

Table: CARICOM Countries' Climate Change-Related Policies

Note: the Revision process and submission of updated NDCs have been stalled for several CARICOM Countries on account of the challenges posed by the Coronavirus (Covid-19) pandemic. Such challenges impacted international consultations and partnerships which are essential for the CARICOM member states to develop their NDCs. However, several member states were able to update their NDCs in 2020 and 2021 namely Antigua & Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Jamaica and St Lucia. **Green - information derived from NDCs, Blue- information derived from other sources and red- highlights the trade-related climate change measures.**

	Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)	Mitigation (including Greenhouse Gas and other mitigation targets taken from respective countries' NDCs and mitigation measures to implement the targets)	Adaptation measures	Other Climate Change-related Policies	Plastic policies/ Circular economy	Direct or Indirect Trade-Related Measures
<p>Antigua & Barbuda</p>	<p>• First submitted NDC in 2015 as an Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) (an INDC is a precursor to the NDC, which refers to voluntary climate actions communicated by parties to the UNFCCC prior to the adoption of the Paris Agreement. INDCs were then automatically converted to NDCs when a country acceded or ratified the Paris Agreement).</p> <p>• Second NDC submitted in 2021 (transmits some of the targets and measures set by the first NDC and includes additional targets and measures. It was also expanded to include gender, children and youth and vulnerable groups considerations to its climate change approach). (https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Antigua%20and%20Barbuda%20First/ATG%20-%20UNFCCC%20NDC%20-%202021-09-02%20-%20Final.pdf)</p>	<p>Targets reflected in the 2nd NDC include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2030 achieve 86% renewable energy generation from local resources in the electricity sector, • 100% all new vehicle sales to be electric vehicles, and • explore potential for emissions reductions in the waste sector and the potential for emissions reductions in the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use sector. The NDC also highlights Antigua & Barbuda's goal to be Net zero by 2040. <p>The principal mitigation actions to achieve the targets are specified within the Energy, electricity, transport, waste and agriculture, forestry and other land use sectors. Such mitigation measures include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy sector: Enhance the established enabling legal, policy and institutional environment for a low carbon emission development pathway to achieve poverty reduction and sustainable development, establish efficiency standards for the importation of all appliances, dedicated technical and other support aimed at de-risking investments in greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction by MSMEs and establish a legal and technical framework as an enabling environment to support the raising of necessary resources for the low GHG emissions, climate resilient transition from international support providers, private sector, and social investors. • Electricity: 100 MW of renewable energy generation capacity available to the grid, 50 MW of renewable energy generation capacity owned by farmers who can sell electricity to off-takers, 20 MW of wind-powered energy generation, 100% renewable energy generation for all government operations, 100% of fixtures and appliances in government buildings will be energy 2030 efficient, elimination of the fuel surcharge tax on electricity bills, 100 MW of renewable energy generation capacity owned by social investment entities e.g., Social Security Board, and finalize the technical studies with the intention to construct and operationalize a waste to energy (WTE) plant. • Transport: Change fiscal policies on fossil fuel by 2025 to enable the transition to 100% renewable energy generation in the transportation sector, ban on the importation of new internal combustion engine vehicles starting from 2025, 100% of government vehicles will be electric vehicles and establish efficiency standards for the importation of all vehicles. • Waste: establish and implement a circular economy policy and regulations. • Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use: all remaining wetlands, watershed areas, and seagrass bed areas with carbon sequestration potential are to protected as carbon sinks. 	<p>It's NDC highlighted that Antigua & Barbuda intends to adopt a cross-cutting approach to resilience building. The Adaptation targets aimed to build climate resilience were identified as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • update the Building Code and incorporate into law with a climate resilience development pathway including a requirement that all new homes built after 2025 have back-up renewable energy generation and storage systems, • 100% of the water supply infrastructure powered by their own grid-interactive renewable energy sources, 100% education, health, food security, and emergency shelter facilities powered by their own grid-interactive renewable energy sources, • 100% of community and sports infrastructure and assets are climate resilient (to withstand at a minimum Category 4 tropical cyclones) and have adequate water harvesting and storage system, • 30,000 homes or 50% of pre-2020 homes to have back-up renewable energy systems for at least 4–6 hours of energy, and • all waterways protected to reduce the risks of flooding and health impacts. <p>The NDC also contains just transition targets to reduce the transitional risks to a low carbon economy on the society which includes an intention to achieve a 50% increase in the number of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) that provide energy services aligned with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. There is also an ongoing project to develop a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) in collaboration with the Green Climate Fund. The NAP will aim to contribute to the achievement of the Paris Agreement's global goal on adaptation by mainstreaming evidence-based adaptation planning processes and implementation into the day-to-day operations of Antigua and Barbuda's public and private sectors. The National Adaptation Planning process is a hybrid approach, incorporating sector focused adaptation planning with broad national assessments to form a comprehensive strategic plan for national adaptation planning. The priority sectors are highlighted as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finance • Protected/Managed Areas • Infrastructure and Housing • Tourism • Food Security • Wholesale and Retail 	<p>Antigua & Barbuda 2015-2020 National Action Plan: Combatting Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought, National Energy Policy (represents Antigua and Barbuda's main policy for renewable energy and energy efficiency development and sets out the national approach to achieve <i>the vision of ensuring all citizens and residents will have access to affordable, efficient, socially responsible and reliable forms of energy</i> . It will be hinged on exploiting local energy resources and reducing fossil fuel dependence. The policy sets out the dual goals of reducing energy costs by diversifying away from fossil fuels and driving development of new technologies and sectors. Among the suggested steps included improving land use designations to enable more renewable facilities, changing regulations to permit customer-sited distributed generation, and increasing energy efficiency by implementing new building codes. It also provides direction and delegates details of implementation and timelines to the Sustainable Energy Action Plan. The policy sets out 5 priorities for the energy sector namely:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Energy Cost Reduction - Targeted efficiency and conservation measures designed to reduce the overall energy intensity of the economy by 10% below a 2010 baseline within 10 years. 2) Diversification of Energy Sources - Reformed market framework and mandated targets to achieve 15% renewable energy in the electricity supply by 2030. 3) Electricity Reliability Improvement - Regulatory reform designed to protect consumer interest and improve the quality of electricity supply. 4) Environmental Protection – Laws and regulations which ensure that environmental considerations are an integral part of the energy permit process and in the planning and execution of energy related projects. 5) Stimulate new Economic Opportunities – Incentives and market mechanisms to create an enabling environment for private investment in renewable energy and energy efficiency measures, including support for education and training), Sustainable Energy Action Plan (to foster energy conservation and efficiency, diversification of energy sources, sustainable energy consumption and generation and the utilisation of renewable energy sources), Renewable Energy Act 2015 (establishes a legal, economic and institutional basis to promote the use of renewable energy resources. The Act introduces new legal concepts like feed-in tariffs and net billing to support renewable energy deployment and the consumer transition to sustainable energy sources) and Environmental Protection and Management Act 2015 (establishes the legal platform within which national adaptation and mitigation actions may be undertaken such as the protection of watersheds and wetlands and the provision of pollution permits). 	<p>The External Trade (Shopping Plastic Bags Prohibition) Order, 2017, No. 83 banned the importation, distribution, sale and use of shopping plastic bags after June 30, 2016, and subsequently banned the importation and use of Styrofoam food service products which was implemented from July 1, 2017, in the following three stages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stage 1: July 1, 2017 – December 1, 2017 A ban on importation and use of food service containers (clamshell and hinge containers, hotdog containers), and all other containers made of Expanded Polystyrene (bowls, plates, hot and cold beverages cups, lids and caps). • Stage 2: January 1, 2018 – June 30, 2018 A ban on importation and use of utensils (plastic spoons, forks, knives, and straws), fruit trays, meat trays, vegetable trays and egg cartons. • Stage 3: July 1, 2018 – January 1, 2019 A ban on importation and use of 'naked' Styrofoam coolers. 	<p>Restrictions on Incandescent Bulbs, appliance Labeling Standards and a proposed feed-in-tariff.