Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT): St. Kitts & Nevis

Summary on Lesson Learned and Key Achievements of the Project

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

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DISCLAIMER

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

St. Kitts and Nevis is steadfast in its commitment to addressing the adverse effects of climate change. As a signatory to several international agreements, including the landmark Paris Agreement of 2015, the nation has demonstrated its dedication to sustainable development and environmental preservation. In its 2021 updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), St. Kitts and Nevis outlined a series of targeted interventions to reduce economy-wide greenhouse gas emissions. These efforts primarily focus on the energy and transport sectors, which together account for 81.75% of the country's total emissions. Key objectives include:

- Transitioning to 100% Renewable Energy: This ambitious goal aims to transform power generation by replacing fossil fuels with renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, and geothermal power.
- Improving Efficiency in Electricity Transmission and Distribution: Enhancing the infrastructure for power delivery to minimise energy losses and optimise the use of generated electricity.
- Electrifying 2% of the Total Vehicle Fleet: Introducing electric vehicles (EVs) into the transportation sector to reduce dependence on internal combustion engines.
- Developing EV Infrastructure: Establishing a robust network of charging stations and related facilities to support the adoption of electric vehicles.

Despite these clear objectives, significant gaps remain in building the capacity necessary to implement and monitor the NDC effectively. A critical priority is the development of a comprehensive framework for systematic data collection and management. This framework will enable regular tracking and evaluation of progress through both ex-ante (forecast-based) and ex-post (outcome-based) assessments, particularly for interventions in the energy and transport sectors. Such a system is essential to ensure that St. Kitts and Nevis achieve its emission reduction targets while fostering sustainable economic growth and resilience to climate impacts.

To address the gaps the St. Kitts and Nevis Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) Project was developed which spanned from January 2024 to January 2025. The Project's goal was to develop and institutionalize a framework to track NDC actions and build capacity in relevant areas. The project's core project management team comprised of the:

1. ICAT Coordinating Unit
2. St. Kitts Climate Action Unit representatives
3. Caribbean Cooperative MRV Hub team,
4. Greenhouse Gas Institute representatives
5. Energy Unit representative
6. St. Kitts Electricity Company Limited (SKELEC) representative
7. Nevis Electricity Company Limited (NEVLEC representative.

The project successfully completed all of its deliverables within the revised timeline since the project commenced three months after its originally planned date. The project executed seven workshops which are listed within this report. The project developed thirteen reports. The project workshops, excluding the inception workshop, were attended by a total of 75 persons, thirty-six females and thirty-nine males. Some attendees attended more than one workshop.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

The St. Kitts and Nevis Initiative for Climate Action Transparency Project sought to address the countries low capacity to manage and track the NDCs and also address the gaps for data collection and MRV framework.

The objectives of the project included:

1. To develop an MRV framework for the electricity generation and transport subsectors with GHG emissions estimation, compilation and reporting
2. 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
3. To develop appropriate indicators for reporting on NDC progress achieved
4. To strengthen the capacity of St. Kitts and Nevis Government to maintain the two frameworks and improve modelling capabilities.

The project's outputs were:

Output 0.1: Inception workshop
Output 0.2: Report from the inception workshop highlighting the inputs and comments from participants
Output 1.1.1: Mitigation Analysis Project Scope report including justification for selected tool(s)
Output 1.1.2: Modelling tools training workshop
Output 1.2.1: Report on data collection and management and data gap assessment for the energy sector
Output 1.3.1: The Methodology for developing projection of GHG emissions for the energy sector
Output 1.3.2: Projection Methodology (Scenario Analysis) Validation Workshop
Output 2.1.1: Report on NDC tracking indicators and electricity generation and transport subsectors
Output 2.1.2: Documentation on the NDC tracking tool for the electricity generation and transport subsectors
Output 2.2.1: NDC tracking tool training workshop
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Output 2.3.2: Report presenting the overarching institutional arrangements
Output 3.1.1: Report on MRV Framework for the electricity and transport subsectors
Output 3.2.1: Report presenting the overarching institutional arrangements and recommendation for national reporting
Output 3.2.2: Draft legal arrangements to institutionalize the MRV framework for the electricity generation and transport subsector
Output 4.1: Summary on lessons learned and key achievements of the project
Output 4.2: Validation workshop highlighting the inputs and comments from participants
Output 4.3: Outreach materials including major climate change events (COP29)

PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

This report provides a comprehensive overview of the key achievements of the St. Kitts and Nevis ICAT Project. It serves as both a record of the project's progress and a reflection of the collaborative efforts that have contributed to its success. The document captures the collective opinions, experiences, and insights shared by a diverse group of stakeholders, offering a holistic view of the project's implementation and outcomes.

