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NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION FINANCE INITIATIVE (NDCFI) FORUM

October 2018, Saint Lucia

The NDC Finance Initiative (NDCFI) is intended to catalyse regional NDC implementation by beginning to unlock the investment opportunities in the various sectors, while supporting the transition to more resilient economies.



@ OECS Commission

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACS	Association of Caribbean States
ANGLEC	Anguilla Electricity Company
APUA	Antigua Public Utilities Authority
BAU	Business as Usual
BMCS	Borrower Member Countries (of the CDB)
BVI	British Virgin Islands
CANTO	Caribbean Telecommunications Union
CAPE	Climate Action Peer Exchange (of the World Bank Group)
CARILEC	Caribbean Electric Utilities Corporation
CCI	Clinton Climate Initiative
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
CDF	Caribbean Development Fund
Cread	Climate Resilience Execution Agency (Commonwealth of Dominica)
DW	Desalinated Water
EE	Energy Efficiency
ESCOs	Energy Service Companies
EVs	Electric Vehicles
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GIZ	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (German Development Agency)
GW	Global Warming
GWaSP	Grenada Water Stewardship Programme
HECI	Hinterland Electrification Company Inc.
IADB	Inter- American Development Bank
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IFIs	International Financing Institutions
IKI	International Climate Initiative (GIZ)
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IRENA	International Renewable Energy Agency
IWaSP	International Water Stewardship Programme (implemented by GIZ)
LUCILEC	Saint Lucia Electricity Company
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
MWp	Megawatt Peak
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NDC SF	NDC Support Facility Trust Fund (of the World Bank Group)
NDCFI	NDC Finance Initiative
NETs	National Energy Transition Strategy
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisation
OCTs	Overseas Countries and Territories
ODA	Overseas Development Assistance
OECS	Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States
PHEVs	Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicles
PPCR	Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PV	Photovoltaic
RE	Renewable Energy
RWH	Rain Water Harvesting
SASAP	Sectoral Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan



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SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SPA	Support for the Implementation of the Paris Agreement (GIZ)
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics
SWRO	Seawater Reverse Osmosis
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Convention on Climate Change
WASCO	Water and Sewerage Company (Saint Lucia)
WBG	World Bank Group
WIRE	Women in Renewable Energy

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NDC Finance Initiative for the Caribbean (NDCFI)

Caribbean Climate Leadership: Accelerating NDC Implementation

NDCFI Forum

11-12 October 2018,
Rodney Bay,
Saint Lucia

1.0 BACKGROUND

The Small Island Developing States (SIDS) of the Caribbean, despite contributing only negligibly to global greenhouse gas emissions, are recognised as being particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. This vulnerability has been brought into sharp focus by the catastrophic events of a particularly intense 2017 hurricane season which is considered a bellwether of future climate.

Concerned for their survival, OECS Member States Party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) were among the first countries to ratify the historic Paris

NDCs embody efforts by each country to reduce national emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change. The **Paris Agreement** (Article 4, paragraph 2) requires each Party to prepare, communicate, and maintain successive NDCs that it intends to achieve.

NDC Partnership

Agreement. Further, to demonstrate their commitment to the implementation of the Agreement and to contribute to the global climate effort, these Member States have taken meaningful steps towards implementing their respective Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

Saint Lucia like all other Caribbean SIDS, is expected to pursue the implementation of its NDC through climate resilient and low carbon development initiatives.

Notwithstanding the challenges associated with this requirement and understanding the constraints in accessing resources required for these types of initiatives, Saint Lucia has seen it fit to lead on collaborative efforts at the regional level to harness resources for itself and fellow Member States.¹

Pursuant to the above, Saint Lucia in collaboration with the OECS Commission, the UNFCCC, the German Development Agency (GIZ) and the NDC Partnership hosted the First Investment Forum under the Caribbean Nationally Determined Contribution Finance Initiative. The forum was

¹ Available at <http://www.climatechange.govt.lc/saint-lucia-to-host-major-climate-change-event-in-october-this-year/>. Accessed on October 15th, 2018.

convened under the theme "Caribbean Climate Leadership: Accelerating NDC Implementation". The NDC Finance Initiative (NDCFI) is intended to catalyse regional NDC implementation by beginning to unlock the investment opportunities in the various sectors, while supporting the transition to more resilient economies. The NDCFI was launched in September 2017 and is initially envisioned as a three-year process. One of the critical milestones is the First NDC Investment Forum.

The NDCFI Forum aimed to *inter alia*: establish a process for project pipeline development to encourage matchmaking with potential investors and provide an opportunity for development partners, potential investors and other stakeholders to network with a view to establishing new partnerships and catalysing investments. The Forum also provided an opportunity to:

- i. Generate a roadmap for NDC implementation and investment until 2020;
- ii. identify and validate key NDC investment sectors/sub-sectors;
- iii. address implementation barriers and processes for updating NDCs, linking them with national needs for mitigation, adaptation and their co-benefits;
- iv. identify and engage development partners to support NDC implementation; and
- v. establish a network of sector experts, development partners, potential investors and other stakeholders with a view to building new partnerships and catalysing investments.

