Enhancing the National Capacities in Belize to Track and Report on Climate Finance

ICAT Initiative for Climate Action Transparency

Initiative for Climate Action Transparency - ICAT

Standardize a methodology to assess climate finance needs in line with NDC updating and review cycles

Deliverable B.1.

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1. Introduction

Climate finance needs assessments involve quantitatively determining the costs associated with climate actions. They provide a basis for identifying the financial resources required to achieve national climate objectives, including those defined in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). Many developing countries indicate the need for external financial support to implement some or all of their actions when they lack the necessary domestic resources. Technology transfer and capacity building support are also often requested by developing countries.

As such, assessing climate finance needs is crucial for developing countries to meet their NDCs and NAPs, which are central to limiting global warming and fulfilling the goals of the Paris Agreement. By quantifying the precise funding gaps for both mitigation and adaptation, they provide a foundation for public and private investment, guide strategies for mobilising and allocating resources, and support the development of effective mechanisms for tracking progress.

As a Party to the Paris Agreement, Belize has communicated successive NDCs outlining the countries ambitious goals to help mitigate the negative effects of climate change. However, these targets require large amount of financial support. The total costs estimated for reaching Belize's NDC 3.0 targets amount to almost 1.6 billion USD with an estimated total financing gap of 85% from the total (**Table 1**).

Table 1: Belize's NDC 3.0 total costs and financing gap (in million USD).

	Total costs by 2035	**Funding procured**	**Funding gap**	**Funding gap (% from total)**
Mitigation	608.7	153.5	455.2	75%
Adaptation	534.4	54.1	480.31	89%
Cross-cutting	412.4	26.7	385.8	94%
Total	**1,555.5**	**234.2**	**1,321.3**	**85%**

These significant financing needs are not new. They were also reflected in Belize's 2021 NDC, where the costs of mitigation actions and targets were estimated at nearly 1.39 billion USD for 2021–2030, with a funding gap of about 1.24 billion USD. For adaptation, the 2021 NDC estimated the cost of implementing related actions at 318 million USD, with an associated gap of 146 million USD.

While climate finance needs assessments are increasingly recognised as critical, there is currently no globally agreed methodology for estimating them. Instead, a variety of best-practice approaches have been developed in recent years. Belize has applied different approaches in its successive NDCs (see Section 2). Building on these, under the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) project "*Enhancing the National Capacities in Belize to Track and Report on Climate Finance*", the country has developed a standardised Climate Finance Needs Methodology. This methodology builds on Belize's earlier approaches, thereby reducing the learning curve for future assessments, and ensuring accuracy and consistency over time. It is also closely aligned with the overarching objectives of the Paris Agreement.

The adoption of a structured methodology is especially important for countries like Belize. It enables them to accurately estimate climate finance needs, set clear priorities across adaptation and mitigation, and design strategies for mobilising support. By applying a step-by-step process, Belize can better integrate climate finance into its development planning while strengthening the resilience of its economy.

In addition, by systematically identifying financing needs and aligning them with potential donors and funding sources, the methodology strengthens the country's ability to mobilise resources, attract international support, and implement comprehensive climate action plans. Importantly, the dual estimation of needs and secured funding allows Belize to measure its financing gap and strategically plan options to reduce it.

Ultimately, this methodology not only enhances Belize's understanding of its climate finance requirements but also supports the setting of realistic targets, improves transparency, and ensures accountability. By bridging the gap between climate planning and implementation, it provides a structured pathway for Belize to transition from commitments to actionable, funded initiatives, aligning national priorities with global climate goals.

2. Assessment of NDC Costing Exercises in Belize

The Climate Finance Needs Methodology builds on Belize's earlier approaches in assessing the financial needs required for NDC implementation. In this regard, this section analyses the approaches used to assess the financial resource requirements for Belize's 2021 NDC and the NDC 3.0 which was submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in June 2025.

2.1. Costing Approach for Belize's 2025 NDC 3.0

The costing of Belize's NDC 3.0 was carried out using a hybrid approach that combines bottom-up project-based estimations with benchmarks from comparable international projects.

At the core of the approach is the use of national demographic and socio-economic data, including population size, household numbers, urban and rural distribution, access to electricity, and population growth rates. These data provide a basis for scaling costs across sectors, particularly for initiatives that directly target households or communities, such as water, waste management, health, and energy access. Costs were adjusted for inflation and projected population growth to ensure that estimates remain relevant over the NDC implementation period.

For capital-intensive measures, sector-specific technical and financial parameters were applied. In the electricity sector, for example, costs were calculated based on installed capacity, technology-specific installation costs, distribution requirements, and energy efficiency considerations, using international benchmarks and Belize-specific electricity data. In the transport sector, costs for electric vehicle adoption were calculated by combining vehicle purchase prices with the costs of charging infrastructure, grid upgrades, and consumer subsidies.

Where Belize-specific data were limited, cost estimates drew on comparable projects from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), Green Climate Fund (GCF), World Bank, and Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), with adjustments made for inflation, scope expansion, contextual factors, and overheads. This approach was applied across sectors including waste management, coastal and marine protection, fisheries, aquaculture, biodiversity, agriculture, and forestry. For soft targets, such as capacity building, awareness campaigns, and legislative development, a flat-rate cost of 175,000 USD per activity was applied, reflecting typical national-level support provided by the GEF.

Population- or household-based scaling was applied where appropriate, ensuring that costs accurately reflect Belize's demographic composition. For example, urban and rural populations were considered in estimating costs for water supply and sanitation, waste management, and

health sector interventions. Sector-specific assumptions, such as the number of EVs in the transport fleet, agricultural land use and farmer demographics, or forest and mangrove coverage, were integrated to refine cost estimates for realistic national implementation scenarios.

Overall, Belize's NDC 3.0 uses a costing methodology that combines technical CAPEX calculations, population-based scaling, and benchmarked project data, supplemented by standardised assumptions for soft targets. Nevertheless, the NDC 3.0 notes that the costs presented are just preliminary and might in some cases be underestimated, contingent upon further research and a proper financial needs examination.

2.2. Costing Approach for Belize's 2021 NDC 2.0

According to the "*Resource requirements report for Belize's NDC*", during the 2021 revision of Belize's NDC, no single standardised methodology could be applied to all targets given the significant differences that exist between targets and sectors. As such, the approach presented in **Figure 1** was following, which includes three options:

- **Option 1:** Apply existing cost estimates from national policy documents/strategies and project documents shared during stakeholder engagement;
- **Option 2:** Where target partially delivered by costed activities, scale known costs of activities to meet target;
- **Option 3:** Apply cost estimates from a relevant international or local examples and adjust to Belize context.