The Project Coordinating Unit, the Climate Action Unit, the Caribbean Cooperative MRV Hub team, the Greenhouse Gas Institute team, representatives from the Energy Unit, St. Kitts Electricity Company Limited (SKELEC), and Nevis Electricity Company Limited (NEVLEC), alongside other key stakeholders, provided valuable feedback on the lessons learned throughout this initiative. Their contributions form the foundation of this report, highlighting both the successes and the challenges encountered during the project lifecycle.

This document is intended to serve as a resource for future climate-related projects and initiatives. The insights and recommendations compiled within these pages offer practical guidance for strengthening the design, implementation, and monitoring of upcoming projects. By identifying best practices and addressing areas for improvement, this report can help ensure that future initiatives build on the achievements of the ICAT Project while avoiding potential pitfalls.

Moreover, the ideas and recommendations outlined herein can inform the drafting of new project proposals, paving the way for innovative approaches to tackling climate change challenges. Whether utilised for capacity building, policy development, or technical advancements, this report offers a solid foundation for driving progress in climate action and sustainable development in St. Kitts and Nevis and the wider Caribbean region.

By leveraging the experiences and lessons shared in this document, stakeholders and practitioners can continue to enhance the effectiveness and impact of climate action efforts, ensuring that they align with both national priorities and international commitments.

KEY PROJECT SUCCESSES

Output 0.1: Inception workshop - The Inception Workshop was held 5th February 2024. Forty-four (44) stakeholders attended. Thirty-seven (37) participants attended in-person and seven (7) virtually. Twenty-three (23) females attended the workshop and twenty-one (21) males. Key presenters at the workshop were Minister Joyelle Clarke of the Ministry of Environment, Climate Action, and Constituency Empowerment, Minister Mr. Spencer Brand of the Ministry of Public Works, Physical Planning, Post and Environment, Mr. Henning Wuester, Director of Initiative for Climate Action Transparency and Mr. Matej Gasperic, Senior Project Manager of Greenhouse Gas Management Institute.

Output 0.2: Inception workshop report - Report from the inception workshop highlighting the inputs and comments from participants was developed by the ICAT Project Coordinator.

Output 1.1.1: Mitigation Analysis Project Scope report – The team identified numerous potential tools for mitigation analysis and developed criteria to select most appropriate one(s). The information about each tool was shared at an online stakeholder on 7th March 2024. The meeting was attended by thirty-seven (37) stakeholders. Sixteen (17) females and twenty-one (21) males. A total of twenty-one organizations were represented. The facilitators of the workshop were the Caribbean Cooperative MRV Hub (MRV Hub) team. Based on the tool selection criteria, out of eight (8) tool options, there were two (2) tools that met most of the requirements of completing the assessment, leading to TraCAD and LEAP tools being selected and utilised. The report compiles information on tools considered, criteria used for selection, and final recommendations. Representatives from Antigua and Barbuda shared their ICAT project lessons learned at workshop.

Output 1.1.2: Modelling tools training workshops - The project conducted two training workshops on two different modelling tools, TraCAD and LEAP. The TraCAD training workshop was conducted 13th to 15th May 2024 online. The training workshop was attended by 28 participants, 11 females and 17 males. The workshop was lead by Climate SI team and supported by the MRV Hub team. The LEAP training workshop was conducted 27th to 30th May 2024 in person at the Information Technology Center at Basseterre, St. Kitts. Twenty-five persons attended the workshop. Eight (8) females and seventeen (17) males. The facilitators of the workshop were the MRV Hub team.