The first day of the NDCFI Forum brought together practitioners and technical experts from public agencies, regional initiatives, international partners, key sectors, and businesses from across the OECS and the wider Caribbean Community. The focus was on practical discussions of challenges and opportunities for catalysing investments and mobilising the private sector in the transformation to resilient, low-carbon economies in the Caribbean. Following a day of practical deliberations, day two of the NDCFI Forum marked the high-level segment which formally launched the initiative and issued a regional declaration on ambitions for NDC implementation and climate leadership in the Caribbean.

Box 1 Regional Dialogue on Nationally Determined Contributions for the Caribbean

The NDCFI Forum built on outcomes of the Regional Dialogue on Nationally Determined Contributions for the Caribbean, co-organized by the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat and hosted by the Government of Saint Lucia on 8-10 October 2018.

The Caribbean Dialogue is part of a series which was launched in 2014 to provide a forum for peer-to-peer exchange on the design of intended NDCs, before transitioning to address issues of NDC implementation.

The Objectives of the Dialogue were :

Exchange experiences and views related to NDC implementation planning – particularly in the energy sector, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and opportunities to advance gender equality

Discuss how to implement, finance and monitor Adaptation in the framework of the NDC

Discuss future steps on NDCs, including finance considerations of NDC implementation and NDCs in the context of the Talanoa Dialogue, raising ambition, and long-term development strategies.

During the Forum, Panelists and participants referred to the Regional Dialogue on Nationally Determined Contributions for the Caribbean that had taken place from the 8th to the 10th of October 2018 in the same venue as the Forum. Please refer to Box 1.

The list of participants is available in Annex 1 below.

Coinciding with the hosting of the NDCFI Forum was an exhibition, under the theme "Building Resilience on the Frontlines of Climate Change", organised by the OECS Commission along with the European Union and the Department of Sustainable Development of the Government of Saint Lucia. The exhibition gallery highlighted the role of biodiversity and other factors in climate mitigation. A video clipping of the exhibition is available at <https://youtu.be/VCqBN0s3pXg>.

During the NDCFI Forum much mention was made of the new report released, on October 8th 2018, by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. The new "Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C"² highlights the difference half a degree will make to future humanitarian crises and the ability to create a secure world for future populations. The report is available at <http://www.ipcc.ch/report/sr15/>.

For ease of reference the Forum Report presented herein flows the agenda of the Forum as presented in Annex 2 below.

2.0 FORUM PROCEEDINGS

Day 1: Practitioner's Dialogue

The Welcome remarks were made by Ms. Caroline Eugene, Office in Charge at the DSD, Saint Lucia. The entire text of Ms. Eugene's Remarks is available in Annex 3 below.

BOX 2 Feature Remarks: An Excerpt

..." The objectives of the Finance Initiative tell us that we must continue to devise strategic means of moving from mere concepts to meaningful actions on the ground. Actions that will signal to our developing partners and all supporters that we know where we are headed. We must continue to foster the required enabling environment, both through policy and legislative measures. This process may appear slow, but we remain committed to ensuring that gains are achieved in a strategic and collaborative manner.

Governments must continue to find and demonstrate the political will at all levels and on all fronts. We must remain cognizant that the successful achievement of our NDC targets will rely on the development of comprehensive and institutional domestic agendas. These agendas should include supportive incentives, policies and regulations; and the establishment of strategic partnerships at the local, regional and international levels" ...

² The report's full name is Global Warming of 1.5°C, an IPCC special report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty.

Panel 1: Catalysing investments in resilient, low-carbon development in the Caribbean

Representatives from partners in the NDCFI set the stage for the Forum by sharing their ambitions for supporting climate leadership in the Caribbean and strategies for catalysing investment to accelerate NDC implementation. Key outcomes from the preceding NDC Dialogue of the previous two days were shared, plans for the NDCFI outlined, and expectations for the Forum addressed.

The Panel was chaired by Chamberlain Emmanuel of the OECS Commission and included:

Ana Bucher	Senior Climate Change Specialist ³	World Bank
Derek Gibbs	Climate Finance Specialist	Caribbean Development Bank
Raul Delgado	Climate Change and NDC Invest Lead Specialist	Inter-American Development Bank
Sean Gilbert	Head of Partnerships and Outreach	NDC Partnership
Fleur Newman	Gender Affairs Officer, Office of The Deputy Executive Secretary	UNFCCC
James Vener	Climate Change Technical Specialist	UNDP
Baptiste Chatré,	Advisor NDC Assist ⁴	GIZ

In introducing the Panel, Mr. Emmanuel reminded participants that the NDCs⁵ are at the heart of the Paris Agreement and embody efforts by each country to reduce national emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change. He further added that while the NDCs articulated by Caribbean countries define their vision and destinations they are also very ambitious; this, therefore, required not only leadership but also partnerships to help unlock climate finance and to ensure technical assistance is delivered as efficiently as possible.

The salient points in the presentations from the various Panelists are summarised in table 1 below.