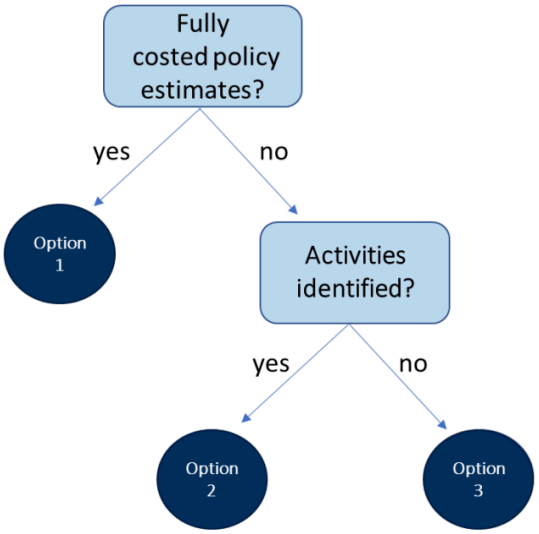

Figure 1: Belize's 2021 NDC costing approach.

In applying this approach, Belize relied considerably on Option 2 and Option 3 as in almost all cases, existing activities with cost estimates were not considered sufficient to fully achieve relevant targets. To apply Options 2 and 3, four steps were followed in each case:

1. Validate cost estimates for identified existing activities - this entailed determining:
    a. whether the existing cost estimate appears reasonable given the available information for this activity
    b. what proportion of these costs should be allocated to the action/target being costed
    c. determining, as far as possible, what proportion of the overall target will be achieved by completing this activity.
2. **Gap analysis:** This step entails selecting between the three options listed in Figure 1. This

typically involves identifying the range and scale of policies or activities that will need to be implemented to achieve this target.

3. **Indicative costing:** This step involves outlining the costing assumptions made and estimating the cost of meeting targets under different scenarios.
4. **Action cost summary:** This step involves determining the total cost and financing gap estimates.

In conclusion, Belize's 2021 NDC costing approach combined existing national cost estimates with scaled activities and adjusted international examples to generate indicative costs. This flexible method allowed Belize to estimate the total costs and financing gaps despite limited sector-specific data.

3. Methodology for Assessing Climate Finance Needs

The Climate Finance Needs Methodology can be broken down into two main components, namely: i) establishing the parameters and priorities of the climate finance needs methodology; and (ii) implementing a consistent costing approach to obtain the total climate finance needs. These components are depicted in an illustrative manner in **Figure 2**.

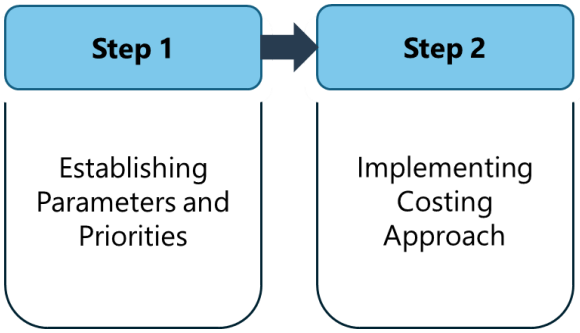

Figure 2: Overview of the climate finance needs methodology.

The methodology builds on Belize's earlier approaches in assessing the financial needs required for NDC implementation, as utilised for the 2021 and 2025 update of the country's NDC. Furthermore, it ensures consistency with the parameters applied under the Climate Finance Tracking Methodology, thereby providing coherence on reporting on climate finance needed and received under the international reporting framework. Lastly, the associated institutional arrangements and protocols, including the process for data collection, the data collection format, frequency, and communication modalities, are detailed in the Report on the Institutional Arrangements and Protocols of the Climate Finance MRV.

3.1. Establishing Parameters and Priorities

The first step of the methodology is to clearly define the parameters that frame the scope of the climate finance needs assessment and to identify the priorities that guide the estimation of financial requirements. This involves setting a shared understanding of what constitutes climate finance in the national context in Belize, determining the thematic areas of focus that are covered by the methodology, and identifying the key sectors and policies or measures (PAMs) that underpin Belize's NDC targets. Establishing these parameters and priorities ensures that the costing exercise is transparent and aligned with both national development objectives and international reporting

obligations.

3.1.1. Defining Climate Finance

Establishing a clear national definition of climate finance is a crucial first parameter as part of the climate finance needs methodology. This definition provides a foundation for building a shared understanding among all stakeholders on what constitutes climate finance, thereby ensuring consistency in interpretation across institutions and making sure that the assessment only focusses on those PAMs that address climate change issues. Furthermore, it facilitates the classification of financial flows according to the focus area (adaptation, mitigation, and cross-cutting).

In this context, Belize developed a national climate finance definition through stakeholder consultations, building on the work of the UNFCCC Standing Committee on Finance, which compiled climate finance definitions from various countries and international organisations.

The following agreed definition was derived from the responses of the stakeholders and will be used within the methodology to assess climate finance needs and throughout the Climate Finance MRV System of Belize to serve as the basis for reporting to the UNFCCC:

"Climate finance" refers to local, national or international financing mobilised from public, private or alternative funding sources seeking to support mitigation, adaptation, and loss and damage actions that will address negative climate change impacts. These actions seek to, but are not limited to, reducing vulnerability for at-risk areas, developing resilience of human and ecological systems, enhancing our agricultural sectors, increasing renewable energy usage, improving our transport and waste management system, and upgrading the health and wellness sector to continue to support Belize's national efforts to move to a low greenhouse gas emissions pathway, enhancing greenhouse gas sinks and emphasising on resilient development to reduce the adverse effects of climate change.

3.1.2. Priority Areas

Based on the agreed national climate finance definition, the next sub-step is to define the priority areas of action that will be costed under the Climate Finance Needs Methodology. It was agreed with stakeholders that climate change mitigation, adaptation, cross-cutting activities, and loss and damage would all be included as part of the scope of the assessment. Clearly identifying these priority areas ensures that the methodology captures the full range of financial needs aligned with Belize's NDC commitments and wider climate and development objectives.

During baseline engagement sessions with stakeholders in Belize, it was noted that many were already using common definitions for adaptation, mitigation, cross-cutting activities, and loss and damage. To ensure consistency with the Climate Finance Tracking Methodology, the UNFCCC definitions were formally adopted for application within the Climate Finance Needs Methodology:

- **Adaptation** - Adaptation refers to adjustments in ecological, social, or economic systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli and their effects. It encompasses changes in processes, practices, and structures to reduce potential damages or take advantage of opportunities arising from climate change. In simple terms, adaptation involves developing and implementing solutions to address current and future climate change impacts.
- **Mitigation** - Mitigation refers to efforts aimed at reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions or enhancing carbon sinks to lower atmospheric concentrations of GHGs and limit global warming.
- **Cross-Cutting** - Cross-cutting activities integrate both mitigation and adaptation actions within a single project or programme.
- **Loss and Damage** - Loss and damage refers to actions taken to address the impacts of climate change that could not, or were not, mitigated or avoided through adaptation measures. This category encompasses responses to both extreme events and slow-onset climate impacts, particularly in developing countries highly vulnerable to adverse climate

effects. While it may overlap with adaptation, loss and damage focuses on addressing unavoidable consequences of climate change.