</p> <p>The National Energy Policy in pursuance of the strategic objective <i>to achieve energy cost reduction</i> aims to carry out the objective <i>inter alia</i> by introducing legislation and appropriate economic incentives to fast track the migration of public and private fossil fuel powered vehicles to low carbon technologies with the aim of improving efficiency in the transportation sector by 40% in 15 years. The Policy also indicates that Antigua & Barbuda intends to establish target fuel use standards for vehicles to be imported, with high tax levels applied to vehicles which do not meet the set standards in order to discourage the use of less efficient cars by adjusting tax levied on vehicles and fuels. As such the Government intends to increase taxation on vehicles based on engine displacement or on CO2 emissions and thereby introduce beneficial tax systems to promote the purchase of more efficient vehicles, including the new generation of hybrid and flex-fuel vehicles or electric cars. It will also look to revise the tax structure in favour of energy efficient cooking stoves and establish minimum efficiency standards for air-conditioning, refrigeration and other appliances as well as differentiated tariff to incentivize efficiency. The Sustainable Energy Action Plan indicates that the Government intends to implement tax exemptions for investments in energy efficiency and reduced import duties for energy efficient equipment. Antigua & Barbuda also intends to explore regional engagements to supplement its NDC goals which include promoting the use of a sustainable procurement policy within the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Commission and its Member States, engage on the potential operationalization of non-market approaches for climate action (e.g., bulk procurement of climate technology) with the OECS Member States and engage on the potential adoption of OECS regional agreements on the conservation and enhancement of sinks and reservoirs of greenhouses gases for the results-based payments.</p>

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Bahamas	<p>• First NDC submitted in 2015. (https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Bahamas%20First/Bahamas_COP.22%20UNFCCC.pdf)</p>	<p>• Targets: Its NDC set an Economy-wide reduction GHG emission of 30% when compared to its Business-as-usual (BAU) Scenario by 2030 target (BAU scenarios refer to scenarios that are based on the assumption that no mitigation policies or measures will be implemented beyond those that are already in force and/or are legislated or planned to be adopted. BAU scenarios serve to highlight the level of emissions that would occur without further policy effort and are typically compared to mitigation scenarios that are constructed to meet different goals for greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions: taken from IPCC Glossary of Special Report: Global Warming of 1.5 °C).</p> <p>• Measures: The electricity and transport sectors were identified as the country's main emitting sectors. Emission reduction contributions were therefore specified to be achieved through its mitigation actions in these main emitting sectors. Bahamas places emphasis on the development of indigenous renewable energy resources and mitigation measures are geared towards energy efficiency improvements, energy conservation fuel switching and the deployment of fuel cell technologies. Also, the establishment of a permanent forest estate, a portion of which will be designated into forest reserves, protected forests or conservation forests.</p>	<p>In the NDC, adaptation measures are focused on the protection of designated mangrove and mangrove ecosystems and important biological and ecosystem services impacted by sea level rise. To date the country has expanded the marine protected areas from 2 to 13 million acres. Adaptation measures are detailed in its National Policy for the Adaptation to Climate Change 2006 which sets out adaptation measures <i>inter alia</i> for agriculture, coastal and marine resources and fisheries, energy, forestry, human settlements, biodiversity, transportation and water resources.</p> <p>Measures includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of appropriate adaptation measures to address areas of immediate need where this does not jeopardise or contradict the development of long-term sustainable strategies for the agricultural sector. Such measures may include soil conservation measures, and construction of water storage and irrigation facilities for crop production, • formulate and implement any other such strategies and measures which will help to enhance food security and sustainable food production, • promote the restoration of damaged or destroyed coastal resources and ecosystems where possible and technically feasible; • encourage the deployment of energy- efficient technologies such as solar water heating by the domestic, commercial and tourist sectors through appropriate tax incentives, and waste heat from electricity generators for the desalination of seawater; to reduce the drain on foreign exchange, • promote the use of less carbon intensive fuels; • introduce salt-tolerant tree species to ensure adequate erosion control on exposed coastal sites, and to maintain forest cover, • enact forestry legislation to provide for the efficient management, utilization, and protection of all the forest resource of the Bahamas, • develop and implement plans for the relocation or protection of settlements and infrastructure most at risk from the effects of climate change, • ensure the incorporation of climate change considerations into existing or proposed national disaster planning, • promote the development and enforcement of a building code, which addresses climate change considerations including hurricane and flood resistance, and energy efficiency, • promote the adoption of environmentally-friendly transportation technologies wherever possible, by means of tax incentives, • regulate motor vehicle emissions by setting and enforcing standards, and enforcing proper maintenance of private and public vehicles, and • encourage the use of waste heat from the Bahamas Electricity Corporation, and other appropriate entities, for the desalination of seawater. 	<p>National Policy for the Adaptation to Climate Change 2006 (it aims to foster and guide a national plan of action and formulated in a coordinated and holistic manner, to address short, medium and long-term effects of Climate Change) and National Energy Policy 2013 (which sets out a policy framework for a low carbon development plan with the aim of achieving a minimum threshold of 30% renewable energy in the energy mix by 2030. To carry out the Energy policy's goal, the Government of Bahamas committed to implement a net billing programme which will enable 25–30 megawatts of power being generated by residential and commercial customers with grid connection, install solar PV systems in public buildings and assets and to deploy solar plants on 20 islands of the archipelago).</p>	<p>The Government approved the Implementation Strategy and Action Plan in July 2018 to phase-out Plastics and Styrofoam, transition to green products, and promote recycling. Also, the Environmental Protection (Control of Plastics Pollution) Act 2019 came into force on January 1, 2020 and banned the import, distribution, manufacture, possession, sale, supply, or use of single-use plastic and Styrofoam of forbidden products (plastic bags, plastic straws, plastic utensils and Styrofoam cups and food containers).</p>	<p>In its Budget Communication 2019-2020 delivered on May 29, 2019, the Deputy Prime Minister of Bahamas announced the following tax relief measures geared towards environmental protection and advancement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing the duty on new vehicles between 1.5 liters (1500cc) and 2.0 liters (2000cc) valued at \$50,000 or less from 65% to 45%. • Harmonizing the rates on all new electric and hybrid vehicles valued up to \$50,000 to 10%. In this context, only cars with less than 200 miles on the odometer will be considered 'new'. This makes smaller, more fuel-efficient vehicles more affordable and discourages the importation of inefficient motor vehicles by linking the tax regime to mileage per gallon and the engine capacity. • Increasing the duty on biodegradable and compostable plastic shopping bags, from 5% to 45%, and • reducing customs tariffs on biodegradable bags. The duty on reusable cloth shopping bags was reduced from 30% to 5% by the government. <p>Environmentally friendly items such as biodegradable straws, straws made of stainless steel, wooden straws, stirrers, and cutlery, dishes, plates, cups, and trays made of recycled paper, wheat straw, palm leaf, or sugarcane and recycled folding cartons, boxes, and cases of non-corrugated paper or paperboard were later declared duty free. The government also reduced tariffs on solar systems and energy efficient appliances.</p>

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Barbados	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First NDC submitted in 2015 Second NDC submitted in 2021 (enhanced ambitions especially for the electricity and transport sectors). (https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Barbados%20First/2021%20Barbados%20NDC%20update%20-%2021%20July%202021.pdf) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targets: Barbados aims to be the first 100% green and fossil-fuel free island-state in the world by 2030. As such Barbados is committed to achieving an economy-wide reduction in gross GHG emissions of 70% by 2030. To this end, Barbados sets out the following GHG targets (both conditional and unconditional) for the periods 2025 and 2030: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 20% GHG emissions reduction relative to BAU emissions in 2025 without international support (unconditional). 35% GHG emissions reduction relative to the BAU emissions in 2025 conditional upon international support. 35% GHG emissions reduction relative to BAU emissions in 2030 without international support (unconditional). 70% GHG emissions reduction relative to BAU emissions in 2030 conditional upon international support. Note, the BAU scenario is based on total absolute emissions in the base year 2008. Building a resilient economy is one of the main goals of Barbados in the Second NDC. Barbados intends to build resilience to bridge the mitigation-adaptation divide seeking to prevent negative climate change impacts through a sustainable transformation of economic and social systems. Barbados sets the target of <i>achieving a fossil fuel-free electricity sector by 2030</i> (conditional on international investment and support). The Government of Barbados has indicated from its Second NDC that its approach is to decouple economic development from emissions growth and the 2030 target is estimated to reduce emissions per capita from 7.7 tonnes carbon dioxide equivalent per capita in 2008, to 2.3 tonnes carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e) per capita. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures: In order to achieve a 100% clean energy sector, Barbados intends to extend the use of solar, wind, biofuels and energy storage. Barbados also aims to achieve full electrification of or use of biofuels by passenger vehicles by 2030. Its NDC sets out the following mitigation contributions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A 95% share of renewable energy in the electricity mix, 100% electric or alternatively fueled vehicles in the passenger fleet, A 20% increase in energy efficiency across all sectors as compared to BAU, A 29% decrease in industrial, commercial and residential fuel consumption as compared to BAU, and A 20% decrease in waste emissions. Minimum energy performance standards for air conditioning, refrigeration and lighting will also be adopted. Barbados' Energy Pricing Policy since 2006 has reduced taxes on renewable energy products. Since 2019, all imported renewable energy systems and related equipment have been free of custom duties. Additionally, the duty on compact fluorescent lamps, house and attic fans, ceramic roof coatings and window tints was reduced to 5%. Excise taxes were also reduced from 120% to 46.9% for electric, hybrid and gas-fueled motorised vehicles, as well as for certain diesel engines and other incentives to encourage energy conservation such as a reduction of 20% to the cost of installing renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies over a five-year period, including undertaking energy audits and retrofitting residential or non-residential buildings or installing a system to provide electricity from non-fossil fuel sources (taken from Barbados Second National Communication to UNFCCC). In 2019 the Fair-Trading Commission established feed-in-tariffs (FITs) for renewable energy technologies up to 1 MW, and in 2020, established FITs for renewable energy technologies up to 10 MW. For the Transport sector, the goal of attaining a fossil-fuel free energy system is also extended to the transport sector starting with public buses and light duty/passenger vehicles. Also as of April 2021, the Procurement Policy prioritizes the purchase of electric or hybrid vehicles and the Barbados Transport Board intends to operate a fully electrified fleet by 2030. The public transport system will also be upgraded by way of the Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan for the Greater Bridgetown Area and the Urban Corridor operating under the aegis of the Physical Development Plan. 	<p>Building Resilience to the impacts of climate change and related disaster risk and adaptation capacity is central to Barbados Second NDC and its approach to climate change.</p> <p>The Physical Development Plan 2021 (intended to provide the necessary framework for private and public investment in the physical environment) and the Planning and Development Act form the adaptation framework for Barbados. Additionally, the Roofs to Reefs Programme (operationalises the Physical Development Plan and provides the vehicle through which public investment will be directed. The objectives of the program are to make low- and middle-income homes more resilient to extreme weather events and their impacts, to increase freshwater storage capacity and water use efficiency and reduce emissions through the deployment of distributed renewable energy generation, to decrease land-based sources of marine pollution through more sustainable land use practices, to make critical utility, water and sanitation and road infrastructure climate resilience, and to restore vulnerable coral reef ecosystems. The programme is intended to result in more resilient housing stock, through roof fortification and retrofitting aimed to withstand up to Category 4 hurricanes. Other measures under the programme include the development of protocols and standards for rooftop solar PV installation and recommended options for energy storage technology and the installation of augmented disaster-resilient storage capacity for potable water at homes. The programme also aims to retrofit 3,000 low-income homes with solar PV by 2030). Barbados also intends to create a National Adaptation Plan and implement a new Water Protection and Land Use Policy (2020) and Water Reuse Policy.</p>	<p>The National Climate Change Policy Framework, Barbados National Energy Policy 2019-2030 (the energy policy sets out the framework that will facilitate Barbados energy mitigation target of 100% renewable energy by 2030 and energy mitigation contributions), National Sustainable Energy Framework (SEF), Nationally Appropriate Mitigations Action (NAMA) for the energy sector (renewable energy efficiency), Public Sector Energy Efficiency and Conservation Programme, Storm Water Management Plan and Coastal Zone Management Plan, as well as several legislative proposals to protect critical sectors such as water resources and the maritime environment (Stormwater Management Plan Update and Water Reuse Bill). Also, the Integrated Resources and Resilience Plan (under the energy sector, Barbados intends to recover energy from waste and will construct and operate an Energy-from-Waste (EFW) facility by 2025).</p>	<p>The Control of Disposable Plastics Act 2019-11 placed a prohibition on the import of single-use plastic containers and single-use plastic cutlery which took effect from April 1, 2019, and the prohibition on the distribution, offer for sale, sale or use of single-use plastic containers and single-use plastic cutlery from July 1, 2019. The Act also placed a ban on the import or manufacture of any petrol-based plastic bags from January 1, 2020. Barbados is also a participating member of the most recent Joint Statement Initiative on Plastic Pollution and Environmentally Sustainable Plastic Trade.</p>	<p>Tax incentives for the investment in alternative vehicles and fuels such as compressed natural gas, liquid petroleum gas, ethanol, natural gas, hybrid and electric. Its NDC indicates that Barbados seeks international support to update its GHG inventory to facilitate the creation of a Monitoring Reporting and Verification (MRV) system to enable Barbados to participate in international carbon markets and indicated that it will allow for the sale of up to 50% of any certified carbon credits generated between 2020-2030.</p> <p>The Procurement of 46 electric buses to form part of Barbados Public Transit fleet.</p>

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Belize	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First NDC submitted in 2016 Second NDC submitted in 2021 (features an increased ambition through a 5% increase in overall commitments compared to the previous NDC, expanded sectoral targets and additional adaptation actions). (https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Belize%20First/Belize%20Update%20NDC.pdf) 	<p>The NDC contains mitigation targets and actions in the form of sectoral targets and actions in 4 main sectors (Land Use Change and forestry, Agriculture, Energy and Waste Management).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land use change and forestry: targets (reduce GHG emissions and increase GHG removals related to land use change totaling 2,053 KtCO_{2e} cumulative over the period from 2021 to 2030 and enhance the capacity of the country's mangrove and seagrass ecosystems to act as a carbon sink by 2030, through increased protection of mangroves and by removing a cumulative total of 381 KtCO_{2e} between 2021 and 2030 through mangrove restoration). Mitigation actions to achieve the targets include implement reforestation practices for 1,400 hectares in forest areas inside protected areas, as well as the restoration of 6,000 hectares of degraded and deforested riparian forests by 2030, with 750 hectares of this being restored in key watersheds by 2025, reduce degradation in 42,600 hectares of forest within protected areas by reducing fire incidence, improving logging practices, and controlling other human disturbance by 2030, incorporate and monitor agroforestry practices into at least 8,000 hectares of agricultural landscapes by 2030 by planting shade trees, restore at least 2,000 hectares of mangroves, including within local communities, by 2025, with an additional 2,000 hectares by 2030, assess the value of seagrass habitat contributions to climate regulation to inform development and implementation of a national seagrass management policy and explore alongside Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, new financing options to support mangrove protection and restoration, including multilateral and bilateral funds, insurance products, debt-for-nature swaps, private investment, blue carbon credits and bonds, and other innovative conservation financing mechanisms. Agriculture: target (reduce methane emissions from livestock by 10% by 2030 and avoid emissions of at least 4.5 KtCO_{2e} related to agriculturally driven land use change by 2025). Mitigation actions to achieve the target include improve the management of 80,000 hectares of the agro-landscape through good agricultural and silvopastoral practices, including by bringing 30,500 hectares under sustainable agriculture systems with biodiversity benefits and 15,000 hectares in production systems under sustainable land management, restore 200 hectares of arable sugar land in Northern Belize that has been denuded over time by use, promote the reduction of agricultural GHG emissions through altering crop cultivation methods and also through implementing effective livestock management that involves changing the feeding practices of livestock to include more optimal nutrient levels. Energy: targets (avoid emissions from the power sector equivalent to 19 KtCO_{2e} per year through system and consumption efficiency measures amounting to at least 100 GWh/year by 2030, avoid 44 KtCO_{2e} in the national electricity supply by 2030 through the introduction of expanded capacity from renewable energy sources and avoid 117 KtCO_{2e}/year from the transport sector by 	<p>The NDC sets out sectoral targets and actions for adaptation and resilience to climate change including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coastal zone and marine resources: Target (increase resilience to climate impacts for coastal communities and habitats by managing further development of the coastline to reverse net coastal habitat and land loss by 2025) and adaptation measures to achieve the target include conduct vulnerability assessments of the national coastal area to identify threats and trends, assess coral reef restoration potential, including opportunities for enhancing habitat functionality to improve the resilience of coastal and marine habitats in addition to the 20% of territorial waters in marine protected areas and 10% of waters in marine replenishment zones, develop an early warning system to monitor and detect unhealthy areas of the coral reef, develop and implement a national seagrass management policy and a national marine dredging policy with robust guidelines for minimizing impacts to coastal wetlands and coral reefs and establishment of new and/or improvement of existing public conservation measures. Agriculture: targets (reduce post-harvest losses through the implementation of the National Adaptation Strategy to Address Climate Change in the Agricultural