects, as well as about needs and challenges. Thus, engage the private sector at the design stage of projects through the NSDCC, the NDA and AEs. |
| Capacity constraints of NDA / public sector to implement CP. | Set up annual work plan for the CP implementation at NSDCC meeting and closely monitor the work plan in the NSDCC. In case public sector capacity constraints hinder the further CP implementation, approach DPs to access GCF Readiness funding for alleviating capacity shortcomings through support of consultants. |

Source: Author's compilation

Table 6 can be applied by the NDA in step 2 of the M&E process to gather data/information and evaluate the CP implementation progress in a structured and transparent manner. As the M&E process accounts for the identified risks, this is a basis for drawing learnings from the ongoing activities and conclusions for adjusting measures. The list of risks aims at mapping the most important obstacles; however, this document should be updated/adjusted to the applied changes in the social and economic landscape.

6.3 Results-Based Monitoring (ex-post)

Similarly to risk-based monitoring, the results-based monitoring informs the evaluation under the M&E cycle with an ex-post perspective taking into account anticipated results as well as timelines and milestones. The subsequent tables assess the anticipated results for the GCF project pipeline and Readiness pipeline as defined in the CP as per specific indicators (elaboration and submission of projects, finance mobilised) and list potential deviations and lessons learned. This way the progress of the achievement of results can be tracked, such that actions can be agreed upon and activities realigned to meet the targets. The tables serve as living documents and should be updated as required.

This approach of results-based M&E allows for better control over the progress and improves the reaction time to unforeseeable developments. Also, the information obtained increases the accountability of partner institutions and enhances transparency for the GCF and the general public. Recording lessons learned can not only lead to immediate adjustments but also be of benefit for future CP planning processes.

Table 16: Targeted results for the Country Programme implementation (Project pipeline view)

| Project Name | Targeted Date for final CN? | CN finalized as planned? (if no, explain deviation) | Access to PPF planned? | Accessed PPF? (if no, explain deviation) | Targeted Submission of FP (Date) | FP submission to GCF? (if no, explain deviation from date) | FP approval (if no, explain deviation from date) | Estimated GCF Financing (USD) | GCF Financing approved (USD), explain any deviations | GCF Financing disbursed (USD), explain any delays | Estimated Co-financing (USD) | Co-financing approved (USD), explain any deviations | Co-financing disbursed (USD), explain any delays | Responsible? | Means of Verification: Data Source and Type | Status / next steps | Needed adjustments and resources, if any | Lessons learned |
|--------------|-----------------------------|---|------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------|--|---|------------------------------|---|--|--------------|---|---------------------|--|-----------------|
| Project 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Project 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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Source: Author's compilation

Table 17: Targeted results for the Country Programme implementation (Readiness pipeline view)

| Project Name | Targeted Date for final RP? | RP finalized as planned? (if no, explain deviation) | RP approval (if no, explain deviation from date) | Estimated GCF Readiness Funding (USD) | GCF Readiness Funding approved (USD), explain any deviations | GCF Readiness Funding disbursed (USD), explain any delays | Estimated Co-financing (USD) | Co-financing approved (USD), explain any deviations | Co-financing disbursed (USD), explain any delays | Responsible? | Means of Verification: Data Source and Type | Status / next steps | Needed adjustments and resources, if any | Lessons learned |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|--|---|------------------------------|---|--|--------------|---|---------------------|--|-----------------|
| Readiness Project 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Readiness Project 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Source: Author's compilation

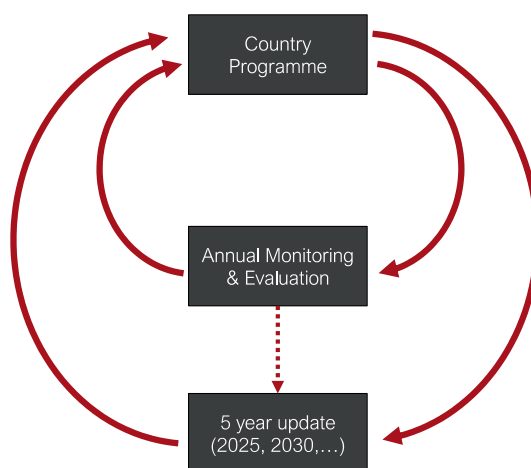
7 Structured Country Programme Update Process

While the country programme is aligned with strategic and political priorities of the country and has a medium- to long-term perspective of 5-10 years, a regular update process for the country programme is important to allow for adjustments according to changing national circumstances and thus to reflect any upcoming climate finance needs of the country.

7.1 Review and Update Process

The St. Kitts and Nevis country programme update process foresees annual M&E reviews and a country programme analysis and update every five years, starting from 2025 onwards to measure the impact of the country programme on climate change in the country. Additional to the regular update, the country programme can also be updated as the result of an M&E process where the necessity for immediate and comprehensive adjustments was identified. Figure 3 displays a schematic diagram of the M&E cycle and update cycle of the CP of St. Kitts and Nevis.

Figure 4: Schematic M&E and Update Cycle of the Country Programme



Source: SKN GCF CP M&E report, 2022

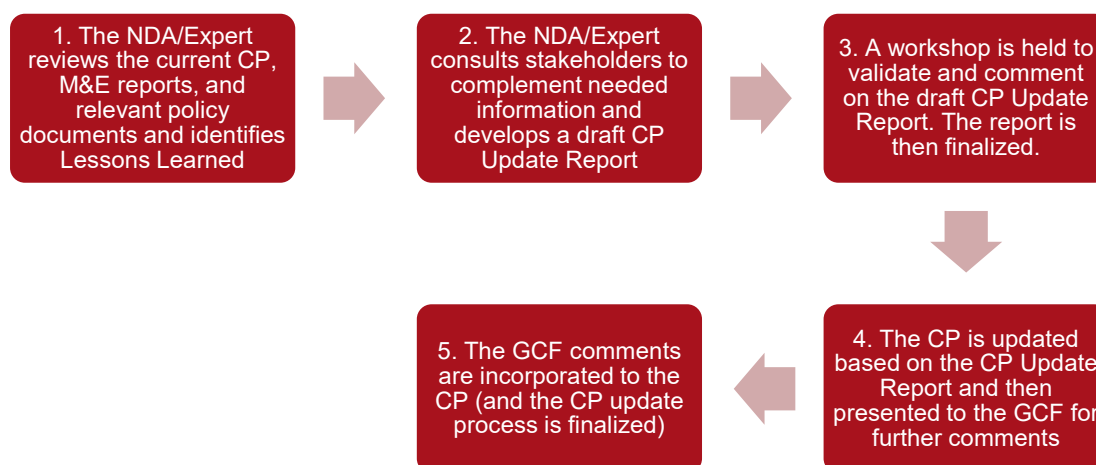
The CP update is based on the most recent country programme M&E report, St. Kitts and Nevis' policy documents and legislative frameworks, the most recent country programme, discussions in the NSDCC, and on stakeholder consultations. The country programme update aims at revising the following key items of the existing country programme:

- Country Priority Sectors
- National Climate Finance Strategy and Priorities

- GCF Project Pipeline
- National Readiness Needs
- GCF Readiness Proposal Pipeline

The country programme update process steps are displayed in Figure 4 below.

Figure 5: Process for updating the GCF Country Programme in St. Kitts and Nevis



Source: Author's compilation

7.2 Role of key stakeholders

A key element of the previously described CP update process is a multi-stakeholder engagement process, based on the established country coordination mechanism (steered by the NDA and advised by the NSDCC). To reflect all issues in the CP, it is important to establish a participatory update process, involving government bodies as well as communities and local stakeholders. An extensive list of relevant stakeholders – many of them NSDCC members - and their roles is provided below in Table 9.

Table 18: Key stakeholders and their role in the Country Programme update process

| Stakeholder | Role in the CP update process |
|---|---|
| Chamber of Industry & Commerce (CIC) | The St. Kitts and Nevis Chamber of Industry and Commerce is the leading private sector organization with a focus on creating the right environment for sustainable economic growth. During the CP update process, the CIC can advise on private sector needs and the creation of an enabling environment for attracting the private sector for GCF projects/programmes. |
| Clarence Fitzroy Bryant College (CFBC) | The CFBC is a leading academic institution and can provide science-based input for the CP update, particularly for the project development. |
| Department of Economic Affairs & PSIP (NDA) | The Department of Economic Affairs and PSIP is the NDA of the country and at the centre of the GCF country coordination mechanism. It moreover plays a leading role in the CP update process, as it provides inputs and leads the preparation of the CP document. |
| Department of Environment | The Department of Environment is the main authority for all environmental matters in the country, hence a key stakeholder for advising on national priorities, environmental strategies and action plans, as well as project concepts. |

