



CLIMATESCANNER



Evaluator(s)

Akeema Jenkins
Criste Magdaleno
Edeldi Anette Yam Ayala
Roddimyr Moguel

National Assessment Belize

SUMMARY

Country Profile

- 1 - Overview
- 2 - Climate Profile

Assessment - Governance

- Institutionalization : G1 - G2
- Strategy : G3 - G4
- Coordination : G5 - G6
- Accountability : G7 - G10

Assessment - Public Policies

- International commitments : P1
- General strategies : P2 - P3
- Sectoral components : P4 - P5

Assessment - Finance

- Public climate finance : F1 - F3
- Private climate finance : F4

Annex

- 2.6 - Documents
- 2.7 - Main climate laws or regulations
- 2.8 - Main public organizations

Country Profile

1 - OVERVIEW

Area (km²)		Source: Bolland, O. N., & Shoman, A. (2016). A Geography of Belize: The land and its people (18th revised ed.). Cubola Productions. Editorial consultants: Sydney Campbell, Janet Gibson, Marla Holder, Robert Leslie, Byron Rempel, Frank Panton, Carmita Ruiz, Charles Wright. ISBN 976-8111-05-4.
Only continental: 22,962.00		
Population		
Total: 397,484	Year: 2022	Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Retrieved from: https://sib.org.bz/s...
2024 (official projection): 410,919		Source: Statistical Institute of Belize. Retrieved from: https://sib.org.bz/s...
Human Development - Index (HDI)		
Value: 0.700		Year: 2022
Gross Domestic Product - (GDP) - current US\$		
Total: 4,640.740	Percapita: 6,968.360	Year: 2022
Gini coefficient		
Value: 53.3		Year: 1999

2 - CLIMATE PROFILE

2.1 - Country UNFCCC Classification		
Annex I: No		
Annex II: No		
Non-annex: Yes		

2.2 - Emission targets

Emission targets for 2030		
Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC): Belize shifted from an action only commitments in the first NDC target of avoiding cumulative emissions across all sectors of 5,647 Kt CO2e between 2021 and 2030. (UN https://climatepromise.undp.org/what-we-do/where-we-work/belize#:~:text=Belize%20shifted%20from%20an%20action%20only%20commitments%20in,aligned%20t-zero%20global%20emissions%20by%202050.)		

Emission targets for 2050

Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC): The country commits to developing a long-term strategy aligned with achieving net-zero global emissions by 2050. (Belize - Updated Nationally Determined Contribution retrieved from the UNDP website: <https://unfccc.int/documents/497339>)

2.3 - Net GHG emissions

Total: 6,800.00 thousands of tonnes of CO₂eq

Per capita: 16.81 tonnes of CO₂eq

Year: 2021

Source: <https://www.climatew...>

Time series (emissions per year) - thousands of tonnes of CO₂eq

Number: 6,900.00

Year: 2020

Number: 6,890.00

Year: 2019

Number: 6,680.00

Year: 2018

Source: <https://www.climatew...>

2.4 - Net GHG emissions per sector - thousands of tonnes of CO₂eq

Year: 2021

Source: <https://www.climatew...>

Sector: Agriculture

Total: 364.14

Sector: Energy

Total: 768.92

Sector: Industrial processes

Total: 174.74

Sector: Land-use change and forestry

Total: 5,240.00

Sector: Others

Total: 0.00

Sector: Waste

Total: 252.12

2.5 - Key climate vulnerable areas

Area: Fisheries and Aquaculture

Description: The fishing industry is vulnerable to changes in sea temperature and ocean acidification, which can affect fish stocks and marine life, impacting livelihoods and food security.

Source: The National Climate Change Office. Draft National Climate Change Policy, Strategy and Master Plan.

Year: 2021

Area: Coastal and Marine Resources

Description: Belize's coastline and marine ecosystems, including the Belize Barrier Reef, are highly susceptible to rising sea levels, coral bleaching due to warmer sea temperatures, and increased storm intensity. These areas are vital for tourism, fisheries, and biodiversity.

Source: The National Climate Change Office.
Draft National Climate Change Policy, Strategy
and Master Plan

Year: 2021

Area: Agriculture

Description: Agriculture is a critical sector in Belize's economy, and it is vulnerable to changing rainfall patterns, increased temperatures, and extreme weather events such as hurricanes and droughts. These changes can affect crop yields, soil health, and water availability.

Source: The National Climate Change Office.
Draft National Climate Change Policy, Strategy
and Master Plan.

Year: 2021

Area: Human Health

Description: Climate change can exacerbate health issues through increased heat stress, the spread of vector-borne diseases like dengue fever and malaria, and the impacts of extreme weather events on healthcare infrastructure.

Source: The National Climate Change Office.
Draft National Climate Change Policy, Strategy
and Master Plan

Year: 2021

Area: Tourism

Description: Tourism is a key climate vulnerable area in Belize due to its heavy reliance on natural resources and ecosystems, such as the Belize Barrier Reef and pristine rainforests, which are susceptible to climate change impacts like coral bleaching, sea level rise, and extreme weather events. These attractions are vital for tourism revenue, supporting a significant portion of the economy and local livelihoods. Climate-related damages to these natural assets could lead to reduced visitor numbers, etc.

Source: The National Climate Change Office.
Draft National Climate Change Policy, Strategy
and Master Plan.

Year: 2021

Area: Waste Management

Description: Waste management is critical in Belize's key climate vulnerable areas because inadequate practices can exacerbate environmental pollution and health risks, particularly in coastal and urban areas. Climate change intensifies these challenges by increasing the frequency and severity of extreme weather events, which can disrupt waste collection and disposal systems, leading to

further environmental degradation and public health concerns.

Source: The National Climate Change Office.
Draft National Climate Change Policy, Strategy
and Master Plan.

Year: 2021

Area: Water resources

Description: Climate change can lead to water scarcity due to altered rainfall patterns and increased evaporation. This impacts freshwater availability for drinking, agriculture, and industry.

Source: The National Climate Change Office.
Draft National Climate Change Policy, Strategy
and Master Plan.

Year: 2021

Area: Energy

Description: Energy is crucial in Belize's key climate vulnerable areas due to its role in both economic development and climate mitigation efforts. The country relies heavily on imported fossil fuels for electricity generation, making it vulnerable to price fluctuations and supply disruptions exacerbated by climate impacts such as extreme weather events. Transitioning to renewable energy sources like solar and wind is vital not only for reducing greenhouse gas emissions but also for enhancing energy security.

