# Initiative for Climate Action Transparency

# Development and Institutionalization of a Framework to Track NDC Action and Build Capacity in Relevant Areas

# Documentation on the NDC Tracking tool

# St. Kitts & Nevis

10th October 2024

Submitted to:

**The Government of St. Kitts and Nevis' Ministry of Sustainable Development, Environment, Climate Action, and Constituency Empowerment**

Prepared by:

Caribbean Cooperative Measurement, Reporting & Verification Hub

## DISCLAIMER



## PREPARED UNDER

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# Documentation on the NDC Tracking tool

## Initiative for Climate Action Transparency – ICAT

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AUTHORS

Ahyana Bowen, CCMRVH

Benise Joseph, CCRMVH

Kalifa Phillip, CCMRVH

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## Acronyms

| | |
|---|---|
| BAU | Business-as-usual |
| BTR | Biennial Transparency Report |
| CCMRVH | Caribbean Cooperative Measurement, Reporting and Verification Hub |
| CMA | Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement |
| CTF | Common Tabular Format |
| ETF | Enhanced Transparency Framework |
| EV | Electric vehicle |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United States |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| GHG | Greenhouse gas |
| GHGMI | Greenhouse Gas Management Institute |
| GWP | Global-warming potential |
| ICAT | Initiative for Climate Action Transparency |
| LTS | Long-Term Strategies |
| MPGs | Modalities, procedures, and guidelines |
| MRV | Measurement, reporting and verification |
| NDC | Nationally Determined Contributions |
| NIR | National Inventory Report |
| P&Ms | Policies and Measures |
| PV | Photovoltaic |
| SIDS | Small Island Developing State |
| SKN | St. Kitts and Nevis |

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Project Background

The Twin Island Federation, St. Kitts and Nevis (SKN) is a small island developing state (SIDS) in the Caribbean committed to combating the negative impacts of climate change Fossil fuel imports have consistently been on the rise within the nation, given the increase in population and economic growth, and the heavy dependence on these imports to meet their energy needs. In the latest inventory for 2018, the energy sector, particularly the electricity generation and transport subsectors, was identified as the largest contributor to the total national emissions, with as much as 81.7% of the total emissions. As a result of this, SKN has identified the following key areas as major interventions which contribute to their overall **61% economy-wide reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions compared to 2010 by 2030** in their updated 2021 Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC):

- Transition to 100% renewable energy in power generation
- Improve efficiency in the transmission and distribution of electricity
- Electrification of 2% of the total vehicle fleet
- Development of electric vehicle (EV) infrastructure

It is, therefore, critically important for the country to build the capacity to manage and track the implementation of its NDC, especially in the electricity generation and transport subsectors. As a result, the Government of SKN has sought project-level support under the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) to enable the analysis and capacity building towards the accomplishment of its NDC goals.

ICAT helps countries better assess the impacts of their climate policies and actions and fulfil their transparency commitments. It does this by increasing the overall transparency capacities of countries, including the capacity to assess the contribution of climate policies and actions on countries' development objectives, and providing appropriate methodological information and tools to support evidence-based policymaking.

The Government of SKN has undertaken this ICAT project, which is designed to support the development of the NDC tracking framework and establishment of sustainable capacity to conduct projections of GHG emissions for the electricity generation and transport subsectors.

The main objectives of the project are as follows:

- To develop an MRV framework for the electricity generation and transport subsectors with GHG emissions estimation, compilation, and reporting
- To develop an NDC tracking framework that will manage and track the implementation of the NDC in the electricity generation and transport subsectors. Including data collection for emissions and assessment of policies in the identified subsectors
- To develop appropriate indicators for reporting on NDC progress achieved
- To strengthen the capacity of the St. Kitts and Nevis Government to maintain the two frameworks and improve modelling capabilities

This report provides guidance to the tool recommended to track the implementation of the St. Kitts and Nevis NDC. The consulting team recommends the ***Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Nationally Determined Contributions Tracking tool*** for tracking progress in implementing the NDC.

## 1.2 NDC Tracking Tool Selection

Various NDC tracking resources and tools which share a common goal of supporting countries in achieving their climate commitments were considered, including:

- *NDC Partnership Tool* developed by the NDC Partnership
- *Climate Action Tracker* developed by Climate Analytics and NewClimate Institute
- *Global Climate Action Portal* (UNFCCC) developed by the UNFCCC
- *NDC Explorer* developed by the UNFCCC, African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS), Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) and the German Institute of Development and Sustainability (IDOS)
- *Climate Watch* developed by World Resources Institute
- *UNEP Emissions Gap Report* developed by United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
-

Tools such as the *Climate Action Tracker*, *Global Climate Action Portal*, *NDC Explorer* and *Climate Watch* provide a collective overview of global progress in achieving the climate goals collectively assessed by the tool. These tools give general, sectoral, indicator and gas-based visual representations of progress in implementing NDCs however they are independently and privately managed and updated and do not support individual country implementation progress tracking.

The *NDC Partnership Tool* focuses on collaborative support and best practices for effective NDC implementation, while the *UNEP Emissions Gap Report* focuses on identifying the gap between current emissions and the levels needed to meet global climate goals, providing a broader context for NDC implementation.

These tools and resources provide data and insights that help countries understand their climate actions and commitments, in addition to fostering peer learning and collaboration among nations. However, they do not provide a comprehensive view of the tracked progress in implementing the country's NDC which considers all aspects of the NDC reporting requirements outlined by the ETF and MPGs and the requirements of the BTR report to be submitted in December 2024 (flexibility provisions available for developing countries).

Recognizing the comprehensive, multi-sector, and user-friendly interface of the FAO NDC Tracking tool and its success in aiding the monitoring of climate actions, the tool has been found to be an appropriate resource to support the Government of St. Kitts and Nevis as it aspires to meet its climate commitments.

This report provides an introduction to NDC tracking and guidance on the use of the FAO NDC Tracking tool to manage the tracking of progress in NDC implementation for the electricity generation and transport subsectors.

The FAO NDC Tracking tool can be downloaded **here**.

### 1.3 St. Kitts and Nevis' Nationally Determined Contribution

St. Kitts and Nevis, in its NDC submitted in 2021, revised and strengthened its commitment to addressing climate change in line with the Paris Agreement to a more ambitious mitigation target of **reducing economy-wide $CO_2$ emissions by 61% by 2030, compared to the base year 2010, conditional upon adequate access to resources, including climate finance as well as capacity building support.**

The following mitigation measures were identified as key contributors to the achievement of the overall GHG emissions reduction target:

- 35.7 MW of utility-scale solar photovoltaic (PV) capacity for Saint Kitts
- 6.6 MW of wind power capacity in Saint Kitts
- 25 MW of geothermal power capacity (10 MW in Nevis and 15 MW in St. Kitts)
- Improvement in transmission and distribution lines to reduce losses in both islands
- Two solar PV plants of 0.75 MW each to supply two desalination plants
- 5% reduction in the power demand by introducing solar water heaters
- Penetration of EVs reaching 2% of the vehicle fleet

Achieving the target will be dependent on financial and capacity building, to support, for example, the development of the necessary charging infrastructure, policy framework and training programs to enable swift decarbonization of the transport sector.