Sector to increase the adaptive capacity of the agricultural sector and develop and implement an enhanced early warning system for drought and extreme weather events to support farmers in planning for and responding to the impacts of climate change by 2025) and adaptation measures to achieve the target include mobilizing infrastructure investments for Climate Smart Agriculture, improve both crop and livestock husbandry practices, increase access to drought tolerant crops and livestock breeds through partnerships with research institutions and explore crop and commodity insurance schemes and pilot insurance product including education and awareness raising campaign by 2024. Fisheries and aquaculture: target (build capacity in fisheries and aquaculture sector through research, diversification and retraining to support livelihoods while protecting coastal ecosystems) and adaptation measures to achieve the target include encourage the development of the sector through value adding and diversification in fish species through research partnerships, private sector engagement, pilot programmes and extension support services, develop and implement mangrove and fisheries conservation and management plans including the 20% of territorial waters included in Marine Protected Areas, implement and enforce 2020 Fisheries Act and 2018 Forests (Protection of Mangroves) Regulations, develop and adopt fisheries regulations to complement the 2020 Fisheries Act and explore the development of alternative livelihood plans for fishers and their households. Land use, human settlements and infrastructure: target (protect communities from damage caused by flooding and sea level rise through 	<p>National Climate Change Policy, Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2020 (aims at providing policy guidance for the development of an appropriate administrative and legislative framework in line with other sectoral policies towards a low-carbon development path for Belize. It also aims to build resilience to mitigate and adapt to the negative impacts of climate change on key sectors, economic activities and the environment. The Climate change policy facilitates the integration of climate change initiatives into national development plans and sectoral policies in order to facilitate an integrated approach to climate change management and sustainable development. The National climate change policy is also linked to the NDC, incorporating key elements of the NDC in the policy), National Climate Resilient Investment Plan 2013 (sets out a framework for an efficient, productive and strategic approach to achieve climate resilience and improving disaster risk management capacities across all sectors), National Energy Policy Framework 2011 (aims to provide options that the country can pursue for energy efficiency, sustainability and resilience), Sustainable Energy Action Plan 2014-2033 (geared towards achieving Belize's renewable energy and energy efficiency potential and additionally provides several options and tasks to overcome barriers to sustainable energy for the period 2014-2033. The plan aims to achieve 85% renewable energy by 2030 through hydropower, solar, wind and biomass. The strategy also establishes the target to increase hydropower from 55MW to 70MW by 2033 and to supply 5MW of electricity from municipal solid waste) and National Roadmap to achieve a Low Carbon Development Strategy (intended to create a platform for low carbon growth in new areas while still attaining the national development targets. The roadmap compliments the National Climate Change Policy and the Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy by focusing on building technical capacity, strengthening institutions and policies, facilitating public-private partnerships and engaging stakeholders to adopt sustainable practices which should lead to national resilience to the impacts of climate change), Coastal Zone Management Plan 2013 (this outlines a vision and implementation plan for the sustainable use of coastal resources and contains measures for climate change adaptation specific to the sector. It attempts to include short, medium and long-term strategies to address the threats of climate change on coastal communities and coastal and marine resources).</p>	<p>National Solid Waste Management Policy (the policy has the goal of ensuring that the system for managing solid wastes is financially and environmentally sustainable and contributes to improved quality of life while also contributing to the promotion of sustainable development by preventing, re-using, recycling or recovering waste), Environmental Protection Regulation (Pollution from Plastics) 2020 setting out the phase-out plan to ban single-use styrofoam and plastics. It prohibits the import, manufacture, sale, and possession of single-use Styrofoam and plastic clamshells, plates, bowls, cups, lids, forks, knives, spoons, sporks, and cutlery, carrier bags commonly referred to as shopping bags and/or T-shirt bags, and drinking straws, among others.</p>	<p>Green procurement and tax incentives to encourage the purchase of fuel efficient and hybrid vehicles.</p>

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Belize Contd		<p>2030 through a 15% reduction in conventional transportation fuel use by 2030 and achieve 15% efficiency per passenger- and tonne-kilometre through appropriate policies and investments). Mitigation actions to achieve the targets include improve energy efficiency and conservation by at least 10% by 2030 compared to BAU, including through an increase of appliance efficiency in buildings and implementation of building codes, appliance standards and labels and promotion of energy efficient technology in the tourism sector, achieve 75% gross generation of electricity from renewable energy sources by 2030 through the implementation of hydropower, solar, wind and biomass, including in the tourism sector, reduce emissions from high carbon electricity sources including through taking 2MW diesel generation offline by 2022 and converting new LPG generation to CNG by 2026, install 40 MW utility-scale solar power by 2025, implement an interconnection policy and regulatory framework to facilitate distributed renewable power generation by 2022, explore the feasibility of onshore wind power generation and flexible storage technologies to complement high levels of variable renewable power sources, improve efficiency in the public transit system through the deployment of 77 hybrid and electric buses by 2030 (17 by 2025), implement a policy framework to promote more efficient vehicles and alternative fuels/blends through incorporation of fuel economy labels, emissions testing, fuel economy standards, limitations and emissions- based taxes/feebates for imported vehicles by 2025.</p> <p>• Waste Management: target (improve waste management processes to avoid emissions of up to 18 KtCO₂e per year by 2030, in line with the national waste management strategy). Mitigation actions to achieve the targets include close all municipal dumps by 2025 and implement rural waste management systems including rural collection and drop off services by 2030, end open burning of waste by 2025 by extending regular municipal services to all households and commercial premises and develop a legal and policy framework for the sustainable management of solid waste. The Second NDC also indicated that Belize intends to set a net zero target by 2050.</p>	<p>implementation of the Land Use Policy and supporting green and grey infrastructure) and adaptation measures to achieve the target include develop and implement a climate change adaptation strategy/plan for the most vulnerable local and indigenous coastal communities, implement Land Use Policy and Policy Framework to incorporate responsible and climate-sensitive (and water-sensitive) development and land use and broaden the analysis of the vulnerability of ecosystems to the effects of climate change to protect potential climate refugees.</p> <p>• Water resources: target (Enhance the protection of water catchment (including groundwater resources) areas and make improvements to the management and maintenance of existing water supply systems through implementation of the National Water Sector Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan) and adaptation measures to achieve the target include design and implement groundwater hydrological monitoring network to inform drought monitoring activity, design and implement an integrated water resources management (IWRM) program in watersheds to reduce the impacts of climate change, establish a national water quality monitoring program, coordinated by a national water quality task group and including monitoring activities for national coastal and ground water areas and develop flood controls and drought monitoring including an early warning system for flooding.</p>			

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Commonwealth of Dominica	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First NDC submitted in 2015 (https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Dominica%20First/Commonwealth%20of%20Dominica-Intended%20Nationally%20Determined%20Contributions%20(INDC).pdf) 	<p>Targets: Reduce total gross GHG emissions below 2014 levels at 17.9% by 2020, 39.2% by 2025 and 44.7% by 2030. By 2030, total emissions reduction per sector will be 98.6% for energy industries, 16.9% for transport, 8.8% for manufacturing and construction, 8.1% for commercial/institutional, residential, agriculture, forestry, fishing and 78.6% for solid waste.</p> <p>Measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geothermal Generation Plants, Energy Efficiency Programme (which will include the manufacturing, commercial and institutional sectors. Market based mechanisms are intended to be introduced to enhance the uptake of these programmes. The Energy Efficiency programme will focus on retrofitting of energy efficient lighting, air conditioning, appliances, and a vigorous education and awareness drive), Solar Photovoltaic (PV) conversion programme for Hotel Sector and Commercial, Institutional and Manufacturing Facilities, Off-Grid Hybrid Micro-Hydro, Wind, Solar PV, DG Back up for Ross University, Off-Grid Hybrid Wind, Solar, Biodiesel Generator Back-up in Off-grid Mini-Grid Configuration for South-East and East Coast of Dominica, replace streetlights in Portsmouth with off-grid light emitting diode (LED) fixtures, reduce Methane emissions from landfill, Education and awareness programme, at school level, as well as an awareness building programme for the general public, make energy efficient appliances more readily available, institutional strengthening at the government level, and capacity building for the private sector, develop and implement a climate resilient energy efficient building code (Green Building Code) including a training and capacity building programme, sustainable Energy programmes for private residences measures to reduce GHG emissions from the Agriculture Sector including through the harnessing of biomass. <p>In the transport sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> introduce a policy requiring all government vehicles to be replaced by hybrid vehicles at their time of replacement, and introduce market-based mechanisms to incentivise private sector to purchase hybrid vehicles. 	