Table 1: Summary of Salient Points from Panelists

Fleur Newman	UNFCCC	<p>Governments will finalise rules for implementing the Paris agreement in Katowice, Poland in December 2018. A successful outcome in Katowice will be a crucial step towards achieving the Paris Agreement’s goals of limiting global warming to well below 2°C and pursuing efforts towards 1.5°C.</p> <p>Recognizing that NDC implementation is crucial to moving towards a low carbon, climate resilient future, the Regional Dialogue had already begun identifying ways to further strengthen and enhance ambition under the NDCs.</p> <p>The NDCFI Forum, in turn, provided an opportunity to</p>
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³ The presentation was made together with Koffi Ekouevi, Senior Economist at the World Bank

⁴ The presentation was made together with Verena Blickwede Regional Director Caribbean, GIZ

⁵ The Paris Agreement (/node/617) (Article 4, paragraph 2) requires each Party to prepare, communicate and maintain successive nationally determined contributions (NDCs) that it intends to achieve.

Table 1: Summary of Salient Points from Panelists

- i. take further steps to address the need for support and cooperation to implement ambitious NDCs;
- ii. enhance cooperation and to unlock and attract financial support and investment; and
- iii. turn the concepts and ambitions of the NDCs into tangible results.

Baptiste Chatré

GIZ

International donors supporting NDC implementation are looking for both short term and long-term strategies. In the short term, donors will focus on the ready-to finance projects that will meet the objectives of NDCs: The BAU scenario for which donors will provide the classical technical assistance support to develop very specified and concrete projects, and to mainstream NDCs and climate change. For long term strategies donors are interested in financing projects that embed a theory of change or paradigm change which will result in a definitive and decisive shift to a low-carbon society. This shift will also signal a move from NDC or climate mainstreaming to NDC alignment. The long term strategies will no longer be about identifying current policies that are NDC relevant, but about increasing the coherence, effectiveness, and efficiency between policies and the NDC, and, where necessary, to formulate new policies that meet NDC objectives.

GIZ's expectations of the NDCFI Forum is a clear commitment of regional leaders to support and use the NDC Finance Initiative to collectively address common issues in the implementation of NDCs.

Sean Gilbert

NDC Partnership

The NDC Partnership is a coalition of countries and institutions working to mobilise support and achieve ambitious climate goals while enhancing sustainable development.

The NDC Partnership aims to enhance cooperation so that countries have access to the technical knowledge and financial support they need to achieve large-scale climate and sustainable development targets as quickly and effectively as possible. The NDC Partnership builds in-country capacity and increases knowledge sharing so that climate policies have meaningful and enduring impacts, and drive increasing global ambition over time.

The Partnership:

- i. Facilitates Technical Assistance and Knowledge Sharing;
 - ii. Creates and Disseminates Insightful Knowledge Products that Fill Information Gaps; and
 - iii. Promotes Enhanced Financial Support for NDC Implementation.
- In the Caribbean:

Table 1: Summary of Salient Points from Panelists

- i. Countries are taking a Whole Country Approach. The Partnership Plan in Saint Lucia, for instance was developed by a whole host of sectors.
- ii. The NDCs are being integrated into the national budgeting processes; national development plans; and SDGs.
- iii. Countries are increasing their ambitions and moving their targets forward.

Financing is necessary for countries to achieve their ambitions. Caribbean countries need assistance in developing the necessary financing plans and then seeking the financiers. To this end, multilaterals and bi-laterals are working amongst themselves to develop the necessary modalities to provide assistance to the countries.

While a demand driven, country owned process is critical, transaction costs can be made more effective through joint and collaborative action at the regional level and/or leveraging resources from a multi-donor landscape.

Derek Gibbs Caribbean Development Bank

In November 2017 CDB became a member of the NDC Partnership and remains committed to assisting BMCs in their NDC implementation. As a small regional bank, the CDB has mobilised concessionary resources to finance RE/EE and Adaptation projects. Between 2012 and 2017, the CDB was able to mobilise over 300 mil USD. In particular, 65 mil. USD has been channelled into RE/EE (23%) projects; 54% financed Adaptation (water) projects. The Bank is also strengthening its processes to ensure that Climate Vulnerability Assessments are conducted of all its investment projects.

The Bank is accredited to GCF and the AF and aims to mobilise more concessionary resources from these entities for its BMCs. Be that as it may, the fact that the GCF has only financed 4 projects in the Caribbean shows that implementation of climate projects needs to accelerate in the region. The CDB will continue to work with its members to design bankable projects and to find partnerships that can leverage greater resources for climate action in the region. The expectation is also to find innovative solutions – green, blue and brown bonds – to close the funding gap.

Ana Bucher

Under its Climate Change Action Plan the WBG has already committed 32 per cent of its portfolio - equivalent of around \$20.5B - to provide climate-related finance This financing has already exceeded its 2020 target of 28 percent. The resulting increase in financing for climate action has driven strong results, including by:

Table 1: Summary of Salient Points from Panelists

- i. Generating or integrating 18 gigawatts of additional renewable energy into electricity grids; and mobilizing over \$10B in commercial finance for clean energy; and
- ii. Providing 38 million people in 18 countries with access to reliable climate information and early warning systems to deal with more frequent and intense natural disasters such as floods and hurricanes.

