



NDC CHECKLIST

Grenada Analysis

WWF'S NDC RATING GRADES

- ✔ NDC We Want
- ⋮ Short Way to Go
- ✍ Some Way to Go
- ✂ Long Way to Go
- ✘ NDC We Don't Want

		2016 NDC	2020 NDC	Analysis
AMBITION				
MITIGATION				
1	Strengthened mitigation targets	Grenada commits to reducing its Greenhouse gas emissions by 30% of 2010 by 2025, with an indicative reduction of 40% of 2010 by 2030.	Grenada commits to reducing its GHG emissions by 40% of the 2010 emissions levels by 2030.	Grenada submitted its second NDC in 2020 as a confirmation of the indicative 2030 NDC target of 40% GHG emissions reduction below 2010 levels submitted in the 2016 NDC. Apart from not updating the 2030 target, the whole NDC is conditional on external funding. It is explained that due to changing and unforeseen circumstances, the indicative 2030 target represents a more significant effort than when it was initially proposed, and remains the highest possible ambition that Grenada can achieve. Although it is mentioned that Grenada will make every effort to meet and exceed the targets and taking into account the country's total
2	An economy-wide absolute 2030 target	No economy-wide absolute 2030 target. Grenada's NDC target is for 2025 and there is an indicative target by 2030 to reduce emissions by 40%, compared to 2010 levels.	Economy-wide absolute 2030 target to reduce emissions by 40% compared to 2010 emission levels.	The 2016 NDC presents an indicative economy-wide target by 2030, that the 2020 NDC adopts as the updated 2030 formal target.
3	A 2021-2030 carbon budget aligned to 1.5°C	Not mentioned.	No carbon budget mentioned.	Both NDCs do not present a carbon budget. The 2020 NDC claims alignment with a 1.5C trajectory.

4	NDC targets aligned to a 2050 or earlier Net-Zero Long-term Strategy	Not mentioned.	Grenada's NDC is in line with the emissions pathways towards 2050 and onwards that correspond to keeping global warming in line with the global longterm goal of the Paris Agreement. It is also mentioned that the country will develop a long-term low emissions development	The 2020 NDC mentions that Grenada will develop a long-term low emissions development strategy, but does not specify when.
ADAPTATION				
5	Clear adaptation objectives	<p>Grenada's past and current adaptation actions have been in keeping with a robust National Climate Change Policy and Action Plan (NCCPAP) (2007-2011). Grenada is currently undertaking a review of the NCCPAP as part of the National Adaptation Planning (NAP) process. Grenada's resilience building plan is also in line with regional adaptation strategies.</p> <p>Grenada has realized the need to take an integrated approach to adaptation by linking local activities with national policies and sector specific experiences. Mainstreaming climate change adaptation activities into national development planning is a major focus and several actions have been identified to support resilience building at all levels. These actions include i) enhancing the institutional framework; ii) building coastal resilience; iii) improving water resource management; and iv) building the resilience of communities.</p>	Grenada's National Adaptation Plan (NAP), which covers the period of 2017-2021, along with projects currently under implementation includes mitigation co-benefits. Grenada will continue to build coherence with the NDC and NAP to comprehensively address loss and damage. This will include strengthening resilience to respond to impacts beyond the limits of adaptation and addressing human mobility and settlements.	Both NDCs mention that the NAP will guide the implementation of climate resilient targets, along with other national policies. Grenada's submission notes the country will continue to build coherence between the NDC and its NAP to comprehensively address loss and damage.

