## **UNCTAD National Workshop Saint Lucia**

24 - 26 May 2017, Rodney Bay, Saint Lucia

# "Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation for Coastal Transport Infrastructure in Caribbean SIDS"

# A snapshot of Saint Lucia's Nationally Determined Contribution to the UNFCCC

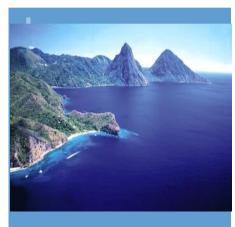
By

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### A snapshot of Saint Lucia's Nationally Determined Contribution to the UNFCCC

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May 2017



### Contents

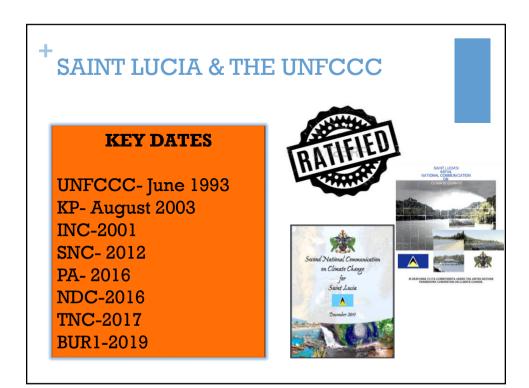
- UNFCCC Objective
- Saint Lucia and the UNFCCC
- Why NDCs
- Key Reporting findings related to NDCs
  - GHG Inventory 2015
  - Mitigation Assessment 2015
- Saint Lucia's NDC
  - Key Considerations
  - Overall Snapshot
  - Emissions Trajectory
  - Mitigation Priorities
  - Adaptation Priorities
  - Implementation Challenges
  - Way forward



## \*UNFCCC OBJECTIVE

"The ultimate objective of this Convention and any related legal instruments that the Conference of the Parties may adopt is to achieve, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention, stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Such a level should be achieved within a time frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner".

■ UNFCCC Article 2





## Why NDCs



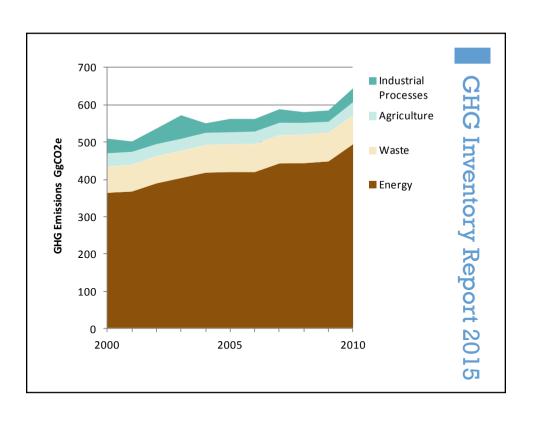
 Ad Hoc Working Group on the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP) 1/CP.19;

- 1/CP.20 & 1/CP 21.
- PA Article 3, Article 4 para 2

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Key Reporting findings related to NDCs



+ GHG Inventory Report 2015					
Sector	Source Categories to be Assessed in Key Source Category Analysis <sup>1</sup>	Emission Estimate (current year, non-LULUCF) (Gg CO2eq)	Level Assessment excl. LULUCF (%)	Cumulative level excl. LULUCF (%)	
Sum	Sum	658.1	· í		
Energy	CO2 Emissions from Stationary Combustion (Liquid-A)	251.3	38.2%	38.2%	
Energy	CO2 Mobile Combustion: Road Vehicles	197.1	30.0%	68.1%	
Waste	CH4 Emissions from Solid Waste Disposal Sites	68.4	10.4%	78.5%	
Industrial Processes	HFC Emissions from Substitutes for Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS Substitutes)	36.9	5.6%	84.1%	
Agriculture	N2O (Direct and Indirect) Emissions from Agricultural Soils	21.3	3.2%	87.4%	
Energy	CO2 Other Sectors: Residential	20.2	3.1%	90.4%	

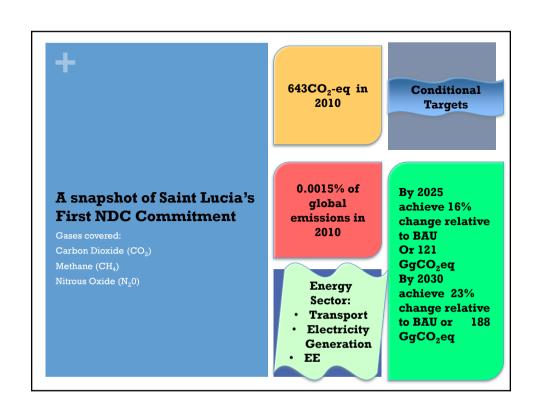
# <sup>+</sup>TNC-Mitigation Assessment 2015