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| Department of Marine Resources | The Department of Marine Resources is the key institution to provide inputs on integrated marine habitat management. The department pursues an ecosystem-based approach. |
| Development Bank of St. Kitts and Nevis | The national Development Bank is a key stakeholder for financial matters as well as to provide an overview on ongoing climate-related investments and activities. |
| Department of Statistics | The Department of Statistics in St. Kitts and Nevis is a vital institution for the CP update, as the department may provide key information that help assess the country needs in terms of capacities as well as climate actions. |
| Met Services Department | Inputs from the Met Services Department are needed to obtain meteorological data and assess the country's adaptation needs. |
| Ministry of Agriculture | The ministry of Agriculture provides inputs on the agricultural sector in St. Kitts and Nevis. |
| Ministry of Environment and Cooperatives | While the Department of Environment is relevant for all environmental issues, the Ministry of Environment and Cooperatives, as the overarching institution, can provide a more high-level view and add on the insights of the Department of Environment. |
| Ministry of Finance | The Ministry of Finance must be included in the CP update process to provide information on the national budget and expenditure plans, as well as relevant economic policies and the regulatory framework in place for a resilient economy (e.g. foreign debt regulations). |
| Ministry of Health | The Ministry of Health is able to support on matters related to the GCF result area "health, food, and water security". |
| Department of Public Works | The Department of Public Works within the Ministry of Public infrastructure will be a key stakeholder for giving advice on the relevant and needed infrastructure projects on both islands. |
| Ministry of Social Development and Gender Affairs | The Ministry of Social Development and gender Affairs supports and safeguards human rights and the welfare all inhabitants as the social protection and advocacy arm of the government. Social and gender aspects are to be mainstreamed into all GCF projects/programmes and Readiness needs activities, thus the ministry is a key stakeholder for the CP process. |
| Ministry of Sustainable Development | The Ministry of Sustainable Development is in charge of designing and implementing the national development agenda. The ministry plays a crucial role in the social, physical, economic, and environmental strategies of the country and can therefore well advice the CP update process on various matters. It also hosts the NDA and is chairing the NSDCC. |
| Ministry of Tourism | Tourism is an important sector of St. Kitts and Nevis's economy. The industry is interlinked with many other sectors and environmental issues on the islands. With its insights, the Ministry of Tourism can support the advancement and update of the CP. |
| NDC Partnership | Through the NDC Partnership, St. Kitts and Nevis leveraged support from the Climate Action Enhancement package (with Climate Analytics and IRENA) to revise the country's NDCs. As the NDCs present a key strategic document, seeking collaboration with the NDC Partnership could enrich the CP update process. |
| National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) | The NEMA's objective is to coordinate and facilitate pre and post disaster management activities and the national and community level, in order to minimise vulnerability and mitigate against the impact of disasters on life, property and well-being. In terms of adaptation measures and needs, the Agency is a vital stakeholder for the CP process. |
| Nevis Island Administration (NIA) | The Island of Nevis has its own legislature with the Nevis Island Administration that consist of a cabinet of ministers, a Premier and a Deputy Premier. To incorporate the interest of the inhabitants of Nevis, the CP process should additionally consult the Nevis Island Administration. |
| NEVLEC | The Nevis Electricity Company Limited is a public utility that provides electric power generation, as well as transmission and distribution services. In terms of the energy sector in Nevis, NEVLEC is a crucial partner to consult. |
| National Sustainable Development Coordination Committee (NSDCC) | The NSDCC is a central stakeholder within the GCF country coordination mechanism for St. Kitts and Nevis with 25 institutional members, which aims to provide guidance on potential areas of GCF project or programme development. The institutional structure created by the NSDCC facilitates the coordination of the NDAs activities and the alignment of GCF matters with relevant |

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| | domestic authorities and entities, as well as through working groups with various stakeholders (including private sector and civil society). |
| St. Kitts Electricity Company Limited (SKELEC) | The St. Kitts Electricity Company Limited public is a public utility that provides electric power generation, as well as transmission and distribution services to St. Kitts. In terms of the energy sector in St. Kitts, SKELEC is a crucial partner to consult. |
| St. Kitts Investment Promotion Agency (SKIPA) | The St. Kitts Investment Promotion Agency proactively markets the island as an attractive investment location (locally and internationally). Hence, SKIPA should be consulted on crowding in opportunities of the private sector for climate projects under the GCF. |
| Solid Waste Management Corporation | St. Kitts Solid Waste Management Corporation is a federally mandated corporation with general responsibilities for overseeing the management of solid waste collection and disposal systems, i.e. to collect, transport, transfer, process, separate, store, reuse, recycle, treat and dispose of waste. As waste has effects for CO2 emissions and affects ecosystems, the institution should be engaged in the CP update process on certain strategies, needs and activities related to waste. |
| St. Kitts Co-operative Credit Union (SKCCU) | The SKCCU offers a range of financial products to their members and acts under a 'not-for-profit philosophy'. The SKCCU can help when assessing financial needs and designing financial models for the projects in the CP project pipeline. Moreover, the SKCCU is applying to become a DAE and thus – once approved - could inform the CP from its DAE perspective. |
| Sustainable Development Unit, NIA | The Sustainable Development Unit of the Ministry of Social Development at the Nevis Island Administration closely collaborates with the St. Kitts and Nevis Ministry of Sustainable Development and should be engaged for the CP update regarding environmental development strategies particularly for the island of Nevis. |
| Water Services Department | The availability of fresh drinking water in St. Kitts and Nevis is a crucial issue for the island. The Water Services Department should be engaged in the CP update to consult on all matters related to the water sector. |
| Accredited Entity | Potential Accredited Entities (international or direct access) for projects in the CP project pipeline should be engaged in the update process to bring in their specific IAE/DAE perspectives and knowledge. |
| Delivery Partners | Potential Delivery Partners for GCF Readiness proposals in the CP Readiness needs pipeline should be engaged in the update process. |
| Green Climate Fund | The Green Climate Fund should be engaged in the update process, such that coherence with the GCF's mandate and policies is ensured. |

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Annex 1: Project Pipeline Concept Notes

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| Project #1 | Transitioning the Water Supply Sector in St. Kitts and Nevis to a low carbon, climate resilient development pathway (SKN TransWater Project) | |
| Cluster | Integrated Water Resource Management | |
| GCF Result Areas | Mitigation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy Access and power generation Adaptation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most vulnerable people and communities • Health and well-being, and food and water security | |
| Project Objective | The project aims at increasing climate resilience and sustainability for the water supply sector in St. Kitts and Nevis | |
| Estimated Project Impact | Tonnes of CO ₂ eq: <i>TBD</i> Number of Beneficiaries: 52,441 direct and 133,200 indirect | |
| Status | Submission to GCF forthcoming: Finalization of Concept Note ongoing, based on prior concept: https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/building-resiliency-water-supply-sector-st-kitts-and-nevis | |
| Situation Analysis and Project Description | | Envisaged Accredited Entity |
| <u>National Context</u> Several events driven by climate variability, extremes and change related to droughts, floods, extreme rainfall, severe weather systems and sea level rise have already been observed in SKN. Historical air temperatures records show substantial increases in the number of warm days and nights for SKN. Both the maximum number of consecutive dry days and extreme rainfall measures have been increasing leading to increased drought with negative effects on agriculture, decreased water security, and flash flooding. In many of these events, low rainfall, below the 60%-of-average-threshold, and increased demand combined to produce a shortfall that prompted emergency responses characterised by widespread water rationing measures. During the wet season in particular, poor water quality due to high turbidity after heavy rains remains a problem. The frequent shutdowns associated with high rainfall events, as well as the insufficient supply of water during dry season are not only of public health concern, but also a major inconvenience to customers and could lead to severe financial losses in water intensive sectors such as tourism and health. | | Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC) |
| | | Key Executing Entity and implementing partners |
| | | Executing Entity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Sustainable Development Implementing Partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project implementation Unit encompassing all relevant stakeholders • Water service providers • Electric utilities |
| <u>Problem and Barrier Analysis</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Fiscal barriers:</i> SWRO desalination is one of the technological options that can provide an additional source of freshwater, especially in water-stressed coastal countries like SKN. However, one challenge with its large-scale implementation is that most desalination technologies entail considerable upfront investment costs. The GOSKN and its publicly funded water departments are constrained financially. | | Alignment with Climate Priorities (NDC, etc.) and projects |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nationally Determined Contributions • Climate Change Policy (2017) • National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy • SKN Water Adaptation Plan (2021) |

- *Institutional barriers:* Several multilateral development banks (World Bank, IDB, CDB) have highlighted the need for institutional strengthening programs in general, including in the water supply sector in Caribbean SIDS. Similar to other territories, the water sector in SKN is plagued with inefficiencies due in large part to weak and/or inadequate institutional mechanisms in the national water governance architecture.
- *Regulatory barriers:* The water supply sector lacks a fully coherent legal framework to make the institutional and market changes needed to improve the management and performance of the service providers, as well as consumption and compliance by consumers.
- *Technological barriers:* SKN water service providers have budgetary constraints which limit access to new technologies and effective solutions used in larger scale water systems. This creates a compounding effect that perpetuates a reliance on traditional manual work processes and high carbon emitting technologies.
- *Social or gender barriers:* The social and gender impacts of unreliable water supply are pervasive and significant. The transition to a low carbon, climate resilient water sector should account for differential social, poverty and gender dynamics.

Project Concept

Climate Resilient Development integrates adaptation measures and their enabling conditions with mitigation to advance sustainable development for all. The St. Kitts and Nevis SKN TransWater Project – a cross-cutting climate resilient development project is the first of its kind in the water sector in SKN. It advances the triple-pronged objectives of adaptation, mitigation, and sustainable development to exploit synergies and reduce trade-offs among these actions. Adaptation will be facilitated through catalysing demand side management to respond to climate change by reducing per capita water consumption and/or increasing water use efficiency; while boosting supply side management to respond to climate change by expanding water supply, reducing water losses, and improving cooperation on shared water resources. Mitigation will be pursued through changing water production processes/ techniques/operations to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions per unit of water output produced. Sustainable development will be advanced through addressing gaps in the enabling environment for adaptation and mitigation at fiscal, institutional, regulatory, community and household levels.

- **Component 1:** Strengthening the enabling environment for low carbon, climate resilient water supply strengthened at national and institutional levels
- **Component 2:** Reducing non-revenue water (NRW)
- **Component 3:** Mainstreaming low carbon, climate resilient water supply systems at national and community levels

- The National Physical Development Plan (2005)
- Agricultural Transformation and Growth Strategy 2022-2031
- Agricultural Development Strategy 2013 -2016
- the National Environmental Management Strategy (2005)
- the National Environmental Action Plan
- the Natural Hazard Management and Mitigation Policy (2001)
- Strategic Framework for Water Resources Management (2016)
- White Paper on Governance and Climate Resilience in the Water Sector in the Caribbean

Alignment with further projects:

- Integrating Water, Land and Ecosystems Management (IWEco) Project (GEF-5)
- CREW+: An integrated approach to water and wastewater management in the Wider Caribbean Region using innovative solutions and sustainable financing mechanisms (GEF-6)
- Nevis Water Supply Enhancement Project (CDB)