Output 1.2.1: Report on data collection and management and data gap assessment for the energy sector – The report on data collection and management and data gap assessment for the energy sector was developed by the MRV Hub. The report highlighted transportation, macroeconomic, renewable energy, emissions, recycling, etc., data gaps within the energy and transportation sector of St. Kitts and Nevis. Key institutions were brought into sharp focus and rigorously examined. Five recommendations were suggested to reduce the data gaps. The assessment was reviewed and approved by local experts and other stakeholders within the energy sector.

Output 1.3.1: Methodology for developing projection of GHG emissions for the energy sector - The report on the methodology for developing projection of GHG emissions for the energy sector was prepared by the MRV Hub. It provided a general overview of the mitigation scenarios utilised in the modelling process and details the methodology used for GHG projections for St. Kitts and Nevis. The report outlines data

needs for application of the selected tools for GHG analysis, and includes an assessment of current data collection and management practices. Additionally, it identifies data gaps within the energy sector and offers targeted recommendations for improvements across the sector.

Output 1.3.2: Projection Methodology (Scenario Analysis) Validation Workshop - The Projection Methodology (Scenario Analysis) Validation Workshop was conducted 26th September 2024 in person, at the Red Cross Headquarter, Charlestown, Nevis. The workshop was attended by 19 people, 11 females and 8 males. The workshop was facilitated by the MRV Hub. During the workshop, the projection methodology was thoroughly presented, offering insights into its processes and applications. The attending stakeholders, representing a diverse array of expertise, actively engaged in discussions, providing valuable comments, constructive feedback, and suggestions for improvements on the methodology. This interactive session allowed for a comprehensive exchange of ideas, aimed at refining the approach and ensuring it aligns with the needs and expectations of all relevant parties.

Output 2.1.1: Report on NDC tracking indicators and electricity generation and transport subsectors – The Report on NDC tracking indicators and electricity generation and transport subsectors was developed by the MRV Hub. The report outlines the proposed NDC tracking indicators for St. Kitts and Nevis, detailing the data sources, institutional arrangements, data availability, and identified data needs. The report concludes by addressing key challenges and providing recommendations for future action.

Output 2.1.2: Documentation on the NDC tracking tool for the electricity generation and transport subsectors - The documentation on the NDC tracking tool (FAO Tool) for the electricity generation and transport subsectors was developed by the MRV Hub. The report underscores the importance of tracking and reporting on NDCs and outlines the specific requirements for NDC tracking and reporting. It provides an overview of the common tabular format and the functionalities of the tool. The report concludes by detailing the data requirements, tool modules, user interface, data input processes, and the tool's limitations.

Output 2.2.1: NDC tracking tool training workshop - The NDC tracking tool training workshop took place from 23rd to 25th September 2024 in Nevis at the Nevis Red Cross Headquarters. The training was attended by 26 attendees, thirteen (13) females and (13) males. Over the course of three days, participants engaged in a highly interactive and dynamic learning environment, where they had the opportunity to immerse themselves in a range of critical topics. Attendees consistently praised the workshop, attesting to the depth and quality of knowledge shared, particularly on the advanced skills and methodologies covered during the training.
Facilitated by the MRV Hub Team, in collaboration with a representative from the Greenhouse Gas Management Institute, the sessions were conducted with remarkable efficiency and professionalism. The facilitators provided in-depth instruction, ensuring that complex concepts were clearly communicated and easily understood. This interactive format encouraged participants to actively engage in discussions, ask questions, and participate in hands-on exercises, further enhancing their learning experience. Overall, the workshop succeeded in equipping attendees with practical tools and insights that they could apply within their respective fields, contributing to their professional growth and capacity-building efforts.

Output 2.3.1: Report on NDC tracking indicators and data gaps - The Report on NDC tracking indicators and data gaps was developed by the MRV Hub. The report outlines quality assurance (QA) and quality

control (QC) procedures to enhance the accuracy and reliability of data and processes used for NDC indicators, serving as a complement to the Report on NDC Tracking Indicators – Output 2.1.1. The report also proposes a roadmap with criteria for prioritising data gaps and recommends specific actions for St. Kitts and Nevis to address these gaps effectively.