3.1.3. Priority Sectors

Following the identification of the priority areas of action, the next sub-step is to define the priority sectors for which finance needs assessments will be undertaken. These sectors represent the key pillars of Belize's climate policy priorities and are directly derived from the strategic areas for mitigation and adaptation outlined in national climate change strategies and action plans.

In this regard, the Climate Finance Needs Methodology adopts the sectors identified in Belize's NDC 3.0. Aligning sectoral priorities with the NDC, which is the main national strategy for climate change policy and action, ensures that the assessment is both nationally driven and internationally consistent. This alignment allows the methodology to focus on the most critical sectors for climate action, strengthen the coherence between sectoral investments and national climate goals, and provide the basis for identifying financing gaps and highlighting sectors that remain underfunded.

By doing so, the methodology not only enables a comprehensive costing of climate finance needs but also supports evidence-based decision-making to direct financial resources where they are most urgently required.

Table 2 presents the priority sectors in line with Belize's NDC 3.0.

Table 2: Priority sectors in line with Belize's NDC 3.0.

Priority Area	**Priority Sectors**
Mitigation	Electricity
	Transport
	Waste
Cross-cutting	Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land-Use (AFOLU)
Adaptation	Coastal Zones and Marine Environments
	Fisheries
	Aquaculture
	Human Health
	Tourism
	Human Settlements and Infrastructure
	Water Resources
	Biodiversity
Loss and Damage	Agriculture
	Forestry and Other Land-Use (FOLU)
	Coastal Zones and Marine Environments
	Fisheries
	Aquaculture
	Human Health
	Tourism
	Human Settlements and Infrastructure
	Water Resources

3.1.4. Priority Policies and Measures

Once the priority areas and sectors have been identified, the next sub-step is to determine the specific climate PAMs that will be costed under the Climate Finance Needs Methodology. These PAMs represent the concrete actions that translate national climate policy priorities into practice.

Belize's NDC 3.0 already provides a comprehensive list of sector-specific actions by area. These were developed through a structured, inclusive, and participatory process involving government institutions, sector experts, civil society, and other stakeholders. This consultative approach ensured that the identified actions are ambitious yet realistic, nationally relevant, and broadly owned.

The priority policies and measures outlined in the NDC 3.0 therefore constitute the foundation of the costing exercise. By systematically assessing the financial needs of these actions, the methodology enables a clear understanding of the financing needs required to achieve Belize's NDC commitments, supports the prioritisation of resources toward actions with the highest impact on mitigation, adaptation, cross-cutting objectives, and loss and damage, allows for the identification of financing gaps for key PAMs.

Annex 1 to this document provides the full list of priority PAMs outlined in Belize's NDC 3.0.

Outcomes of Step 1 – Establishing Parameters and Priorities

The key outcome of this first step is a comprehensive list of climate change PAMs, organised by priority area and sector, which will serve as the basis for the subsequent costing exercise.

3.2. Implementing Costing Approach

The Climate Finance Needs Methodology applies a structured, hybrid approach that combines bottom-up, project-level estimations with information from comparable national and international projects. The methodology has been adapted to integrate national, subnational, and sectoral data, while allowing for calibration based on expert input.

The costing process is organised into three interlinked sub-steps.

Sub-step 1: Baseline costing and benchmarking

The first sub-step in the costing process involves producing initial cost estimates for each PAM. Wherever possible, these estimates should be based on Belize-specific data, directly applying cost figures from national policy documents, sector strategies, or project reports. This also includes any national data on assumptions underpinning each PAM, for example technology costs, efficiency rates, activity levels, deployment timelines, or other locally derived inputs that influence the expected cost of the measure.

Example – Baseline costing for priority PAM under the NDC 3.0 based on Belize-specific data

The costing and assumptions analysis was carried by Climate Analytics (CA) during the development of Belize's NDC 3.0.

For the energy sector, both national and international data was used. The following are the assumptions and sources used for the estimation of the costs, financing procured and funding gaps for the Energy sector with the use of **national data**:

- Total Installed Electricity Capacity: 189.7 MW. *(National data; derived from the Belize Electricity Limited's 2022 Integrated Resource Plan).*
- Transmission and Distribution Losses: 12%. *(National data; derived from the Belize Electricity Limited's 2022 Integrated Resource Plan).*
- Energy efficiency, system efficiency, and transmission and distribution costs are referenced from Belize's NDC Implementation Plan and Belize LCOE. *(National data; derived from the Belize Electricity Limited's 2022 Integrated Resource Plan and the 2022 NDC 2.0 Implementation Plan).*

Where Belize-specific data are unavailable, cost estimates should be derived from international benchmarks of comparable projects in other countries. Preference should be given to neighbouring countries in the region or countries with similar macroeconomic and socio-environmental contexts. Any international benchmark used in the costing must be validated against several key quality criteria to ensure reliability:

1. Ensure that the benchmark costs are recent and reflect current market conditions, technology costs, and price levels.
2. Verify that costs have been adjusted to account for currency differences and inflation to reflect the Belizean context accurately.
3. Ensure the project size, complexity, and coverage in the benchmark are comparable to the planned PAM in Belize.
4. Ensure that the technical scope and scale of the benchmark is aligned with the PAM in Belize.
5. Check whether the benchmark breaks down costs in a manner consistent with the Climate Finance Needs Methodology of Belize (preparatory, CAPEX, OPEX).
6. Verify the suitability of the benchmark considering local economic, social, and environmental conditions compared to those in Belize.
7. Check whether the final cost estimate for the PAM in Belize based in the international benchmark appears reasonable given the available information.
8. Determine what proportion of the overall target of the PAM in Belize can be achieved using the benchmark. If the benchmark only represents a partial contribution, multiple benchmarks may need to be combined to cover the full target.

Where international benchmarks are applied, adjustments should be made to reflect inflation, project scale, technological differences, and local context in Belize. This approach ensures that where possible costing is based on country-specific data, and in the other cases, when international benchmarks are used, it is anchored in local realities in Belize.

Example – Baseline costing for priority PAM under the NDC 3.0 based on international benchmarks of comparable projects

The costing and assumptions analysis was carried by Climate Analytics (CA) during the development of Belize's NDC 3.0.