FINANCE				
6	Finance Commitments	<p>Grenada's NDC will cost USD\$161,430,500 to implement through 2025. Grenada anticipates meeting these costs through access to multilateral and bilateral support including through the Green Climate Fund, multilateral agencies and bilateral arrangements with development partners. These funds will be used to leverage the limited national resources and technical capacities that are available for combatting climate change.</p> <p>Grenada currently uses no market mechanisms but is willing to explore the potential of market mechanisms and other mechanisms under the UNFCCC process that demonstrate environmental integrity.</p>	<p>The indicative cost for Grenada's identified NDC mitigation measures through 2030 is between \$984.9 and \$1,054.5 Million USD. To fully implement the mitigation measures contained in the NDC, Grenada will require grants and other concessional finance, support for capacity building and institutional strengthening and access to appropriate technologies.</p> <p>The country currently uses no market mechanisms but is willing to explore its potential along with other mechanisms under the UNFCCC process that demonstrate environmental integrity.</p>	Both NDCs present indicative costs for their implementation, which are fully conditional to international support. They do not specify how much from domestic funds Grenada will allocate for the implementation of the climate agenda in the country.
7	Clear conditional targets	Grenada anticipates meeting the costs for NDC implementation through access to multilateral and bilateral support including through the Green Climate Fund, multilateral agencies and bilateral arrangements with development partners; and is undertaking activities to increase its potential to access international climate funding.	The target in the 2020 NDC confirms the indicative 2030 NDC target of 40% below 2010 levels submitted in the 2016 NDC, which is conditional on external funding.	Both NDCs are fully conditional to international support. However, it is not clear what was the basis for the calculation of these estimates.
8	Moving from conditional to unconditional targets	The implementation of the NDC as a whole is conditional to international support.	The NDC's 2030 target of reducing emissions by 40% below 2010 levels is conditional on external funding.	Both NDCs do not have unconditional targets.
FOSTERING SYSTEMIC CHANGE				
9	Increased sectoral coverage	Sectoral coverage includes the Electricity, Transport, Waste and Forestry sectors.	Economy-wide sectoral coverage, including the sectors of energy, forestry, waste and IPPU sectors.	The 2020 NDC expanded the sectoral coverage compared to the previous climate plan towards economy-wide, including the IPPU sector.