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| <p><u>Complementarity and Coherence</u></p> <p>The SKN TransWater Project seeks to align its activities with two GEF projects, namely the IWEco and the CReW+ project, as well as with a CDB Nevis water Supply Enhancement Project. In this regard, the TransWater project will build on enhancements in the institutional and regulatory framework in the water sector achieved by the CDB and IWEco projects. While the CDB project focusses on water network capacity and the IWEco project sets a focus on water resource management (particularly in the College Street Ghaut watershed), the TransWater addresses non-revenue water and forward-looking water resource planning and management. In terms of waste water, addressed by the CreW+ project, the TransWater project addresses remaining gaps in the legislative framework.</p> | Envisaged Financial Instruments: | |
| | Grant, Reimbursable Grant | |
| | Required funding in total: USD 47.1M | |
| | GCF: USD 37.8M | Co-Financing: USD 9.3M |
| | ESS category | |
| | B or I-2 | |
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| Project #2 | The St. Kitts and Nevis Climate Smart Agriculture Project (SKN CSA-P) | |
| Cluster | Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use (AFOLU) | |
| GCF Result Areas | Mitigation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy access and power generation Adaptation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most vulnerable people and communities • Health and well-being, and food and water security | |
| Project Objective | The St. Kitts and Nevis Climate Smart Agriculture Project (SKN CSA-P) - a climate resilient development project for agriculture - is one of a handful of pioneering climate smart agriculture projects in SKN advancing the triple-pronged objectives of adaptation, mitigation and sustainable development to exploit synergies and reduce trade-offs among these actions. | |
| Estimated Project Impact | Number of Beneficiaries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18,261 direct beneficiaries • 175,096 indirect beneficiaries • Adaptation impact for 100% of the total population | |
| Status | Concept Note submitted to GCF for PPF consideration – 10-June-2022: https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/st-kitts-and-nevis-climate-smart-agriculture-project-skn-csa-p | |
| Situation Analysis and Project Description | | Envisaged Accredited Entity |
| <u>National Context</u> | | Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC) |
| <p>The Federation of St Kitts and Nevis (SKN) with less than 1,000 m3 freshwater resources per capita, is amongst the most water-scarce countries globally. The country’s shortfall of water resources for agriculture at baseline is problematic in a hotter, water scarce world. Currently, less than 0.5% of cultivated land across the Federation is irrigated, while less than 0.25% of total agricultural land is protected by greenhouses and shadehouses. The Federation’s significant dependency on largely unprotected, rainfed agriculture (>90%) underpins its high sensitivity to climatic extremes, variability and change. Since the 1960s, both the country and a large proportion of the smallholder farmer population that are dependent on rainfed agriculture for their livelihoods and food supply have experienced rising food insecurity due to impacts from multiple climate hazards. Today, millions of dollars of agricultural assets (crops, livestock, infrastructure and superstructure) remain highly exposed to the significantly increased risk of dry spells and drought, heat extremes, intense tropical cyclones, extreme rainfall, floods and sea level rise due to climate change.</p> | | Key Executing Entity and implementing partners Executing Entity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC) • Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) Implementing Partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Sustainable Development • Ministry of Agriculture, Marine Resources, Fisheries and Cooperatives (St. Kitts) • Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Cooperatives (Nevis) • St. Kitts and Nevis Meteorological Service • Water Services Department St. Kitts |
| <u>Problem and Barrier Analysis</u> | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Financial and land tenure barriers:</i> Underdevelopment of agricultural lending, particularly for climate change adaptation; Limited financial capacity due to collateral issues; Little in-country experience with agricultural insurance coverage • <i>Fiscal barriers:</i> GOSKN needs support to complete the implementation of this programme as the country is limited by | | |

budgetary constraints in the wake of compounding external shocks tied to global economic cycles, and disasters such as the 2008 financial crisis, the 2009-2010 drought, the 2014-2016 drought, the impact of Hurricanes Irma and Maria during the 2017 hurricane season, the 2019-2020 drought, and the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.

- *Technological barriers*: History of adhoc small scale interventions & Limited CSA Decision Support due to fragmented DSS for agriculture
- *Institutional and regulatory barriers*: Short history with limited progress on CSA policy implementation; Inadequate technical and human resources; Fragmented policy and policy implementation
- *Marketing*: smallholder farmers' limited access to local markets due to underdeveloped value chains currently restrict the sector's ability to meet local food demands and that of the country's mainstay tourism sector.
- *Social or gender barriers*: New and increasing demands to invest in adaptation and mitigation, compound the limited access that women have traditionally had to assets and financing from financial institutions.

Project Concept

Adaptation will be facilitated through the expansion and upgrade of communal and on-farm water storage facilities; the adoption and scale up of climate resilient infrastructure and superstructure, as well as climate smart on-farm technologies for water use and energy efficiency. Mitigation will be pursued through the integration of low carbon technologies and practices; while sustainable development will be advanced through addressing gaps in the enabling policy, plan and institutional framework while strengthening capacities and interagency collaboration for adaptation and mitigation at fiscal, institutional, regulatory, community and farm levels.

The overall project proposes three main components comprising the following multi-hazard approaches towards achieving adaptation measures.

- **Component 1**: Enabling environment for climate smart agriculture (CSA) strengthened at national, community and farm levels.
- **Component 2**: Decision support system for climate smart agriculture (CSA) strengthened at national, community and farm levels.
- **Component 3**: Low carbon, climate resilient agricultural practices at community and farms levels.
- **Component 4**: Knowledge management for climate smart agriculture enhanced at community and farm levels

- Nevis Water Department
- St. Kitts Electricity Company, the Nevis Electricity Company Limited
- St. Kitts Farmers' Cooperative Society
- New River Farmers Association
- ALCAS Youth Organisation

Alignment with Climate Priorities (NDC, etc.) and projects

- Nationally Determined Contributions
- Climate Change Policy (2017)
- Agricultural Transformation and Growth Strategy 2022-2031
- Agricultural Development Strategy (2013-2016)
- St. Kitts and Nevis: Enhancing Agricultural Adaptive Capacity to Climate Variability Project (2018-2022)
- Agriculture Development Strategy 2006-2011

Alignment with further projects:

- Integrating Water, Land and Ecosystems Management (IWEco) Project (GEF-5)
- Improving Environmental Management through Sustainable Land Management in St. Kitts and Nevis (GEF-6)

Envisaged Financial Instruments:

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| <p><u>Complementarity and Coherence</u></p> <p>The SKN CSA-P aligns its activities with two GEF projects. Activities in SKN of the IWEco project mainly regard the regulatory framework of sustainable land management jointly with water resource management. This as well as the political interventions of the GEF-6 Environmental Management through Sustainable Land Management will be sufficiently taken into account under component 1. Furthermore, the GEF-6 project activities regarding agricultural soil erosion and sustainable land management can build a basis for strengthening climate smart agriculture practices under component 2 and 3.</p> | Grant | |
| | Required funding in total: | |
| | USD 21.6M | |
| | GCF: USD 18.5M | Co-Financing: USD 3.1M |
| | ESS category | |
| | C or I-3 | |

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| Project #3 | REGIONAL: Strengthening national forest management for adapting to and mitigating climate change in Dominica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Saint Lucia | |
| Cluster | Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use | |
| GCF Result Areas | Adaptation: ³⁸ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most vulnerable people and communities • Health and well-being, and food and water security • Ecosystem and ecosystem services | |
| Project Objective | The two-fold objective of this project is to ensure the sustainable management the countries' forest ecosystems through strategic climate change adaptation (and mitigation) measures and to strengthen the resilience of the livelihoods of the countries' populations and the ecosystems they depend upon. | |
| Estimated Project Impact | Mitigation impact: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primarily adaptation project with secondary mitigation impact estimated at 2,890,175 metric tonnes CO₂eq (2020 – 2030) Number of Beneficiaries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 71,337 (23.1%) | |
| Status | Submission to GCF forthcoming: Finalization of Concept Note ongoing for PPF consideration with AE | |
| Situation Analysis and Project Description | | Envisaged Accredited Entity |
| <p><u>National Context</u> Like all Small Island Developing States (SIDS), Dominica, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Saint Lucia are highly vulnerable to the increase in number and intensity of extreme weather events and sea level rise due to climate change. The three programme countries face an uncertain future and the prospect of irreversible and permanent loss and damage resulting from the impacts of human-induced climate change and its associated costs. The project interventions aim to address the following adaptation needs, among others: (i) strengthening the capacities of forestry departments in SFM to address the threats and risks of climate change; (ii) developing comprehensive national sustainable forest management plans, including REDD+ readiness strategies; (iii) improving scientific and technical information and data on lands and forests required for SFM, for effective REDD+ strategies and plans, and for adapting to the threats and risks of climate change; and (iv) establishing a payment for forest ecosystem services (PFES) system.</p> <p><u>Problem and Barrier Analysis</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Being small developing countries, insufficient internal financial resources to achieve the objectives and goals of this comprehensive Project at this stage; • Limited capacity of government institutions, particularly forestry departments, to address the threats and risks of climate change; • Governance deficiencies in mainstreaming SFM in national policies, strategies and action plans addressing climate change threats and risks and their implementation; | | United Nation Environment Programme |
| | | Key Executing Entity and implementing partners |
| | | Executing Entity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Ministry of Environment</i> Implementing Partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>tbd</i> |
| | | Alignment with Climate Priorities (NDC, etc.) and projects |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nationally Determined Contributions • Climate Change Policy (2017) • National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (2018) • National Physical Development Plan (2006-2021) • National Action Programme (NAP) for Combating Desertification and |

³⁸ The project is foreseen as an adaptation project, with a secondary mitigation impact

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient scientific and technical data and information for effectively addressing climate change threats and risks, particularly through forest and land use management interventions; • Inadequate instruments for sustainably managing land, forest and freshwater resources and for effectively promoting climate change adaptation and mitigation; • Poverty is a barrier to implementing climate change adaptation measures <p><u>Project Concept</u> The strengthening of SFM capacities of forestry departments and the development of a payment for forest ecosystem services (PFES) system will help to protect existing forests from deforestation, thus maintaining the ecosystems services they provide in terms of fresh water production, land stabilisation, prevention of flooding, reducing the effects of drought, biodiversity protection, non-timber forest products and carbon sinks. They will also promote reforestation/forest restoration on both private and public lands which will increase provision of forest ecosystem services as well as climate change adaptation and mitigation through enhanced carbon sequestration. Adaptation policies, strategies and plans will provide critical instruments and supportive actions for responding to the threats and risks of climate change, protecting and reinforcing the livelihoods of the local populace, while contributing to the economic development of these countries. Climate change focussed national PFES systems will contribute to reducing the impacts of extreme weather events, including flooding, landslides and droughts, as well as sea level rise.</p> <p>This proposed regional project is comprised of five components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Component 1: Capacity building in sustainable forest management • Component 2: REDD+ Readiness • Component 3: Improvement of information systems for addressing climate change • Component 4: Valuing forest ecosystem services • Component 5: Public awareness and education <p>The project development process will also include to assess potential complementary components of the GEF-6 project “improving Environmental Management through Sustainable Land Management in St. Kitts and Nevis” (executed by UNEP).</p> <p><u>Complementarity and Coherence</u> By focussing on REDD+ readiness, information, and monitoring systems, this regional project is new of its kind in SKN. Nevertheless, valuable information on agroforestry practices (Improving Environmental Management through Sustainable Land Management project) and</p> | <p>Land Degradation (2007)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Disaster Management Act of St. Christopher and Nevis (1998) <p>Alignment with further projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrating Water, Land and Ecosystems Management (IWEco) Project (GEF-5) • Improving Environmental Management through Sustainable Land Management in St. Kitts and Nevis (GEF-6) <p>Envisaged Financial Instruments:</p> <p>Grant</p> <p>Required funding in total: USD 18.5M</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>GCF: USD 16.9M</td> <td>Co-Financing: USD 1.6M</td> </tr> </table> <p>ESS category</p> <p>C or I-3</p> | GCF: USD 16.9M | Co-Financing: USD 1.6M |
| GCF: USD 16.9M | Co-Financing: USD 1.6M | | |

reforestation activities in Nevis (IWEco project) will be taken into account to enhance the project outcomes.