<p>Its Adaptation approach is indicated in the National Climate Change Adaptation Policy and Third National Communication of Dominica to UNFCCC. Some adaptation measures highlighted in the Third Communication include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Document stocktaking, review and analysis including a critical review of Dominica's Climate Change Adaptation Policy and Action Plan, and analysis of current and ongoing national development policies, programs and initiatives in particular the Government of Dominica's Growth and Social Protection Strategy (GSPS) which articulates a medium-term strategy for growth and poverty reduction over the next five years and sets priorities to make poverty reduction the principal focus of Government's economic and social policy; Broad-based stakeholder climate change risk assessment (including prioritization and ranking of climate change risks affecting Dominica) adapted from the risk assessment approach/methodology/guidelines which were developed under the Adapting to Climate Change in the Caribbean (ACCC) project and based on climate change trend analysis and projections contained in Dominica's Initial National Communication and Second National Communication to the UNFCCC; Critical review of Dominica's National Capacity Self Assessment (NCSA) and an Adaptive Capacity Assessment (assessing institutional, systematic, individual capacity) for public and private sector, vulnerable communities/sectors that served to update and validate recommendations contained in the NCSA; Community Surveys undertaken to identify climate change vulnerabilities, capacities and priority needs that built upon community vulnerability mapping and adaptive capacity assessments, undertaken under Dominica's Sustainable Land Management project and Special Program on Adaptation to Climate Change (SPACC) project; Identification of priority needs and investment opportunities to facilitate Dominica's transformation to a climate-resilient development path. <p>With respect to adaptation Dominica has pioneered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the vulnerability mapping and "climate proofing" of National Parks Management Plans; and community-based vulnerability mapping and development. 	<p>Dominica Low Carbon Climate Resilient Strategy (2012) which aims to position Dominica to be world's first Climate Resilient Nation (it identifies the objectives of developing renewable energy projects and promoting energy efficiency and energy conservation programs provides the rationale and outlines strategies towards the development of a low carbon development path including the promotion of energy conservation and renewable energy development to address rising energy costs that affect the cost of living and quality of life, the high costs of manufacturing and services, and the challenges of remaining competitive).</p> <p>National Climate Change Adaptation Policy (2002), National Energy Policy and Sustainable Energy Plan (intended to promote the utilization of indigenous sources of energy to produce and supply electricity at the lowest possible cost. The Energy Policy provides, amongst other issues, conditions to facilitate the exploitation and development of cheaper energy through using renewable energy technologies, encouragement on the installation of solar PV technology on all new public sector buildings, commercial buildings, and residences, particularly for buildings that could benefit from those systems in the event of service outages, and measures to promote energy efficiency in all electricity consuming sectors, as well as in production of electricity), Climate Change, Environment and Development Bill 2015, Climate Resilience Act 2018, Solid Waste Management Act, Special Programme for Adaptation to Climate Change: Implementation of Adaptation Measures in Coastal Zones (SPACC) Project, National Resilience Development Strategy 2030 and Dominica Climate Resilience and Recovery Plan 2020-2030 (CRRP) (the CRRP operates alongside its National Resilience Development Strategy which is the policy framework intended to guide Dominica's transformation into a climate resilient country. The CRRP contains a set of specific activities intended to operationalise the National Resilience Development Strategy. The core focus areas include-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the development of a robust economy, efficiently diversified to better withstand adverse events, strong communities, and a well-planned and durable infrastructure). 	<p>Go-Green Dominica Initiative 2020 (the government aims to provide all households with two environmentally friendly reusable bags (jute shopping bag and a cotton bag) to use as a sustainable alternative to plastic bags). The government also announced a ban on all single-use plastic and Styrofoam containers, effective from January 2019, and the application of 0% import duty on authenticated biodegradable products and reusable shopping bags as of December 2018 to encourage the usage of biodegradable packaging and reusable bags.</p>	<p>Removal of tariffs on fuel-efficient and alternative energy vehicles, green government procurement commitments relating to public transport focused on the improvement of fleet composition through the purchase of more efficient and hybrid or other alternative fuel vehicles and introduction of market-based mechanisms to promote energy conservation/efficiency.</p>
Grenada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First NDC submitted in 2016. Second NDC submitted in 2020 (expanded the scope of the NDC to include other gases and gender and youth considerations). (https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Grenada%20Second/GrenadaSecondNDC2020%20-%2001-12-20.pdf) 	<p>Targets: Reduce GHG Emissions by 40% below 2010 levels by 2030 covering the energy, forestry, waste and IPPU (Industrial processes and product use) sectors. Within the electricity sector, Grenada intends to reduce CO2 by 30% by 2025. Grenada also set a clean energy goal of 100% renewable energy by 2030 highlighted by its 2017 Second National Communication to UNFCCC.</p> <p>Measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geothermal electricity programme and Mount St Catherine Geothermal energy plant are identified as core mitigation measures in Grenada's NDC. Other measures include use of methane capture technologies for reducing waste management, promote biofuels, raise gasoline/diesel taxes, fuel efficiency, doubling carbon storage in areas of protected forest by <i>inter alia</i> planting indigenous (faster growing) species, tax incentives for solar panels and water heaters, improved energy management in hotel sector, more efficient lighting in government buildings, regulatory reforms to promote renewable and energy efficient investment, and new building codes. 	<p>Disaster Risk Reduction and adaptation measures included in the National Adaptation Plan. Adaptation measures also highlighted in Grenada's Second National Communication and include mangrove and coastal forest restoration projects, coral restoration, building resilient coastal communities and development and enforcement of building codes and standards for the Coast.</p> <p>The agriculture, water, coastal zone and tourism sectors were identified as vulnerable sectors in Grenada.</p>	<p>National Climate Change Policy and Action Plan (NCCPAP) 2007 – 2011, National Adaptation Plan, National Energy Policy (the policy serves as the main guideline for the Government to achieve sustainable energy and low carbon development. Its purpose is to create an appropriate, enabling and dynamic incentive regime to achieve a more diversified and sustainable energy sector, place energy sector management and development within the framework of sustainable development to facilitate the transition to sustainable energy production and use energy as a tool for sustainable development and build resilience into a newly restructured economy to guarantee its citizens a sustainable quality of life) and National Integrated Coastal Zone Management Policy 2016 (aimed to strengthen the resilience of Grenada's coasts to adapt to the impacts of global climate change and its associated risks, while enhancing the ability of coastal resources to contribute to national economy and community livelihoods).</p>	<p>Non-Biodegradable Waste Control Act No. 9 of 2018 and the Non-Biodegradable Waste Control (Plastic Bags) Order 19 (which bans the importation of Styrofoam and phases out the use of single use plastics). The prohibition of single-use plastic bags was banned in the following three phases:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibition of the import or manufacture of single-use plastic bags from February 1, 2019. Prohibition of the sale or offer for sale of single-use plastic bags from December 1, 2019. prohibition of any person owning or in charge of food premises to sell or offer for sale any food in or with single-use plastic bags from February 1, 2020. 	<p>Introduction of taxation on diesel and gasoline and biofuel blends, implementation of fuel efficiency standards for vehicles through incentives, green government procurement (installation of more energy efficient light bulbs in some government buildings) and tax reduction incentives for use of solar panels and solar water heaters.</p>