Source: The National Climate Change Office.
Draft National Climate Change Policy, Strategy
and Master Plan.

Year: 2021

Area: Land Use Change, Forestry and
Biodiversity.

Description: Belize's forests and diverse wildlife are at risk from habitat loss, shifting species distributions, and increased forest fires due to higher temperatures and prolonged dry periods.

Source: The National Climate Change Office.
Draft National Climate Change Policy, Strategy
and Master Plan.

Year: 2021

Area: Transportation

Description: Transportation is vital in Belize's key climate vulnerable areas due to its role in connecting communities, facilitating trade, and supporting tourism, which relies heavily on road infrastructure. Climate change poses significant threats to transportation infrastructure, including roads and bridges, through increased risk of flooding, erosion, and damage from extreme weather events like hurricanes. Addressing these vulnerabilities is crucial for maintaining mobility, and economic activities.

Source: The National Climate Change Office.
Draft National Climate Change Policy, Strategy and Master Plan. Year: 2021

Area: Land Use, Human Settlement and Infrastructure

Description: Roads, bridges, drainage systems, and public buildings are at risk from flooding, hurricanes, and other extreme weather events. Many of these structures are not designed to withstand the increased frequency and intensity of such events.

Source: The National Climate Change Office.
Draft National Climate Change Policy, Strategy and Master Plan. Year: 2021

Assessment - Governance

Institutionalization

G1 - Legal and regulatory framework

G1.A - Existence of legislation framework

Score: Early Implementation

SAI's comment: The Belize government is working on a Bill to address climate change, with an old draft available for sharing. The National Climate Change Strategy, Policy, and Master Plan covers various sectors, while the Nationally Determined Contribution outlines international contributions under the Paris Agreement. The Climate Finance Strategy is executed by the Climate Finance Unit at the Ministry of Economic Development. National communication serves as a reporting tool for vulnerability, adaptation actions.

Evidences 1

G1.A Existence of Legislation Framework

Filename: G1.A-2 Climate Finance Landscape of Belize 2015-2019 Final.pdf

Filename: G1.A Existence of Legislation Framework portal document.pdf

Evidence category

Text: Official information from government, Primary research

Evidence description

Belize's current information and G1.A-2 Climate Finance Landscape of Belize which gives a general overview of funds received.

Evidence is updated until: 2024

Evidences 2

G1.A-1 Climate Change and Carbon Market Initiatives Bill 2023 (draft bill)

Filename: G1.A-1 Climate Change and Carbon Market Initiatives Bill 2023- Draft.pdf

Evidence category

Text: Official information from government

Evidence description

Old draft bill.

Evidence is updated until: 2023

Evidences 3

G1.A-3 Climate Finance Landscape of Belize 2015-2019 Final

Filename: G1.A-3 D4_Final_Draft_NCCPSMP_v2.pdf

Evidence category

Text: Official information from government

Evidence description

National Climate Change Policy, Strategy and Master Plan has a summary of Belize's Legislative and Regulatory Framework pg 156 or from 143 to 164.

Evidence is updated until: 2019

G1.B - Consistency with Paris Agreement

Score: Intermediate Implementation

SAI's comment: Yes, the Climate laws, regulations, and other official government documents and instruments are consistent with the Paris Agreement. Although the regulatory framework has not been approved, Belize is already implementing and submitting its NDC every 5 years, following Articles 2 and 13 of the Paris Agreement.

Evidences 1

G1.B Consistency with Paris Agreement

Filename: G1.B-1 Climate Change and Carbon Market Initiatives Bill 2023.pdf

Filename: G1.B Consistency with Paris Agreement portal document.pdf

Evidence category

Text: Official information from government, Primary research

Evidence description

Interviews and a copy of the old draft bill of the legislation not yet passed in Parliament.

Evidence is updated until: 2024

G1.C - Mainstreaming

Score: Intermediate Implementation

SAI's comment: Everything that the National Climate Change Office does should be mainstreamed. The different partners involved in the National Climate Change Policy should mainstream the different actions and their respective strategies. The BNNCO ensures that it is being done so they are part of the process. There are some detailed provisions, with the specification of sectors, actors, and climate aspects considered.

Evidences 1

G1.C Mainstreaming

Filename: G1.C-2 Belize Updated NDC Aug 2021.pdf

Filename: G1.C-4 National Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan for Agriculture.pdf

Filename: G1.C Mainstreaming portal document.pdf

Filename: G1.C-1 Climate Change and Carbon Market Initiatives Bill 2023- final.pdf

Filename: G1.C-3 D4_Final_Draft_NCCPSMP_v2.pdf

Evidence category

Text: Academic research, Non-governmental sources, Official information from government, Primary research

Evidence description

Interviews, secondary sources and draft documents provided by government.

Evidence is updated until: 2024

Evidences 2

G1.C Mainstreaming

Filename: G1.C-5 Final Belize NCCPSAP - Final (FINAL APPROVED).pdf

Filename: G1.C-6 BELIZE-Integrated-Coastal-Zone-Management-Plan.pdf

Filename: G1.C-7 National Integrated Water Resource Management Policy Strategy and Action Plan.pdf

Evidence category

Text: Other sources (provide description below)

Evidence description

Secondary sources

Evidence is updated until: 2024

G2 - Government structure

G2.A - Existence of national government structure

Score: Advanced Implementation

SAI's comment: The BNCCO under the Ministry of Sust. Dvpmnt & CC coordinates all climate change-related work. There is no other office in the Government of Belize involved in coordination. Other departments/ministries are involved as they are the ones who execute climate-related actions, while NCCO coordinates and reports. Under the Ministry of Economic Development is the Climate Finance Unit that deals with funding CC projects the Green Climate Fund, and they build capacity in climate finance.

Evidences 1

G2.A Existence of National Government Structure

Filename: G2.A Existence of nat govt structure portal upload.pdf

Evidence category

Text: Primary research

Evidence description

Interview.
Evidence is updated until: 2024

G2.B - Responsibilities defined

Score: Intermediate Implementation

SAI's comment: The BNCCO is responsible for leading, coordinating, and giving transparency in national responses to climate change. Other Ministries & Departments within the Government are tasked with the implementation and monitoring of Climate Change initiatives. <https://sustainab ledevelopment.gov.bz/national-climate-change-office/>.