For the energy sector, both national and international data was used. Several **international benchmarks** were used where Belize-specific data were not available. These benchmarks informed cost estimates, financing levels, and funding gaps as follows:

- Mean Electricity Rate: $0.402 per kWh. *(International data; derived from the World Banks' Sustainable Heating Transition, 2023).*
- Capital expenditures for solar, wind, battery storage, and other relevant technologies are sourced from Lazard's LCOE – 2024. *(International data; derived from Lazard LCOE 2024)*
- Solar water heating cost estimations are referenced from the World Bank Sustainable Heating Transition study in Europe and Central Asia. *(International data; derived from the World Banks' Sustainable Heating Transition, 2023).*
- Feasibility study and capacity-building cost estimates are based on typical budgeting practices of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the World Bank.

**While these sources are documented in Annex 1 of Belize's NDC 3.0, it is not indicated whether any adjustments were made to reflect Belize's specific context. Future costing exercises should ensure that all international benchmarks are adapted in line with the criteria outlined above.*

All costs should be estimated over the full implementation timeline of each PAM. This includes initial preparatory investments, staged capital expenditures, and ongoing operational costs. This allows identification of peak financing needs in particular years and total cumulative financial requirements across sectors for the entire period.

As part of estimating the financial needs for the full implementation timeline of each PAM, the financing needs should be broken down into the three main cost categories:

- **Preparatory Costs** – Pre-implementation studies, including feasibility analyses, environmental and social impact assessments, site suitability studies, geotechnical and hydrology assessments, and grid integration studies. These costs ensure interventions are technically, economically, and socially viable before investment.
- **Capital Expenditure (CAPEX)** – Investments in tangible and intangible assets required for implementation, such as equipment, machinery, infrastructure, buildings, land, or intellectual property (e.g., licenses or patents). CAPEX represents the bulk of investment in mitigation-heavy measures, such as renewable energy installations.
- **Operational Expenditure (OPEX)** – Recurring costs necessary to maintain operations over the project lifecycle. These include staff salaries, equipment maintenance, inventory, insurance, marketing, and monitoring activities. OPEX is particularly important for adaptation measures and cross-cutting programmes.

It is important to note that in certain cases, not all three cost categories might be relevant for a certain PAM. For instance, if the PAM only concerns conducting a feasibility study, only preparatory costs will be relevant.

The outcome of this sub-step is a set of preliminary cost estimates for all identified PAMs. This includes information on the preparatory, capital, and operational costs associated with each PAM over its full implementation timeline, a record of the assumptions and benchmarks, and adjustments applied in cases where national data was unavailable.

Sub-step 2: Expert calibration

Following the establishment of baseline cost estimates through Belize-specific data and international benchmarks, the next step is to calibrate these estimates with input from national, sub-national, and sectoral experts. This process is essential to ensure that the preliminary figures reflect the actual situation in Belize and capture the nuances in the country that are not properly

reflected in international benchmarks or model-based estimates.

In this regard, the expert calibration sub-step serves several key purposes:

- Experts can validate whether international benchmarks adequately reflect Belize's local economic, social, and environmental conditions.
- Experts can help identify whether all relevant preparatory, capital, and operational costs have been accounted for.
- Where sector-specific or sub-national data exist but were not available at the time of baseline costing, experts can provide or validate such data.
- Experts can provide key input regarding indirect or hidden costs that may not appear in international benchmarks.
- Experts can confirm whether the technical assumptions used for the baseline costing are realistic and reflect national circumstances.
- Experts can provide feedback on the timeline for implementation and operation of PAMs.

The expert calibration process will be conducted through targeted consultations, workshops, and validation meetings, engaging a wide range of stakeholders, including government ministries, technical agencies, academia, private sector actors, and community representatives.

The outcome of this sub-step is a set of refined and validated cost estimates for each PAM, accompanied by a clear record of the expert inputs received and the adjustments made based on this feedback.

Due to insufficient resources, a full costing exercise was not included in the support received for the development of Belize's NDC 3.0. As a result, the costing relied exclusively on assumptions drawn from available data and international benchmarks, without the benefit of stakeholder consultations or expert calibration. This gap has been recognised by Belize, and future applications of the Climate Finance Needs Methodology will ensure that expert calibration is fully incorporated to validate assumptions, strengthen accuracy, and reflect national circumstances more comprehensively.

Sub-step 3: Cost aggregation

The final sub-step involves consolidating the cost estimates across preparatory activities, CAPEX, and OPEX for each priority PAM. Through this process, the cost estimates for each individual PAM developed in sub-steps 1 and 2 are brought together and added up to provide a coherent picture of the climate finance needs at both the priority sector level and at the national level.

The outcome of this sub-step is a consolidated set of sectoral and national-level cost estimates, disaggregated by preparatory, CAPEX, and OPEX categories. This provides a comprehensive overview of Belize's total climate finance needs, enabling clear prioritisation and effective resource mobilisation.

Outcomes of Step 2 – Implementing Costing Approach

The key outcome of the second step is a structured and transparent set of financial estimates for all priority PAMs.

4. Analysis and Reporting of Climate Finance Needs

The consolidated cost estimates obtained through the Climate Finance Needs Methodology provide key insights for decision-making. They serve not only as information for assessing financial requirements for the implementation of priority PAMs, but also as an instrument for guiding investments, identifying gaps, and enhancing international transparency on climate finance. The produced figures can be used by national policymakers, domestic and international donors, private sector stakeholders, and the public to better understand Belize's climate finance landscape.

4.1. Financial Analysis

The aggregated cost estimates form the foundation for comprehensive financial analysis. They enable Belize to quantify the total financial resources required to implement its priority PAMs and, by comparing these needs against secured sources of financing (which is supported through the Climate Finance Tracking Methodology developed under the ICAT project "*Enhancing the National Capacities in Belize to Track and Report on Climate Finance*"), to identify where adequate funding is available and where financing gaps remain. This process provides a clear picture of secured financing versus gaps, thereby pinpointing funding gaps that must be addressed to fully implement the NDC 3.0.

Recognising these funding gaps is vital for mobilising additional resources from domestic and international sources to bridge the shortfall. It empowers Belize to advocate for increased financial support from bilateral and multilateral partners, private investors, and development banks to fulfil their climate finance needs efficiently.

Beyond highlighting financing gaps, the cost estimates also produce insights into national climate finance priorities by delineating how financial needs are distributed across sectors and timeline. This supports Belize in identifying the areas, sectors, and PAMs with the highest financial needs, which can subsequently support strategic decision-making.

4.2. Reporting and Transparency

Through Article 13 of the Paris Agreement the enhanced transparency framework (ETF) was established for action and support designed to build trust and confidence that all countries are contributing their share to the global effort. The ETF requires Parties to regularly report on several key elements of their climate actions.