The NDC highlights the critical need for international financial support due to the country's limited domestic resources to strengthen its climate action. St. Kitts and Nevis has committed to enhancing institutional frameworks and building capacity across various sectors and levels of government. It has also committed to transparent reporting on progress and regular updates to its NDC, ensuring alignment with international climate agreements and the evolving climate change landscape. This approach underscores St. Kitts and Nevis' dedication to mitigating and adapting to climate change impacts while emphasizing the importance of global cooperation and support.

The estimated cost of implementing the mitigation interventions outlined in St. Kitts and Nevis' NDC through 2030 is *637 million USD*. The mitigation measures and associated costs are listed in **Figure 1** and **Figure 2**, respectively.

| Mitigation Measure | Estimated Budget (USD) |
|---|---|
| 35.7 MW of utility-scale solar PV capacity for Saint Kitts | $70,000,000[1] |
| 6.6 MW of wind power capacity in Saint Kitts | $19,000,000 |
| 25 MW of geothermal power capacity (10 MW in Nevis and 15 MW in St. Kitts) | $186,000,000 |
| Improvement in transmission and distribution lines to reduce losses in both islands | $391,000,000 |
| Two solar PV plants of 0.75 MW each to supply two desalination plants | $6,000,000 |
| 5% reduction in the power demand by introducing Solar Water Heaters | $20,000,000 |
| Penetration of EVs reaching 2% of the vehicle fleet | $15,000,000 |

[1] Excluded from the indicative NDC costs of 637 million USD as the plant is already being constructed and financed by a private party with an expected commercial operation date in 2023.

*Figure 1. Estimated financial support needed to implement mitigation measures for achieving St. Kitts and Nevis' NDC target- Table 4 excerpts from the St. Kitts and Nevis NDC (2021)*

| Program of Action | Estimated Budget (USD) |
|---|---|
| Inter-sectoral coordination and stakeholder capacity building | $755,000 |
| Information management, research and M&E for decision-making | $8,000,000 |
| Climate smart agriculture | $14,230,000 |
| Integrated water resources management | $70,850,000[2] |
| Climate change and disease prevention | $4,950,000 |
| Integrated coastal zone management | $12,900,000 |
| Climate proofing tourism | $15,450,000 |

[2] The costs from the Integrated Water Resources Management were taken from the St. Kitts and Nevis Water Sector Adaptation Plan.

*Figure 2. Estimated Financial Support Needed to Implement Adaptation for Priority Programs of Action- Table 5 excerpt from the St. Kitts and Nevis NDC (2021)*

# 2 The Origin and Evolution of Reporting NDCs

## 2.1 Historical Context of NDCs

The Paris Agreement[1], adopted in December 2015 during the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21) in Paris, was designed to unify Parties in the effort to limit global warming to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, and ideally to 1.5°C. A central component of the Paris Agreement is the submission of nationally determined contributions (NDCs), where each Party submits a plan for reducing its GHG emissions and adapting to climate impacts. The Paris Agreement introduced a flexible, bottom-up approach which allowed Parties to set their own climate goals based on national circumstances, capabilities, and development priorities.

Since the Paris Agreement's inception, NDC commitments have evolved in both scope and complexity. Submission of an NDC report has become mandatory and the reporting requirements have become more structured and detailed, reflecting a growing emphasis on transparency and accountability. The Paris Agreement's requires Parties to update their NDCs every five years to reflect their highest level of ambition, taking into account the latest scientific knowledge and technological advancements. The Katowice Climate Package[2], adopted in 2018, introduced comprehensive rules for the implementation of the Paris Agreement, including detailed guidelines for NDC reporting and tracking progress. Decision 18/ CMA. 1 regarding the modalities, procedure, and guidelines (MPGs) for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) introduced a set of common tabular format (CTF) tables for the tracking of the progress of implementing NDCs. CTF tables serve as the standardized reporting tool that enables countries to transparently communicate their progress in achieving their NDCs.

The 2021 COP26 in Glasgow further advanced the NDC framework by urging countries to enhance their commitments and align them with the goal of limiting temperature rise to 1.5°C. The Glasgow Climate Pact[3] underscored the importance of transparent and ambitious reporting, with a focus on the periodic review of NDCs to ensure they meet the evolving climate science and goals. Nationally, Parties have increasingly integrated their NDCs with broader climate strategies such as carbon neutrality targets, national adaptation plans, and sustainable development goals. These updates reflect a deeper understanding of the interconnected nature of climate issues and a more holistic approach to addressing them. As

[1] United Nations, *Paris Agreement*, 2015. https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/english_paris_agreement.pdf

[2] United Nations, *Katowice Climate Package*, 2018. https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/the-katowice-climate-package/katowice-climate-package

[3] United Nations, *Report on the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement on its third session, held in Glasgow from 31 October to 13 November 2021*, 2022. https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2021_10_add1_adv.pdf

the international community continues to navigate the complexities of climate change, the evolution of NDCs remains a testament to the dynamic and collective effort required to meet global climate objectives.

## 2.2 Importance of Tracking and Reporting NDCs

Regular tracking of NDCs provides a systematic approach to assessing whether countries are meeting their climate targets and making progress towards their commitments. Effective tracking helps us understand and visualize the differences between projected and actual outcomes and gives us valuable insights into where adjustments are needed. It also facilitates the identification of best practices and successful strategies, which can be shared across Parties to enhance collective climate action. Monitoring progress is essential for maintaining momentum and ensuring that commitments translate into real-world results.

Transparent reporting allows stakeholders—including governments, private organizations, and the public—to access clear and accurate information about the country's climate performance. This openness is important for fostering trust and ensuring that Parties remain committed to their pledges.

The accountability of the reports is achieved through the technical expert review process which assesses the completeness and accuracy of reported data. This process encourages continuous improvement by highlighting areas where additional efforts are needed.

## 2.3 NDC Tracking and Reporting Requirements

Requirements outlining arrangements to promote more transparent reporting of NDCs were introduced under the UNFCCC and Paris Agreements' enhanced transparency framework (Article 13; decision 18/CMA.1). Annexed to this is Decision 1/CP.21 which lists the following elements to be included in an NDC which support clarity and transparency in its reporting:

- ✓ Quantifiable information on the reference point including, as appropriate, a base or starting year
- ✓ Time frames for implementation including a start and end date
- ✓ A description of the target and the sectors, gases and categories considered for intervention
- ✓ Information on planning and implementation including institutional arrangements, gender-responsive public engagements, amendments to existing policies and/or the introduction of new policies and formal agreements
- ✓ Assumptions and methodological approaches, including those for estimating and accounting for anthropogenic GHG emissions and, as appropriate, removals
- ✓ How the Party considers that its nationally determined contribution is fair and ambitious in the light of its national circumstances

- ✓ How the nationally determined contribution contributes towards achieving the objective of the UNFCCC

The MPGs for the ETF (Chapter 3)[4] provides guidance on the information necessary to track the progress of NDCs. This includes reporting information on:

### A. National circumstances and institutional arrangements

This section aims to paint a comprehensive picture of a country's unique situation that might impact its progress towards NDCs. This includes understanding the institutional framework that supports climate change initiatives.