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| Project #4 | Strengthening Coastal Zone Management and the Blue Economy in Saint Kitts and Nevis (COZMA Project) | |
| Cluster | Coastal and Marine Ecosystems | |
| GCF Result Areas | Adaptation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure and built environment • Ecosystems and ecosystems services • Livelihoods of people and communities | |
| Project Objective | The COZMA project aims to create a coastal zone management framework in SKN that enables financing of critical coastal resilient infrastructure and coastal ecosystem protection measures. | |
| Estimated Project Impact | Tonnes of CO ₂ eq: <i>TBD</i> Number of Beneficiaries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 31,464 (60% of population) direct beneficiaries • 52,441 indirect beneficiaries • Adaptation impact for 100% of the total population | |
| Status | Submission to GCF forthcoming: Concept Note under elaboration, aiming for PPF consideration in 2023 | |
| Situation Analysis and Project Description | | Envisaged Accredited Entity |
| <u>National Context</u> St. Kitts and Nevis faces significant climate change vulnerabilities that require immediate and comprehensive responses. Most urgent climate threats comprise sea level rise, droughts, extreme weather events, coastal erosion, and climate impacts on coastal and marine ecosystems. While the environment and vital coastal ecosystems need protection from changing climate and adequate rehabilitation measures, vulnerable coastal communities need to protect their livelihoods by enhancing resilience to extreme weather events. Moreover, addressing vulnerabilities is vital for SKN's economy, as major economic sectors (agriculture, tourism) depend on a thriving environment, particularly in coastal are | | TBD |
| <u>Problem and Barrier Analysis</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Regulatory Barriers:</i> the regulatory and political framework in St. Kitts and Nevis lacks a consequent mainstreaming of coastal zone management into policies and regulations as well as the sufficient promotion of a blue economy and ecosystem-based adaptation (EBA) approach. • <i>Institutional Barriers:</i> coordination and capacity for coastal zone management are limited among government agencies. The alignment of Blue and Green Economy approaches, including shared resources at the ministerial and department level hinders the effective integration of climate change, ecosystem-based adaptation and disaster risk reduction considerations into legislation, regulations and policies. • <i>Technological Barriers:</i> St. Kitts and Nevis has limited data to gain a clear understanding of the impacts of climate change and | | Key Executing Entity and implementing partners Executing Entity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Marine Resources Implementing Partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Economic Affairs and Public Sector Investment Planning (NDA) • Ministry of Environment • Department of Marine Resources • Department of Physical Planning (Nevis Island Administration) • National Management Emergency Agency (NEMA) |
| | | Alignment with Climate Priorities (NDC, etc.) and projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate Change Adaptation Strategy |

potential adaptation strategies and lacks a database to strengthen mapping mechanisms for coastal vulnerabilities.

- *Financial Barriers:* St. Kitts and Nevis lacks the financial resources to implement adaptation actions. For mobilizing capital for climate action, including the engagement of the private sector and alignment of private and public sector resources, St. Kitts and Nevis lacks structured investment planning tools.
- *Social Barriers:* The country lacks the engagement of key stakeholders for coastal zone management, including Blue Economy and ecosystem-based adaptation solutions. Furthermore, the public lack of awareness and access to insurance and other disaster risk reduction measures.

Project Concept

The COZMA project interventions remove key barriers that impede the structured identification, planning, financing, and implementation of needed coastal resilience infrastructure. Such coastal adaptation measures shall be well integrated into national legislation and in line with concepts such as Blue Economy, ecosystem-based adaptation, and ridge-to-reef. The COZMA project funds infrastructure investments on coastal resilient infrastructure and coastal ecosystem protection, including the development of a coastal project implementation toolbox. The COZMA project comprises the following components:

- **Component 1:** Strengthening the regulatory, legislative, and political framework for integrated coastal zone management
- **Component 2:** Strengthening data management and monitoring systems
- **Component 3:** Financing of coastal resilient infrastructure and coastal ecosystem protection measures

Data needs for projects covered under component 3, including coastal and beach protection measures (including Pinney’s Beach), may require support from GCF Readiness or PPF.

Complementarity and Coherence

The COZMA-Blue project aims at leveraging insights and achievements of other conducted projects in the field of coastal zone management in SKN. Examples are the iLand Resilience Programme, which provides technical assistance for the development of institutional frameworks towards improved environmental management. Furthermore, the project will seek guidance from regional insights of the Eastern Caribbean Marine Managed Areas Network (ECMMAN) project, which, on a regional level, strengthened and established new Marine Managed Areas, enhanced the capacities of fishers/coastal communities on marine conservation, and strengthened networking and decision-making tools. Additionally, project activities will be complementary to the IWECO Project, which addresses the impacts of acute land degradation in the College Street Ghaut in St Kitts as well as quarries and sand mining hotspots on Nevis. The COZMA-Blue project will also align with the Climate and Ocean Risk Vulnerability

- Management Plan for St. Kitts and Nevis Marine Management Area: 2021 – 2025
- The 2021 Saint Kitts and Nevis Coastal Master and Marine Spatial Plan
- NDC implementation Plan

Alignment with further projects:

- Integrating Water, Land and Ecosystems Management (IWECO) Project (GEF-5)
- iLand Resilience Programme (EU)
- Eastern Caribbean Marine Managed Areas Network (ECMMAN) Project
- Climate and Ocean Risk Vulnerability Index (CORVI) Project
- Climate Change Adaptation in the Eastern Caribbean Fisheries Sector Project (CC4FISH)

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| Envisaged Financial Instruments: | |
| Grants | |
| Required funding in total: USD 34.1 – 40.1M | |
| GCF: USD 30 – 40M | Co-Financing: USD 4.1M |
| ESS category | |
| B or I-2 | |
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Index (CORVI) Project, which recently expanded to Basseterre, addressing the lack of data and information on climate-related risks. Additionally, results from the Climate Change Adaptation in the Eastern Caribbean Fisheries Sector Project (CC4FISH) will be taken into account for enhance marine zone management.

| Project #5 Building resiliency in the urban centres of St. Kitts and Nevis | | |
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| Cluster | Urban Resilience | |
| GCF Result Areas | Mitigation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy Access and power generation Adaptation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buildings, cities, industries, and appliances • Ecosystems and ecosystems services • Livelihoods of people and communities | |
| Project Objective | The project aims at enhancing resilience of urban agglomerations by understanding, adapting, and responding to shocks and stressors that impact a respective social and ecological systems. | |
| Estimated Project Impact | Tonnes of CO ₂ eq: <i>TBD</i> Number of Beneficiaries: <i>TBD</i> | |
| Status | Concept Note under development with GCF Readiness “Climate Finance Mapping and Country Needs Assessment Across Four Countries” (Delivery Partner: CDB, under contract LAC-RS-011), aiming for submission to GCF in 2023 | |
| Situation Analysis and Project Description | | Envisaged Accredited Entity |
| <u>National Context</u> | | TBD |
| <p>Following the closure of the sugar cane industry in SKN in 2005, also many people on the island moved from rural areas of the country to the main urban area Basseterre, seeking economic opportunities as well as higher standards of living. While Basseterre's geography, environment, and biodiversity, are heavily influenced by both terrestrial and marine ecosystems, development and population growth outside of the city's traditional limits has put new pressures on these ecosystems (particularly the city's watershed). For SKN's urban areas most significant potential shocks are flooding, strong winds, earthquakes, tsunamis, and volcanic eruptions. Chronic stressors include coastal erosion, water scarcity/drought, sea level rise, energy scarcity, pollution, social inequality and poverty.</p> | | Key Executing Entity and implementing partners <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Economic Affairs and PSIP • Physical Planning Department (PPD), Ministry of Sustainable Development • Urban Development Unit (UDU), Ministry of Public Infrastructure, Post and Urban Development • Human Settlements Department, Ministry of Human Settlement, Ecclesiastical Affairs, and National Health Insurance • Inland Revenue Department, Ministry of Finance • National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) • Environmental Health Department, Ministry of Health |
| <u>Problem and Barrier Analysis</u> | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road network and other critical facilities lack infrastructure and preparation for flooding, storms and coastal erosion • Tools to conserve, protect, and shift to more water efficient systems in urban areas are lacking | | |
| <u>Project Concept</u> | | |
| <p>To enhance resilience in SKN's urban centres, the country developed the Urban Resilience Plan for the Greater Basseterre (URP), the largest urban agglomerate in SKN. The URP analyses shocks and stressors for the city and outlines an action plan for strengthening resilience. The project will aim at developing project activities that are well aligned with this action plan. Potential project activities are outlined below.</p> | | |
| <u>Policy environment:</u> | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update building codes to account for increased climate hazards | | |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catalyze investment and transform public space in downtown Basseterre by supporting ongoing initiatives. • Create linkages to other priority sectors for shifting away from fossil fuels towards renewable energy and balancing efficiencies in water consumption with new water supplies • Develop and implement urban heat response plan including urban greening measures <p>Enhance infrastructure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect key natural and built assets in low-lying areas • Retrofit public buildings and infrastructure with climate-smart technology • Protect natural assets, such as the Basseterre Valley Watershed and its ghaut system, the Basseterre Valley Aquifer, and the Basseterre coastline from environmental degradation, climate change, and pollution <p><u>Complementarity and Coherence</u></p> <p>This Urban Resilience project will align with the TransWater project concept (Project #1). Water supply management is a key issue in urban centres, such as Basseterre. Activities for this region of the country will therefore be closely align among the two projects.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban Development Corporation (UDC) • St. Christopher National Trust • St. Kitts and Nevis Chamber of Industry and Commerce <p>Alignment with Climate Priorities (NDC, etc.) and projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nationally Determined Contributions • Climate Change Policy (2017) • National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (under development) • The National Physical Development Plan (2005) • National Development Planning Framework (NDPF) (2023) • National Emergency Management Act • National Energy Policy • National Social Protection Strategy • Urban Resilience Plan (2022) • Urban Revitalization Master Plan <p>Alignment with further projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GCF Coastal protection concept as well as GCF TransWater concept (see above) <p>Envisaged Financial Instruments:</p> <p>Grant, Loan</p> <p>Required funding in total:</p> <p>TBD</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>GCF: TBD</td> <td>Co-Financing: TBD</td> </tr> </table> <p>ESS category</p> | GCF: TBD | Co-Financing: TBD |
| GCF: TBD | Co-Financing: TBD | | |