In the Caribbean Region, the WBG also continues to provide support to adaptation and Resilience, and, in particular, through the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience, part of the Climate Investment Funds. Through the PPCR, 6 Caribbean countries continue to take the leadership in implementing a comprehensive adaptation investment plan that has contributed to the formulation of the NDCs and other National Adaptation Plans. The PPCR current portfolio of \$160.3 million (14% of total PPCR resources) supports 6 countries in the Caribbean -Dominica, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and one regional program.

In its Climate Action Plan, the WB has also pledged to support countries in translating their NDCs into climate policies and investment plans into actions, and in mainstreaming climate considerations into development policy operations. This is expected to be done by amplifying impact on the ground with increasing emphasis on transformative investments, particularly for small islands states. One example is a latest commitment of \$1 billion for a new global program to accelerate investments in battery storage for energy systems in developing and middle-income countries that will help improve energy security and expand access to electricity globally.

The WBG also hopes to continue to focus on the acceleration of the implementation of NDC actions with the NDC Support Facility (SF) Trust Fund that was created with the support of the German Government. The TF is also a contribution to the Global NDC Partnership and its members, and the implementation of its NDC Partnership Plans in member countries. The NDC SF currently supports actions in 23 countries including:

- i. The development of NDC implementation strategies;
- ii. Technical studies that inform the development of NDC-relevant projects;
- iii. Development of investment/business plan preparation;
- iv. Supporting the Climate Action Peer Exchange (CAPE) initiative. The WBG CAPE Initiative is a knowledge exchange forum for finance ministries to discuss common challenges and good

Table 1: Summary of Salient Points from Panelists

practices for developing climate and environmental fiscal policies for NDC implementation.

The NDC SF is currently looking into the Caribbean Region and member countries of the NDC Partnership to design a regional approach and support several activities including a robust modelling exercise to evaluate cost/benefit of NDC priorities that can lead to the development of bankable projects for enhancing the resilience of the energy sector in the region.

As participants in the NDC Finance Initiative for the Caribbean, the WBG hopes to continue to support the entire region in addressing gaps and challenges for NDC implementation. Through this initiative, the WBG will support capacity building for the integration of climate policies, including support to finance ministries; and help access additional climate-related funds to support NDC implementation. Thus, the WBG is interested in assessing the transformative opportunities to ensure implementation of the Paris Agreement, including the how to unlock resources in the region to enhance climate investments in key sectors with the support of the Private Sector and Private and Public Partnerships.

Raul Delgado

Inter-American development Bank

Over the last 3 years, the IDB Group has almost doubled the amount of resources that are annually channelled to climate change-related projects across the LAC region. The IDB Group now approves between 4 and 5 billion dollars in loans, guarantees, investment grants, technical assistance, and equity operations for direct climate interventions. Experience has, however, shown that the IDBG has to develop different types of financing instruments for different clients requiring investments for NDC implementation.

The IDBG has launched the NDC Invest Platform and are in the process of creating the Sustainable Islands Platform.

The IDBG believes that both the Blue and the Circular Economy are the next frontier for economic development for islands territories. Transitioning toward a Blue and Circular Economy growth can bring substantial benefits to Caribbean countries, but this requires significant coordination, planning and financing. The IDBG is committed to helping the region address these challenges and make a difference. Thus, the Bank sees the Finance Initiative and the Sustainable Islands Platform as instruments that could help the NDC FI to drive that agenda in the Caribbean Basin.

James Vener UNDP

During the previous 2 days of Dialogue, Caribbean countries shared their experiences on developing NDC implementation strategies to

Table 1: Summary of Salient Points from Panelists

better translate ambitious Climate targets into real projects on the ground. These discussions also included:

- i. Challenges to NDC implementation,
- ii. incorporation of loss and damage and adaptation measures in NDCs,
- iii. the need to focus on the energy sector,
- iv. incorporating Adaptation targets and Loss & Damage,
- v. strategies to mobilize Private Sector,
- vi. incorporating Gender equality and female empowerment,
- vii. strengthening Climate Institutions,
- viii. focusing on Energy sector opportunities, and
- ix. Modalities for countries to work together.

The NDCFI Forum is timely because countries will be revising NDCs for 2020. These revisions will constitute significant updates with more data, more confidence, and more clarity (esp. regarding Adaptation measures. Caribbean countries also need to catalyse investment in low-carbon infrastructure. Concerns were also raised over:

- i. The slow pace of policies transitioning to implementation
- ii. The need to accelerate the development of project pipelines
- iii. The lack of maturity and readiness of project ideas to attract investment

The presentations solicited vibrant discussions, the more salient ones of which are itemised below:

- i. The risks that IFIs are challenged with in financing projects in the NDCs are:
 - a. The nature of the relationship that the IFI has with a country and the types of financing instruments that the country can access;
 - b. In ensuring that the targets and actions in the NDC will actually meet the country's commitments; and
 - c. In the identification of priority sectors and action that will meet the objectives of the country's climate commitments.
- ii. Even when financing has been accessed significant challenges in leadership and capacity remain constraints to NDC implementation. When Ministries are the lead for implementation of climate projects they are constrained by a lack of knowledge of the subject matter. Hence each project that is developed should include a well-articulated strategy for capacity enhancement. In addition, high level leadership is necessary to act as champions for climate projects. The treatment of the issues, while well recognised, still remains a major challenge to SIDS and as economic and financial risks to the financiers.
- iii. The Overseas Countries and Territories in the Caribbean are not signatories to the convention; neither can they access climate financing. Nevertheless, they have robust policies and have the same challenges as the other independent countries in the region. In addition, some of the OCTs are member States of regional organisations like the OECS and

CDB. The OCTs participation in Financing Initiatives for climate has to be through the private sector. Unfortunately, financing institutions in the private sector do not know how to evaluate the risks of climate change projects.