Output 2.3.2: Report presenting the overarching institutional arrangements – The report characterizing the overarching institutional arrangements was developed by MRV Hub. The report offers a comprehensive and in-depth exploration of the institutional arrangements underpinning St. Kitts and Nevis' Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) Framework, with a particular emphasis on the reporting requirements related to the NDCs. It begins by providing a thorough background on the concept and evolution of institutional arrangements, setting the stage for a clearer understanding of their significance in the context of climate reporting and governance.
The report then delves into the current institutional arrangements, examining the challenges, successes, and lessons learned from past frameworks. This analysis provides valuable insights into the historical context and informs the development of more robust and effective systems moving forward. Building on this foundation, the report presents a set of carefully considered recommendations for future institutional arrangements tailored to the specific needs and objectives of St. Kitts and Nevis.
Finally, the report concludes with a detailed discussion of the practical steps necessary for the implementation of these proposed institutional arrangements. This includes guidance on governance structures, resource allocation, capacity-building initiatives, and timelines for action, providing a clear roadmap for implementation.

Output 3.1.1: Report on MRV Framework for the electricity and transport subsectors – The report on MRV Framework for the electricity and transport subsectors was developed by the MRV Hub. The report provides an overview of the institutional arrangements, highlighting roles and responsibilities. The MRV Framework components were thoroughly discussed, along with the data management systems required to ensure data is collected, stored, accessed, secured, processed, and reported in an organised manner. Additionally, the report recommended capacity-building exercises to strengthen implementation and operational effectiveness.

Output 3.2.1: Report presenting the overarching institutional arrangements and recommendation for national reporting – The report presenting the overarching institutional arrangements and recommendation for national reporting was developed by the MRV Hub. The report provides a detailed analysis of the necessary adjustments to the national MRV framework, emphasising the critical updates required to ensure St. Kitts and Nevis can effectively meet its reporting obligations under international climate agreements. It presents an updated version of the MRV framework, offering practical recommendations aimed at strengthening its structure, functionality, and overall alignment with global standards.
The report begins by offering an overview of the current institutional arrangements and MRV framework, identifying both their strengths and the areas in need of refinement. Subsequently, the report examines the relationship between the MRV framework and the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) under the Paris Agreement. This analysis highlights the interconnectedness of these systems and underscores the importance of aligning national efforts with international transparency and accountability standards. Furthermore, the report delves into the details of St. Kitts and Nevis MRV framework, outlining its specific components, processes, and their role in tracking progress towards NDC targets.

The report concludes with a comprehensive set of recommendations aimed at optimising both the institutional arrangements and the MRV framework. These recommendations focus on enhancing governance structures, building capacity, fostering inter-agency collaboration, and adopting advanced technologies to improve data collection, management, and reporting processes.

Output 3.2.2: Draft legal arrangements to institutionalize the MRV framework for the electricity generation and transport subsector – The draft legal arrangements to institutionalise the MRV framework for the electricity generation and transport subsector was developed by an independent legal consultant, Ms. Nelly Cuello. The validation workshop was held 12th December, 2024 online. The workshop was attended by 22 persons, 10 females and 12 males. The attendees were presented with the content and structure of the draft legal agreement.

Output 4.3: Outreach materials including major climate change events (COP29) –This output is a report that serves as comprehensive documentation of the outreach activities undertaken as part of the St. Kitts and Nevis ICAT Project. It provides a summary of the various initiatives, programs, and events implemented throughout the project's duration to increase awareness of the project and its impact. The documented activities serve not only as evidence of the project's achievements but also as a tangible reflection of its outputs.

Factors that supported the project's success

Teamwork

The successful implementation of the project is largely attributed to the robust support from key stakeholders. Their consistent participation in trainings and workshops has been instrumental in achieving the project's objectives. Additionally, the core project team demonstrated remarkable dedication, maintaining a proactive and solution-oriented approach throughout the project's lifecycle.

Stakeholder Interest

The workshops were highly successful, driven by the active interest and enthusiasm of attendees eager to deepen their understanding of the subject matter. Trainings such as TraCAD, LEAP, and NDC tracking were particularly well-received, with participants praising their depth and relevance. Stakeholders recognised the practical benefits of the training sessions, further motivating their engagement.

Communication

Effective communication has been a cornerstone of the project's success. Biweekly project team meetings facilitated invaluable discussions, insights, and recommendations from key participants, including representatives from the Greenhouse Gas Management Institute, the MRV Hub, the Energy Unit, SKELEC, NEVLEC, and the Climate Action Unit. Their consistent attendance and engagement enriched the project's outcomes.