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| Project #6 | REGIONAL: Safeguarding water security in the Caribbean in a changing climate (Phase I) Countries: St. Kitts & Nevis, Jamaica, St. Lucia | |
| Cluster | Integrated Water Resources Management | |
| GCF Result Areas | Adaptation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and well-being, and food and water security | |
| Project Objective | The programme will focus on supporting leakage reduction in selected BMCs – an essential component of addressing climate change-driven water supply shortages – while also equipping relevant stakeholders (particularly water utilities) to further reduce leakages and sustain water sector resilience beyond programme closure | |
| Estimated Project Impact | Number of Beneficiaries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TBD | |
| Status | Concept Note under development, commissioned by CDB | |
| Situation Analysis and Project Description | | Envisaged Accredited Entity |
| <u>National Context</u> Climate change is expected to drive supply-side water deficits in most Caribbean countries while simultaneously undermining their ability to manage and distribute their increasingly scarce water resources. Jamaica, St. Kitts & Nevis and St. Lucia will all have to grapple with an array of challenges in their water sectors (and beyond). Two such challenges are particularly prominent: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Declining freshwater availability Negative impacts on critical water infrastructure It is of paramount importance that Caribbean water utilities continue to confront the climate change-related threats of declining freshwater availability and vulnerable water infrastructure in the short run. Unless these challenges are addressed in a more robust manner, conditions in the water sector will deteriorate to the point where water utilities and other stakeholders are (financially and operationally) overwhelmed, and thus ill equipped to respond to the mounting impacts of climate change in the medium/long run. | | Caribbean Development Bank |
| | | Key Executing Entity and implementing partners |
| | | Executing Entity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • tbd Implementing Partners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • national water utilities • OECS • CWWA |
| | | Alignment with Climate Priorities (NDC, etc.) and projects |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NDCs and sector strategies • Regional Framework for Achieving Development Resilient to a Changing Climate (2009) • Regional Strategic Action Plan (RSAP) for the Water Sector in the Caribbean to Develop Resilience to the Impacts of Climate Change |
| <u>Problem and Barrier Analysis</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Public fiscal constraints:</i> Governments and (mostly publicly owned) water utilities in most Caribbean countries are grappling with severe fiscal constraints • <i>Efforts to mobilize private sector investment (e.g. through public-private partnerships) have yielded mixed results:</i> The water sector in many Caribbean countries is often seen as a high-risk investment opportunity by the private sector • <i>Data and knowledge gaps:</i> Many Caribbean countries and water utilities lack reliable and up-to-date information about their water resources, as well as about how climate change is likely to affect these resources and water infrastructure. Specific gaps include: (i) limited up-to-date data on water resources; and (ii) limited data on rates and sources of water leakages • <i>Broader technical and operational capacity constraints:</i> To successfully manage and reduce water leakages, most Caribbean water utilities will have to establish systems and procedures to (i) | | Alignment with further projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrating Water, Land and Ecosystems Management (IWECO) Project (GEF-5) |

identify and design suitable response measures; (ii) coordinate implementation of appropriate leakage-reduction measures; and (iii) continuously monitor the effectiveness

Project Concept

The programme will focus on supporting leakage reduction in selected Borrowing Member Countries (BMCs) – an essential component of addressing climate change-driven water supply shortages – while also equipping relevant stakeholders (particularly water utilities) to further reduce leakages and sustain water sector resilience beyond programme closure. The programme will be implemented in two phases. Phase I (described in this Concept Note) will support Jamaica, St. Kitts & Nevis and St. Lucia (TBC). Phase II will be developed/submitted at a later stage and aim to scale up this support to additional BMCs, drawing on the lessons learned and good practices from Phase I. Components of Phase 1 include:

- **Component 1:** Laying a foundation for effective and efficient climate action at country level. The first component aims to complete the foundational work needed to enable the timely implementation of Phase I sub-projects in Jamaica, St. Kitts & Nevis and St. Lucia. Component 1 will include one sub-component
- **Component 2:** Strengthening regional knowledge and collaboration to safeguard water security in a changing climate. The second component aims to foster knowledge exchange and regional collaboration to complement Phase I sub-projects as well as guide the design and delivery of support in additional Caribbean countries under Phase II. Component 2 will include one sub-component
- **Component 3:** Addressing short-term climate change impacts on water supply and infrastructure through the execution of national sub-projects. The third component will finance one sub-project in each Phase I country to deliver the policy support, capacity building and investments needed to sustainably reduce current and potential future leakages, and equip the water utilities (and other stakeholders) to continue managing and reducing leakages after sub-project closure. Each sub-project will therefore seek to combine grants (for policy and capacity-building support) and concessional loans (for investments in equipment and infrastructure)

Complementarity and Coherence

The regional Safeguarding water security in the Caribbean in a changing climate (Phase I) will align with lessons learned from the the IWECO and the CReW+ project, as well as with a CDB Nevis water Supply Enhancement Project. insight will help to strengthen regional knowledge and collaboration as well as better equip water utilities, as envisioned under this project.

- CReW+: An integrated approach to water and wastewater management in the Wider Caribbean Region using innovative solutions and sustainable financing mechanisms (GEF-6)
- Nevis Water Supply Enhancement Project (CDB)

Envisaged Financial Instruments:

Grant, Senior Loan

Required funding in total:
USD 49.88M

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| GCF: USD 28.88M | Co-Financing: USD 21M |
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ESS category

A or I-1

| Project #7 Sustainable electric transportation for St. Kitts and Nevis | |
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| Cluster | Transport and Energy |
| GCF Result Areas | Mitigation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport |
| Project Objective | The project aims at promoting sustainable means of transportation by facilitating the uptake of the electric vehicle market in St. Kitts and Nevis and enhancing the public transport system by creating an e-mobility conducive ecosystem |
| Estimated Project Impact | Tonnes of CO ₂ eq: ca. 50.000 Number of Beneficiaries: ca. 25.000 |
| Status | Project at idea development stage, seeking further discussion with DAE / AE |
| Situation Analysis and Project Description | |
| <p><u>National Context</u></p> <p>Transportation is the second largest source of national GHG emissions at approximately 30% of CO₂ emissions. To meet the NDC target of 61% reduction of CO₂ emissions by 2030, decarbonizing the transport sector and promoting more sustainable transportation modes will be key. Hence, St. Kitts and Nevis is committed to reduce emissions from the transportation sector through vehicle electrification. However, to date the electrification of vehicles in SKN is very limited and not existing. In addition, the public transport is privately organized and offering limited services. The outcome of the e-mobility project will be a kick-start for the mass deployment of e-mobility for private and public vehicles and the enhancement of the public transport sector by improving the transportation services and standards (incl. electrification).</p> <p>With regard to sector coupling, the envisaged GCF project will build on activities that foster the deployment of renewable electricity capacities. Hence, the project is in coherence and complementarity with the ongoing GEF-7 proposal “Achieving a rapid decarbonization of the energy sector in Saint Kitts and Nevis”. The rapid transition to renewable energies and the greening of the national electricity grid will be a precondition for the decarbonization of the transport sector.</p> <p><u>Problem and Barrier Analysis</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lack of national policy framework that establishes EV targets and incentives • lack of critical e-mobility infrastructure • limited technical knowledge for the maintenance of EVs and e-mobility infrastructure • limited awareness and persistent objections towards EVs, e.g. range anxiety • Limited public transport service, lack of regulation and enforcement <p><u>Project Concept</u></p> | Envisaged Accredited Entity |
| | TBD |
| | Key Executing Entity and implementing partners |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Economic Affairs and PSIP • Physical Planning Department (PPD), Ministry of Sustainable Development • Urban Development Unit (UDU), Ministry of Public Infrastructure, Post and Urban Development • Energy Unit in Ministry of Public Infrastructure • Ministry of Tourism, Transport and Posts • SKELEC • NEVLEC |
| | Alignment with Climate Priorities (NDC, etc.) and projects |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nationally Determined Contributions • Climate Change Policy (2017) • National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy • The National Physical Development Plan (2005) • National Energy Policy (2014, to be revised with GEF support)) <p>Alignment with further projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieving rapid decarbonization of the energy sector (GEF-7) |
| Envisaged Financial Instruments: | |
| Grants, concessional loans | |

| | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| <p>Project Components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Component 1: Establishment a national e-mobility policy framework and enabling environment, including the establishment of EV targets and adoption of EV incentives, and suitable financial and operator models • Component 2: Investments in fast-charging infrastructure will be made and training for maintenance of EVs and EV infrastructure will provide more sophisticated equipment and background knowledge • Component 3: Financing of EVs (private and public vehicle fleet), to showcase the successful operation of private EVs and respective financial and operational • Component 4: Financing public transport infrastructure and e-buses, aiming at electrifying the bus fleets in SKN and enhancing public transport services <p>Support to formulate a roadmap and recommendations to support the integration of EVs are addressed by the Readiness proposal submitted in 2022 by CCCCC.</p> <p><u>Complementarity and Coherence</u> Outcomes of the Sustainable Electric Transportation Project highly depend on advancements in the energy sector towards renewable energies and enhanced energy efficiency measures on the island state. Such developments in the energy sector will be expedited by the GEF-7 project “Achieving rapid decarbonization of the energy sector” (PIF stage). Synergies will be used and explored.</p> | Required funding in total: | |
| | Up to 25M-50M | |
| | GCF: TBD | Co-Financing: TBD |
| | ESS category | |
| | TBD | |