<p>10</p>	<p>Quantitative Sectoral targets</p>	<p>Quantitative sectoral targets are presented for the energy, transport, waste and forestry sectors.</p> <p>Energy: Overall emissions reduction of almost 50% of projected BAU by 2025. On electricity, Grenada plans a 30% reduction in emissions through electricity production by 2025 with 10% from renewables and 20% from energy efficiency measures. To achieve this goal Grenada needs to produce 20MW hours of electricity from renewable sources at a conservative 45% portfolio capacity factor. This will emerge in the form of 10MW from solar, 15MW from geothermal and 2 MW from wind. Energy efficiency actions to reduce emissions include retrofitting of all buildings (20% reduction), establishment of policies for energy efficiency building codes for all building sectors (30% reduction) and implementation of energy efficiency in hotels (20% reduction).</p> <p>Transport: Emissions reduction by 20% by 2025. In order to meet its commitment Grenada plans to undertake several policies/actions including introduction of biofuel blends (specifically liquefied natural gas and diesel blend), implementation of gasoline and diesel taxes and implementation of fuel efficiency standards for vehicles through incentives.</p> <p>Waste: Grenada currently has plans to construct a controlled (or capped) landfill with engineering techniques to compact and cover the waste and collect the methane gas generated for electricity production to reduce methane emissions from waste by 90%.</p> <p>Forestry: Grenada has a National obligation to protect 17% of its terrestrial area as part of the Aichi Target under the convention on Biological diversity. Additionally, as part of the Caribbean challenge initiative Grenada pledged to protect 20% of its terrestrial area. Carbon sequestration and consequent accumulation rate of tons of carbon per hectare per year would be significantly increased (more than double) in Protected Areas where project activities are proposed.</p>	<p>Quantitative sectoral targets from previous NDC for geothermal electricity and transport sector are mentioned as unrealistic in the updated NDC.</p> <p>Geothermal electricity: The achievement of the first NDC assumed that geothermal electricity would be available for the 2025 target. It is now clear that significant external support is required for the Geothermal programme for the 2030 target.</p> <p>Transport: vehicle sales have increased significantly than projected since the first NDC. In 2018, the number of registered vehicles was 51% higher than in 2010. As a result, the measures proposed in the first NDC for the transport sector (introduction of gasoline taxes, biofuel blends, and fuel efficiency standards) will be insufficient to achieve the 20% reductions anticipated from this sector by 2025, much less to achieve further reductions by 2030.</p>	<p>The 2016 NDC presented quantitative targets for each sector covered. However, the 2020 NDC did not update the planned targets and does not present measurable commitments to achieve emission reductions. On the contrary, it is explained that while the first NDC assumed geothermal electricity and transport targets for 2025, both targets should not be achieved.</p>
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11	Key structural sectors included	The NDC mentions that tourism is one of Grenada's main economic sectors and that it is extremely vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.	The NDC mentions that Grenada will adopt a holistic and multi-sectoral approach to low-carbon development and climate resilience, which encompasses education, health, food security, water and sanitation, housing and social protection and to ensure a resilient, inclusive, gender-sensitive, and peaceful society.	The 2020 NDC expands the key structural sectors addressed in the previous NDC by adding that apart from tourism, the sectors of education, health, food security, water and sanitation, housing and social protection should be considered.
12	Just transition policies	Not mentioned.	The NDC mentions that Grenada is committed to linking the NDC implementation to its national policy framework, including the National Youth Policy; Gender Equality Policy and Action Plan; Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy; Support for Education, Empowerment and Development; and the Climate-Smart Rural Enterprise Development Programme. Furthermore, the country considered social, economic and environmental impacts of its domestic mitigation measures in developing and	The 2020 NDC mentions national policies that are committed to social development with a focus on youth, women, education and empowerment. There is no mention to just transition.
13	Cross-sectoral approaches	<p>Grenada NDC mentions that water was identified as the more dominant crosscutting sector because the management of water resources, like that of the coastal environment is crucial to the long term development of Grenada as a nation.</p> <p>It is also mentioned that Grenada is currently undertaking its Technology Needs Assessments (TNA) and has selected the water, agriculture and tourism as the focal sectors. Water was identified as the more dominant crosscutting sector. The results of the TNA will provide the necessary information on technology needs for Grenada to continue its resilience building activities.</p>	The NDC mentions that the National Adaptation Plan (2017-2021) along with projects currently under implementation include mitigation co-benefits. Grenada's NAP (2017-2021). Grenada is also committed to continue reporting data and information on quantified co-benefits of adaptation actions in its NAP and National communications.	Both NDCs mention the co-benefits found between adaptation and mitigation measures as a cross-sectoral approach.

INCLUSIVENESS AND PARTICIPATION

14	<p>Inclusive process to invite inputs from institutions and citizens in the NDC design</p>	<p>The NDC mentions that a technical committee was formed as a sub-group from the National Climate Change Committee. The Committee was formed by Ministries and counted on the assistance of research institutions, which coordinated the process of gathering data and conducting calculations and compiling information. It was also charged with coordinating national stakeholder engagement from key sectors, which endorsed the NDC proposals.</p>	<p>The NDC mentions that several workshops were held with key stakeholders to develop strategies and initiatives and to identify the possible data sources that will be needed to update the NDC. Consultations and validation workshops were carried out in 2018 and 2019; and throughout 2020, representatives from relevant ministries, implementing partners, private sector entities, technical experts and civil society were engaged at different stages of the development process for their inputs to updating the NDC.</p> <p>The NDC review process led by the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) followed a multi-sectoral, whole of society approach which consisted of engagements with key ministries, public and private sector stakeholders, academic and technical experts, civil society organizations, and vulnerable and marginalized groups. The process was characterized by its inclusiveness and consultative nature albeit in mostly virtual</p>	<p>Both NDCs present mechanisms for the participation of stakeholders, governments and international organizations. According to the NDC Partnership, in 2020, Grenada carried nearly 100 virtual consultations with various stakeholders across sectors to identify strategies and initiatives to design its second NDC, and then validated the processes through a series of workshops.</p>
15	<p>Disclosure of information</p>	<p>Not mentioned.</p>	<p>The final NDC draft was subjected to a series of consultations with all key stakeholders and subsequently submitted to Cabinet for endorsement and authorization for submission to the</p>	<p>The NDC mentions a final draft was subject to consultations.</p>
16	<p>Reporting back on process</p>	<p>Not mentioned.</p>	<p>The NDC preparation was also characterized by high level ownership as senior government officials and non-government practitioners have endorsed the content of the NDC and expressed their commitment to its full implementation.</p>	<p>The NDC mentions consultations and validation workshops. It also highlights that both governments and non-government practitioners have endorsed its content.</p>