The Project Coordinating Unit's proactive communication strategies ensured high attendance rates for meetings and workshops by engaging stakeholders in advance. The Unit interacted with each invitee to ensure their presence at the meetings and workshops.
The efficient use of MRV Hub's meeting links further streamlined the process, providing a user-friendly platform for collaboration.

Stakeholder feedback was gathered regularly through post-meeting surveys, ensuring that their voices shaped project decisions.

Quality Assurance

The technical expertise provided by the MRV Hub team was both consistent and comprehensive, reinforcing the project's credibility.

Technical support from the Greenhouse Gas Management Institute added a layer of reliability, as their team meticulously reviewed all reports, providing thorough feedback and actionable recommendations.

Stakeholders were allotted a two-week review period for each deliverable, with an additional week for final revisions, ensuring high-quality outputs.

Coordination and Logistics

The local project team excelled in coordination and logistical management, enabling seamless stakeholder participation in meetings and workshops. Their meticulous planning covered every detail, including venue bookings, catering, travel arrangements, and accommodations, ensuring that all aspects of logistics were handled efficiently and professionally.

Scheduling of Work

The project team demonstrated strong adherence to the proposed schedule of work, completing most deliverables within the revised timelines. This commitment to the timeline ensured steady progress and the timely achievement of project milestones.

Risk Management

Potential risks were proactively identified and mitigated through effective solutions. Scheduling conflicts with other meetings were resolved by early planning, and adjusting dates if necessary to, ensure maximal attendance. The flexibility of the project team in rescheduling biweekly meetings further demonstrated their adaptability and commitment to stakeholder engagement.

Budget Adherence

The project successfully remained within its allocated budget, reflecting sound financial management and careful planning.

Main challenges of the project

Stakeholder Feedback on Reports

While stakeholder feedback was collected, the level of input provided on the reports could have been more comprehensive. This is a common challenge in many government-led projects, where competing priorities and resource constraints can limit the depth of stakeholder engagement.

One contributing factor may have been the frequency and volume of reports issued consecutively, which could have overwhelmed stakeholders. The continuous demand for reviews and input may have strained their capacity to provide thorough and meaningful feedback, potentially impacting the overall depth and quality of the engagement process.

A more robust engagement strategy might have encouraged deeper participation and actionable suggestions from stakeholders, enhancing the quality and relevance of the outputs.

Data Collection

Acquiring the necessary data proved to be a significant challenge, as much of the required information was not readily available in a usable format. While some data collection agencies and organisations possessed relevant datasets, these were often incomplete, uncompiled, or not easily accessible due to a lack of standardised data-sharing protocols. This issue highlights a broader systemic challenge for St. Kitts and Nevis, where gaps in data availability, management, and accessibility hinder effective GHG accounting.

Furthermore, the absence of centralised repositories or digital systems exacerbated the problem, leading to delays in completing modelling and reports. This situation underscores the urgent need for improved data collection frameworks, capacity building, and inter-agency collaboration to ensure that future projects are not impeded by similar obstacles.

Delays in Deliverables and Fund Disbursement

There were delays in some deliverables from the MRV Hub due to unforeseen circumstances regarding the software used, which, in turn, impacted the timeline for the legal consultant's outputs. This chain reaction led to delays in fund disbursements, causing a lag in payments for certain project expenses. Despite these setbacks, the team's adaptability ensured that the project was completed successfully within the revised timeline. The minimal impact of these delays reflects the project team's resilience and effective mitigation measures.

Budgeting Oversight for Extended Project Timeline

Although the project timeline was extended from January 2024 to January 2025, the budget did not account for the retention of project staff and consultants for the additional month. This oversight highlights

the importance of aligning budgetary planning with revised timelines to ensure adequate resource allocation for all phases of project execution.

Time constraint

The one-year timeline for the project was highly ambitious and placed considerable strain on the consultants tasked with delivering key outputs. While the project achieved significant milestones, the constrained timeframe posed challenges, particularly for complex tasks such as modelling work, which requires time-intensive processes to ensure accuracy and reliability.