Annex 2: List of Approved Readiness Proposals

| Readiness Request | Objectives | Description (up to 100 Words) | GCF Financing (USD) | Co-Financing (USD) | Delivery Partner | Date of Approval | | | | |
|--|--|---|---------------------|--------------------|---|------------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
| Capacity Building to facilitate Climate Resilience in Disaster Risk Management and Private Sector Access to Climate Finance in St. Kitts and Nevis | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I. Capacity building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> II. Strategic frameworks <input type="checkbox"/> III. Adaptation planning <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IV. Pipeline development <input type="checkbox"/> V. Knowledge sharing and learning | This readiness proposal is to support the creation of an enabling environment and strengthen St. Kitts and Nevis' capacity for resilient planning, coordination and project/programme development and attract investment, from the public and private sectors, that contributes to a low carbon and resilient development pathway. | 999,853.00 | - | Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre | | | | | X |
| Capacity building to support Accreditation, Planning, Programming and Implementation of GCF-funded activities in St. Kitts and Nevis | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I. Capacity building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> II. Strategic frameworks <input type="checkbox"/> III. Adaptation planning <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IV. Pipeline development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> V. Knowledge sharing and learning | This Readiness will build the capacity of potential DAE applicants and identify gaps to be filled, and needs to be met, to increase likelihood of accreditation to the GCF. The Readiness is also important for realizing a policy, an Operation Plan and Capacity Building Plan to support the establishment of a National Meteorological Service. Further, this readiness will enable the | 599,950.00 | - | Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre | | | | X | |

| Readiness Request | Objectives | Description (up to 100 Words) | GCF Financing (USD) | Co-Financing (USD) | Delivery Partner | Date of Approval | | | | |
|--|---|--|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|------------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
| | | NDA to apply a Programmatic Approach to Readiness financing, support the development of one concept note and share lessons learnt among DAEs | | | | | | | | |
| GCF Readiness Proposal for St. Kitts and Nevis for Institutional Capacity and Coordination and Country Programming | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I. Country capacity for engagement with GCF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> II. Country programming process <input type="checkbox"/> III. Direct access to climate finance <input type="checkbox"/> IV. Climate finance accessed <input type="checkbox"/> V. Formulation of national adaptation planning and/or other adaptation planning processes | The actions that will be pursued will link high impact and cross cutting issues of CC, strengthen country capacity, build national systems that are consultative in nature in order to ensure improved and more efficient monitoring systems that ensures that CC is prioritized throughout all sectors and is sustainable. In addition, to strengthening the country capacity, the readiness proposal will also strengthen the institutional capacities of National Designated Authorities (NDA) or Focal Points to efficiently engage with the Fund. This will be done through better stakeholder engagement and | 589,530 | - | Caribbean Development Bank | | X | | | |

| Readiness Request | Objectives | Description (up to 100 Words) | GCF Financing (USD) | Co-Financing (USD) | Delivery Partner | Date of Approval | | | | |
|---|---|--|---------------------|--------------------|--|------------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
| | | development of a climate programme with the GCF | | | | | | | | |
| NDA Strengthening and Country Programming support for St. Kitts and Nevis through FAO | <p>X Readiness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o ✓ Establishing and strengthening national designated authorities or focal points o ✓ Strategic frameworks, including the preparation of country programmes o ✓ Support for accreditation and accredited direct access entities <p><input type="checkbox"/> Adaptation Planning</p> | the GCF Readiness Programme will help to tackle: (i) inadequate mechanisms for stakeholder engagement and information exchange at both the national and island levels; (ii) absence of an effective mechanism for meaningfully mainstreaming climate change programmes into the national strategic framework; and (iii) the absence of an institutional apparatus to access the GCF and other dedicated climate change financing mechanisms. | 432,942 | - | Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations | X | | | | |
| Enhancing climate change resilience of health systems in seven CARICOM States REGIONAL | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I. Capacity building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> II. Strategic frameworks <input type="checkbox"/> III. Adaptation planning <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IV. Pipeline development | This readiness proposal aims to fulfill the vision of the Action Plan to “ensure that the region is fully engaged in global climate change processes and agreements (...), benefit Caribbean countries and territories by | 1,058,682.00 | - | World Health Organization (WHO) | | | X | | |

| Readiness Request | Objectives | Description (up to 100 Words) | GCF Financing (USD) | Co-Financing (USD) | Delivery Partner | Date of Approval | | | | |
|--|--|--|---------------------|--------------------|--|------------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> V. Knowledge sharing and learning | strengthening their technical cooperation methods, and facilitate the access to human, technical and financial resources necessary to address the effects of climate change on health | | | | | | | | |
| Strengthening the foundation for a climate responsive agricultural sector in the Caribbean REGIONAL | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I. Capacity building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> II. Strategic frameworks <input type="checkbox"/> III. Adaptation planning <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IV. Pipeline development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> V. Knowledge sharing and learning | The readiness request posits that the profile of the agricultural sector in GCF's climate financing prioritization processes can be raised by increasing awareness of the sector's potential contribution to climate solutions, identifying promising practices and technologies to enhance resilience, and quantifying its contribution to GHG reductions. This is viewed as a foundational part of an evidence-based and inter-sectoral strategy for developing and rebranding Caribbean agriculture as "low-emissions", to enhance market opportunities and | 1,199,943 | - | Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) | | | X | | |

| Readiness Request | Objectives | Description (up to 100 Words) | GCF Financing (USD) | Co-Financing (USD) | Delivery Partner | Date of Approval | | | | |
|--|---|---|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|------------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
| | | attract private sector investments. | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Institutionalizing a common framework for climate finance MRV to enhance complementarity and coherence for climate action in CARICOM States</p> <p>REGIONAL</p> | <input type="checkbox"/> I. Capacity building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> II. Strategic frameworks <input type="checkbox"/> III. Adaptation planning <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IV. Pipeline development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> V. Knowledge sharing and learning | <p>this GCF multi-country Readiness will : (1) develop a common framework and support a fully functional climate finance monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) system to centrally manage information on sources of funding flows; (2) incorporate national investment ideas for climate change adaptation and mitigation investments targeting urban spaces into a GCF multi-country Concept Note. This Concept Note will be designed to complement ongoing and or, build on previous climate investment projects or programmes.; (3) seek to promote a better understanding of the climate finance landscape in the participating countries through mapping of climate funds and donors, including</p> | 1,002,838 (in total) | - | Caribbean Development Bank | | | X | | |

| Readiness Request | Objectives | Description (up to 100 Words) | GCF Financing (USD) | Co-Financing (USD) | Delivery Partner | Date of Approval | | | | |
|---|---|--|----------------------|--------------------|--|------------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
| | | outlining how donor support is complementary and/or coherent; and (4) engaging NDAs and Ministries of Finance on the financial structuring of GCF projects and programmes. | | | | | | | | |
| Strategic frameworks and entity support for Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia through OECS Commission REGIONAL | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I. Country capacity for engagement with GCF <input type="checkbox"/> II. Country programming process <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> III. Direct access to climate finance <input type="checkbox"/> IV. Climate finance accessed <input type="checkbox"/> V. Formulation of national adaptation planning and/or other adaptation planning processes | This request will begin to address some of the issues pertaining to project development; data and information gaps; public-private engagement; facilitate and support the participation of non-state stakeholders in project identification and development and address previously-identified fiduciary and related gaps within the Commission | 493,880 | - | Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Commission | | X | | | |
| Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) Early | <input type="checkbox"/> I. Country capacity for engagement with GCF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> II. Country programming | This proposal seeks to provide support for improving regional and national level mechanisms and capacity for achieving | 1,747,223 (in total) | - | Caribbean Disaster Emergency | | X | | | |

| Readiness Request | Objectives | Description (up to 100 Words) | GCF Financing (USD) | Co-Financing (USD) | Delivery Partner | Date of Approval | | | | |
|--|--|--|---------------------|--------------------|--|------------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
| Warning Systems (EWS) Regional Readiness Project REGIONAL | <p>process <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> III. Direct access to climate finance</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IV. Climate finance accessed</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> V. Formulation of national adaptation planning and/or other adaptation planning processes</p> | <p>climate resilience through advancing Multi-hazard Early Warning Systems.</p> <p>The following project sub-outcomes are aimed at the improvement of MHEWS in the countries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sub-Outcome 2.5: Appropriate climate technology solutions identified and prioritized in accordance with national strategies and plans for climate adaptation and mitigation • Sub-Outcome 2.3: Stakeholder engagement consultative processes • Sub-Outcome 4.3: Project concept note development | | | Management Agency | | | | | |
| Enhancing Caribbean Civil Society's Access and Readiness for Climate Finance | <p><input type="checkbox"/> I. Country capacity for engagement with GCF</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> II. Country programming process</p> | <p>Project goal: To enhance civil society's capacity, including knowledge, skills and organisational structures, and the enabling external</p> | 1,296,958 | - | Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) | | X | | | |

| Readiness Request | Objectives | Description (up to 100 Words) | GCF Financing (USD) | Co-Financing (USD) | Delivery Partner | Date of Approval | | | | |
|-------------------|---|---|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
| REGIONAL | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> III. Direct access to climate finance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IV. Climate finance accessed <input type="checkbox"/> V. Formulation of national adaptation planning and/or other adaptation planning processes | institutions to improve access to climate financing and delivery of climate change adaptation and mitigation in the Caribbean | | | | | | | | |