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Guyana	<p>• First NDC submitted in 2015 (https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Guyana%20First/Guyana%27s%20revised%20NDC%20-%20Final.pdf)</p>	<p>Targets: Guyana has committed to non-GHG targets as such the country sets out policy-based emission reduction commitments including measures to reduce the normative BAU growth in emissions by 2025 in order to satisfy its Paris Agreement commitments. It has indicated in its NDC that its mitigation goal is to achieve a low emission Green Economy by way of a low- emission economic-development pathway. Mitigation actions are focused on the forest and energy sectors as the main emitters.</p> <p>• Guyana is considered a net carbon sink and High Forest cover/ Low Deforestation (HFLD) country since its forests sequester more carbon than its activities generate, storing up to 5.31 gigatons of carbon approximately. In the forestry sector, Guyana from its NDC sets out to improve ongoing efforts to achieve sustainable forest management for example by maintaining a high level of timber legality and improving added value activities locally to assist in creating a higher potential for carbon storage in long use wood products as well as serve to reduce the pressure on forest resources. Guyana is also focused on implementing measures to avoid deforestation and forest degradation such as the implementation of the Emissions Reduction Programme for forests (the programme features a series of measures directed towards the mining and logging industries, accounting for the bulk of emissions, to make them more efficient and compliant with Guyana's climate change policies.</p> <p>Some intended measures under the programme include expansion of protected areas under the National Protected Area System, expansion of the mangrove restoration programme, use of reduced impact logging, implementation of policy reforms, education and incentives for integrated planning and management of the mining sector to reduce deforestation from forest clearing and implementation of policies to institute mandatory, nation-wide land reclamation and reforestation of mined areas) and improved forest governance.</p> <p>• In the Energy sector, the stated goal is to develop a mix of wind, solar, biomass and hydropower to supply both the demand of the national grid and the energy requirements in the hinterland areas. Guyana set a 100% renewable power supply by 2025 conditional on financial support in its NDC. However, a national development goal of transitioning to 100% renewable energy generation by 2040 was set by the Green State Development Strategy, Vision 2040. Enacted legislation (amended the Value Added Tax Act and Customs Act) to remove import duty and tax barriers for the importation of renewable energy equipment, tax exemptions on solar equipment in particular and compact fluorescent lamps and LED lamps to incentivise and motivate energy efficiency are some mitigation actions pursued by Guyana. Other measures include replace inefficient lighting at public, residential and commercial buildings to reduce energy consumption and implement other policies to encourage energy efficiency such as building codes and net-metering of residential renewable power and encourage the use of bio-digesters to reduce waste, produce biogas and provide affordable, healthy and efficient cooking methods at the household level. Also, Guyana aims to encourage independent power producers and suppliers to construct energy farms and sell energy to the national grid. Since its NDC, Guyana also embarked on development of the Amaila Falls Hydropower Project.</p>	<p>The Agriculture sector is treated as an adaptation issue in the NDC. The Draft Climate Resilience Strategy and Action Plan and National Adaptation Plan sets out the adaptation approach for Guyana. From the NDC, adaptation measures include implementing the Climate Resilience Strategy and Action Plan, upgrading infrastructure and other assets to protect against flood, Mangrove restoration, Hinterland adaptation measures, development and implementation of Early Warning Systems, enhanced weather forecasting including microclimate studies and localized forecasting, development and introduction of crop varieties which are flood, drought and disease resistant and developing innovative financial risk management and insurance measures.</p>	<p>Guyana Climate Change Policy and Action Plan 2020-2030, National Adaptation Plan for Guyana 2019, Guyana's National Drought Mitigation and Adaptation Plan 2020, Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, conservation of existing forest carbon stocks, sustainable forest management and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD+ Programme), Low Carbon Development Strategy (sets out a transformative approach towards a low-carbon economy through payments for forest climate services, the enhancement of climate resilience, and economic diversification embracing low-carbon sectors), Technology Action Plan for Mitigation and draft Climate Resilience Strategy.</p>	<p>The Environmental Protection (Expanded Polystyrene Ban) Regulations 2015 (No. 8 of 2015) prohibit the import, manufacture and sale of expanded polystyrene products; the sale, use or provision of expanded polystyrene containers by food service establishments; and promote and encourage the use of biodegradable, recyclable and other environmentally friendly containers or packaging for food products in lieu of expanded polystyrene products in all food service establishment operating in Guyana.</p>	<p>Removal of tariffs on environmental goods such as renewable energy products, regulate timber trade and market its carbon credits globally through the Architecture for REDD+ Transactions (ART) platform, propose tax exemptions on items imported for wind and solar energy investments and a 'one off tax holiday' of two years on corporation tax for those companies in the business of importing only items for wind and solar energy.</p>

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Haiti	INDC dated 2015.					
Jamaica	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First NDC submitted in 2015. Second NDC submitted in 2020 (expanded the sectoral scope of the NDC beyond the energy sector to the land use change and forestry sector and increased ambition in emission reductions in the energy sector by more than 60%). <p>(https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Jamaica%20First/Updated%20NDC%20Jamaica%20-%20ICTU%20Guidance.pdf)</p>	<p>Targets: Jamaica set several GHG emission reduction targets in its updated NDC being 25.4% reduction relative to BAU emissions in 2030 without international support, 28.5% reduction relative to BAU emissions in 2030 conditional upon international support, BAU emissions in the energy sector in 2030 (8.2MtCO₂e), BAU emissions related to land use change and forestry sector in 2030 (-1.0MtCO₂e) and total BAU emissions in 2030 (7.2MtCO₂e).</p> <p>Measures: Mitigation measures in the agriculture sector (the Integrated Management of the Yallahs and Hope River Watershed Management Areas (Yallahs-Hope) Project, Essex Valley Agriculture Development Project, and a project focused on Promoting Community- Based Climate Resilience in the Fisheries Sector) and Energy efficiency measures.</p>	<p>Within the energy and land-use sectors, the policies in place to reduce emissions is also intended to provide adaptation co- benefits and therefore enhance the country's resilience. For example, a shift to cleaner energy in the energy sector will reduce local air pollution and therefore benefit human health. The preservation of the forest cover will also improve water, soil and air quality, and reduce soil erosion.</p>	<p>Climate Change Policy Framework for Jamaica 2015 (its overall goal is to create a sustainable institutional mechanism to facilitate the development, coordination and implementation of policies, sectoral plans, programmes, strategies, and legislation to mitigate as well as adapt to climate change. It sets out several specific objectives which include:</p> <p>I. mainstreaming climate change considerations into national policies and all types and levels of development planning and building capacity to develop and implement climate change adaptation and mitigation activities;</p> <p>II. supporting the institutions responsible for research, data collection, analysis and projections at the national level on climate change, its impacts, and appropriate adaptation and mitigation measures, to facilitate informed decision-making and strategic actions at all levels;</p> <p>III. facilitating and coordinating the national response to the impacts of climate change and promote low carbon development;</p> <p>IV. improving communication at all levels on climate change impacts and also adaptation and mitigation related opportunities so that decision makers and the general public will be better informed;</p> <p>V. mobilizing climate financing for adaptation and mitigation initiatives; and</p> <p>VI. encouraging the private sector to embrace climate change imperatives and promote the development and implementation of technologies and processes that contribute to climate change adaptation), National Energy Policy 2009-2030 (the policy outlines 7 priority areas that will ensure that the country mitigates the effects of volatile and rising crude oil prices, takes advantage of renewable and non-renewable resources and promotes conservation and efficiency in use of energy resources amongst all sectors of the society. The areas include i) Security of Energy Supply through diversification of fuels as well as development of renewable energy sources (ii) Modernizing the country's energy infrastructure (iii) Development of renewable energy sources such as solar and hydro; (iv) Conservation and efficiency in use of energy (v) Development of a comprehensive governance/regulatory framework for the energy sector (vi) Enabling Government ministries and agencies to be models/best practice for the rest of society in terms of energy management and (vii) promoting eco-efficiency in industries), A National Building Code.</p>	<p>As of January 2019, the Trade (Plastic Packaging Materials Prohibition) Order 2018 prohibits any person from importing or distributing any single use plastic in commercial quantities. More recently, the Ministry of Housing announced the third phase of the Government's ban on single use plastics, which takes effect in January 2021. This phase will incorporate single-use plastic bags with dimensions above 24 x 24 inches and thickness of 2.5 mils. From January 1, 2021, no person shall import or distribute any drinking straws made wholly or in part of polyethylene or polypropylene, manufactured for single use, and attached to, or forming part of, the packaging of juice boxes or drink pouches.</p>	<p>Draft Trading of Carbon Credits Policy 2010-2030 and Jamaica's National Aid for Trade Strategy.</p>
St Kitts & Nevis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First submitted NDC in 2015 <p>(https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Saint%20Kitts%20and%20Nevis%20First/St.%20Kitts%20and%20Nevis%20INDC.pdf)</p>	<p>Targets: Emissions reduction target of 22% and 35% of GHG emissions projected in the BAU scenario for 2025 and 2030 respectively (especially in the energy and transport sectors).</p> <p>Measures: Mitigation measures and policies to increase the use of renewable energy sources by 50% such as replacement/retrofitting of inefficient equipment, automation of high consumption equipment, incentives for more efficient vehicles, tax on vehicles with high fuel consumption, retrofitting inefficient vehicles, more efficient public transportation with the aim of reducing at least 5% of the national energy and fuel consumptions.</p>	<p>Measures to build resilience within water, agriculture and coastal zones sectors such as replacement of inefficient devices, education and public awareness, infrastructure to avoid non-revenue losses, semi-intensive livestock farming, aquaculture on land farm, coastal revetment and include climate related issues in the next update of the National Physical Development Plan.</p>	<p>Draft National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy, National Physical Development Plan, National Conservation and Environmental Protection Act.</p>	<p>A ban on single-use plastics using a phased approach intended to be pursued by the Government in 2021 following discussions and a survey conducted in 2019.</p>	<p>Incentives for more efficient vehicles and tax on vehicles with high fuel consumption to encourage importation of fuel-efficient vehicles.</p>