The reporting requirements under the ETF are further defined in the Modalities, Procedures, and Guidelines (MPGs), which were adopted at the 2018 UN Climate Change Conference in Katowice through Decision 18/CMA.1. These MPGs serve as the operational framework for reporting and review of information submitted by Parties under the ETF. They apply to all Parties, both developed and developing countries, ensuring transparency and accountability in climate action and support. At COP26 in Glasgow in November 2021, supplemental guidance for implementing the MPGs was agreed through Decision 5/CMA.3, finalising the operational guidelines on reporting and review processes under the ETF. This marked the completion of the Paris Rulebook concerning the transparency of climate action and support.

The information required by the ETF must be submitted to the UNFCCC from 2024 every two years

in the form of a BTR, while the GHG inventory report can be reported as a standalone report. Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) may submit this information at their discretion. According to the MPGs, Parties were to submit their first BTR and national inventory report (if submitted separately) by the 31st of December 2024, at the latest. In addition to the information currently included in the Biennial Update Reports (BURs), BTRs will also require developing country Parties to report on the progress they are making toward implementing their NDCs. The BTR will therefore serve 2 primary functions:

1. To track progress in implementing and achieving the NDC.
2. It is the main platform for Parties to transparently communicate their GHG inventories and contributions to national, regional, and global efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change. It also provides a channel for developed countries and other supporters to report on the financial, technological, and capacity-building assistance they have provided, while developing countries can communicate their needs and the support they have received.

Concerning climate finance, Article 13 states the following about information to be reported in by developing countries such as Belize:

- Article 13, paragraph 10**:** Developing country Parties should provide information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9, 10 and 11 of the Paris Agreement.

In this regard, as part of the enhanced reporting requirements under the Paris Agreement, the Climate Finance Needs Methodology will play a central role in ensuring transparent reporting by Belize on the financing needs. Specifically, it will contribute to Chapter 5 of the BTR, which covers the information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement.

Within this chapter, the Climate Finance Needs Methodology will provide key information for the sections on underlying assumptions, definitions, and methodologies, as well as on information on financial support needed by developing country Parties under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement.

Chapter VI – Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement (paras. 130-145 of the MPGs).

A. National circumstances, institutional arrangements and country-driven strategies (para. 130 of the MPGs).

B. Underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies (para. 131 of the MPGs).

C. Information on financial support needed by developing country Parties under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement (paras. 132–133 of the MPGs).

D. Information on financial support received by developing country Parties under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement (para. 134 of the MPGs).

E. Information on technology development and transfer support needed by developing country Parties under Article 10 of the Paris Agreement (paras. 135–136 of the MPGs).

F. Information on technology development and transfer support received by developing country Parties under Article 10 of the Paris Agreement (paras. 137–138 of the MPGs).

G. Information on capacity-building support needed by developing country Parties under Article 11 of the Paris Agreement (paras. 139–140 of the MPGs).

H. Information on capacity-building support received by developing country Parties under Article 11 of the Paris Agreement (paras. 141–142 of the MPGs).

I. Information on support needed and received by developing country Parties for the implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities, including for transparency-related capacity-building (paras. 143–145 of the MPGs).

Table 3 presents an overview of the information that should be reported on financial support needed as per Chapter VI of the MPGs.

Table 3: Reporting requirements for sections B and C of Chapter V of the BTR.

Section	MPG provision
B. Underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies	**Paragraph 131.** In reporting information on support needed and received, developing country Parties should describe the underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies used to provide information on support needed and received, including, as applicable, those used to: (a) Convert domestic currency into United States dollars; (b) Estimate the amount of support needed; (c) Determine the reporting year or time frame; (d) Identify support as coming from specific sources; (e) Determine support as committed, received or needed; (f) Identify and report the status of the supported activity (planned, ongoing or completed); (g) Identify and report the channel (bilateral, regional or multilateral); (h) Identify and report the type of support (mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting); (i) Identify and report the financial instrument (grant, concessional loan, non concessional loan, equity, guarantee or other); (j) Identify and report sectors and subsectors; (k) Report on the use, impact and estimated results of the support needed and received; (l) Identify and report support as contributing to technology development and transfer and capacity-building; (m) Avoid double counting in reporting information on support needed and received for the implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities, including for transparency-related capacity-building, when reporting such information separately from other information on support needed and received.

Section	MPG provision
C. Information on financial support needed by developing country Parties under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement	**Paragraph 132.** Developing country Parties should provide information on financial support needed under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement in textual format, including, to the extent possible and as available and as applicable: (a) Sectors for which the Party wishes to attract international finance, including existing barriers to attracting international finance; (b) Description of how the support will contribute to its NDC and to the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement.
	Paragraph 133. Developing country Parties should provide, in a common tabular format, information on financial support needed, including the following, to the extent possible, and as available and as applicable: (a) Title (of activity, programme or project); (b) Programme/project description; (c) Estimated amount (in domestic currency and in United States dollars); (d) Expected time frame; (e) Expected financial instrument (grant, concessional loan, non-concessional loan, equity, guarantee or other); (f) Type of support (mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting); (g) Sector and subsector; (h) Whether the activity will contribute to technology development and transfer and/or capacity-building, if relevant; (i) Whether the activity is anchored in a national strategy and/or an NDC; (j) Expected use, impact and estimated results.

Furthermore, information is to be reported in a tabular format in the common tabular formats (CTF) in the annex of the BTR on the financial support needed, including activity title, description, estimated amount in both domestic currency and USD, expected timeframe, financial instrument, type of support (mitigation, adaptation, or cross-cutting), sector, subsector, relevance to technology development and transfer and/or capacity-building, alignment with national strategy and/or NDC, and expected outcomes. The CTF for the reporting of financial support needed are included in the guidance operationalising the MPGs for the ETF contained in 5/CMA.3 and presented in **Figure 3**.

Table III.6

Information on financial support needed by developing country Parties under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement[a, b]

Exchange rate used:_____

Sector[c]	*Subsector*[c]	*Title of activity, programme, project or other*[c,d]	*Programme/project description*[c]	*Estimated amount (climate-specific)*[c]		*Expected time frame*[c]	*Expected financial instrument*[c]	*Type of support*[c]	*Contribution to technology development and transfer objectives*[c]	*Contribution to capacity-building objectives*[c]	*Whether the activity is anchored in a national strategy and/or an NDC*[c]	*Expected use, impact and estimated results*[c]	*Additional information*[f]
				Domestic currency	*USD*								
Energy							Grant	Adaptation	Insert 1 for Yes, 0 for No	Insert 1 for Yes, 0 for No	Insert 1 for Yes, 0 for No		
Transport							Concessional loan	Mitigation					
Industry							Non-concessional loan	Cross-cutting[e]					
Agriculture							Equity						
Forestry							Guarantee						
Water and sanitation							Insurance						
Cross-cutting							Other (specify)[d]						
Other (specify)[d]													

Notation keys: NA = not applicable; UA = information not available at the time of reporting. NR = not reported (to indicate the voluntary character of the information)

[a] Developing country Parties should provide, in a common tabular format, information on financial support needed, to the extent possible, as available and as applicable.