Panel 2: Sector profiles and country snapshots

Energy (including transport), water and other critical public infrastructure have been identified as priority sectors for climate action in the Caribbean. Working groups have been convened among OECS Member Countries to provide a situational analysis of key sectors for NDC implementation. They have identified gaps and challenges for accelerating NDC implementation as well as processes and methods that can be replicated or flagged as lessons learned. A brief synopsis on each of the sectors will be followed by a series of practical examples from OECS Member Countries and beyond. The session will provide an overview of country profiles in key sectors for NDC implementation. Case examples illustrate success factors as well as concrete areas where action and/or support are needed.

The Panel was chaired by:

Annette Rattigan-Leo	Department of Sustainable Development, Saint Lucia	Critical Infrastructure
Deborah Bushell	OECS Commission	Water
Judith Ephraim	OECS Commission	Energy

The Working Group Reports are available in Annexes 4 (Water), 5 (Energy) and 6 (Critical Infrastructure). These Reports identify gaps and challenges for accelerating NDC implementation in the respective sectors. During the Plenary representative members from each Working Group presented examples of work that is being undertaken by that sector in their country; they also identified challenges prevalent in their sector and provided some recommendations to strengthen the sector.

Water

Table 2: Country Examples - WATER

Grenada	<p>Grenada is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, especially in the water sector. The island experienced 2 major droughts in 2011 and 2012 which significantly affected the water and agriculture sectors.</p> <p>GWaSP is the Grenada chapter of the GIZ implemented International Water Stewardship Programme (IWaSP). Stakeholders in the GWaSP have signed a MOU in an effort by the Government of Grenada towards meeting short- and long-term efforts at mitigating water security risks. The Platform is implementing 3 Partnership projects:</p>
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Table 2: Country Examples - WATER

Flood Risks: Reduction of risks from flooding within the Grand Anse Watershed.

Pollution Risks: Reduction of water pollution from ridge to reef in the Richmond Hill Watershed.

Risks for drinking water supply systems: Improved maintenance of the largest drinking water reservoir in Grenada (Grand Etang Lake).

St. Vincent and the Grenadines

Transmission Line and Seawater Reverse Osmosis (SWRO) projects are being undertaken with no private sector involvement.

Households in the Grenadines have depended on domestic rainwater harvesting (RWH) for their water supply. Although the availability of water from this has increased over time, there is a growing gap between water demand and availability, driven mainly by growth in tourism. Solar-driven water desalination plants have been installed on the islands to augment RWH supplies, thus creating a hybrid system. Although, the desalinated water (DW) is highly subsidised, there is a general reluctance to embrace its availability and to pay for it. The potential of augmenting rainwater with DW is restricted by concerns about quality, a general unwillingness to pay for the water, the strong preference for rainwater and the inability of the utility company to recover costs. The initial lessons learned from this hybrid system can be important for developing appropriate water policies for islands that have traditionally been dependent on RWH.

Saint Lucia

The Department of Sustainable Development has spearheaded the preparation of a Sectoral Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan (SASAP) for the water sector. Embedded in this SASAP are a suite of projects for climate proofing the water sector.

The WASCO has also developed and implementing projects with financing provided by the CDB. These include climate vulnerability assessments of the Water Company itself, and of its infrastructure; and the reduction of water loss through the formulation of a non-revenue water loss reduction strategy.

Challenges identified in the Sector

- Water sector policies are either inadequate or non-existent.
- The NDCs do not include water sector related targets
- There is little in-country coordination of natural resources management

Recommendations

- Projects addressing gaps related to storage, institutional strengthening and unaccounted for water need to be formulated and financed
- National water policies, legislation and acts need to be enacted

Table 2: Country Examples - WATER

Water sector reform, integrated water resource management planning, more coordinated approaches to natural resource management, including water guidelines for water use efficiency are necessary. The eligibility of utility companies to access international donor agency funding needs to improve.

Energy

The presence of energy policies, legislation, and plans are not uniform throughout the Caribbean. In addition, there are policy gaps in energy (including on self-generation and feed-in-tariffs) and transport; and strategies for transport sector transition (including infrastructure development). In addition, there is need for improved data collection and Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV). Land use and access of suitable land for RE projects can also be a challenge.

Limited capacity and lack of financial and human resources are emerging as universal challenges across the region. The overall NDCFI objective to address a need for improving access to finance by offering support in the development of bankable projects that attract finance for RE and EE investments is borne out by the challenges identified by members in the Working group.