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St Lucia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First submitted NDC in 2015 Second submitted NDC in 2021 to increase ambition in emission reductions (https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Saint%20Lucia%20First/Saint%20Lucia%20First%20NDC%20(Updated%20submission).pdf) 	<p>Targets: 7% Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions reduction in the energy sector (electricity generation and transportation) relative to 2010 emissions by 2030 (sector wide emissions reduction target) equivalent to 37 GgCO₂ eq (total GHG emissions). The energy sector accounts for 90% of St Lucia's total emissions.</p> <p>Measures: St Lucia's Green Schools Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) which set targets of 20% reduction in energy consumption and 16% reduction of GHG emissions both to be achieved by 2025. St Lucia also introduced incentives for renewable energy, National Energy Efficiency Labelling Standards (Air-Conditioning units, incandescent lamps, and tubular and compact fluorescent lamps) and exemptions of excise tax and duty for importers of fuel-efficient vehicles (taken from 2017 Third National Communication to the UNFCCC)</p>	<p>National Adaptation Plan 2018-2028 (this outlines immediate, medium and long-term climate change adaptation needs), Sectoral Adaptation Strategy and Action Plans for Agriculture, Fisheries water sectors and resilient ecosystems, efforts to maintain its current forest cover and forest protection measures to protect watersheds.</p>	<p>NDC Implementation Plan, Climate Change Adaptation Policy and Plan, National Energy Strategy (NETS), Climate Change Research Strategy 2020-2030, National Fisheries Plan, National Coastal Zone Management Policy, draft geothermal development bill, draft Revised Building Code (includes energy efficiency measures), National Environmental Policy and National Environment Management Strategy.</p>	<p>The Styrofoam and Plastic Food Service Containers (Prohibition) Act No. 22 of 2019 enacted in August 1, 2019 bans polyethylene bags. The start date of the ban was December 31st, 2020.</p>	<p>Tax reductions for electric and hybrid vehicles, new levy to control importation of used vehicles, waiver of 100 percent import duties on all biodegradable, plant-based and compostable food service containers entering the local market and intension to expand labelling standards for appliances to refrigerators, washing machines, fans and solar panels and labelling of vehicle fuel economy for all new and imported vehicles, strengthen governance.</p>
St Vincent and the Grenadines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First NDC submitted in 2015 (https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Saint%20Vincent%20and%20the%20Grenadines%20First/Saint%20Vincent%20and%20the%20Grenadines_NDC.pdf) 	<p>Targets: Reduction in GHG emissions of 22% compared to its BAU scenario by 2025 (unconditional). Emissions reduction is especially targeted in the energy (energy generation and transport) sector. Within the wider target, St Vincent and the Grenadines aims to achieve 15% reduction in national electricity consumption compared to a BAUI scenario by 2025.</p> <p>Measures: Installation of a geothermal electricity generation facility to generate about 50% of national annual electricity consumption needs (geothermal power plant), improve energy efficiency in buildings and transport, reduce emissions from landfill, retrofitting of street lighting, energy labelling scheme for appliances, new policies to reduce the import duty paid on low emission vehicles, develop carbon sinks through reforestation, afforestation reduced deforestation and reduced forest degradation and renovate existing hydropower facilities to improve efficiency and generation capacity.</p>	<p>St Vincent and the Grenadines assumes an integrated approach to adaptation by linking local activities with national policies and sector specific experiences, National Climate Change Adaptation Programmes (the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR)), Adaptation Planning in the agriculture, water resources and health sectors and Adaptation Planning in the coastal zone and Disaster risk Management and Climate Change adaptation.</p> <p>Other adaption measures include the promotion of climate smart and sustainable crop and livestock agriculture. Other adaption measures geared towards strengthening other key vulnerable sectors include-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> updating and enforcing legislation and regulations related to the coastal and marine zone, including building codes and zoning, to enable adaptation, disaster risk reduction and sustainable physical development. climate proof coastal infrastructure to prevent further damage and degradation using ecosystem-based solutions, including conservation and restoration of coral reefs, seagrass beds, mangroves, and littoral coastal vegetation that act as natural coastal defences, and revetments and sea walls where necessary. diversify energy sources and promote the use of renewable energy technologies to enable an affordable, decentralised and secure energy supply, including wind, solar photovoltaic, solar hot water and geothermal energy. Establish a baseline and a comprehensive research and monitoring programme to assess the status, health and climate change vulnerability of species, habitats and ecosystem services within forests and other terrestrial ecosystems to support adaptation, as well as conservation and sustainable management. climate proof sewage and solid waste treatment facilities, including through adoption of wastewater recycling, upgrading of drainage and storage for overflows and renewable energy technologies to provide decentralised power and reduce disruptions in a disaster event (taken from National Climate Change Policy 2019) 	<p>National Climate Change Policy 2019 (the policy's goal is to achieve low carbon, resilient development using an integrated, cross-sectoral land inclusive approach to climate change adaptation and mitigation), draft National Adaptation Plan 2018-2030, National Energy Policy 2009, National Energy Action Plan 2010, Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) for the Transport Sector, Sectoral Adaptation Plans for Agriculture and water sectors, National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2015-2020, National Ocean Policy and Strategic Action Plan 2018, Fisheries and Aquaculture Policy 2017, National Physical Development Plan 2001-2021 (taken from National Climate Change Policy 2019).</p>	<p>Environment Health Control of Disposal Plastics Regulations 2019 which stipulates the ban of single use plastics by January 2021. It prohibits the import of disposable plastic shopping bags from March 1, 2020 and the import of disposable plastic food service containers from August 1, 2020 as well as the distribution, sale or use disposable shopping bags from August 1, 2020 and the Distribution of disposable good containers from January 1, 2021. Also, the Environmental Health (Expanded Polystyrene) Regulations 2017 which bans the import, manufacture, sale, use and provision of expanded polystyrene food service products and promotes and encourages the use of biodegradable, recyclable and other environmentally friendly containers or packaging.</p>	<p>Green government procurement in the installation of low-carbon technology in street lighting and intention to use market-based mechanisms to meet contributions.</p>

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Suriname	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First submitted in 2015 Second NDC submitted in 2019 for the period 2020-2030 (updated to enhance contributions from four emitting sectors: electricity, road transport, agriculture and forests and enables greater resilience building). (https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Suriname%20Second/Suriname%20Second%20NDC.pdf) 	<p>Targets: Suriname has committed to non-GHG mitigation targets as such the country sets out sectoral policies and measures covering an estimated 70% of its emissions and a renewable energy non-GHG target in order to satisfy its Paris Agreement commitments.</p> <p>Measures: Mitigation measures cover four of the biggest emitting sectors in the country namely forest, electricity, agriculture and transport.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forest sector: Suriname's forests act as a significant carbon sink making it a carbon negative country (it is committed to maintaining 93% forest cover and is deemed a High Forest cover- Low Deforestation (HFLD) country). As such mitigation measures in the Forest sector identified in the NDC are increased efforts at sustainable forest management practices, increase percentage of forest and wetland under protection to at least 17% of the terrestrial area by 2030 under its national protection system. The REDD+ Investment Strategy was also stated as a mitigation contribution in the sector. The particular strategy covers several programmes aimed at attracting and guiding the allocation of funding and sheds light on critical areas of concern such as the preservation of forests through the promotion of non-timber products, nature tourism, medicinal plants and agroforestry, strengthening forest institutions, improving legislation and capacity for enforcement to achieve sustainability and the protection and management of protected areas. Energy Sector: The Energy sector contributes approximately 59% of total GHG emissions. Almost 50% of electricity generation in Suriname comes from renewable energy (hydro in particular) and the remainder fossil fuels. Suriname set a target of maintaining the share of electricity from renewable sources above 35% by 2030. Suriname intends to develop an Energy Efficiency Framework to promote energy efficiency measures and adopt a Renewable Energy Act to provide legal and institutional basis for the promotion of renewable energy resources. The Act is intended to focus on methods of electrification serving the remote parts of Suriname for example through grid expansion, solar PV systems, mini-grids and micro-and-small-scale hydropower development. Facilitating investments for expansion in grid connected and off-grid capacity is another stated measure to achieve the mitigation target for the energy sector. Its approach to facilitate commercial finance and investment for the sector includes efforts to standardize the manner in which mini-grid projects are structured and applications evaluated by commercial banks. The development of energy efficiency standards for buildings, industry, equipment and appliances is identified as another measure to be taken within the sector. Another measure is the introduction of a more cost-reflective tariff structure that promotes energy efficiency and reduces GHG emissions. Agriculture: For the Agriculture sector, land use planning and research and development of climate smart farming are central to its mitigation contributions for the sector. Like other countries, Suriname is keen to strengthen its coastal protection using nature-based solutions such as mangrove planting. Suriname also intends to introduce a national land use planning system to enable Suriname to assess the potential emissions impact of proposed agricultural land development in attempt to limit emissions from agricultural land clearing. Transport: Mitigation actions in the Transport and Urban Infrastructure sector are mainly focused around facilitating investment projects for improving road and drainage infrastructure such as sea defenses infrastructure and upgrading roads and canals. Other mitigation actions mentioned in the NDC include updating the Transport Master Plan by restructuring the existing road system to allow smoother and shorter travel time, constructing alternative North-South and East-West transfer roads and the introduction of vehicle emissions controls and restrictions on the import of vehicles older than 5 years by 2027. 	