[b] Parties include information on support needed from the reporting year of the BTR.

[c] Parties provide the underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies, as applicable, used to identify and/or report this reporting parameter in the respective section of the BTR.

[d] If "other", Parties should specify this information.

[e] This refers to funding for activities that have both mitigation and adaptation components.

[f] Report, to the extent possible, information on the project/programme and implementing agency and provide a link to any relevant documentation and as appropriate, support to activities related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change.

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Custom footnotes

The underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies of the information in this CTF is available at link/page number of the BTR.

Figure 3: Information to be reported in the CTF on financial support needed.

Annex 1 – Priority PAMS outlined in Belize's NDC 3.0

Priority Area	Priority Sector	Priority PAM
Mitigation	Electricity	Install utility-scale solar power 45 MW in 2030 and 100 MW in 2035 (total installed capacity)
		Install onshore wind power capacity 20 MW in 2035 (total installed capacity
		Install battery storage capacity 40 MW in 2030 and 80 MW in 2035 (total installed capacity)
		Adoption of rooftop solar PV systems in urban public, commercial and residential buildings 10 MW in 2030 and 20 MW in 2035 (total installed capacity)
		Solar water heating penetration within the commercial and residential sectors 10% in 2030 and 20% in 2035 (cumulative percentage share)
		Enforce energy efficiency standards and labelling schemes in all the national territory by 2026
		Adopt interconnection policy framework for integration of distributed RE by 2026 and implement it by 2028
		Perform energy audits in all public buildings by 2028
		Examine opportunities for a centralised MRV system which can help determine a baseline for energy intensity by 2028
		Develop financial schemes and support for the installation of rooftop solar PV systems and EE interventions in commercial and residential buildings by 2028
		Capacity building for enterprises and small businesses dealing with RE and EE with 2 campaigns by 2030 and 4 by 2035 (cumulative total no. of campaigns
		Explore the feasibility for additional RE capacity from wind, hydro and biomass by 2030
	Transport	Operationalise electric buses in the public transport system 77 by 2030 and 100 by 2035 (no. of bus units)
		Explore opportunities for increasing energy efficiency of the transport fleet through emissions testing and emissions-based incentives and low-carbon blends by 2028
		Revise the National Transport Master Plan to include considerations for E-mobility, modal shifts, formalise incentive schemes, and upgrade key infrastructure in urban and rural areas by 2028 with an outlined implementation plan up to 2035
		Develop a feasibility analysis for electric vehicles in the public and transport fleet, examine trade-offs and impacts to the electricity grid from increased EVs adoption, and develop appropriate incentive mechanisms for both public and transport vehicle fleets by 2028

Standardize a methodology to assess climate finance needs in line with NDC updating and review cycles

Priority Area	Priority Sector	Priority PAM
		Implement the Integrated Transport Information System as specified in the National Transport Master Plan to enhance data collection systems and determine a baseline for the whole transport sector by 2030
		Examine opportunities for expanding public transportation options in tourism areas to reduce fuel consumption by 2028
		Examine opportunities to reduce emissions from maritime transportation with a feasibility analysis by 2030 and the implementation of a pilot project by 2035
	Waste	Increase share of recycling by separation at source 5% in 2030 and 10% in 2035 (% from total recyclable waste)
		Increase share of flared methane emissions at the national sanitary landfill 10% in 2030 and 15% in 2035 (% from total methane emissions)
		Increase waste management coverage6 in both urban and rural areas for efficient waste management and to seek to reduce the amount of open waste burning, establish a baseline and target coverage for 2035 by 2030.
		Develop a waste management masterplan targeting improved efficiency, recycling and data collection by 2032 and implement it by 2040
		Develop and adopt a legal and policy circular economy framework by 2030
		Develop and enforce a legislation for ending open burning waste by 2030
		Conduct 3 capacity building campaigns for recycling and waste management by 2030 and 6 by 2035
		Examine opportunities for waste electricity generation by 2030
		Examine opportunities for reducing emissions from solid waste from other sectors including health, tourism, industrial and agricultural residues by 2028
		Examine opportunities for reducing emissions from wastewater by 2030
Cross-cutting	Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land-Use (AFOLU)	Expand land area under sustainable land management by 75000 ha in 2030 and 90000 ha in 2035 (cumulative no. of hectares)
		Improve agronomic practices on arable sugar land in Northern Belize by 5000 ha in 2030 and 10000 ha in 2035 (no. of hectares)
		Increase penetration of Climate-Smart and Sustainable Agriculture solutions (CSSA) within Belizean farms. 15% in 2030 and 25% in 2035 (penetration %) (e.g. irrigation, solar energy, water extraction and water retention ponds)
		Implement restoration of degraded grasslands 5000 ha in 2030 and 6250 ha in 2035 (cumulative no. of hectares

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Priority Area	Priority Sector	Priority PAM
		Promote silvopasture land-use and Voisin systems on nondegraded grasslands 5000 ha in 2030 and 7500 ha in 2035 (cumulative no. of hectares)
		Increase agrosilvopastoral land-use systems converted from croplands 4500 ha in 2030 and 6500 ha in 2035 (no. of hectares)
		Reduce emissions from livestock management from 2020 levels by 10% in 2030 and 15% in 2035
		Reduce deforestation rates in protected areas by 0.05% in 2030 and 0.6% in 2035 (cumulative reduction from 2020 levels)
		Reduce deforestation rates in non-protected areas by 0.1% in 2030 and 0.2% in 2035 (cumulative reduction from 2020 levels)
		Reforestation of forest land area including riparian forests 6000 ha in 2030 and 10000 ha in 2035 (cumulative no. of hectares)
		Restoration of degraded forest land area 8000 ha in 2030 and 15000 ha in 2035 (cumulative no. of hectares)
		Restoration of mangroves in public land 2000 ha in 2030 and 2500 ha in 2035 (cumulative no. of hectares)
		Increase protected areas of mangroves 6000 ha in 2030 and 8000 ha in 2035 (cumulative no. of hectares)
		Examine opportunities to support and incentivise the adoption of CSSA practices and technologies by 2028
		Capacity building for CSSA with 3 trainings by 2030 and 6 by 2035 (cumulative no. of trainings)
		Establish a dedicated climate change and water management unit within the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security, and Enterprise (MAFSE) by 2030 with human capacity of at least six (6) technical officers by 2035
		Capacity building for agrosilvopastoral systems integration with 3 trainings by 2030 and 6 by 2035 (cumulative no. of trainings)
		Design agrosilvopastoral, drought-resistant, diversification, intercropping, and water harvesting programmes countrywide by 2030 and implement them by 2035
		Conduct vulnerability assessments to determine crops and species highly susceptible to pests and diseases incidence, which are influenced by climate change impacts by 2030
		Develop a framework for climate change and sustainable water management in the agriculture sector by 2030 and enforce it by 2035
		Explore opportunities for improvement of existing and establishment of new public conservation areas, partnerships with landlords of privately owned mangroves, and local communities.
		Implement and enforce the 2018 Forests Regulations related to protection of mangroves and create a dedicated Mangrove Unit within the Forest Department with sufficient human and technical capacity by 2030