The Energy Working Group also identified some recommendations for strengthening the sector:

- i. Develop a comprehensive framework for strengthening the existing policy, legal and institutional frameworks to address the impact of climate change on the sector; ensure that energy gaps are addressed in the policy framework.
- ii. Design and implement a public education on and capacity building program for renewable energy.
- iii. Mobilise of national financial resources (e.g. through budget prioritization), and external financial resources (e.g. from Investment Funds, Development Banks, grants from Development Partners).
- iv. Conduct training needs/gap assessment and identify critical requirements for training and certification at tertiary and technical levels on renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies.
- v. Conduct energy audits.
- vi. Develop and encourage the establishment of energy service companies (ESCOs).
- vii. Allocate donor aid and funds towards general project management, implementation and monitoring and evaluation for energy and transport projects
- viii. Ensure on-going data collection, analysis, management and data sharing with cooperation partners
- ix. Design M&E Frameworks, setting indicators and targets for NDC implementation.

The representative from Antigua and Barbuda identified some of the initiatives that have been undertaken in the energy sector in that country. These are itemised below:

- i. The Antigua and Barbuda National Energy Policy was developed in 2011 to combat climate change and rising fuel prices. The country has also made the commitment to meet the energy needs of the present generation by 2030 while safeguarding the environment and enabling future generations to meet their own energy needs. These commitments have been made against ambitious targets of a reduction in the overall energy intensity of the economy by 10%, and a renewable energy penetration of 15% by 2030. The 2011 Policy is being updated with assistance provided by the CDB. The Regional Bank is also assisting the country to undertake energy audits of public sector buildings.
- ii. The 2015 renewable energy target has been exceeded.
- iii. The APUA has a strategy for integrating variable renewable sources to its grid: The APUA is adding more PV solar, comprising of 10 MWp, of solar into the national grid and establishing a 6.5 MWh energy storage facility. The APUA, working with a private contractor will also be energising the 4 MWp sun2live solar energy plant at the Bethesda site in the Lavington area of Antigua. There is also a 3 MWp sun2live solar energy plant that provides energy to the V.C. Bird International Airport.
- iv. The Government is retro fitting government buildings, hospitals, schools and car parks with wind and solar installations contributing 10 megawatts of renewable energy.

Critical Infrastructure

There was limited discussion on this sector. The most obvious issue was the limited link between critical infrastructure and climate change although compromised infrastructure as a result of climate change can lead to fatalities. In addition, sound critical infrastructure is important for economic development.

Forum participants were reminded that critical infrastructure is vulnerable to climate change in the more mountainous islands. Furthermore, Participants acknowledged that good data sets were not readily available for decision making in the design and location of critical infrastructure. This is particularly relevant in the case of coastal infrastructure that are very susceptible to sea level rise. There is also limited understanding of the impact of rising temperatures on runways and the need then to design longer run-ways.

The challenges that were identified in this sector include:

- i. A lack of understanding of the importance of critical infrastructure to the economy and wellbeing of a country and the often-disastrous impacts of climate change on infrastructure.
- ii. The NDC focus is on mitigation with limited reference to critical infrastructure even where adaptation is mentioned; there are no critical infrastructure related targets in NDCs.
- iii. Inadequate donor commitment for critical infrastructure and/or climate proofing of such.
- iv. Financing from national budgets or otherwise are inadequate for mainstreaming climate change in infrastructure ministries.

Forum participants discussed opportunities and recommendations against the backdrop of the challenges identified:

- i. There is a need to review and update the existing NDCs and to be cognisant during the updating, of the co-benefits⁶ and interlinkages to adaptation, and to pursue a cost-effective implementation pathway.
- ii. There needs to be well designed training programmes on engineering design and construction of critical infrastructure. There also needs to be training programmes on disaster risk management in critical infrastructure in the context of natural hazards and an overview of the key issues in critical infrastructure vulnerability reduction.
- iii. The private sector, including the ICT sector, needs to be fully integrated in collaborating in the nexus between climate change and critical infrastructure.

Two countries presented case studies of critical infrastructure projects in their countries.

Table 3: Country Examples: CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

St. Kitts and Nevis	The island is building a second cruise ship pier with financing provided by the national government and the local private sector. This new pier will accommodate two Oasis-sized cruise ships. The design will take into consideration 1 in 100-year hurricane wind and wave forces.
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St. Kitts and Nevis has also embarked upon the resurfacing of the airport runway and two taxiways at the Robert L. Bradshaw International Airport.

This Panel discussion was concluded by identifying the cross-cutting issues between the 3 sectors. These are listed below:

- i. The importance of maintaining robust and resilient infrastructure systems in the region by using an integrated planning and sustainable management approach that focuses on the synergies between the sectors. Emphasis should be on the water-energy sector nexus that shows the potential to increase both the energy efficiency of water supply systems as well as decrease the energy demand (making use of gravity-fed systems, as much as possible, and other conservation methods).
- ii. Focus of NDCs is primarily on mitigation with limited reference to critical infrastructure and the water sector. No critical infrastructure or water sector related targets are available in many NDCs; most of the focus is on the energy sector.
- iii. Most of the progress has been made in renewable energy and alternative energy solutions however there are still several barriers to development. However, there are opportunities for countries to learn from each other.
- iv. The Caribbean NDCs are some of the most ambitious worldwide, and the challenges of being SIDS can be used to our advantage.

