

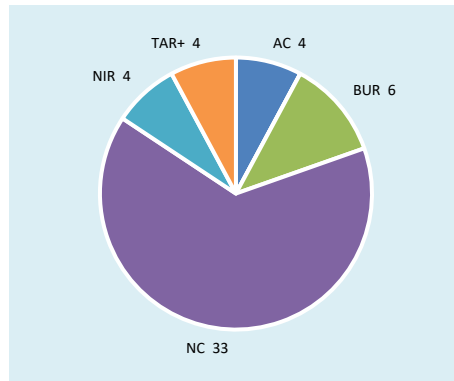


# Initial Assessment of Transparency Capacities in the Anglophone Caribbean

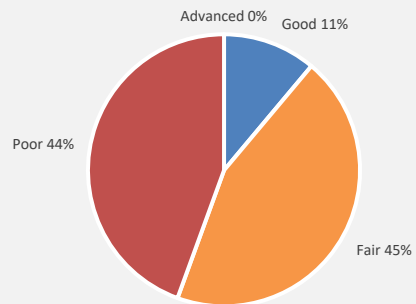
The **Initial Assessment of Transparency Capacities** was developed applying an online survey during December 2022, where 9 of 13 countries responded (Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, St. Kitts and Nevis, Grenada, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Belize and St. Vincent and the Grenadines)

Since 2000, 13 countries have already submitted **more than 50 reports on climate change**. None of the countries in the region have submitted a BTR, however some are in the process of receiving support for developing these.

Number of total report submissions from network countries under the UNFCCC



Overall status of transparency systems in Anglophone Caribbean



The overall status of **transparency system** in the network countries varies. Four countries consider their systems to be **fair** (transparency system in place but needs improvement). Four countries considered their transparency system to be **poor** (transparency system not in place or in inception stage). Antigua and Barbuda is the only country to consider their transparency system **good** i.e., transparency system is fully established requiring minor improvements.

Countries have indicated that they are currently receiving support for transparency-related activities including from UNEP, UNDP, UNFCCC, GCF, ICAT and NDC-Partnership etc.

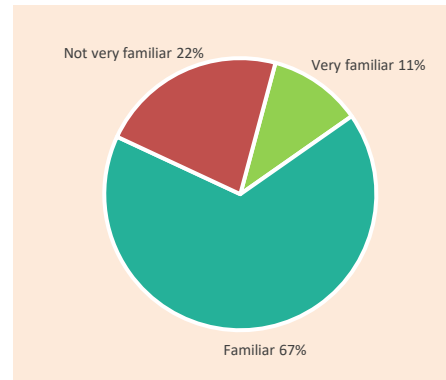
Most countries highlighted that they are willing to share their experiences, particularly on **lessons learnt reports, ICA and technical analysis process, integration of transparency into national processes and procurement process and contracts**.

Most countries wish to learn mainly about:

- MRV framework development and implementation, just transition in the workforce
- Transition to the BTR
- MRV systems, climate finance tracking, NDC tracking, Transitioning to the ETF
- GHG inventories for transport, energy and IPPU
- Tracking finance, mitigation and adaptation

## Implementing the ETF and preparation for the BTR

Level of familiarity with ETF/BTR provisions



Most countries indicated that **they are familiar with the ETF/BTR provisions**. Also, five countries have **taken steps towards implementing the ETF and preparing their first BTR**, and four countries have already requested funding from the GEF.

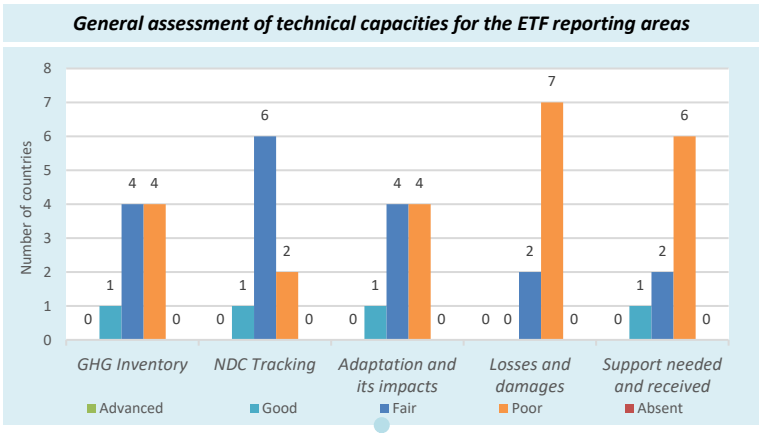
However, challenges remain due to **limited technical capacity and human resources** as well as **limited data and lack of finance for implementation**.