<p>Suriname's National Adaptation Plan 2019 sets out the main adaptation strategies for Suriname some of which are highlighted in its NDC. The adaptation strategies include the introduction of a national land use planning system to enable the embedding of climate change in agricultural development plans, implement a national research, development and innovation programme to strengthen capacity to develop and provide effective diffusion of new agricultural practices and technologies as well as to identify and introduce more permanent agricultural systems to replace traditional shifting cultivation methods which contribute to land degradation and deforestation. Some other adaptation actions are focused on rehabilitating and enhancing infrastructure such as dikes, improving water resources management, promotion of sustainable land management and applying innovative technologies in the use of land e.g. climate smart agricultural technologies. Suriname also, intends to cluster agricultural development to ensure efficient protection against sea-level rise.</p> <p>Suriname's Second National Communication to the UNFCCC, identified several adaptation measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Resources- increase efficient water use through water management, improve water and drainage infrastructure as well as protect available water resources against pollution, Coastal Zone-enhance monitoring of the coastline Eco-systems-implementation of a monitoring system Agriculture- re-cultivate abandoned agricultural land Socio-economy- implementation of renewable energy product 	<p>National Climate Change Policy, Strategy and Action Plan 2015, National Adaptation Plan 2019 (sets out how some NDC commitments will be achieved with the principal aim of integrating and mainstreaming adaptation issues into policies, programs, activities and development planning processes and strategies, across multiple sectors and levels. The National Adaptation Plan sets strategic adaptation priorities at the national level and adaptation actions are focused on the most vulnerable and highly impacted sectors based on climate risk and vulnerability assessments. Some of the strategic adaptation priorities at the national level include institutional arrangements, policies and capacities able to lead and coordinate national and sub-national climate change adaptation, data and information collection systems to fully support national and sub-national climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation decision-making, the integration and institutionalization of climate change adaptation in broader Surinamese economic development policies, plans and programs, national technical capacity that is fully trained and skilled at leading and implementing Suriname's climate change adaptation actions, climate change adaptation that is responsive to Surinamese society and culture and reduces gender and social inequities, and identifying and accessing financing and investment especially for innovation driven climate change adaptation technologies), National REDD+ Strategy 2018, REDD+ Investment Strategy, National Energy Policy (achieve a modern, efficient energy sector, providing all citizens with access to reliable and affordable energy supplies and long-term energy security towards enhancing the quality of life of all Surinamese), Electricity Act 2016 (intended to reform the electricity sector and promote renewable energy by stabilizing its fiscal accounts and giving customers the opportunity to generate electricity for their own consumption by using solar panels and feed any excess power into the grid), National Master Plan for Agricultural Development.</p>	<p>Ban on Plastic bags in Discussion since 2019.</p>	<p>Removal of tariffs on environmental goods and services, such as renewable energy products, intends to consider fiscal measures such as tax breaks from alternative renewable energy investment, the trial and development of a feed-in-tariffs policy for renewable energy and/or the removal of electricity subsidies to encourage private investment and removal of fossil fuel subsidies for the energy sector.</p>

	Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)	Mitigation (including Greenhouse Gas and other mitigation targets taken from respective countries' NDCs and mitigation measures to implement the targets)	Adaptation measures	Other Climate Change-related Policies	Plastic policies/ Circular economy	Direct or Indirect Trade-Related Measures
<p>Republic of Trinidad & Tobago</p>	<p>• First NDC submitted in 2013 (https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Trinidad%20and%20Tobago%20Final%20INDC.pdf)</p>	<p>Targets: 30% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030 in the public transportation sector compared to 2013 levels (unconditional target). Conditional target: reduction in overall emissions in power generation, transportation and industrial sectors by 15% by 2030 from BAU emission levels. An equivalent of 103,000,000 million tonnes of CO₂e.</p> <p>Measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • achieve an optimal energy mix • increase the use of renewable energy by developing a renewable energy policy and standards, developing suitable fiscal incentives for domestic use and sale to the national grid and developing initiatives such as replacing conventional street lighting with solar powered Light Emitting Diodes (LEDs) utilising a phased approach through routine maintenance programmes. • Increase energy efficiency in commercial and residential buildings by developing a Green Building Code that will seek to maximise renewable energy and energy efficiency, formulating and adopting energy efficiency standards through the Trinidad and Tobago Bureau of Standards. • Increase the use of alternative fuels and fuel switching in the transportation by exploring fiscal incentives for the importation of hybrid vehicles and fuel cell vehicles and improving public transport efficiency including through mass transit systems. • Increase the use of cleaner technology in all GHG-emitting sectors by developing regulatory approaches and technology standards, exploring the feasibility of developing cap-and-trade regimes within and across emitting sectors, retrofitting emitting sectors with cleaner technologies and providing fiscal incentives for and disincentives to encourage the use of cleaner technology. • Enhance research and development • Maximize the use of the carbon market by strengthening institutional capacity to participate in the Clean Development Mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol (taken from Climate Change Policy 2011). 	<p>Adaptation measures are included in the National Climate Change Policy 2011. The government intends to integrate adaptation planning into national policy and planning through the following measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening existing institutional arrangements for systematic observations, research and climate change modeling including through cooperation with academia, NGOs and the private sector. Assessing sectoral vulnerability to climate change by conducting vulnerability analyses and formulating adaptation options, including technological application, in biophysical and socio-economic systems. Revising sectoral policies to include consideration of climate change impacts derived from vulnerability analyses. Revising national development plans to incorporate climate change vulnerability, impacts and adaptation options with a view to climate proofing new developments and retrofitting existing infrastructure. Enhancing the resilience of natural biophysical systems so as to maximize ecosystem services such as the natural coastal defense properties of coral reefs and mangrove systems, through the development of a system of national protected areas, including for water catchment. Promoting community-based adaptation through expanded use of the Green Fund for capacity building and enhancing resilience. 	<p>Carbon Reduction Strategy (CRS) 2015, National Climate Change Policy 2011 (low carbon development plan), NDC Implementation Plan, Climate Change Mitigation Initiative, National Environmental Policy, Low Emission Capacity Building Programme (LECB), Sectoral LCD Action Plans and Nationally Appropriate Mitigations Actions (NAMAs).</p>	<p>Apart from the National Waste Recycling Policy, the government approved a ban on polystyrene foam products, such as Styrofoam, which began implementation from 2019.</p>	<p>Adopt energy efficiency standards through the Bureau of Standards, intension to provide suitable fiscal incentives for vehicle conversion for private owners, and mandatory conversion for state-owned and public vehicles such as buses and taxis and exploring fiscal incentives for the importation of hybrid vehicles and fuel cell vehicles, exploring the feasibility of developing cap-and-trade regimes within and across emitting sectors, retrofitting emitting sectors with cleaner technologies and providing fiscal incentives for and disincentives to encourage the use of cleaner technology.</p>
<p>Note: the Revision process and submission of updated NDCs have been stalled for several CARICOM Countries on account of the challenges posed by the Coronavirus (Covid-19) pandemic. Such challenges impacted international consultations and partnerships which are essential for the CARICOM member states to develop their NDCs. However, several member states were able to update their NDCs in 2020 and 2021 namely Antigua & Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Jamaica and St Lucia. Green - information derived from NDCS, Blue- information derived from other sources and red- highlights the trade-related climate change measures.</p>						