### B. Description of a Party's NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, including updates

This section aims to provide a detailed account of a the NDC, including all its parameters and any updates since the last report. The intent is to ensure a clear understanding of the country's climate commitments, and any changes made.

### C. Information necessary to track progress

Evidence based reporting on the progress of the implementation of NDCs is done by tracking and monitoring the indicators associated with the actions and the proposed timelines. This section outlines how a country tracks its progress towards meeting its NDCs. It involves detailing the specific indicators used and sharing the most recent data related to these indicators.

### D. Mitigation policies, actions and plans

This section presents a detailed account of the efforts to mitigate climate change, including policies, actions, and plans. The goal is to highlight the measures with the most significant impact on GHG emissions or removals and those impacting key categories in the national GHG inventory and the effectiveness of these measures.

### E. Summary of GHG emissions and removals

This section provides a succinct summary of the Party's GHG emissions and removals.

### F. Projections of GHG emissions and removals

This section presents projections of a country's future GHG emissions and removals, based on current mitigation policies and measures. While developing countries have been given flexibility on the level of coverage and detail of methodology it is recommended for Parties to continue to improve the quality.

[4] UNFCCC. "Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines for the Enhanced Transparency Framework for Action and Support Under the Paris Agreement." *Chapter 3*, 2018.

## 2.4 Overview of the common tabular format

The common tabular format (CTF) tables are an outcome of Decision 5/CMA.3, guidance for operationalizing the MPGs for the ETF referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. The CTF tables are for the electronic reporting of the information necessary to track progress made in implanting and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4.

A total of twelve tables in addition to an Appendix provides a framework for the collation of the data. A summary of the data submitted in each table is shown in **Table 1**.

*Table 1. Description of common tabular formats for the electronic reporting of the information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement*

| CTF table | Description | Modalities, procedures, and guidelines Chapter 3 | Flexibility, for Parties that need flexibility in the light of their capacities (self-determined) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Appendix** | Description of NDC | **B.** Description of a Party's NDC | |
| **Table 1** | Structured summary: Description of selected indicators | **C.** Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving its nationally determined contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement | Parties can have their latest reporting year as three years prior to the submission of their national inventory report |
| **Table 2** | Structured summary: Definitions needed to understand NDC | | |
| **Table 3** | Structured summary: Methodologies and accounting approaches – consistency with Article 4, paragraphs 13 and 14 of the Paris Agreement and with decision 4/CMA.1 | | |
| **Table 4** | Structured summary: Tracking progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Table 5** | Mitigation policies and measures, actions, and plans, including those with mitigation co-benefits resulting from adaptation actions and economic diversification plans, related to implementing and achieving a nationally determined contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement | **D.** Mitigation policies and measures, actions and plans, including those with mitigation co-benefits resulting from adaptation actions and economic diversification plans, related to implementing and achieving a nationally determined contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement | Parties are encouraged to report estimates of expected and achieved GHG emission reductions for its actions, policies, and measures |
| **Table 6** | Summary of greenhouse gas emissions and removals in accordance with the common reporting table 10 emission trends – summary | **E.** Summary of greenhouse gas emissions and removals | |
| **Table 7** | Information on projections of greenhouse gas emissions and removals under a 'with measures' scenario | **F.** Projections of greenhouse gas emissions and removals, as applicable | Parties are encouraged to report Projections, however, can instead report using a less detailed methodology or coverage |
| **Table 8** | Information on projections of greenhouse gas emissions and removals under a 'with additional measures' scenario | | |
| **Table 9** | Information on projections for greenhouse gas emissions and removals under a 'without measures' scenario | | |
| **Table 10** | Projections of key indicators | | |
| **Table 11** | Key underlying assumptions and parameters used for projections | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Table 12** | Information necessary to track progress on the implementation and achievement of the domestic policies and measures implemented to address the social and economic consequences of response measures | | |

The CTF tables can be accessed and downloaded via the link provided in the **Annex.**

# 3 The Food and Agriculture Organization Nationally Determined Contributions Tracking Tool

## 3.1 Tool Overview

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations has developed an Excel-based NDC Tracking Tool which can be used to collect the information required to track progress made in implementing and achieving NDCs. The tool can be used to assess the progress on NDC implementation by (i) comparing planned versus implemented mitigation actions, and (ii) estimating the GHG reduction achieved from the implementation of mitigation actions compared against the sectoral and/or national baseline and NDC target scenario. By facilitating data collection, helping to prevent double counting, and supporting the identification of potential NDC enhancements, the tool enhances the overall effectiveness and transparency of NDC implementation.

Data specific to the mitigation actions outlined in section 1.3, particularly electricity generation and transport subsector activities must be collected including information on indicators, GHG emissions reductions from the implementation of policies and measures (P&Ms) and baseline information for input in the tool.

The NDC Tracking Tool contains 9 sheets that include six modules, as well as an "About" tab, a dashboard tab, and a user calculator tab as shown in **Figure 3**. Each input sheet allows users to enter specific data which will allow the tool to provide tabular and graphical results which can aid NDC implementers in assessing the progress made towards achieving the NDC target(s).

To assess the impact of implemented policies and measures (P&Ms), the tool considers four stages of implementation.

1. **Planned:** the policies and measures are planned but their implementation has not yet started.
2. **Adopted:** the policies and measures are being implemented.
3. **Implemented:** the policies and measures have been completely implemented.
4. **Long-term plan:** policies and measures are included in documents other than the NDC, which can include mitigation actions proposed under the Long-Term Strategy (LTS). The LTS include medium-to-longer- term climate mitigation and adaptation actions that are proposed to enhance productivity and climate resilience while reducing the country's GHG emissions. This can also include innovative mitigation actions from evolving research and national circumstances.