Annex 3: Long-term Readiness Action Plan

This matrix summarizes identified activities to address needs in the context of accessing climate finance in St. Kitts and Nevis. The matrix is clustered as per the objectives and scope of the GCF Readiness and Preparatory support programme (which will make it easier to attribute activities when designing future Readiness proposals). Proposed action is further broken down to specific activities. The column “next steps” indicates what the NDA should undertake to initiate the activities, while the timeline section refers to the priority of such measures / proposes when to become active. The NDA should reflect whether certain activities can still be addressed by already approved and on-going Readiness projects (such as measures for engaging with the private sector, that can be covered by the Readiness proposal approved in 2022), or the proposal submitted in 2022. Otherwise, the matrix indicates whether the activities should be included in the Readiness Proposals of 2023, 2024 or 2025. The column “category” refers to the categories used in section 4.1, so that the reader can reference the proposed activities.

| Objective | Scope | Proposed Action | Activities | Next steps | Timeline | Readiness Proposal | | | Category |
|---------------------------------|--|---|---|---|-----------|--------------------|------|------|-----------------------------|
| | | | | | | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | |
| Objective 1 - Capacity building | O1.1 - NDA strengthening | Address NDA training needs and capacity constraints | Assess training needs and design / offer specific training measures for NDA staff on climate finance matters | NDA: formulate self-assessment on capacity needs; share results with DPs, AEs, DAEs for coverage in on-going and planned Readiness support. | 2022/2023 | (x) | | | Institutions and Governance |
| | | | Address training needs particularly for actions such as vulnerability assessments, ecosystem-based adaptation and disaster risk reduction, and climate finance. | NDA: formulate self-assessment on capacity needs; share results with DPs, AEs, DAEs for coverage in on-going and planned Readiness support, particularly the Readiness project with CCCCC approved in Feb 2022, as well as the Readiness proposal submitted by CCCCC in 2022. | 2022/2023 | (x) | | | Institutions and Governance |
| | O1.2 - Enhancing coordination mechanisms | Enhance central coordination and guidance on climate activities | Establish a climate finance coordination support unit to relieve the NDA and equip with sufficient local staff | NDA: Develop TORs and share with DPs, AEs, DAEs for funding in on-going and planned Readiness support, particularly the Readiness project with CCCCC approved in Feb 2022, as | 2022/2023 | x | | | Institutions and Governance |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|---|-----------|------|--|--|-----------------------------|
| | | | | well as the Readiness proposal submitted by CCCCC in 2022. | | | | | |
| | | | Reform the NSDCC and ensure its institutional alignment with other coordination bodies, such as the NCCC. | NDA: Refer to GCF country coordination mechanism report recommendations, start with review of NSDCC TOR, set up NSDCC annual work plan for 2023. Check if funding is available, particularly the Readiness proposal submitted by CCCCC in 2022. | 2022/2023 | (x) | | | |
| | | | Offer focused GCF training for the NSDCC membership to ensure its proper functioning in the future. | NDA: include in NSDCC annual work plan. Check funding through the Readiness proposal submitted by CCCCC in 2022. | 2022/2023 | (x) | | | Institutions and Governance |
| | | | Revise the NSDCC's TORs to strengthen operations, e.g. by updating the roles and responsibilities, the membership and setting up a work plan for the NSDCC (in alignment with the recommendations of the Country Coordination Mechanism Report provided to the NDA in 2022). | NDA: Refer to GCF country coordination mechanism report recommendations, start with review of NSDCC TOR, set up NSDCC annual work plan for 2023. Check if funding is available, particularly the Readiness proposal submitted by CCCCC in 2022. | 2022/2023 | n.a. | | | Institutions and Governance |
| | | | Improve the institutional coordination with the private sector when it comes to investment opportunities in climate friendly project / access to international climate finance (e.g. by reforming the NSDCC). | NDA: Check coverage in on-going and planned Readiness support, particularly the Readiness project with CCCCC approved in Feb 2022, as well as the Readiness proposal submitted by CCCCC in 2022. | 2022/2023 | n.a. | | | Institutions and Governance |
| | | | Enhance cooperation and knowledge-sharing among national sectoral agencies and administrations. Also | NDA: Check coverage in on-going and planned Readiness support, particularly the Readiness | 2022/2023 | n.a. | | | Institutions and Governance |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|--|-----------|------|--|--|-----------------------------|
| | | | strengthen plans and operational frameworks for promoting the integration of climate change considerations in SKNMS, NEMA, NDMD and SKGIS management processes. | project with CCCCC approved in Feb 2022, as well as the Readiness proposal submitted by CCCCC in 2022. | | | | | |
| | | | Establish the NCCC, in close alignment with the NSDCC and other institutional coordination bodies. | NDA: liaise with Dpt. of Environment on the establishment of the NCCC, coordinate this out of the NSDCC (could become task in the annual work plan of the NSDCC). | 2022/2023 | n.a. | | | Institutions and Governance |
| | O1.3 - Other capacity building support for DAEs, executing entities, and civil society and private sector stakeholders | Enhance engagement of civil society and the private sector in climate action. | Foster institutional coordination of civil society and the private sector when it comes to investment opportunities in climate friendly projects / access to international climate finance, e.g. by engaging those groups stronger with the NSDCC, and potentially setting up a civil society / private sector working group. | NDA: Align with CCCCC RP of 2022 for fostering private sector engagement, as well as CANARI RP on CSO engagement. Remaining gaps should be addressed in 2023 RP development in 2023. | public | (x) | | | Institutions and Governance |
| | | | Offer training for civil society and private sector stakeholders for enhancing understanding about opportunities of engaging in climate action, and the benefits of climate finance (and bringing in their perspective). | NDA: Align with CANARI Readiness Proposal on CSO engagement. Remaining gaps should be addressed in RP development in 2023. | 2022/2023 | (x) | | | Institutions and Governance |
| | | | Enhance knowledge, data collection and storage, in a coordinated approach of SKNMS, NEMA, NDMD and SKGIS. | NDA: NDA: Check coverage in on-going and planned Readiness support, particularly the Readiness project with CCCCC approved in Feb 2022, as well as the Readiness | 2022/2023 | (x) | | | Institutions and Governance |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|--|-----------|------|---|--|--|
| | | | | proposal submitted by CCCCC in 2022. | | | | | |
| | | | Strengthen technological capacities of relevant institutions, e.g. enhancing the institutional framework and information technology infrastructure and developing early warning systems in collaboration with NEMA and NDMD and other national and regional agencies. | NDA: Check coverage in on-going and planned Readiness support, particularly the Readiness project with CCCCC approved in Feb 2022, as well as the Readiness proposal submitted by CCCCC in 2022. | 2022/2023 | (x) | | | Institutions and Governance |
| Objective 2 - Strategic frameworks for low-emission investment | O2.1 - Development of Country Programmes, Entity Work Programmes, long-term low-emission development strategies and action plans | Enhance long-term climate finance planning | Ensure a comprehensive long-term alignment of the national development agenda with climate matters, for instance through the NDPF. | NDA: Reflect on-going NDPF consultancy under CDB RP. Otherwise check coverage through the Readiness proposal submitted by CCCCC in 2022. | 2022/2023 | n.a. | | | Policy Environment |
| | | | Setting up a long-term climate finance strategy that responds to the needs outlined in the NDC implementation plan, the GCF country programme and the Long-term Readiness-Needs-Assessment and reflects collaboration with the private sector. | NDA: Check coverage through the Readiness project with CCCCC approved in Feb 2022, as well as the Readiness proposal submitted by CCCCC in 2022. Otherwise should be addressed in RP development in 2023. | 2022/2023 | (x) | | | Policy Environment |
| | O2.2 - Efforts to update, enhance or implement NDCs | Implement NDC implementation plan and sectoral strategies | Implement NDC Implementation plan | NDA: liaise with Dpt. of Environment. Check coverage through the Readiness proposal submitted by CCCCC in 2022 (which includes concept note development). Otherwise should be addressed in RP development in 2023. | 2022/2023 | (x) | | | Pipeline Development / sectoral action plans (chpt. 4.2) |
| | | | Implement sectoral climate strategies and action. | NDA: liaise with line ministries on state of sectoral action / funding | 2022/2023 | x | x | | Pipeline Development / sectoral |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|--|------|---|--|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | <p>needs. Check the respective sector section in chapter 4.2.</p> <p>Check coverage through the Readiness proposal submitted by CCCCC in 2022. Otherwise should be addressed in RP development in 2023 and 2024.</p> <p>Also align with already on-going GCF Concept Note development.</p> | | | | | action plans (chpt. 4.2) |
| O2.3 - Improve the enabling environment for climate finance (such as engaging the private sector and/or devising or adapting innovative financial mechanisms for deployment) | Enhancing the enabling environment for climate finance in SKN | Consider measures to reduce turnover and reductions of staff working in climate contexts. | NDA: Check coverage through the Readiness proposal submitted by CCCCC in 2022. Continue climate mainstreaming / awareness raising elements in 2023/2024 RP development. | 2022/2023 | x | x | | Institutions and Governance | |
| | | Establish a mechanism for streamlined UNFCCC reporting. This will help the government in keeping an overview of planned climate finance spending, needs and respective funding gaps. | NDA: Already prepared by regional Readiness with CDB in 2022/2023. Ensure that results are reflected and inform activities under the Readiness proposal submitted by CCCCC in 2022. | 2022/2023 | n.a. | | | Policy Environment | |
| | | Ensure local FI's are positioned to access international climate finance and are integrated in effective coordination with public sector entities. | NDA: Refer to results of Readiness project on accreditation and DAE capacity building. Remaining gaps to capacitate selected DAEs should be addressed in RP development in 2023. | 2022/2023 | (x) | | | Policy Environment | |
| | | Assess policy incentives needed to improve the enabling environment for climate investments, inter alia by strengthening environmental and social | NDA: Reflect alignment in NDPF development (in 2022, with the CDB institutional RP). Check coverage through the Readiness proposal | 2022/2023 | x | x | | Policy Environment | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|--|-----------|---|---|--|----------------------|
| | | | standards (also to comply with requirements of climate funds), or introducing economic instruments such as carbon taxes, feed-in tariffs, or concessional finance instruments for de-risking. | submitted by CCCCC in 2022. Otherwise, should be addressed in RP development in 2023 and 2024. | | | | | |
| | | | Ensure enforcement of climate policies and strategies by creating the required regulatory and institutional enabling framework. | NDA: Reflect alignment in NDPF development (in 2022, with the CDB institutional RP). Check coverage through the Readiness proposal submitted by CCCCC in 2022. Otherwise, should be addressed in RP development in 2023 and 2024. | 2022/2023 | x | x | | Policy Environment |
| | | | Further enhance the use of PPP's for realizing investments in climate-friendly infrastructure, in an inclusive and transparent manner, ideally involving local businesses. | NDA: Check coverage through the Readiness project with CCCCC approved in Feb 2022. Otherwise, should be addressed in RP development in 2023. | 2022/2023 | x | | | Policy Environment |
| | | | Support the establishment of a national or regional credit bureau. | NDA: should be addressed in RP development in 2023. | 2023 | x | | | Policy Environment |
| Objective 3 - Strengthened Adaptation Planning | O3.1 - Development of a national, subnational, or sectoral adaptation plan | Plan and implement adaptation measures | Develop a National Adaptation Plan (or sectoral NAPs) including a (sectoral) financing strategy. This can be done in alignment with the results of the on-going MRV and climate finance mapping consultancies (commissioned by CDB as delivery partner, executed by Baastel and CCCCC, respectively). | NDA: Check coverage through the Readiness project with CCCCC approved in Feb 2022. Should be addressed in RP development in 2023 and 2024. Also consider accessing NAP funding from the GCF and develop an NAP. Also align with already on-going GCF Concept Note development. | 2022/2023 | x | x | | Policy Environment |
| | O3.2 - Catalyzing | Engage the private sector | Enhance the understanding of bankable project design | NDA: Check coverage through the Readiness | 2022/2023 | x | | | Pipeline Development |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|--|---------------------------------|--|
| | private sector engagement in adaptation finance | | requirements: Engage public and private sector representatives in project design training, and on identification and development of suitable de-risking methodologies to attract investment in priority sectors. Also engage DAE candidate entities in this process, as those can either support the training process or benefit from receiving such trainings. | project with CCCCC approved in Feb 2022. Check also if activities still fit under Readiness project on accreditation and DAE capacity building. The RP submitted by CCCCC in 2022 includes establishing PPP and MOU with private sector). Otherwise, should be addressed in RP development in 2023. | | | | | |
| O3.3 - Producing the evidence basis for impactful adaptation investments | Capacities, research and vulnerability assessments | Increase capacities for interdisciplinary research to enable in-depth understanding of impacts of climate change that cut across sectors and require integrated approaches for adaptation and building resilience. | NDA: Check coverage through the Readiness project with CCCCC approved in Feb 2022. Otherwise, should be addressed in RP development in 2023 and 2024. | 2022/2023 | x | x | | Information, Data and Knowledge | |
| | | Elaborate baseline data on the status of key areas and sectors, including biodiversity and ecosystems and resource use and management practices. | NDA: Check coverage through the Readiness project with CCCCC approved in Feb 2022. Otherwise, should be addressed in RP development in 2023 and 2024. | 2022/2023 | x | x | | Information, Data and Knowledge | |
| | | Conduct further systematic vulnerability assessments and research into climate change impacts, vulnerabilities and potential measures for adaptation and building resilience to inform sectoral policies and plans and specify funding needs. | NDA: Check coverage through the Readiness project with CCCCC approved in Feb 2022; Also covered by 2022 RP submitted by CCCCC (Agriculture, Health and Tourism). Further needs should be addressed in RP development in 2023 and 2024. | 2022/2023 | x | x | | Policy Environment | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|--|-----------|---|---|--|---------------------------------|
| | | | Support the identification, compilation, and data analysis of environmental statistics. | NDA: Check coverage through the Readiness project with CCCCC approved in Feb 2022. Otherwise, should be addressed in RP development in 2023 and 2024. | 2022/2023 | x | x | | Information, Data and Knowledge |
| | | | Strengthen the Central Statistics Office to produce more economic and social statistics that will impact development in the country. | NDA: Check coverage through the Readiness project with CCCCC approved in Feb 2022. Otherwise, should be addressed in RP development in 2023 and 2024. | 2022/2023 | x | x | | Information, Data and Knowledge |
| Objective 4 - Paradigm shifting pipeline development | O4.1 - Development of concept notes, pipeline metrics and indicators | Identify and prioritize bankable projects | Ensure a more centralized project development approach is put forward to ensure a most efficient use of resources and to avoid duplication of efforts across ministries and departments (and islands). | NDA: recommend including this in NSDCC annual work plan in 2023. Align with ongoing and upcoming concept note development processes, including the RP submitted by CCCC in 2022 (which includes concept note development). | 2022/2023 | x | | | Pipeline Development |
| | | | Optimize the coordination of project development (i.e. project identification, design and planning) regarding the collaboration and alignment between line ministries. | NDA: recommend including this in NSDCC annual work plan in 2023. Align with ongoing and upcoming concept note development processes. | 2022/2023 | x | | | Pipeline Development |
| | O4.2 - Costed action plans for priority documents such as NDCs | Access domestic, regional and international finance | Assess barriers to accessing scaled-up finance across priority sectors to identify customized approaches for overcoming such barriers. | NDA: Check coverage through the Readiness project with CCCCC approved in Feb 2022. Otherwise, should be addressed in RP development in 2023 and 2024. Also engage with the DAE candidate of SKN. | 2022/2023 | x | x | | Pipeline Development |
| | | | Strengthen complementarity and coherence of climate projects and investments | NDA: Check coverage through the Readiness project with CCCCC | 2022/2023 | x | x | | Pipeline Development |