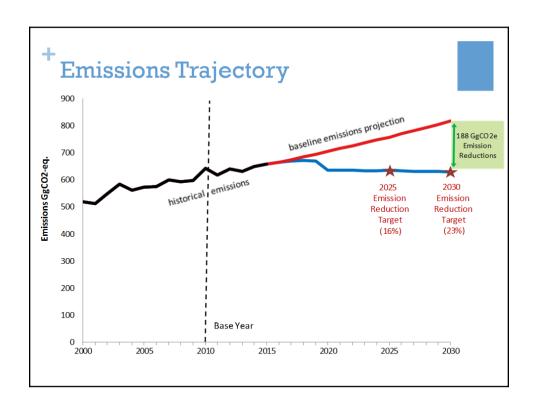
Action	Description of Intervention	Proposed Time-frame for Implementation	
	Bring into force revised Electricity Supply Act.	First quarter of 2016	
Create necessary	Support to Utility Regulatory Commission	From 2016	
regulatory environment to	Favourable feed-in tariffs and tax conditions for renewable technologies, equipment and installation.	2017 – 2030	
enable large scale renewable	Development and operation of an Independent Power Producer framework	2017 – 2030	
integration	Better coordination across Ministries to address overlapping jurisdictions and challenges	From 2016	
	Study to determine amount of renewable that can be added to the grid while allowing for grid stability.	2016	
Capacity Building	Certification and training for installers to ensure efficient deployment.	2017 to 2020	
	Capacity building on PPA negotiation.	2017	
	Three mitigation scenarios are proposed to consider a range of possible outcomes:		
Connect 21 MW of renewable power	<ol> <li>12 MW wind, 3 MW utility scale PV, 6 MW grid connected distributed residential/commercial PV.</li> <li>15 MW geothermal, 3 MW utility scale PV, 3 MW grid connected distributed residential/commercial PV</li> <li>5 MW wind, 12 MW utility scale PV, 4</li> </ol>	Assumes that 21 MW of renewable energy will be fully commissioned and operating by 2020. While this is ambitious i is possible if the government is able to move forward quickly or tendering and approval of renewable energy projects.	
	MW grid connected distributed residential/commercial PV		

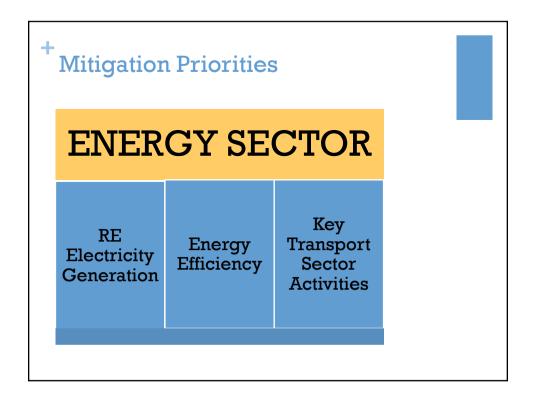


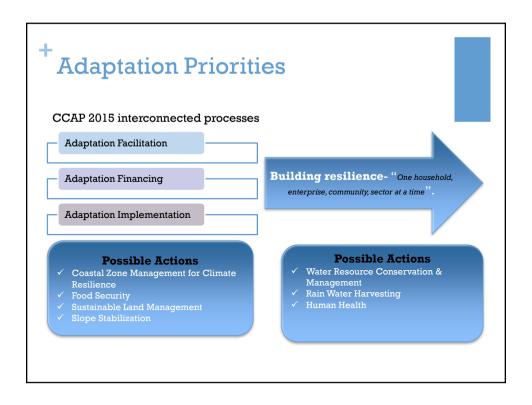
# + NDC Key considerations

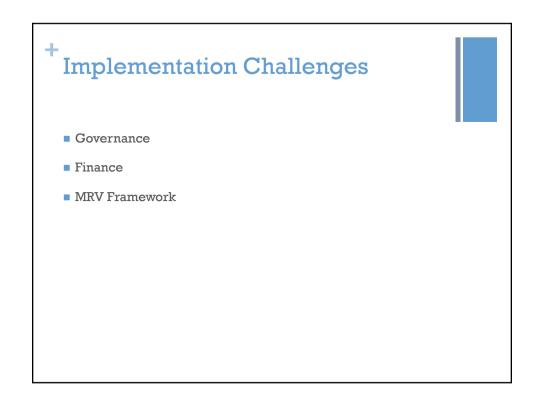
- Fostering National Ownership
  - Stakeholder consultations
  - Output of TNC Process
- Current national circumstances
  - Thrust towards renewable
  - Legislative reform
- Regional & International considerations
  - SE 4All
  - CARICOM SE Roadmap











## <sup>+</sup> Way Forward

- Comprehensive implementation plan
  - Identifies gaps and required resources
  - Continued stakeholder engagement
- Build on existing partnerships and identify further partnerships
- Develop and build on initiatives that will assist us in achieving our target
  - Defines strategic initiatives
- Identify feasible funding opportunities