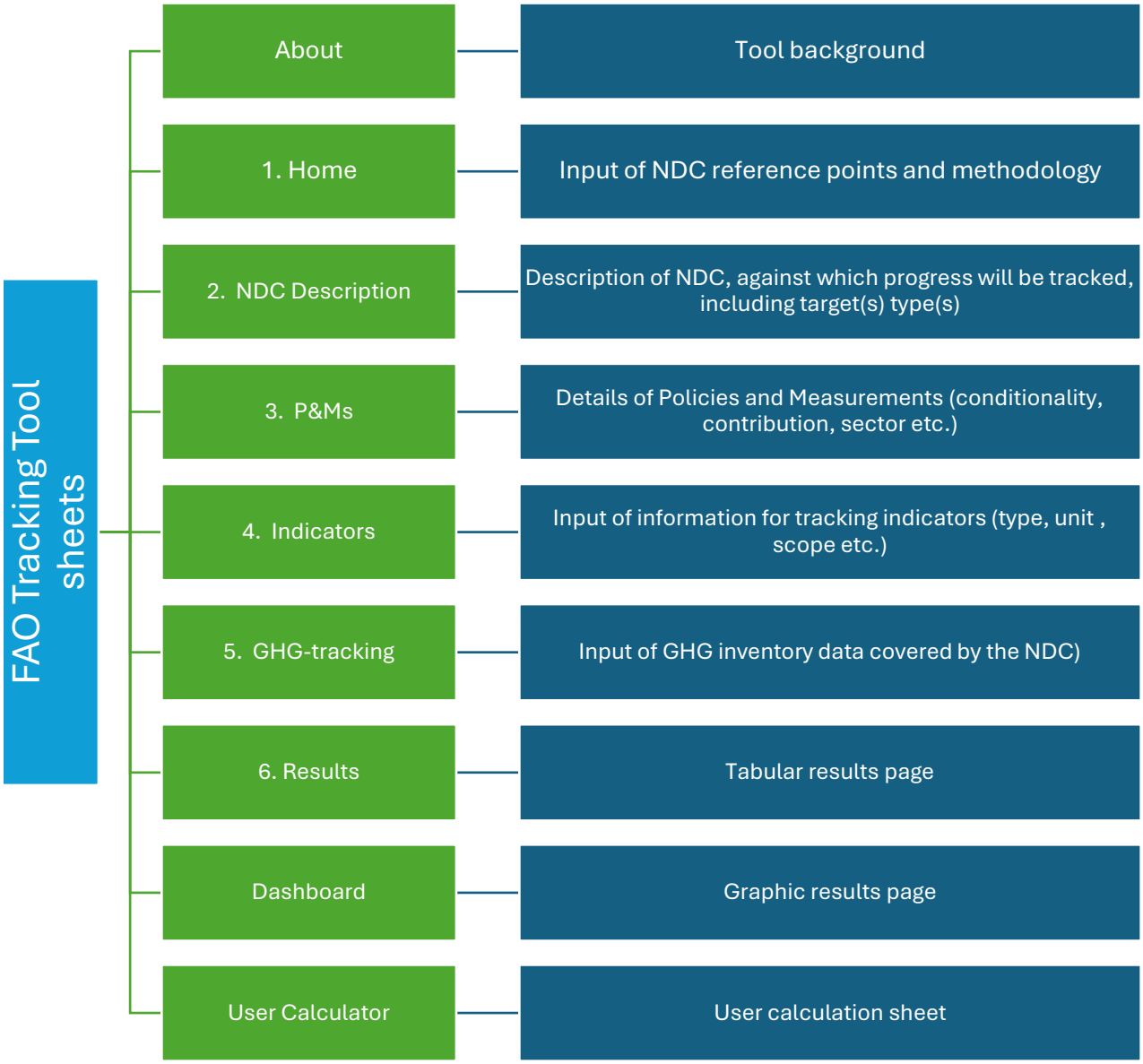



*Figure 3. Overview FAO NDC Tracking Tool sheets*

### 3.2 Data Requirements

The FAO NDC Tracking Tool supports the collection of the information required to address the elements of Chapter 3 of the MPGs and is in alignment with the common tabular formats.

While the tool requires specific information, its alignment with the existing common tabular format lessens the data intensity. As such, the tool aims to support countries to meet the ETF requirement on NDC reporting, inform national NDC implementation plans and support the review of progress in achieving global climate goals.

The tool allows users to assess NDC implementation progress based on available data. **Table 2** shows information which can be entered to express the country's NDC.

*Table 2. FAO NDC Tracking Tool data requirements*

| Input data | Description |
|---|---|
| **1. Detailed NDC information** | Target type, P&Ms included in or separate from GHG target, reference type, base year, conditional and unconditional contribution (%), sectors, gases |
| **2. Information on policies and measures** | P&Ms conditionality, type of contribution (mitigation/adaptation), implementation status, scope, co-benefits, cost |
| **3. Information on indicators** | Indicator type, unit, reference year and level, target year and level, corresponding GHG emission reduction in tonnes of $CO_2$ e. |
| **4. National GHG emissions** | Data on current and projected greenhouse gas emissions for relevant sectors/target |
| **5. Institutional framework** | NDC-related actions implementing and monitoring institutions and stakeholders |
| **6. Information on Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs)** | Internationally transferred mitigation outcomes parameters |
| **7. Progress reports** | Updates on the progress made towards meeting the NDC targets, including both quantitative and qualitative assessments |

By collecting and integrating these data types, the FAO NDC Tracking Tool can provide a comprehensive overview of the country's progress in achieving its climate commitments.

### 3.3 Tool Modules, Interface, and Data Input

The following section provides an overview of the FAO NDC Tracking tool's user interface and Excel sheets in addition to providing linkages to the corresponding CTF tables which contain the relevant data for input in the tool.

#### (i) Homepage

The first input sheet of the NDC Tracking Tool allows the user to enter preliminary information about the NDC against which progress will be tracked as well as its methodology (**Figure 4**).