Evidences 1

G2.B Responsibilities Defined

Filename: G2.B Responsibilities defined portal document.pdf

Filename: G2.B-1 Climate Change and Carbon Market Initiatives Bill 2023- final.pdf

Evidence category

Text: Official information from government, Primary research

Evidence description

Interviews conducted and documents provided by government.
Evidence is updated until: 2024

G2.C - No gaps or overlaps

Score: Intermediate Implementation

SAI's comment: The CFU and BNCCO collaborate with partners across the government, including the health sector, to ensure policy implementation. The NCCC provides high-level guidance and support to the BNCCO, reviewing policies, strategies, and projects before they are approved by the Cabinet. This coordination ensures mainstreaming efforts across various sectors. There was one gap and one overlap identified. Therefore, we consider governmental action to be more efficient.

Evidences 1

G2.C No gaps or overlaps

Filename: G2.C No gaps overlaps portal upload.pdf

Evidence category

Text: Academic research, Primary research

Evidence description

Interview and secondary sources.

Evidence is updated until: 2024

G2.D - Leadership

Score: Advanced Implementation

SAI's comment: The Government Body is MSDCCDRM, within this Ministry, BNCCO is incorporated. The BNCCO is responsible for leading, steering, and coordinating national responses to climate change, and with authority to mobilize other government bodies. Therefore, it does sit under the highest leadership of the government since there is a Minister. The MSDCCDRM is not exclusively composed of high-ranking actors. It has the input of working level government officials.

Evidences 1

G2.D Leadership

Filename: G2.D Leadership portal upload.pdf

Evidence category

Text: Primary research

Evidence description

Interview.

Evidence is updated until: 2024

Strategy

G3 - Long-term strategy

G3.A - Long-term strategy

Score: Advanced Implementation

SAI's comment: Although Belize has not submitted the 2021 LTS to the UNFCCC and SAI Belize was not provided with the 2021 LTS, there are other government-related documents such as plans/strategies that define the course of action in the long run to address climate change. See e-file G3.A-1 D4 Final Draft NCCPSMP page 179. In parallel to the NDC update, Belize has developed a Low Emission Development Strategy (see G3.A-2) to set out the country's long-term mitigation ambitions to achieve net zero emissions by 2050.

Evidences 1

G3.A Long Term Strategy

Filename: G3.A-1 D4_Final_Draft_NCCPSMP_v2.pdf

Filename: G3.A-2 Low Emissions Development Strategy and Action Plan Belize.pdf

Filename: G3.A Long Term Strategy portal upload.pdf

Evidence category

Text: Official information from government, Primary research

Evidence description

Evidence is updated until: 2024

G3.B - Alignment to NDC

Score: Unassessed

Assessment justification: As per the BNCCO, the LTS is aligned with the current NDC and provides a roadmap for updating shorter-term strategies, aiming to achieve long-term goals by 2050. NDCs should reflect the LTS's goals, such as reducing emissions by 90% by 2050. We were unable to assess if the LTS is aligned with the current NDC since the LTS 2021 has not been finalized.

G3.C - Interlinkages with SDGs

Score: Unassessed

Assessment justification: The National Climate Change Office integrates the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into National Development Goals, aiming to create 30,000 jobs by 2050, including actions for transport and forestry. We were unable to assess if the LTS considers the interlinkages between SDG 13- Climate Action and the other SDGs as we were not provided with a copy of the most updated LTS, which for Belize would be the 2021 LTS.

G4 - Risk management

G4.A - Risk mapping

Score: No Implementation

SAI's comment: Belize does not do any risk mapping; they only have vulnerability assessments thus far. These are done when they receive external funding so the last was when they received funding for national communication. The multi-sectoral plan has a vulnerability and risk assessment that will be carried out for the five different sectors. Therefore, there is no mapping of climate change risks.

Evidences 1

G4.A Risk Mapping

Filename: G4.A Risk Mapping portal document.pdf

Evidence category

Text: Primary research

Evidence description

Interview.

Evidence is updated until: 2024

G4.B - Interface with science

Score: No Implementation

SAI's comment: The upcoming plan will be based on scientific evidence. The National Climate Change Office has recently established the Terms of Reference for this initiative, and a firm will be contracted to carry out the work. In terms of short-term risks, such as flooding, the National Emergency Management Organization (NEMO) conducts the mapping and creates maps for flood-prone areas.

Evidences 1

G4.B Interface with science

Filename: G4.B Interface with Science portal document.pdf

Evidence category

Text: Primary research

Evidence description

Interview.

Evidence is updated until: 2024

G4.C - Climate risks in planning instruments

Score: No Implementation

SAI's comment: The Horizon 2030 is a broad overview document of what the Government wants to achieve, it does not go into climate change it only mentions the environment. Plan Belize does not go into climate change, but it mentions that the Climate Finance Strategy should fund some of the environmental related actions that are in Plan Belize. Both documents mention climate change, but they do not incorporate climate risks.

Evidences 1

G4.C Climate risks in planning instruments

Filename: G4.C Climate Risks in planning instruments portal document.pdf

Evidence category

Text: Primary research

Evidence description

Interviews.

Evidence is updated until: 2024

Coordination

G5 - Horizontal and vertical coordination

G5.A - Horizontal coordination mechanisms

Score: Advanced Implementation

SAI's comment: The horizontal coordination takes place with other ministries, such as the Ministry of Agr, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Econ. Dev. and Inv. through formal and informal mechanisms. All the Ministries involved are placed under the highest leadership of the Government. For instance, the Climate Change Office is under the Ministry of Sustainable Development Climate Change & Disaster Risk Management. The Ministers and the Chief Executive Officers are involved.

Evidences 1

G5.A Horizontal Coordination mechanisms

Filename: G5.A Horizontal coordination mechanisms portal document.pdf

Evidence category

Text: Primary research

Evidence description

Interview.

Evidence is updated until: 2024

G5.B - Dynamic of horizontal interaction

Score: No Implementation

SAI's comment: Commissions, councils, and committees for horizontal coordination lack a working dynamic that facilitates regular member interaction, although this should be the case. Belize has no active commission, committee, or council in place.

G5.C - Vertical coordination mechanisms

Score: Early Implementation

SAI's comment: Vertically, above the BCCO, they have the Cabinet, the Ministers and the Belize National Climate Change Committee (BNCCC). The BNCC is currently inactive but is composed of two sub-committees (technical & finance). This committee is intended to be made up of chief executive officers; however, it is currently inactive due to the law not yet being passed. When it was active, only technical officers were members, not CEOs. There is a vertical coordination mechanism in place but there is no law.

Evidences 1

G5.C Vertical coordination mechanisms

Filename: G5.C Vertical coordination mechanisms portal documents.pdf

Evidence category

Text: Primary research

Evidence description

Interview.