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| | | | through different financial streams, e.g. by enhanced institutional coordination (see above), applying climate finance mapping tools and UNFCCC reporting approaches. | approved in Feb 2022. Otherwise, should be addressed in RP development in 2023 and 2024. Also engage with the DAE candidate of SKN. | | | | | |
| Objective 5 - Knowledge sharing and learning | O5.1 - Peer-to-peer and south-south learning exchanges | Continue national and regional exchange | Enhance dissemination of data within and between sectors. | NDA. Check coverage through the Readiness proposal submitted by CCCCC in 2022 (e.g. the NDA website). Otherwise, should be addressed in RP development in 2023 and 2024. | 2022/2023 | x | x | | Information, Data and Knowledge |
| | O5.2 - Development of tailored knowledge products | Enhance sharing of information | Set-up information management systems (including cloud-solutions) for analysing, disaggregating, storing and sharing climate change data and information across sectors and various stakeholders. | Check coverage through the Readiness proposal submitted by CCCCC in 2022. Otherwise, should be addressed in RP development in 2023 and 2024. | 2022/2023 | x | x | | Information, Data and Knowledge |

Annex 4: Key stakeholders

A list of key stakeholders that were consulted during the elaboration of the GCF country programme, including the country programme validation workshop in May in St. Kitts and Nevis, is provided below.

| Name | Agency represented | Position |
|-----------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Namayombo Mgonela | Solid Waste Management Cooperation | PR/Marketing |
| Dr. Marcus L. Natta | SKN Bureau of Standards | Science and Research Manager |
| Aliquah Patrick | Human Settlement | Housing and Planning officer |
| Azilla Clarke | Social Development and Gender | Director-PPPU |
| Rhon Boddie | Ministry of Public Infrastructure, Post and Urban Development | Director-Urban Development |
| Mark Pennyfeather | Mac pennies LTD | Assistant manager |
| Ian Ward | NEVLEC | Chief Engineer |
| Albert Gordon | NEVLEC | General Manager |
| Naftalie Ekrank | NEVLEC | Engineer |
| Jonathan Kelly | SKELEC | Engineering Manager |
| Lesia Willock | St. Kitts Cooperative Credit Union | Project Coordinator |
| Andrew Satney | Caribbean Community Climate Change Center/National Designated Authority | National consultant |
| Chantal Hanley | Water Department | Assistant Engineer |
| Montraville Pemberton | Water Department | Assistant Treatment Plant Operator |
| Dr. Marissa Carty | Ministry of Health | UPU Coordinator |
| Cuthbert John | P.B.M. Caribbean | LRE-SKN |
| Auren Manners | Department of Economic Affairs and PSIP/NDA | Director |
| Teslyn Morris | Department of Economic Affairs and PSIP/NDA | Economist II |
| Bertile Browne | Energy Unit | Director |
| Franklyn Connor | SKN Bureau of Standards | chemist |
| Leighton Naraine | Clarence Fitzroy Bryant college | Director |
| Sharon Jones | IICA | Technical Specialist |
| Nikkita Browne | IUCN-GEF Project | Project Coordinator |
| Kistian Flemming | CARDI | Representative |
| Maritza Queeley | Department of Marine Resources | Port Control Officer |
| Tracey Challenger | Department of Agriculture | Director (ag) |
| Aisha Howell | Ministry of Agriculture | Head Policy and Planning Unit |
| Oureika Lennon-Petty | NEMA | Planning officer |
| Zidane Knight | Department of Statistics | Statistical Clerk |

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|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| Cheryl Jeffers | Ministry of Environment and Cooperatives | Conservation officer II/NDC focal point |
| Nerissa Williams | Ministry of Sustainable Development | Project Analyst/NDC focal point |
| Diannille Taylor-Williams | Ministry of Tourism and Transport | Assistant Secretary |
| Stanley Jacobs | St. Kitts Investment Promotion unit | Director – promotion |
| Meshach Alford | Ministry of Environment and Cooperative/consultant | In country facilitator |
| Cosbert Woods | UNRCO | UNCCO |
| Ryllis Godett | St. Christopher National Trust | Executive Director |
| Kevin Hope | SKN Chamber of Industry and Commerce | Executive Director |
| June Hughes | Ministry of Environment and Cooperatives | Permanent Secretary (ag) |
| Stefan Wehner | the greenwerk. | GEF-consultant to UNEP / Dpt of Environment |
| Mr Bjoern Dransfeld | Founding Partner, the greenwerk | Climate Finance Expert |
| Mr Derek Gibbs | Environmental Sustainability Unit, Caribbean Development Bank | Climate Finance Specialist |
| Mrs Jessica Ferdinand-Phipps | Local Consultant | Supporting SKN GCF Country Readiness Program |