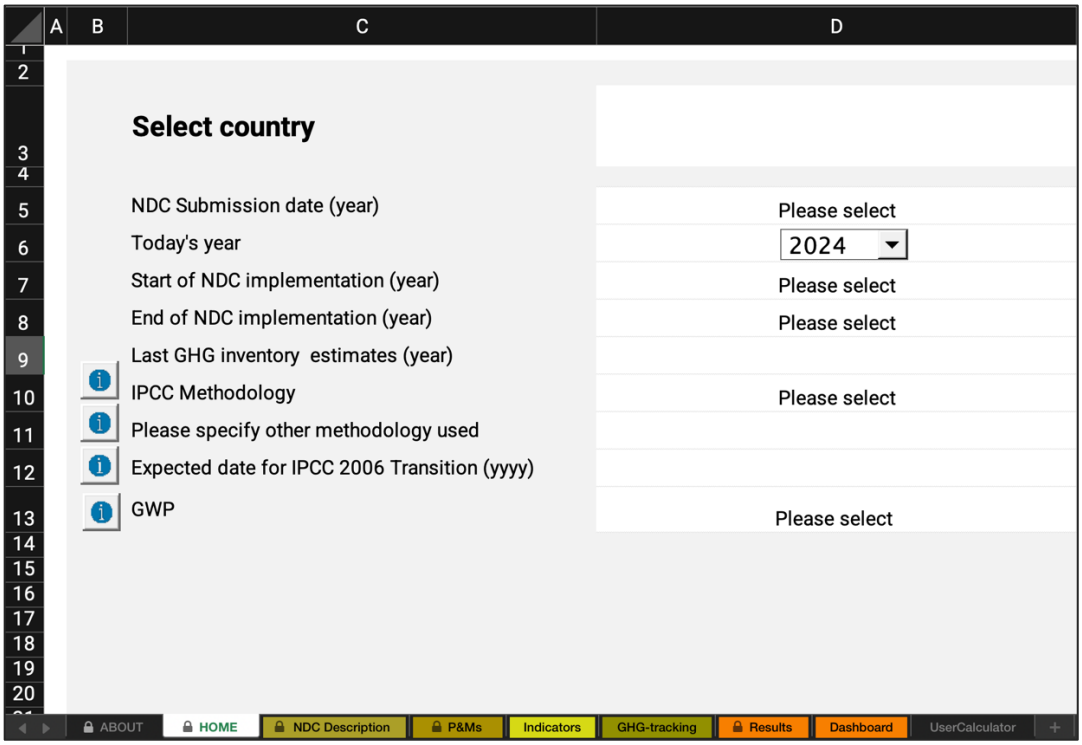



*Figure 4. FAO NDC Tracking Tool Homepage*

**CTF linkage:** Data for the 'Homepage' can be found in the CTF *Appendix* and *Table 3*.

### (ii) NDC Description

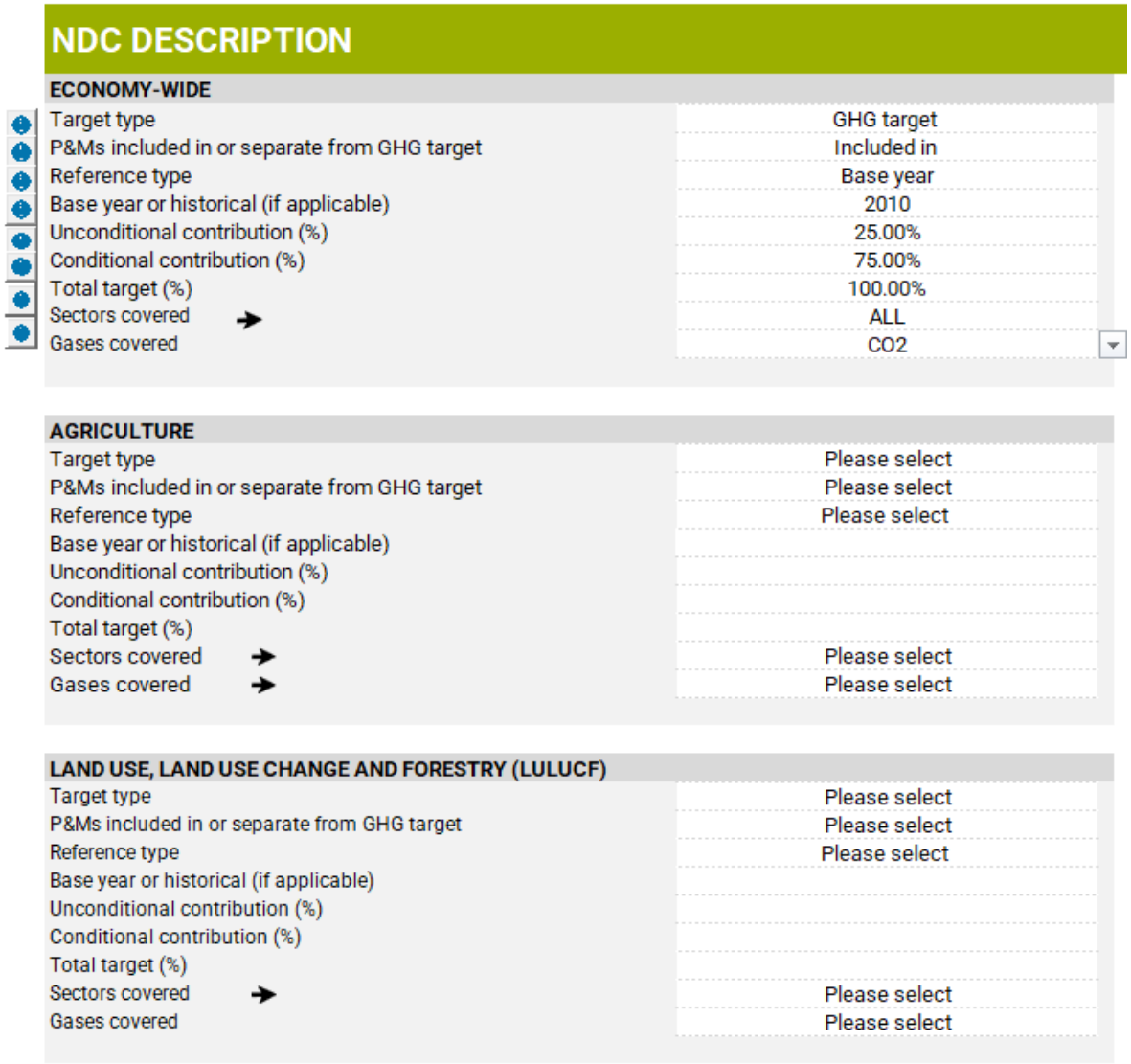
The NDC description page (**Figure 5**) allows the user to enter information about the NDC to be tracked according to the MPGs Chapter 3 section B. Including information for economy-wide NDCs based on the covered sectors as listed under paragraph 81 of MPGs and annex II of 5/CMA.3:6 energy, transport, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), agriculture, land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF), Waste management and others.

The NDC may include P&Ms as a means of reaching the economy-wide GHG target or P&Ms non-GHG target provided instead of or as an additional commitment to the economy-wide GHG target (non-counted in the GHG target).

The tool offers four options to define the NDC reference type:

1. **Base year:** Target is expressed as a net emission reduction below the historical level in a specified base year.
2. **Business-as-usual:** Target refers to reducing net emission below the BAU or baseline scenario.
3. **Peak target:** Target specifies the year - or time frame - in which net emission is projected to peak. Also expressed as a future maximum absolute limit on net emission (for example, carbon neutrality by a future date).

4. **Average historical period:** Target is expressed as a net emission reduction below the average level of a specified historical period. In the case of NDC with GHG target, the tool allows users to collect information about the conditional and unconditional emission reduction targets expressed as a per cent reduction in 2025 or 2030 (as set in the NDC) and sum the two to calculate the total target, if not already provided in the NDC.



**NDC DESCRIPTION**

| ECONOMY-WIDE | |
|---|---|
| Target type | GHG target |
| P&Ms included in or separate from GHG target | Included in |
| Reference type | Base year |
| Base year or historical (if applicable) | 2010 |
| Unconditional contribution (%) | 25.00% |
| Conditional contribution (%) | 75.00% |
| Total target (%) | 100.00% |
| Sectors covered → | ALL |
| Gases covered | CO2 |

| AGRICULTURE | |
|---|---|
| Target type | Please select |
| P&Ms included in or separate from GHG target | Please select |
| Reference type | Please select |
| Base year or historical (if applicable) | |
| Unconditional contribution (%) | |
| Conditional contribution (%) | |
| Total target (%) | |
| Sectors covered → | Please select |
| Gases covered → | Please select |

| LAND USE, LAND USE CHANGE AND FORESTRY (LULUCF) | |
|---|---|
| Target type | Please select |
| P&Ms included in or separate from GHG target | Please select |
| Reference type | Please select |
| Base year or historical (if applicable) | |
| Unconditional contribution (%) | |
| Conditional contribution (%) | |
| Total target (%) | |
| Sectors covered → | Please select |
| Gases covered | Please select |

*Figure 5. An example of a section of the FAO NDC Tracking Tool NDC description page*

**CTF linkage:** Data for the 'NDC Description' can be found in the CTF *Appendix* and *Table 1*.

### (iii) Description of Policies and Measures (P&Ms)

The P&Ms page is used to describe the policies and measures which support the implementation of the NDC. P&Ms may include those with mitigation co-benefits resulting from adaptation actions and economic diversification plans, related to implementing and achieving an NDC. The user should prioritize those P&Ms with the most significant impact on the key categories of the national inventory report (NIR) and those most directly related to the NDC progress indicators. If a P&M contains both conditional and unconditional measures, it can be entered into the tool twice (**Figure 6**).