Evidence is updated until: 2024

G5.D - Dynamic of vertical interaction

Score: Intermediate Implementation

SAI's comment: The meetings are done on a needs basis to discuss relevant issues related to climate change policies and activities. Ministries and departments with an interest in climate change have an officer as the point of contact to address these matters. Therefore, we consider this to be an intermediate implementation.

Evidences 1

G5.D Dynamic of vertical interaction

Filename: G5.D Dynamic of vertical interaction portal document.pdf

Evidence category

Text: Primary research

Evidence description

Interview.

Evidence is updated until: 2024

G6 - Stakeholder engagement

G6.A - Existence of participation mechanisms

Score: Early Implementation

SAI's comment: Institutional mechanisms are in place in all planning documents and strategies and any of the reporting requirements. The National Climate Change Office ensures that all stakeholders involved meet regularly: Forestry, Agric., Health, Coastal Zone, Fisheries, and NGOs. There was a round of stakeholder consultation to develop the NDC and the policy. There are mechanisms in place in the design stage of policies/strategies, but there was no mention of this mechanism in the implementation stage.

Evidences 1

Belize Country engagement quarterly update report

Filename: G6.A-01 Q1 - BELIZE Country Engagement Quarterly Update Report.pdf

Evidence category

Text: Other sources (provide description below)

Evidence description

Secondary research papers.

Evidence is updated until: 2024

Evidences 2

G6.A Existence of participation

Filename: G6.A Existence of participation mechanism Portal doc.pdf

Evidence category

Text: Primary research

Evidence description

Interview.

Evidence is updated until: 2024

G6.B - Representativeness

Score: Intermediate Implementation

SAI's comment: Stakeholders involved include the civil society such as local communities, vulnerable groups, indigenous groups, Maya Leader Alliances, Women's Commission, the private sector such as the Belize Chamber of Commerce & Industry, and Academia, such as the University of Belize.

Evidences 1

G6.B Representativeness

Filename: G6.B Representativeness portal document.pdf

Evidence category

Text: Primary research

Evidence description

Interviews.

Evidence is updated until: 2024

G6.C - Dynamic of interaction

Score: Early Implementation

SAI's comment: There are institutional mechanisms implemented that allows regular interaction between government and other stakeholders.

Evidences 1

G6.C Dynamic of Interaction

Filename: G6.C Dynamic of interaction portal document.pdf

Evidence category

Text: Other sources (provide description below), Primary research

Evidence description

Interviews and website research.

Evidence is updated until: 2024

Accountability

G7 - Inclusiveness

G7.A - Identification of vulnerable groups

Score: Early Implementation

SAI's comment: The government has identified groups that are most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and their needs in terms of public policies, i.e. the indigenous groups, women, youths, and children. The national adaption plan will ensure it caters for the needs of the children.

Evidences 1

G7.A Identification of vulnerable groups

Filename: G7.A-02 EnGenDER_Gender Inequality CC DRR Brief_BelizeF_20220203.pdf

Filename: G7.A-01 Belize-2021-COAR.pdf

Filename: G7.A Identification of vulnerable groups portal document.pdf

Evidence category

Text: Other sources (provide description below), Primary research

Evidence description

Interviews and secondary sources

Evidence is updated until: 2024

G7.B - Inclusion in decision-making process

Score: Early Implementation

SAI's comment: Projects addressing community issues often involve communication with city or village councils, such as Orange Walk's municipal development plan. Community leaders are often included in consultation and site visits, as seen in Monkey River's project. Although there is no regulation in place or a formal mechanism, those involved are leaders of communities, therefore, the vulnerable groups are not entirely included. Additionally, there is no mechanism to provide substantial participation.

Evidences 1

G7.B Inclusion in Decision Making

Filename: G7.B-01 Overview of OW project.pdf

Filename: G7.B Inclusion in decision-making process portal document.pdf

Evidence category

Text: Official information from government, Primary research

Evidence description

Interview and information from the entity.

Evidence is updated until:

G7.C - Equitable policies

Score: Early Implementation

SAI's comment: The 2021 NDC includes measures to enhance climate resilience, such as sustainable agriculture and coastal protection, which aims to reduce climate impacts. It also addresses equity by ensuring that climate solutions benefit all sectors of society, including vulnerable communities. Going through the 2021 NDC, we identified that indigenous groups were mainly considered. Note, Belize has no legislation framework and no national adaptation plan submitted to the UNFCCC.

Evidences 1

G7.C Equitable Policies

Filename: G7.C-01 Belize Updated NDC 01.09.2021.pdf

Filename: G7.C Equitable Policies Portal Document.pdf

Filename: G7.C-02 Climate Change and Carbon Market Initiatives Bill 2023- final.pdf

Evidence category

Text: Primary research

Evidence description

Interviews and secondary research.

Evidence is updated until: 2024

G8 - Monitoring mechanisms**G8.A - Existence of mechanisms**

Score: Early Implementation

SAI's comment: The progress towards the achievement of commitments expressed in the NDC is in its development stage via the MRV system. The NDC facilitator via the NDC partnership had to track NDC actions in their system. Since Belize has not yet implemented overarching climate laws/regulations, we conclude that this item is in its early implementation.

Evidences 1

G8.A Existence of mechanisms

Filename: G8.A-02 Q1 - BELIZE Country Engagement Quarterly Update Report.pdf

Filename: G8.A-01 MRV Images.pdf

Filename: G8.A Existence of mechanisms portal document.pdf

Evidence category

Text: Other sources (provide description below), Primary research

Evidence description

Interviews. The MRV officer gave us a walkthrough of the MRV system. We also found sources under the NDC partnership website.

Evidence is updated until: 2024

G8.B - Feedback for policymaking

Score: No Implementation

SAI's comment: Since the MRV system is in its early stages, there are no other mechanisms for monitoring in place to improve climate change policymaking. It would only be the NDC tracking tool.

Evidences 1

G8.B Feedback for policymaking

Filename: G8.B-01 MRV Images.pdf

Evidence category

Text: Primary research

Evidence description

Interviews.

Evidence is updated until: 2024

G9 - Transparency

G9.A - Global transparency

Score: Advanced Implementation

SAI's comment: Belize as part of Least Developed Countries (LDC) and Small Island Developing States (SIDs) has prepared and submitted the 4th National Communication in 2022 and the Biennial Update Report was prepared and submitted in 2020. Currently, Belize has received funding to create the Biennial Transparency Reports.