⁶ Mitigation efforts in one sector can have beneficial effects in other sectors implying that it is more cost-effective if strategies are coordinated cross sectors.

- v. Formal processes for NDC implementation do exist in some countries. Nevertheless, the NDC process needs streamlining. There is also the special case of the OCTs who have not formulated their NDCs.
- vi. Financiers (donor agencies, development banks, global climate funds etc.) usually have restrictive policies and procurement procedures which inhibit the ability of countries and organizations to access financing for climate change adaptation and mitigation initiatives.

The ensuing discussions were lively and responded to the Panel presentations and to questions that were raised by participants from the floor. Since these discussions were varied, they are itemised below, unfortunately in a random manner.

Hurricane Irma's damages to a large PV project was the result of poor installation in the first place. The CDB will be mounting a training session on resilient PV installations. The training will consider climate change predictions that need to be incorporated into the design and construction of PV installations.

CDB provides concessional loans to national development banks for on-lending to the private sector for renewable energy installations. The hotel industry has been accessing these funds. Unfortunately, the problem has been the limited capacity in the private sector to prepare bankable projects; this is further compounded by limited capacities in development banks to assess and evaluate renewable energy or energy efficient projects.

Consultants and contractors do not have the necessary capacity to respond to development bank or IFI procurement requirements.

CBOs and NGOs also lack the capacity to develop projects and they do not have access to resources for co-financing projects.

The Caribbean Development Fund (CDF) is seeking to address the issue of the funding gap in the climate space. The CDF recognises that Multilaterals typically provide funding in the form of loans/grants. The CDF wants to add to that landscape and is developing innovative financing products – Credit Risk Abatement Facility - aimed at unlocking liquidity in the national financing system and targeted at SMEs. The idea is to allow local financing institutions to relax some of their requirements relating to co-lateral and cash flow to SMEs, particularly, for RE and EE projects.

Donors may wish to help develop a guide on how to prepare bankable projects. There should also be close collaboration between the public and private sectors so that the latter can help the former develop the bankable projects.

The OECS Commission should establish an implementation and coordination mechanism for energy sector projects.

Saint Lucia shared its experience to the question of whether any of the countries with NDC experience have identified or formulated any cross- sectoral projects. Although Saint Lucia's NDC is mitigation focussed, they realised the need for co-adaptation plans across sectors. They are now looking at how the National Adaptation Plan and the Sectoral Adaptation Strategies and Action

Plans can be integrated into the NDC. Saint Lucia also made sure that their NDC Partnership Plan is flexible enough to reflect new challenges and opportunities.

UNCTAD had, in 2017, completed a study on the impact of climate change on coastal critical infrastructure in Jamaica and Saint Lucia. The study pointed to the vulnerability of Saint Lucia's airports to sea level rise. The report also discusses the impact of extreme temperatures on aviation - for a given runway length, airport elevation, and aircraft type, there is a temperature threshold above which the airplane cannot take off at its maximum weight and thus must be weight restricted. The study shows that the impact of climate change on critical infrastructure needs a different type of analysis than the Caribbean is accustomed to.

Panel 3: Effective Strategies and Practical Approaches to Accelerate NDC Implementation

Three parallel sessions offered a closer look at opportunities for linking renewable energy projects to financing opportunities; linkages between mitigation and adaptation approaches; and project development and data collection. Each session was summarized briefly in the plenary to help participants make a choice and share key points with all participants.

Table 4: Insights into Opportunities for Climate Financing and Technical Approaches

<p>GET.invest Finance Catalyst: Making energy companies and projects investible</p>	<p>Finance Catalyst⁷ provides advisory support on project development, project structuring and accessing finance. Support is available to the whole range of technologies within the RE sector.</p>	<p>The GET.invest Finance Catalyst supports clean energy private companies and project developers to access funding, through coaching and linking projects with funding opportunities. Based on experience in similar emerging markets, it is currently exploring options for adding value in the Caribbean region</p>
<p>Climate Financing: Linkages between mitigation and adaptation approaches in the energy sector</p>	<p>GIZ'S Support for the Implementation of The Paris Agreement (SPA) Programme⁸: Supports the NDC Support Cluster within the framework of the International Climate Initiative (IKI), the NDC Partnership and the Partnership for Transparency in the Paris Agreement. By means of conferences, workshops, training sessions, webinars and advisory</p>	<p>Insights from GIZ's SPA program provides information on investment criteria of key climate financing institutions and in NDCs; it also provides best practice examples.</p>

⁷ Available at <https://www.africa-eu-renewables.org/finance-catalyst/>. Accessed on October 16 2018.

⁸ Available at <https://www.ndc-cluster.net/project/support-project-implementation-paris-agreement-spa>. Accessed on October 16 2018.