Given more time, the project could have facilitated a more thorough approach to data collection. This would have allowed for strategic, one-on-one collaboration with data providers to compile, sort, and validate datasets. Engaging directly with these stakeholders over an extended period would not only have improved the quality and completeness of the data but also strengthened relationships and built capacity among local data providers.

A longer timeline would have also enabled iterative refinements to the modelling work, ensuring that projections and analyses were grounded in the most comprehensive and up-to-date information available. This extended timeframe could have supported better alignment with international best practices and provided opportunities for stakeholder feedback at multiple stages, further enhancing the robustness of the outputs.

Balancing ambition with realism in project timelines is critical for achieving sustainable and high-quality results, particularly for initiatives involving complex technical processes like greenhouse gas modelling.

How were challenges overcome

Stakeholder Feedback on Reports

To address the challenge of limited stakeholder feedback on reports, the Project Coordinating Unit implemented a personalised approach by reaching out to stakeholders individually. These reminders emphasised the importance of their input and encouraged timely submission of comments on deliverables. This direct engagement fostered stronger participation and ensured that stakeholders' perspectives were adequately reflected in the project outcomes.

Data Collection

To overcome the significant data accessibility challenges, the MRV Hub adopted several innovative and pragmatic measures to ensure the successful completion of its work. Recognising the limitations of national data availability, the team strategically substituted unavailable local data with comparable regional datasets where applicable. This approach allowed the MRV Hub to leverage broader regional trends and insights while maintaining a reasonable level of relevance and accuracy for St. Kitts and Nevis.

In instances where data gaps persisted, the MRV Hub employed techniques such as extrapolation and interpolation to fill in missing information. These methods were instrumental in generating reliable inputs for critical processes, GHG emissions modelling, GHG emissions projections, and other analytical tasks. By carefully calibrating these estimations against available benchmarks, the team ensured that the resulting data maintained scientific credibility while addressing inherent uncertainties.

This adaptive approach not only facilitated the successful completion of the project's deliverables but also underscored the importance of flexibility and innovation in overcoming resource constraints. It highlights the need for continuous capacity-building efforts and the establishment of robust data collection and sharing mechanisms to minimise reliance on external or estimated data in future initiatives.

Delays in Deliverables and Fund Disbursement

Although there were delays in certain deliverables and subsequent fund disbursements, the Caribbean Cooperative MRV Hub team demonstrated exceptional adaptability. By prioritising and expediting the development of upcoming deliverables, the team ensured that the overall project remained on track. This proactive approach enabled the successful completion of the project within the revised timeline, minimising the impact of the initial delays.

Budgeting Oversight for Extended Project Timeline

Despite the oversight in budgeting for the additional month required for staff retention, the Project Coordinating Unit and the MRV Hub commitment to the project's success proved pivotal. The team voluntarily extended their services, ensuring continuity in project execution without compromising the quality of deliverables. This dedication underscored their unwavering focus on achieving the project's goals and delivering impactful outcomes.

Time Constraint

To address the significant time constraints of the project, the MRV Hub implemented adaptive measures to ensure the successful completion of critical tasks. The team demonstrated exceptional dedication, often working extended hours to meet project demands and maintain progress toward deliverables.

Additionally, the MRV Hub undertook a thorough re-evaluation of the project's scope and deliverables. By identifying areas where adjustments could be made without compromising the overall objectives, the team streamlined workflows and prioritised tasks that were most critical to advancing the work. This pragmatic approach allowed the MRV Hub to focus resources efficiently, ensuring that key milestones were met despite the tight timeline.

These efforts highlight the team's resilience and commitment to the project's success. However, they also underscore the importance of realistic project timelines to avoid undue pressure on personnel and to enable a more balanced and sustainable approach to achieving high-quality outcomes in future initiatives.

PROJECT RESULTS ATTAINMENT

All of the project results were attained.

RECOMMENDATION TO IMPROVE FUTURE SIMILAR PROJECTS

Personalized Application Support During Training Sessions

Training programs should include dedicated sessions focused on helping a dedicated set of participants tailor their learning to their specific roles and responsibilities. These sessions could involve one-on-one consultations or small group workshops, where facilitators guide participants through practical exercises directly related to their work.