Evidences 1

G9.A Global Transparency

Filename: G9.A-02 Belize's third National Communication 2016.pdf

Filename: G9.A-03 Belize's 4th National Communication 2022.pdf

Filename: G9.A-01 Belize's First National Communication.pdf

Filename: G9.A-04 Belize's First Biennial Update Report Nov 2020.pdf

Filename: G9.A Global transparency portal document.pdf

Evidence category

Text: Other sources (provide description below), Primary research

Evidence description

Interviews and UNFCCC website.

Evidence is updated until: 2024

G9.B - Transparency at the National Level

Score: Intermediate Implementation

SAI's comment: The National communication, the BUR, and the BTR are the reporting requirements that Belize is responsible for. As a non-annex 1 partner, Belize is not required to submit everything that other countries do. Belize has submitted the first BUR, and received funds for the 1st BTR, the 5th National communication, and 2nd BTR. The MRV system is currently being created and will provide information as to the progress towards national climate objectives.

Evidences 1

G9/B Transparency at the National Level

Filename: G9.B-01 Freedom-of-Information-Act.pdf

Filename: G9.B Transparency at the National Level portal document.pdf

Evidence category

Text: Other sources (provide description below), Primary research

Evidence description

Interviews and website search.

Evidence is updated until: 2024

G9.C - Publicly accessible reporting

Score: Early Implementation

SAI's comment: The Belize National Climate Change Office has all documents in the English language only. The information is only accessible via the UNFCCC website; therefore, not easily accessible.

Evidences 1

G9.C Publicly accessible reporting

Filename: G9.C Public accessible reporting portal document.pdf

Evidence category

Text: Primary research

Evidence description

Interviews.
Evidence is updated until: 2024

G10 - Oversight and climate litigation

G10.A - Parliament

Score: No Implementation

SAI's comment: There is no active body. The cabinet meets for climate change issues as any other issue but there is no active body or committee in parliament. At this point, it is only the National Climate Change Committee but most of the time it is only the technical officers that meet.

Evidences 1

G10.A Parliament

Filename: G10.A Parliament portal document.pdf

Evidence category

Text: Official information from government, Other sources (provide description below)

Evidence description

The document has the research conducted on the parliament structure of Belize and additional information gathered.
Evidence is updated until: 2024

G10.B - Audit institutions

Score: No Implementation

SAI's comment: SAI Belize or the Office of the Auditor General of Belize has not conducted any audit in the last five years that has climate change issues as its main focus.

G10.C - Climate litigation

Score: No Implementation

SAI's comment: There are no records online of any case related to Climate Change. There have not been any claims as yet related to climate change. In terms of the Belize Judiciary, the Judges are trained and competent to hear whatever legal issues may arise before them. Although a climate change issue would/may be novel, judges are trained to listen to each legal argument, analyze and apply the relevant law and give judgement on the issue.

Assessment - Public policies

International Commitments

P1 - Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)

P1.A - Actualization

Score: Advanced Implementation

SAI's comment: Belize's updated national contributions under the Paris Climate Change Agreement. Belize submitted its first Nationally Determined Contribution in 2016 and has submitted an updated version ahead of the 26th Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change held November 2021.

Evidences 1

Updated Nationally Determined Contribution 01.09.2021

Filename: Belize Updated NDC 01.09.2021.pdf

Hyperlink: <https://unfccc.int/NDCREG>

Filename: P1.A Actualization portal document.pdf

Evidence category

Text: Other sources (provide description below)

Evidence description

The United Nations Climate Change website has the information above. Retrieved from <https://unfccc.int/NDCREG>

Evidence is updated until: 2021

P1.B - Ambition

Score: Intermediate Implementation

SAI's comment: Belize's NDC is more ambitious due to its commitment to reducing a higher percentage of emissions in the current NDC, as well as the adaptation of new sectoral targets and scientific information.

Evidences 1

P1.B Ambition

Filename: P1.B-2-BELIZE's First NDC pursuant to decision 1 cp21 of the Paris Agreement.pdf

Filename: P1.B-2.2-BELIZE's NDC pursuant to decision CP21 of the Paris Agreement.pdf

Filename: P1.B Ambition portal document.pdf

Filename: P1.B-1-Belize Updated NDC 01.09.2021.pdf

Evidence category

Text: Other sources (provide description below), Primary research

Evidence description

secondary research and interviews.

Evidence is updated until: 2024

P1.C - Targets per sector

Score: Advanced Implementation

SAI's comment: The targets per sector in Belize's NDC are clearly defined for both mitigation and adaptation across key sectors such as energy, forestry, agriculture and waste management. The NDC provides detailed sectoral targets and strategies, ensuring a comprehensive approach to achieving overall climate goals with specific, actionable objectives for each sector.

Evidences 1

P1.C Targets per Sector

Filename: P1.C Targets per sector portal document.pdf

Filename: P1.C-1-Belize Updated NDC 01.09.2021.pdf

Evidence category

Text: Other sources (provide description below), Primary research

Evidence description

Interviews and secondary research.

Evidence is updated until: 2024

General strategies**P2 - Mitigation Strategy****P2.A - Mapping**

Score: Intermediate Implementation

SAI's comment: The Government of Belize has mapped public policies to align national development with climate adaptation and sustainability goals, but the process is ongoing, not fully comprehensive, and varies across sectors in terms of progress and updates.

Evidences 1

P2.A Mapping

Filename: P2.A-1-BELIZE's NDC first Draft.pdf

Filename: P2.A Mapping portal document.pdf

Filename: P2.A-3-Prohibition of the open-burning of refuse and othr combustibile matter) Regulations 2020.pdf

Filename: P2.A-2-Low Emissions Development Strategy and Action Plan Belize.pdf

Evidence category

Text: Other sources (provide description below)

Evidence description

Other resources

Evidence is updated until: 2024

P2.B - National strategy

Score: Intermediate Implementation

SAI's comment: Belize has developed key strategies, including the Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS) and the Biennial Update Report (BUR), which align with the NDC commitments and identify relevant policies. However, the implementation is ongoing, with some areas needing further elaboration and refinement to fully achieve clarity, comprehensiveness, and execution across all sectors.

Evidences 1

P2.B National Strategy

Filename: BELIZE BUR 2020 (1).pdf

Hyperlink: <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/BELIZE%20BUR%202020.pdf>

Filename: P2.B-03 Low Emissions Development Strategy and Action Plan Belize.pdf

Filename: P2.B National Strategy Portal document.pdf

Filename: P2.B-01 Belize Updated NDC 01.09.2021.pdf

Filename: P2.B-02 BELIZE BUR 2020.pdf

Evidence category

Text: Other sources (provide description below)

Evidence description

Secondary sources.