## Potential solutions for those challenges are:

- Increase training and technical assistance from international organizations
- Putting structures in place that would allow for sustainable collection, preservation and use of data
- Assigning more staff for ETF
- Increase focus on policy
- Short-term consultancies for technical expertise

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**Technical capacities in each of the ETF reporting areas.** In the four ETF reporting areas and report on them, most countries rated their capacities as either *fair* or *poor* for all four areas. However, no country reported *advanced* nor *absent* technical capacities in any of the areas. The two ETF areas where most countries noted poor technical capacities are for *loss and damage* and *support needed and received*. For *NDC tracking* the technical capacities were rated mostly as fair.



**GHG INVENTORY**, seven countries used the **2006 IPCC Guidelines**. In the same way, most countries are using the IPCC Inventory Software. Only one country has operational QA/QC procedures in place while four countries have partially established QA/QC procedures.

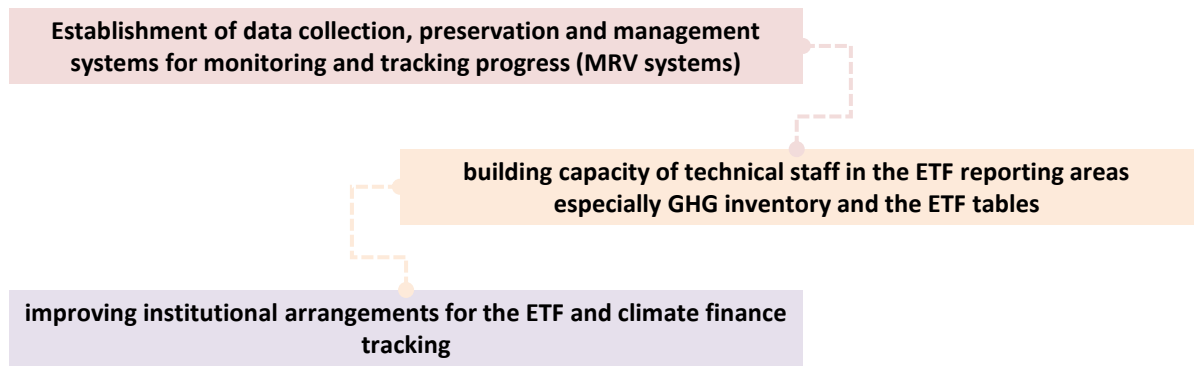
**NDC TRACKING AND MITIGATION**, six countries are using LEAP modelling tool; however, technical personal **is not very familiar** with modelling tools. Four countries have **identified indicators** for NDC tracking, which could be an important area to be covered through regional cooperation.

**ADAPTATION AND IMPACTS**, most countries **have conducted** some assessments of climate change impacts. Methods including climate modelling (e.g., PRECIS downscaled model), risk assessments and other form of stock-takes have been used to assess impacts, risks and vulnerabilities in countries. NAPs have been developed and submitted in five of the countries. Most countries **have not taken any actions** related to loss and damage yet.

**SUPPORT NEEDED AND RECEIVED**, tracking international support received is not widespread among countries, only two countries have some level of tracking system for support received, however, estimation of support needs is **common among countries** with almost all countries.

## Countries' most pressing transparency support or training needs

Based on countries' responses, the three most pressing transparency support or training needs are:



## List of the priority needs for the countries:

- **GHG inventory:** capacity-building in GHG development, sector wise GHG emission projections and mitigation assessments.
- **NDC tracking:** capacity-building, identification of indicators and NDC implementation plans.
- **Adaptation and impacts:** development of NAPs and institutional strengthening



- **Loss and damage:** improved institutional arrangements, tools and methods for assessments of loss and damage.
- **Support needed and received:** assessments and tracking tools for support received.
- **MRV framework:** development of MRV systems and associated trainings.
- **BTR:** reporting tables, transitioning to BTR, requesting support for developing BTRs.