<p>17</p>	<p>Participatory Climate governance structures</p>	<p>Grenada re-established its National Climate Change Committee which provides overall guidance and support to on climate change activities on the Island. Grenada has also began improving its institutional capacity by selecting climate change focal points in all line ministries.</p> <p>It is mentioned that Grenada's NDC process was government driven. A technical committee was formed as a sub-group from the National Climate Change Committee and comprised of relevant Ministries, including representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment and the Energy Division in the Ministry of Finance. This committee, with the assistance of research institutions, coordinated the process of gathering data and conducting calculations and compiling information. This committee was also charged with coordinating national stakeholder engagement as well as gaining the final approval from Cabinet. The committee met with key stakeholders from the key sectors and the proposals contained in the NDC have been endorsed by these stakeholders.</p>	<p>Grenada's NDC planning process was led by the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC). It involved a technical committee as a sub-group from the NCCC, formed in 2018 and comprised of representatives from the relevant ministries (Ministry of Agriculture, Lands, Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment; the Energy Division in the Ministry of Infrastructure Development, Public Utilities, Energy, Transport and Implementation).</p> <p>The NDC preparation was also characterized by high level ownership as senior government officials and non-government practitioners have endorsed the content of the NDC and expressed their commitment to its full implementation. Through the NDC Partnership as the anchor, Grenada with the support of the Regional Collaboration Centre partnered with several regional and international organizations to determine a robust and practical NDC based on the latest science, methodologies, guidance, and applications.</p>	<p>Both NDCs mention participatory climate governance structures composed by Ministries and including the participation of stakeholders, including civil society, academia and the private sector. After consultation processes in 2018 and 2019, the updated NDC Plan was endorsed by the Government in 2020.</p>
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CONTRIBUTION TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

18	Linkages with SDGs	Not mentioned.	Grenada remains committed to linking the NDC implementation to the country's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agenda as reflected in Grenada's Sustainable Development Plan 2020-2035 , with a particular emphasis on development outcomes that contribute to building the resilience of most vulnerable groups.	The 2020 NDC mentions the National Sustainable Development Plan as the anchor for Grenada's development agenda and priorities over the period 2020-2035. It is linked to the plan and the national planning and budgeting process.
19	Measurable Nature-based Solutions	<p>Grenada's national obligation to protect 17% of its terrestrial area, as part of the Aichi Target under the convention on Biological diversity; and the pledge to protect 20% of its terrestrial area, as part of the Caribbean challenge initiative, are mentioned. It is also referred that carbon sequestration and consequent accumulation rate of tons of carbon per hectare per year more than double in Protected Areas where project activities are proposed.</p> <p>On adaptation, the NDC mentions that Grenada is undertaking several projects addressing alternative/sustainable livelihoods and improving benefits of ecosystem services, including a focus on building coastal resilience.</p>	Not mentioned.	The 2016 NDC referred to measurable nature-based solutions in the forestry sector. The updated NDC does not elaborate on these issues.

TRACKING PROGRESS

20	A transparent national system to track implementation	Not mentioned.	Not mentioned	Both NDCs do not mention a transparent system to track implementation.
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WWF checklist for Grenada's 2020 NDC assessment

- Mitigation

- Adaptation

- Finance

- Fostering system change

- Inclusiveness and Participation

- Contribution to Sustainable Development

- Tracking progress

Grenada's rating grade after assessment: ✔ Some Way to Go

For more information

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