Evidence is updated until: 2024

P2.C - Sectoral plans

Score: No Implementation

SAI's comment: Belize currently has only one specific plan for achieving sectoral emission targets in Orange Walk, but there is no broader implementation of such plans across the country, limiting

the potential to meet national climate strategies effectively. This gap hinders comprehensive climate action and emission reduction efforts. Orange Walk is only one District of six in Belize.

P3 - National Adaptation Plans

P3.A - Existence of national adaptation plan

Score: No Implementation

SAI's comment: Belize has not yet submitted a national adaptation plan to the UNFCCC; although there are ongoing projects and draft reports, none of the plans are officially in place or submitted. The adaptation plans, including those for fisheries, water resources, and multi-sectoral areas, are still under development or revision.

Evidences 1

P3.A Existence of National Adaptation Plan

Filename: P3.A Existence of national adaptation plan portal doc.pdf

Evidence category

Text: Other sources (provide description below), Primary research

Evidence description

Interviews and secondary research.

Evidence is updated until: 2024

P3.B - Coverage

Score: Early Implementation

SAI's comment: Belize does not yet have a comprehensive National Adaptation Plan (NAP). Nevertheless, it has developed sector-specific adaptation plans, including those for water resources, fisheries, and coastal zones. Additionally, there is a multi-sectoral plan that has recently started addressing health, tourism, agriculture, forestry, land use, human settlements, and infrastructure. These documents jointly guide Belize's adaptation strategies across various critical sectors.

Evidences 1

P3.B Coverage

Filename: P3.B-02 Belize Updated NDC 01.09.2021.pdf

Filename: P3.B-01 Belize's 4th National Communication 2022.pdf

Filename: P3.B Coverage portal document.pdf

Evidence category

Text: Other sources (provide description below), Primary research

Evidence description

Interviews and secondary.

Evidence is updated until: 2024

P3.C - Up-to-date plans and strategies

Score: No Implementation

SAI's comment: Belize's national adaptation plans or strategies have not yet been fully updated or developed within the last five years; the document is still in progress and is expected to be submitted soon.

Evidences 1

P3.C Up to date plans and strategies

Filename: P3.C Uptodate plans & strategies portal doc.pdf

Evidence category

Text: Other sources (provide description below)

Evidence description

Secondary research.

Evidence is updated until: 2024

Sectoral components

P4 - Mitigation sectors (Land-use change and forestry - Land use change and forestry-coastal zones)

P4.A - Climate policy design

Score: Advanced Implementation

SAI's comment: Belize has demonstrated advanced implementation in the land-use and forestry mitigation sector by actively integrating emission reduction strategies into national policies. The establishment of the REDD+ program, awareness campaigns in indigenous languages, the Forest Act, the Land Restoration Policy, and the updated Land-Use Policy show a structured approach to emission reduction, while the NDC provides clear, measurable targets with timelines, ensuring accountability and progress tracking.

Evidences 1

Belize Forestry Act

Filename: P4.A-1 Belize-Forests-Act.pdf

Evidence category

Text: Official information from government

Evidence description

Belize Forestry Act

Evidence is updated until: 2024

Evidences 2

Climate Policy Design

Filename: P4.A-4 grm_completion_report_belize_final.pdf

Filename: P4.A-5 Final-National-Landscape-Restoration-Strategy-Belize-2022-06-15.pdf

Filename: P4.A Climate Policy Design - Portal Information.pdf

Evidence category

Text:

Evidence description

Evidence is updated until:

Evidences 3

GRM completion report

Filename: P4.A-4 grm_completion_report_belize_final.pdf

Evidence category

Text: Non-governmental sources

Evidence description

Evidence is updated until: 2022

Evidences 4

National Landscape Restoration Strategy for Belize

Filename: P4.A-3 Final-National-Landscape-Restoration-Strategy-Belize-2022-06-15.pdf

Evidence category

Text: Primary research

Evidence description

National Landscape Restoration Strategy for Belize

Evidence is updated until: 2023

P4.B - Specific actions

Score: Intermediate Implementation

SAI's comment: While national policies like the NDC and LT-LEDS provide detailed actions with specific targets, indicators, and assigned responsibilities, similar sector-specific policies outside the

National Climate Change Office (NCCO) lack clarity. The ongoing updates to the land-use policy and NDC aim to improve alignment, but until all sectors establish well-defined roles and comprehensive implementation frameworks, full advancement remains a work in progress.

Evidences 1

Specific Actions

Filename: P4.B Specific Actions-Portal Information.pdf

Evidence category

Text: Primary research

Evidence description

Evidence is updated until:

P4.C - Implementation challenges

Score: Advanced Implementation

SAI's comment: Belize systematically identifies, categorizes, and documents implementation challenges through multiple national reports, including the NDCs, NAPs, BURs, BTRs, and National Communications. The existence of structured improvement plans, sectoral input mechanisms, and prioritization frameworks ensures a continuous cycle of assessment and enhancement, strengthening the country's ability to address barriers to climate action effectively.

Evidences 1

Implementation challenges

Filename: P4.C Implementation Challenges-Portal information.pdf

Evidence category

Text: Primary research

Evidence description

Evidence is updated until:

P4.D - Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms

Score: Advanced Implementation

SAI's comment: Belize has established monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, including an MRV system, sectoral data collection processes, and predefined reporting cycles under international frameworks such as the BTR and NATCOM. However, while mechanisms and indicators exist, full operationalization and enforcement are still in progress, as evidenced by ongoing efforts to update and amplify the MRV system and integrate findings into policy decisions.

Evidences 1

Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms

Filename: P4.D Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms-Portal information.pdf

Evidence category

Text: Primary research

Evidence description

Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

Evidence is updated until: 2024

P5 - Adaptation sectors (Agriculture and food security - Agriculture)

P5.A - Climate policy design

Score: Unassessed

Assessment justification: It could not be assessed due to the absence of finalized policies, as they remain in draft form. The Government of Belize is still in the process of developing measures to enhance agricultural resilience, and these documents were not made available for evaluation. Consequently, it is not possible to determine whether the policies adequately address climate risks and vulnerabilities in the agricultural sector.

P5.B - Specific actions

Score: Unassessed

Assessment justification: A proper assessment of adaptation actions for agriculture and food security was not conducted due to the lack of access to finalized policies and plans, as these are still under development. Although the draft NAP reportedly outlines specific targets, activities, outputs, and roles, the unavailability of these documents hindered a detailed evaluation. As a result, the comprehensiveness of the proposed actions could not be verified.