Standardize a methodology to assess climate finance needs in line with NDC updating and review cycles

Priority Area	Priority Sector	Priority PAM
		Revise and adopt the Belize Mangrove Alliance Action Plan, which includes considerations for mangrove values and sustainable development in vulnerable coastal areas and cayes by 2030 and implement it by 2040
		Adopt and implement the Belize National Mangrove Restoration Action Plan by 2026
		Implement a Programme for Integrated Fire Management to reduce emissions from wildfires in nationally managed forests by 2035
		Examine opportunities for participation under the Paris Agreement Article 6 by 2030
		Finalise a National Peatland Map and initial carbon assessment by 2026 and identify potential peatland conservation areas, with a focus on biodiversity and high carbon storage and sequestration hotspots by 2028
		Ensure effective conservation of key peatland areas with high carbon sequestration and biodiversity potential through appropriate incentive mechanisms by 2032
		Examine opportunities for incentivising sustainable forest management practices for landowners and to disincentivise illegal land clearing by 2030
		Establish a centralised monitoring and reporting system which integrates forestry, biodiversity and agriculture within the Forest Department by 2030
Adaptation	Coastal Zones and Marine Environments	Implement the revised Integrated Coastal Zone Management Plan 2025and enforce the updated CZM Act by 2035
		Implement the Belize Sustainable Ocean Plan, which includes the Marine Spatial Plan by 2030
		Apply for at least three marine protected areas to be listed as IUCN Green List Areas by 2027
		Examine opportunities for ecosystem-based adaptation in marine areas for reducing climate change related risks by 2028
		Develop a National Sectoral Adaptation Plan for coral reefs by 2026, and implement it by 2035, which includes assessing restoration potential, a monitoring and evaluation framework and climate-responsive adaptive management strategies.
		Implement the Resilient Bold Belize (Project Finance for Permanence) conservation plan by 2026 with the key milestones met by 2035
		Conduct an assessment of the impacts of ocean acidification on Belize's coastal habitats and marine resources by 2030 and establish a monitoring program for ocean acidification in Belize by 2035
		Establish a monitoring programme for water quality in Belize's marine and coastal areas by 2035
		Explore national seagrass sequestration potential by 2026.

Standardize a methodology to assess climate finance needs in line with NDC updating and review cycles

Priority Area	Priority Sector	Priority PAM
		Develop and adopt the National Seagrass Management Policy by 2026 to include a monitoring and evaluation framework, climate responsive, adaptive management strategies, protection of seagrass areas and which explores feasibility of seagrass restoration.
		Develop a National Seagrass Sectoral Adaptation Plan by 2035 with a 10-year implementation timeframe
		Establish a public informational clearing house on ecosystem health and human use activities within the coastal zone to share information to support responsible planning in coastal areas by 2030.
	Fisheries	Develop specific sustainable fishery management plans for the sector by 2030, (Finfish, Queen Conch, and Spiny Lobster).
		Develop and implement the Inland Fisheries Management Plan by 2035, which includes stock assessments, habitat restoration, community-based management programmes, investment strategies for research and active monitoring of replenishment zones
		Develop a Marine Fisheries Management Plan by 2030, which includes interventions for investment in research, monitoring, and effective management of replenishment zones, and implement it by 2035
		Build capacity for the fisheries sector on sustainable practices with 2 training and awareness campaigns by 2030 and 4 by 2035 (e.g. limits to catching, sustainable fishing gear, responsible feed sourcing)
		Support the full implementation and enforcement of the 2020's Fisheries Resources Act by 2032
		Revise the 2020 National Fisheries Policy, Strategy and Action Plan (NFPSAP) by 2030
		Finalise the National Fisheries Enforcement Strategy (FNES) by 2026 and enhance the enforcement unit to develop new activities under the FNES, for its implementation by 2032.
		Enforce the mariculture regulations with a dedicates unit within the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, and Enterprise by 2030
		Establish a Centralised Fisheries Enforcement and Conservation Monitoring Centre by 2032
		Develop specific sustainable fishery management plans for the sector by 2030, (Finfish, Queen Conch, and Spiny Lobster).
		Develop and implement the Inland Fisheries Management Plan by 2035, which includes stock assessments, habitat restoration, community-based management programmes, investment strategies for research and active monitoring of replenishment zones
	Aquaculture	Develop an Aquaculture and Mariculture Management plan by 2030, which includes interventions for investment, monitoring responsible feed sourcing and integrated multi-thropic aquaculture and recirculation of nutrients, and implement it by 2035
		Build capacity for the aquaculture sector with 2 training and awareness campaigns by 2030 and 4 by 2035

Standardize a methodology to assess climate finance needs in line with NDC updating and review cycles