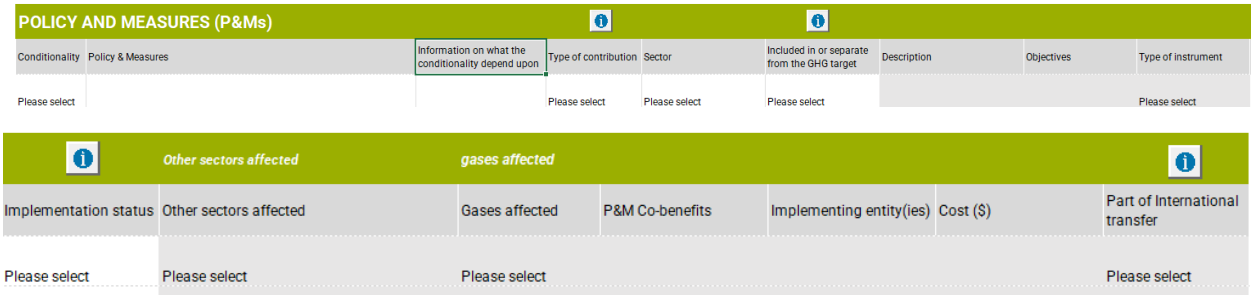



*Figure 6. An example of FAO NDC Tracking Tools Policy and Measures (P&Ms) page*

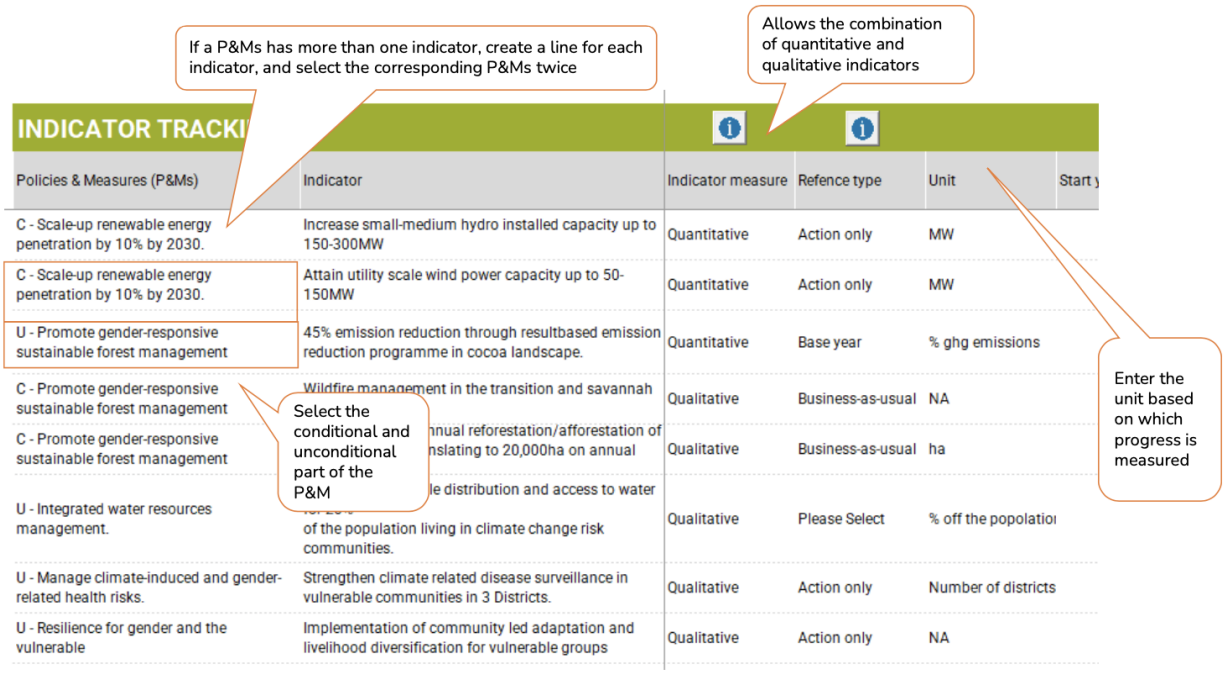
**CTF linkage:** Data for the 'P&Ms' page can be found in CTF *Table 4* and *Table 5*.

### (iv) Indicator Tracking

In the Indicator Tracking page, the user will enter detailed information on each indicator selected to track the progress in achieving the NDC target(s). The indicators refer to either non-GHG indicators provided in the NDC, or indicators related to the implementation of P&Ms. P&Ms can include multiple indicators, in which case it is recommended to create a separate line for each indicator and assess their implementation progress separately (**Figure 7**).

The Indicator Tracking page allows the user to enter the estimated net GHG emissions reduction resulting from the implementation of the indicator by gas: $CO_2$, $CH_4$, $N_2O$ and all fluorocarbons (FCs) including (HFCs, PFCs, $SF_6$, $NF_3$) in tonnes of $CO_2$ equivalent.

The tool, however, requires the user to calculate the GHG net emissions reduction for each year of the implementation phase outside of the tool.




INDICATOR TRACKI

| Policies & Measures (P&Ms) | Indicator | Indicator measure | Refence type | Unit | Start |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C - Scale-up renewable energy penetration by 10% by 2030. | Increase small-medium hydro installed capacity up to 150-300MW | Quantitative | Action only | MW | |
| C - Scale-up renewable energy penetration by 10% by 2030. | Attain utility scale wind power capacity up to 50-150MW | Quantitative | Action only | MW | |
| U - Promote gender-responsive sustainable forest management | 45% emission reduction through resultbased emission reduction programme in cocoa landscape. | Quantitative | Base year | % ghg emissions | |
| C - Promote gender-responsive sustainable forest management | Wildfire management in the transition and savannah | Qualitative | Business-as-usual | NA | |
| C - Promote gender-responsive sustainable forest management | nual reforestation/afforestation of nslating to 20,000ha on annual | Qualitative | Business-as-usual | ha | |
| U - Integrated water resources management. | le distribution and access to water of the population living in climate change risk communities. | Qualitative | Please Select | % off the popolatio | |
| U - Manage climate-induced and gender-related health risks. | Strengthen climate related disease surveillance in vulnerable communities in 3 Districts. | Qualitative | Action only | Number of districts | |
| U - Resilience for gender and the vulnerable | Implementation of community led adaptation and livelihood diversification for vulnerable groups | Qualitative | Action only | NA | |

*Figure 7. FAO NDC Tracking Tool Indicator-tracking page showing example of completed sheet (source: FAO NDC Tracking Tool User Manual)*

**CTF linkage:** Data for the 'Indicators' page can be found in CTF *Table 5* and *Table 10*.

### (v) Greenhouse gas Tracking

This page allows the user to input all GHG emissions in the entire time series included in the most recent national GHG inventory and the baseline projections for all emissions/sectors covered by the NDC (**Figure 8**).