P5.C - Implementation challenges

Score: Unassessed

Assessment justification: A proper assessment of implementation challenges for agriculture and food security was not carried out because the necessary information was not made available. Although Belize acknowledges gaps and challenges in its national reports, the details specific to agriculture were not provided. As a result, the identification of challenges and proposed solutions for this sector could not be evaluated.

P5.D - Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms

Score: No Implementation

SAI's comment: Implementation in the agriculture and food security sector has not occurred due to the absence of monitoring and evaluation systems to assess adaptation efforts. While the multi-sectoral NAP intends to establish these mechanisms, they are still under development. Without monitoring and evaluation, tracking progress and ensuring the effectiveness of agricultural adaptation measures remains unachievable.

Evidences 1

Monitoring and evaluation Mechanisms

Filename: P5.D Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms- Agriculture.pdf

Evidence category

Text: Primary research

Evidence description

Monitoring and evaluation mechanism- Agriculture

Evidence is updated until: 2024

P5 - Adaptation sectors (Land and ocean ecosystems - Land and ocean ecosystems)

P5.A - Climate policy design

Score: Unassessed

Assessment justification: A proper assessment of Belize's adaptation policies for coastal zones could not be conducted because the relevant policies are still in draft form and were not provided for review. The NAP for coastal zones and fisheries is under development, making it difficult to evaluate specific measures aimed at addressing climate vulnerabilities. Without access to finalized policies, it is not possible to determine the extent to which adaptation actions have been designed or planned for coastal ecosystems.

P5.B - Specific actions

Score: Unassessed

Assessment justification: The assessment of specific actions for coastal zone adaptation could not be completed because the relevant policies and the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) are still in draft form and were not made available for review. While it was noted that the draft NAP includes targets, actions, and responsibilities, the absence of finalized documents prevented a thorough evaluation. Without access to official policies, it is not possible to assess the robustness and comprehensiveness of these actions.

P5.C - Implementation challenges

Score: Unassessed

Assessment justification: The assessment of implementation challenges for land and coastal zone adaptation could not be conducted due to the lack of detailed information. While Belize reports some challenges in its national communications, the specifics related to coastal zone adaptation were not provided for review. Without access to these details, it was not possible to evaluate the identified challenges, or the measures proposed to address them.

P5.D - Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms

Score: No Implementation

SAI's comment: There is no implementation in the land and ocean ecosystem-coastal zones sector because no monitoring and evaluation mechanisms have been established to assess the outcomes of adaptation policies. Although the multi-sectoral National Adaptation Plan (NAP)

includes an activity to develop monitoring and evaluation, this system is not yet in place. Without proper tracking, it is not possible to measure progress or inform decision-making for coastal zone adaptation.

Evidences 1

Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms

Filename: P5.D Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms- Land and Ocean Ecosystem.pdf

Evidence category

Text: Primary research

Evidence description

Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms-Land and Ocean Ecosystems

Evidence is updated until: 2024

Assessment - Finance

Public climate finance

F1 - Domestic climate finance

F1.A - Planning and budgeting

Score: Early Implementation

SAI's comment: Belize is in its early stages of implementing climate-aligned budgets. While domestic funds are allocated to support climate goals and align with national strategies, tracking and ensuring full alignment remain challenges. The country lacks formal systems for identifying carbon-intensive actions and perverse subsidies, though efforts are underway to enhance transparency and incorporate more climate-friendly policies.

Evidences 1

F1.A Planning and Budgeting

Filename: F1.A Planning and Budgeting portal document.pdf

Filename: F1.A-01 PSIP Report December 2023Rev.pdf

Evidence category

Text: Other sources (provide description below), Primary research

Evidence description

Interviews and secondary sources.

Evidence is updated until: 2024

F1.B - Direct finance tracking

Score: Early Implementation

SAI's comment: The Government of Belize does not have a formal taxonomy for direct climate finance. However, efforts are underway to define and identify such finance through national strategies and international commitments, and a draft definition under the ICAT initiative, with ongoing work to complete this and integrate it into the MRV system.

Evidences 1

F1.B Direct Finance Tracking

Filename: F1.B Direct finance tracking portal document.pdf

Evidence category

Text: Other sources (provide description below), Primary research

Evidence description

Interviews and secondary sources.

Evidence is updated until: 2024

F1.C - Indirect finance tracking

Score: No Implementation

SAI's comment: The Government of Belize does not have a formal definition for indirect climate finance and lacks a system to track and account for different types of indirect climate finance. Consequently, there is no implementation in place for monitoring such finance.

Evidences 1

F1.C Indirect Finance tracking

Filename: F1.C Indirect Finance Tracking portal document.pdf

Filename: F1.C-01 PSIP Report December 2023Rev.pdf

Evidence category

Text: Other sources (provide description below), Primary research

Evidence description

Interviews and secondary sources.

Evidence is updated until: 2024

F1.D - Reporting

Score: Early Implementation

SAI's comment: The Government issues reports but they are not public. Although the PSIP reports are sent via email to public officers, the website is not updated and do not have all released PSIP reports.

Evidences 1

F1.D Reporting

Filename: F1.D Reporting portal document.pdf

Filename: F1.D-02 GOB Budget 2024_2025.pdf

Filename: F1.D-01 PSIP Report December 2023Rev.pdf

Evidence category

Text: Other sources (provide description below), Primary research

Evidence description

Interviews and secondary sources.

Evidence is updated until: 2024

F2 - International climate finance - provider countries

F2.A - Commitments set

Score: Not Applicable

Assessment justification: As the country is not included in the Annex II of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), it has no obligation to provide financial resources to other countries. In this sense, the assessment of this item is not necessary.

F2.B - Resources allocated and disbursed

Score: Not Applicable

Assessment justification: As the country is not included in the Annex II of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), it has no obligation to provide financial resources to other countries. In this sense, the assessment of this item is not necessary.

F2.C - Reporting

Score: Not Applicable

Assessment justification: As the country is not included in the Annex II of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), it has no obligation to provide financial resources to other countries. In this sense, the assessment of this item is not necessary.

F3 - International climate finance - recipient countries

F3.A - Needs assessment

Score: Early Implementation

SAI's comment: The Climate Finance Strategy and Landscape document provides broad, general funding needs without detailed sector-specific assessments or cost estimates. Additionally, the identification of needs is not fully systematic, lacking a structured mechanism to thoroughly assess and prioritize funding requirements across sectors.