Priority Area	Priority Sector	Priority PAM
	Human Health	Develop a health infrastructure masterplan focused on strengthening climate resilience and durability, utilising prior vulnerability assessments by 2030 and its implementation up to 2040
		Retrofit key hospitals and clinics to be resilient to extreme-weather events by 2035
		Update and include risks identified in the STAR 2023 report in the Emergency All-Hazard Plan (EAP) for the health sector which provides for creating a reserve of health supplies and food by 2030 and implementing it by 2035
		Build the capacity of community members and leaders on environmental and climate change-related diseases and impacts on human health with the integration of climate change in the Field Epidemiology Training Program (FETP) by 2030
		Enhance the testing and treatment of drinking water sources in regions vulnerable to droughts by 2030.
	Tourism	Develop vulnerability assessments for key tourism areas, including assessment of vulnerable coastal zones, as specified in the National Adaptation Planning process and Tourism Master Plan by 2028
		Integrate tourism private sector in coastal zone management and restoration efforts including activities for monitoring of water quality and ecosystem services by 2030
		Develop a National Remediation Plan for environmental impacts from the tourism sector by 2030 and implement it by 2035
		Build capacity of tourism private sector on sustainable tourism practices with 2 capacity-building campaigns by 2030 and 4 by 2035 (cumulative total no. of campaigns)
		Examine opportunities for low-emission technologies in the tourism sector by 2030 and develop and implement 3 pilot projects by 2035
		Develop, adopt, and promote sustainable tourism standards by 2030
		Complete a national assessment on vulnerable coastal tourism areas by 2030.
	Human Settlements and Infrastructure	Develop and enforce a housing policy, which also targets vulnerable human settlements by 2035
		Enforce the land-use policy targeting climate-proofing of public buildings by 2035
		Develop a disaster risk response plan for vulnerable settlements to sea level rise and saltwater intrusion by 2030
		Develop a resilience infrastructure plan for flooding and hurricane infrastructure nationwide by 2030 and implement it by 2035
		Examine opportunities for upgrade or construction of grey, green and blue-infrastructure and develop one project concept by 2030

Standardize a methodology to assess climate finance needs in line with NDC updating and review cycles

Priority Area	Priority Sector	Priority PAM
		Develop a centralised and automated multi-hazard National Early Warning system for all climate related disasters risk reduction by 2030
	Water Resources	Implement the National Integrated Water Resources Act (NIWRA) by 2026
		Develop a National Water Resources Sectoral Action Plan (NWRSAP) aligned with the NIWRA by 2030 and implement it by 2035
		Build capacity on water-resources and watershed conservation with 2 training and awareness-raising campaigns by 2030 and 4 by 2035 (cumulative total no. of campaigns)
		Develop a National Sanitation and Water Strategy for water management in rural areas by 2030 and enforce it by 2033
		Enhance water quality in coastal areas by creating a dedicated task force by 2030
		Establish a dedicated watershed conservation unit which manages the related processes within the Ministry of Natural Resources by 2030
		Develop two (2) watershed management plans for two major watersheds that will include water quality, nutrient loading, and garbage disposal by 2029
		Develop a comprehensive Water inventory including a robust monitoring, report and update framework for the country covering all known water sources and sectors using water by 2030
		Examine opportunities for upscaling the pilot programme to improve wastewater treatment systems with support from financing institutions by 2030
		Implement the plans for the groundwater network by 2032 and develop plans for other regions across the country by 2035
	Biodiversity	Examine opportunities for enhancement of biodiversity protection, genetic diversification and issues related to invasive species by 2030
		Integrate biodiversity indicators within the FOLU and coastal zone management, and tourism sectors by 2030
		Explore opportunities for the establishment of a nursery for varietal species, including those that are indigenous by 2028
		Examine financing mechanisms for the resilience and recovery of biodiversity climate change impacts by 2030
		Conduct vulnerability assessments to determine areas and species in danger to climate change and its impacts by 2030

Standardize a methodology to assess climate finance needs in line with NDC updating and review cycles

Priority Area	Priority Sector	Priority PAM
		Conduct a gap assessment for the implementation of the National Biodiversity Sectoral Adaptation Plan which includes regulatory considerations for private companies and institutions by 2030
Loss and Damage	Agriculture	Examine opportunities for wide crop insurance to cover all Belizean farmers.
		Integrate risk management plans with early warning systems for droughts.
	Forestry and Other Land-Use (FOLU)	Develop biodiversity corridors to protect species migration.
		Develop community-based initiatives and program that builds capacity in community-based fire management and response, and for hazardous fuel reduction using prescribed burns in fire dependent ecosystems
		Employ early dry season/late wet season prescribed burns to contribute to carbon sequestration and reduce impacts of severe dry season fires
		Draft a new "Forest" or "Wildland" Fire Bill with enhanced provisions incorporating community participation, climate change issues, and alignment with sustainable forest management principles, ensuring that forest fire prevention and management practices contribute to the long-term health and resilience of forests
		Expand ecosystem restoration efforts in most degraded areas to enhance and protect biodiversity and ecosystem services
		Examine funding opportunities for post-disaster recovery of natural habitats.
	Coastal Zones and Marine Environments	Develop and implement a coastal erosion monitoring programme in all vulnerable and tourism areas.
		Examine pilot projects for blue infrastructure and Nature-based Solutions (NbS) in coastal areas for enhanced resilience to flooding and salt intrusion
		Develop coastal buffer zones in high-risk protected areas based on previous assessments and ongoing sectoral work.
		Examine parametric insurance schemes for communities impacted by sea level rise and flooding.
		Develop post-storm repair systems to maintain extreme weather protection benefits of intact coral reefs for coastal communities
	Fisheries	Promote disaster relief planning to assist fishers after natural disasters, and to establish a relief fund for the fisheries sector such as the COAST parametric Insurance or a livelihood protection Insurance policy for fisheries sector and vulnerable fishing communities.
		Evaluate the potential of transforming temporary emergency relief funds into a permanent support mechanism for fisher dependent communities
		Implement vocational training and microenterprise support initiatives that enable fishers to transition into sustainable non-fishing income streams where appropriate.

Standardize a methodology to assess climate finance needs in line with NDC updating and review cycles

Priority Area	Priority Sector	Priority PAM
	Aquaculture	Evaluate the creation of financial instruments for ecosystem and economic recovery for aquaculture and mariculture dependent communities.
		Upgrade aquaculture zones to develop climate-resilient green and gray infrastructure.
		Designate and upgrade specific areas to develop climate-resilient aquaculture zones.
	Human Health	Develop emergency health response plans and training for main hospitals and health centres.
		Create community-based health support networks including communication channels, check-in protocols and evaluation protocols for vector and non-vector borne disease prevention
		Establish regional partnerships for knowledge and lessons learnt exchange and post-disaster rapid recovery.
		Create climate-resilient medical supply reserves for enhanced emergency-response.
	Tourism	Provide disaster preparedness training for tourism private sector.
		Develop resilient tourism infrastructure standards
		Examine funding opportunities for rapid recovery funds for tourism-dependent communities post-disaster.
	Human Settlements and Infrastructure	Retrofit essential infrastructure in flood-prone areas
		Launch housing upgrade programs in high-risk zones.
		Build comprehensive disaster protection systems within human settlements and key infrastructure.
		Mandate resilient building codes in all regions.
		Establish relocation assistance.
	Water Resources	Expand rainwater harvesting and storage in drought prone areas.
		Establish a flood response task force with support from local community members.
		Develop project concepts for blue-green infrastructure solutions for enhanced resilience of water resources in urban areas.
		Develop saltwater intrusion barriers in high-risk coastal areas.