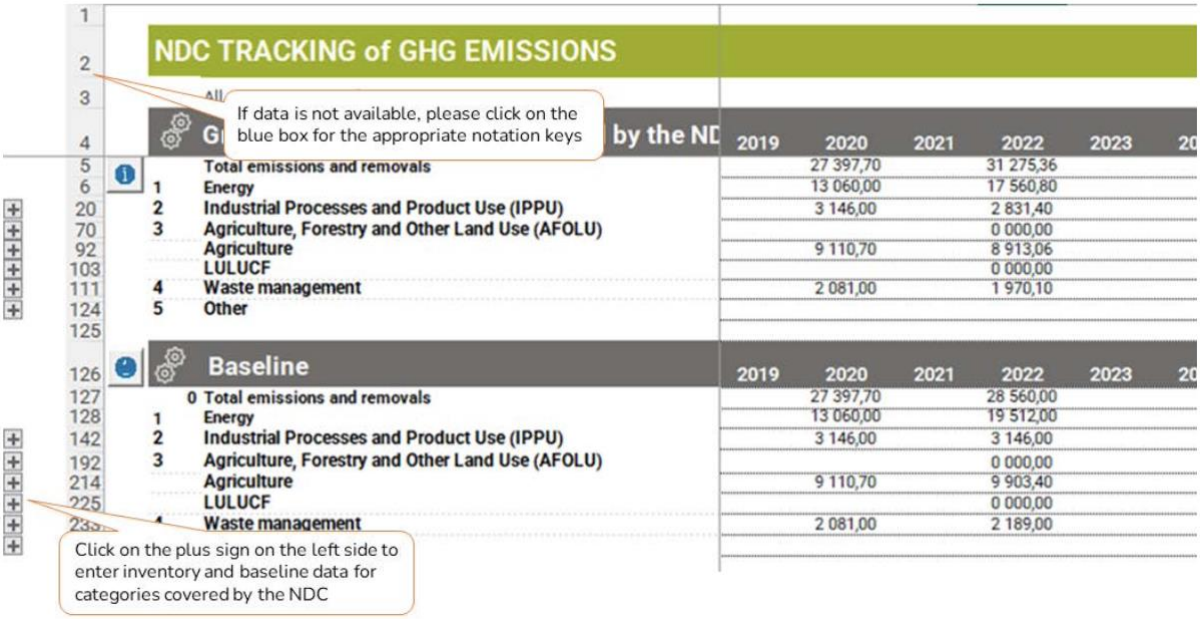



*Figure 8. FAO NDC Tracking Tool GHG-tracking page showing example of input of inventory and baseline data (source: FAO NDC Tracking Tool User Manual)*

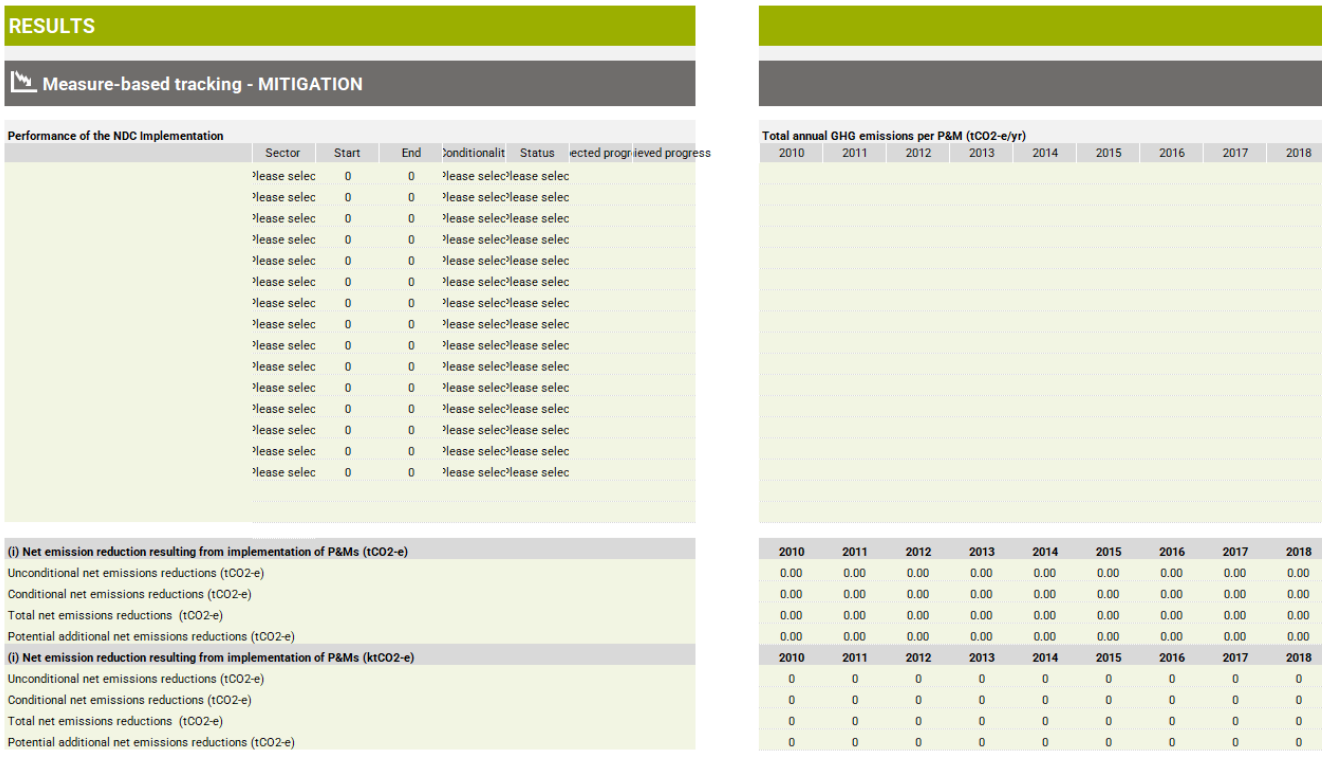
**CTF linkage:** Data for the 'Indicators' page can be found in CTF *Tables 6, 7, 8,* and *9*.