Evidences 1

- F3.A Needs Assessment
- Filename: F3.A Needs assessment portal document.pdf
- Filename: F3.A-02 Climate_Finance_Strategy_of_Belize_UPDF.pdf
- Filename: F3.A-03 Plan Belize 2022-2026.pdf
- Filename: F3.A-01 Climate Finance Landscape of Belize 2015-2019 Final.pdf

Evidence category

Text: Other sources (provide description below), Primary research

Evidence description

Interview and secondary sources.

Evidence is updated until: 2024

F3.B - Sources identified and mobilized

Score: Intermediate Implementation

SAI's comment: The Government has identified key sources like the GCF and GEF and has mechanisms to mobilize these funds through entities such as the BNCCO. While it has successfully accessed some funds, it is still developing the capacity to fully prepare projects and documentation, indicating progress but ongoing efforts in refining the process.

Evidences 1

F3.B Sources identified and mobilized

Filename: F3.B Sources Identified and mobilized portal document.pdf

Evidence category

Text: Other sources (provide description below), Primary research

Evidence description

Interviews and secondary sources.
Evidence is updated until: 2024

F3.C - Disbursement overseen

Score: Intermediate Implementation

SAI's comment: While the government has the capacity to mobilize and oversee climate finance, it is still working towards full accreditation for the Ministry of Economic Development to directly receive funds. Currently, funds are accessed indirectly through accredited entities like PACT and CCCCC. Although mechanisms are in place to track and monitor disbursements, the process remains complex and reliant on external partnerships.

Evidences 1

F3.C Disbursement overseen

Filename: F3.C-01 Climate funds & amount spent 2023-24.pdf

Filename: F3.C Disbursement Overseen portal document.pdf

Evidence category

Text: Other sources (provide description below), Primary research

Evidence description

Interviews and secondary sources.
Evidence is updated until: 2024

F3.D - Reporting

Score: Intermediate Implementation

SAI's comment: While mechanisms like the Public Sector Investment Program (PSIP) are in place for regular reporting, and the Government meets some of the reporting requirements set by fund institutions, ongoing efforts are still needed to ensure full compliance. Additionally, although reports are public, they are not always updated, and accessibility can be limited.

Evidences 1

F3.D Reporting

Filename: F3.D-01 PSIP Report December 2023Rev.pdf

Filename: F3.D Reporting portal document.pdf

Evidence category

Text: Other sources (provide description below), Primary research

Evidence description

Interviews and secondary sources.

Evidence is updated until: 2024

Private climate finance

F4 - Domestic and international private climate finance mechanisms

F4.A - Mobilization mechanisms

Score: No Implementation

SAI's comment: Belize currently lacks a mobilization mechanism for private climate finance. While the BNCCO has initiated a project under the NDC Partnership and engaged with private entities, no concrete systems or incentives are in place. Key discussions on tracking investments and offering incentives are still in progress, with no significant outcomes or structures yet implemented.

Evidences 1

F4.A Mobilization mechanisms

Filename: F4.B Private finance tracking portal doc.pdf

Evidence category

Text: Other sources (provide description below), Primary research

Evidence description

Interviews and research.

Evidence is updated until: 2024

F4.B - Private finance tracking

Score: No Implementation

SAI's comment: Belize has no implementation for tracking private climate finance as there are no mechanisms in place to systematically monitor or track private sector investments. While there are discussions with the private sector and some private initiatives, such as those supported by DFC, these efforts are not tracked by the Government, justifying the lack of implementation.

Evidences 1

F4.B Private financing tracking

Filename: F4.B Private finance tracking portal doc.pdf

Evidence category

Text: Other sources (provide description below), Primary research

Evidence description

Interview and secondary sources.

Evidence is updated until: 2024

F4.C - Reporting

Score: No Implementation

SAI's comment: There is no implementation for reporting on private climate finance in Belize, as private sector projects are not required to report unless they directly involve the government. Additionally, the reporting structures for tracking private climate finance are not yet in place.

ANNEX

2.6 - Documents

Nationally determined contribution (NDC)

Year: 2021

Filename: 5. Belize's Updated National Determined Contribution 2021.pdf

Hyperlink: <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/Belize%20Updated%20NDC.pdf>

Year: 2015

Filename: Belize INDCS submitted to UNFCCC on 1Oct2015.pdf

Hyperlink: https://www.cac.int/sites/default/files/INDC_-_BELIZE._Octubre_2015.pdf

Year: 2015

Filename: 6. BELIZE's First NDC pursuant to decision 1 cp21 of the Paris Agreement.pdf

Hyperlink: <https://unfccc.int/documents/497157>

Other documents

Type: National communication

Year: 2022

Filename: 4. Belize's 4th National Communication 2022.pdf

Hyperlink: <https://unfccc.int/reports>

Type: Other

Year: 2021

Filename: 3. Low Emissions Development Strategy and Action Plan Belize.pdf

Hyperlink: <https://unfccc.int/reports>

Type: Other

Year: 2021

Filename: Climate_Finance_Strategy_of_Belize_UPDF (1).pdf

Type: Biennial report

Year: 2020

Filename: 1. Belize's First Biennial Update Report Nov 2020.pdf

Hyperlink: <https://unfccc.int/reports>

Type: Greenhouse gas inventory

Year: 2020

Filename: 9. Fourth National GHG Inventory Report Aug42020.pdf

Hyperlink: <https://unfccc.int/reports>

Type: Other

Year: 2019

Filename: Climate Finance Landscape of Belize 2015-2019 Final .pdf

Type: National communication Year: 2016

Filename: 8. Belize's third National Communication 2016.pdf

Hyperlink: <https://unfccc.int/reports>

Type: National communication Year: 2011

Filename: 7. Second National Communication 2011.pdf

Hyperlink: <https://unfccc.int/reports>

Type: National communication Year: 2004

Filename: 2. Belize's First National Communication.pdf

Hyperlink: <https://unfccc.int/reports>

2.7 - Main climate laws or regulations

Law or regulation: Climate Change and Carbon Market Initiatives Bill 2023 (old draft)- Not yet approved in Parliament Year: 2023

Filename: G1.A-1 Climate Change and Carbon Market Initiatives Bill 2023- final.docx

2.8 - Main public organizations

Law or regulation: The Climate Finance Unit (CFU) at the Ministry of Economic Development

Hyperlink: <https://med.gov.bz/climate-finance-unit/>

Law or regulation: The Belize National Climate Change Office

Hyperlink: <https://sustainabledevelopment.gov.bz/national-climate-change-office/>