For example, participants could bring actual data or case studies from their organisations to training sessions. Under the guidance of facilitators, they could analyse and develop solutions using the learned tools, ensuring that the training outcomes are directly relevant and immediately applicable. This hands-on approach not only bridges the gap between theoretical learning and practical application but also empowers stakeholders to become champions of these methodologies within their respective organisations.

Public Awareness and Community Engagement Initiatives

Future projects should prioritise the early and sustained dissemination of public awareness materials throughout the project timeline. Proactively engaging communities and raising awareness about project goals and activities would foster public support and participation. Regular updates, campaigns, and community-driven initiatives could empower local populations to take an active role in achieving climate objectives. Collaborations with schools, local businesses, and media outlets could amplify these efforts and create a lasting impact on public consciousness.

Targeted Capacity Building for Wider Stakeholder Engagement

Future capacity-building efforts should strategically target a broader range of stakeholders, including representatives from the private sector, civil society, and community organisations. This approach would ensure a more inclusive understanding and adoption of training content, fostering cross-sectoral collaboration. Engaging diverse stakeholders would enhance knowledge dissemination, build a unified approach to tackling climate challenges, and create opportunities for innovation through the exchange of ideas across different sectors.

Strategic Plan for Continuous Stakeholder Feedback

To strengthen stakeholder engagement in future climate-related projects, a structured plan for consistent feedback should be established. This could involve organising short, focused validation workshops at key project milestones. These workshops would provide stakeholders with a platform to review progress, address concerns, and share insights. For those unable to review detailed reports, providing concise summaries or visual infographics would improve accessibility and encourage active participation. A digital feedback mechanism, such as surveys or online forums, could further complement in-person workshops, ensuring broader participation.

FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS

Implementation of the integration of MRV Framework in Data Collection and Provider Systems

Implementing the integration of the MRV Framework data management system should be a priority in follow-up projects. Such a system would connect data providers' platforms with those of central data collectors, enabling the automated transmission of information and reducing the need for manual inputs. This integration would improve data accuracy, minimize delays, and streamline reporting workflows. Additionally, incorporating robust security measures and real-time monitoring capabilities would ensure the reliability and integrity of the data collected.

Support for Data Providers' Collection Processes

Dedicated initiatives should focus on supporting data providers in enhancing their data collection systems and processes. Tailored training sessions, technical assistance, and the provision of standardised templates or tools could help providers collect, organise, and report data more effectively. Regular capacity-building programs for data providers would also ensure consistency and reliability, which are critical for meeting reporting standards and aligning with international best practices.

Implementing Extended, Staged Training Programs

Future projects should consider offering intensive training sessions, for tools such as TraCAD and LEAP, over a longer period and in distinct stages. Breaking the training into manageable phases would allow participants to assimilate and apply the knowledge and skills incrementally within their work environments. This staged approach not only prevents information overload but also enables participants to receive ongoing expert guidance from the Technical Team as they encounter real-world challenges. Each stage of training could build on the previous one, ensuring a deeper understanding and more effective implementation of the tools and methodologies introduced.

Additionally, incorporating practical assignments between training sessions would enable stakeholders to demonstrate their learning in real-time, with opportunities to discuss outcomes, troubleshoot issues, and refine their techniques during follow-up sessions. This iterative approach fosters both skill retention and confidence in applying new tools.

ADDITIONAL STAKEHOLDERS COMMENTS

Comment 1: The LEAP training was intense and informative. Due to the short time of the training, I did not completely understand how to use the tool entirely. The workshop should have been longer, and a follow-up workshop is required.
Comment 2: The LEAP training of three days was too short since other persons were previously trained over a two to three-week period. The platform takes time to understand for persons to fully use the tool.
Comment 3: The understanding of the tool helped data providers to identify the data that is needed.
Comment 4: I have been using the NDC tracking tool since the training.
Comment 5: Attending the workshops has highlighted the need for disaggregated data and a centralised data hub.
Comment 6: The facilitators of the workshops did a very good job. A data hub is needed for the Federation. The Inland Revenue Department collects a lot of transportation data which is not used, yet many departments can benefit from such data.
Comment 7: All information should be in one place so that it is readily available.
Comment 8: The MRV framework, along with the legal arrangements, were needed.