### (vi) Results Page

The progress in implementing the NDCs and the progress made in achieving the NDC target(s) is shown on the Results page in three tabular sections: (i) the mitigation policies and measures tracking, (ii) adaptation policies and measures and (iii) inventory-based tracking of GHG emissions achieved (Figure 9). The information shown on the Results page can also be visualized graphically on the tool's Dashboard (Figure 10) where it is interpreted based on the following assessments:

1. The performance of the NDC implementation for both mitigation and adaptation actions per sector. This result is based on an assessment provided by the implementation entity based on consideration of actual implementation progress.
2. The overall status of the NDC implementation on the economy-wide scale is provided, allowing the user to assess the overall rate of implementation progress by comparing the mitigation and adaptation actions implemented versus the actions planned.
3. GHG emissions reduction achieved based on inventory data in the reporting year compared to the NDC target.
4. An assessment of the GHG impacts of implemented key policies and actions compared to a baseline scenario.

5. A share of total emission reductions achieved for a given reporting year out of the emission reductions target in the NDCs, allowing to identify existing gaps in NDC implementation.



RESULTS

Measure-based tracking - MITIGATION

Performance of the NDC Implementation

| | Sector | Start | End | Conditionalit | Status | ected progr | ieved progress |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | lease selec | 0 | 0 | lease selec | lease selec | | |
| | lease selec | 0 | 0 | lease selec | lease selec | | |
| | lease selec | 0 | 0 | lease selec | lease selec | | |
| | lease selec | 0 | 0 | lease selec | lease selec | | |
| | lease selec | 0 | 0 | lease selec | lease selec | | |
| | lease selec | 0 | 0 | lease selec | lease selec | | |
| | lease selec | 0 | 0 | lease selec | lease selec | | |
| | lease selec | 0 | 0 | lease selec | lease selec | | |
| | lease selec | 0 | 0 | lease selec | lease selec | | |
| | lease selec | 0 | 0 | lease selec | lease selec | | |
| | lease selec | 0 | 0 | lease selec | lease selec | | |
| | lease selec | 0 | 0 | lease selec | lease selec | | |
| | lease selec | 0 | 0 | lease selec | lease selec | | |
| | lease selec | 0 | 0 | lease selec | lease selec | | |

Total annual GHG emissions per P&M (tCO2-e/yr)

| 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| (i) Net emission reduction resulting from implementation of P&Ms (tCO2-e) | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unconditional net emissions reductions (tCO2-e) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Conditional net emissions reductions (tCO2-e) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Total net emissions reductions (tCO2-e) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Potential additional net emissions reductions (tCO2-e) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| **(i) Net emission reduction resulting from implementation of P&Ms (ktCO2-e)** | **2010** | **2011** | **2012** | **2013** | **2014** | **2015** | **2016** | **2017** | **2018** |
| Unconditional net emissions reductions (tCO2-e) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Conditional net emissions reductions (tCO2-e) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total net emissions reductions (tCO2-e) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Potential additional net emissions reductions (tCO2-e) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

*Figure 9. An example of a section of the FAO NDC Tracking Tool Results page*

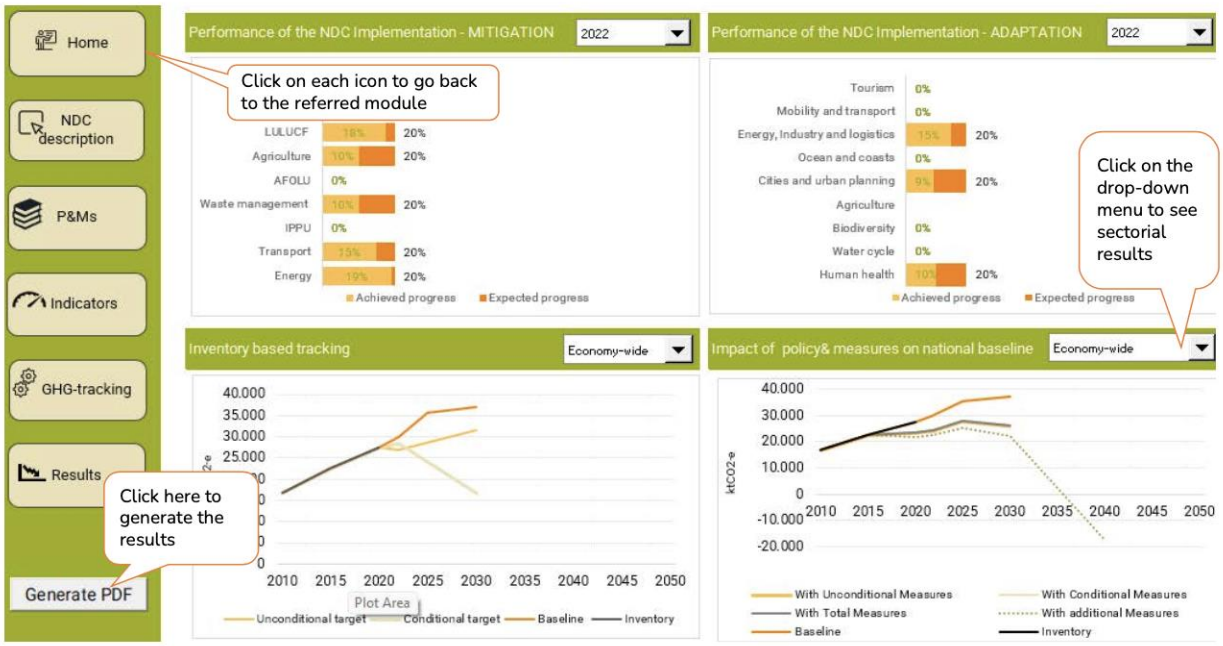



*Figure 10. FAO NDC Tracking Tool Dashboard showing examples of graphical results (source: FAO NDC Tracking Tool User Manual)*

# 4 Limitations

Although the FAO tool is intricately linked to the CTF tables, there are a few limitations to the tool. The tool allows for projections of GHG emissions in the projections 'with' measures scenarios and projections 'without measures' (baseline) scenarios, it does not make provision for the projections 'with additional measures' scenarios. In addition, the tool does not allow for the projections of key indicators and has limited sections for qualitative description of indicators and explanations and methodologies for projections.

# 5 Conclusion

The FAO NDC Tracking Tool provides a comprehensive, user-friendly platform for monitoring progress on climate actions across all IPCC sectors. It integrates data, supports transparent reporting, and facilitates informed decision-making to enhance NDC implementation.

The FAO NDC Tracking Tool is useful for monitoring the implementation of NDCs due to its comprehensive and sector-specific approach. By integrating data from various sources, the tool provides a unified view of progress across sectors. The tool also supports detailed tracking and reporting, enabling St. Kitts and Nevis to measure progress against its 2030 targets and make necessary adjustments to its climate actions.

# 6 Annex

- St. Kitts and Nevis' Nationally Determined Contribution (October 2021)
- Common tabular format tables
- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Nationally Determined Contributions Tracking tool
- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Nationally Determined Contributions Tracking Tool User Manual