Table 4: Insights into Opportunities for Climate Financing and Technical Approaches

services, the programme is building capacities at the individual, organisational and societal levels among international decision-makers and those responsible for implementing climate policies in governmental Institutions, industry and civil society.

SOURCE: Infrastructure project development and project data collection platform

SOURCE⁹ is structured around a series of questions that define a comprehensive “mind-map” of all the key issues to consider during the development of an infrastructure project. these questions vary depending on the type of project

Collector and repository of project data covering legal, governance, economic, financial, technical and ESG dimensions

There were only a handful of questions that were raised during the plenary discussion. Given the nature of the questions these have been repeated below with the responses provided.

What are the procedures for implementing SOURCE and what are the associated costs?

When SOURCE receives a request, it will first provide comprehensive training in building capacity, and for incorporating infrastructure into the country’s NDC targets and into all sectors. Discussions will also centre on how the SOURCE Platform can be customised to the local needs of the country

A representative from the OECS Commission informed participants that with support from CDB the Commission is piloting SOURCE in some of the Member States

Is the SOURCE software open source or does it have to be paid for?

The Multilateral Development Banks pay license fees for the use of the software. These fees cover the costs of the software thereby allowing for the platform to be free for the use of government agencies.

Panel 4: Business Opportunities in the Transition to a Resilient, Low - Carbon Future

⁹Available at <file:///D:/NDC%20FINANCE%20INITIATIVE%20for%20the%20CARIBBEAN/SOURCE.html>. Accessed on October 16 2018.

International agreements, policy initiatives, and urgent demand for investments in the development of low-carbon, climate resilient economies put ambitions for climate leadership on the agenda of businesses across the Caribbean. This session which was made up of three presentations, therefore focussed on business opportunities in the transition to a resilient, low-carbon future. The presentations are summarised below.

Table 5: Business Opportunities and Challenges in Low Carbon Future

Leighton Waterman	International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)	One of the co-benefits of renewable energy is employment. Between 20017 and 20018, 10.3 mil. jobs were created world- wide ¹⁰ in renewable energy. Unfortunately, this growth in jobs is not equally spread over countries and RE technologies. Growth of about 99 %, including in the Caribbean, has been most substantial in the solar sector, especially in PVs. The use of bio-fuels (ethanol and bio-diesel) is also growing; this is also borne out in the Caribbean.
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Despite the growth, there are still a number of barriers:

- i. Government policies are not in place to support both national and foreign investment in RE. Even in those jurisdictions where there are policies, these have not been sufficiently translated into actions which could contribute to employment creation in the sector.
- ii. Training in RE at the technical, vocational levels is still inadequate.
- iii. Many SIDS do not have the fiscal space or liquidity to engage in new generations of RE technology. This is further compounded by their increasing inability to access ODA. Furthermore, access to private financing is also not readily available.
- iv. Renewable energy technologies at the national level are still limited and prices remain prohibitive to individual households.

Despite the barriers there are a few opportunities:

- i. There has been a reduction in prices in solar and wind energy technologies in the Caribbean.
- ii. There is representation of women in the workforce in renewable energy, a share greater than in the traditional energy sector, but lower than in the broader economy.
- iii. Although women, in general, are severely underrepresented in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) fields and across the clean energy sector, their full inclusion is

¹⁰ There is no data available from SIDS.

Table 5: Business Opportunities and Challenges in Low Carbon Future

			<p>vital to ensuring that the new energy economy is based on the largest pool of talent, knowledge and skills.</p> <p>iv. Employment in the energy sector includes a whole range of professions, including lawyers, negotiators, app and web designers, etc.</p>
Stephen Mushegan	Clinton Initiative	Climate	<p>The Clinton Climate Initiative (CCI) and the Rocky Mountain Institute are developing and advancing renewable energy and energy efficiency projects across small island nations. CCI has completed a solar project in the Seychelles and a wind farm in Jamaica.</p> <p>The CCI works with governments and utilities in Caribbean islands to develop bankable projects through feasibility analysis that demonstrates technical and economic viability. The Initiative also plays a critical role in providing the necessary financial, technical, regulatory, and policy planning advisory that support intelligent energy solutions and accessing the funding to implement these solutions.</p> <p>In response to the underrepresentation of women in island energy leadership positions, the CCI launched the Women in Renewable Energy (WIRE) Network to empower the next generation of women leaders in island nations. The WIRE Network is a professional development network comprised of a mentoring program and a digital platform with the mission to increase the number of women in leadership positions within the energy sector. The WIRE Network provides leadership and technical skills development opportunities as well as a support system for women to give them the tools to help lead island nations transition to renewable energy.</p> <p>In the OECS, the CCI has developed national energy transition strategies for Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and the BVI; Dominica’s strategy is presently under formulation.</p> <p>The Saint Lucia National Energy Transition Strategy (NETs) is a 20 – year Strategy underpinned by an integrated resource plan. The approach outlined in the NETs achieves approximately 40 percent renewable energy penetration. Adding a geothermal plant of 30 MW</p>

Table 5: Business Opportunities and Challenges in Low Carbon Future

will offer the potential to reach over 75 percent renewable energy penetration by 2025.

In terms of the Triple As, the NETs:

Alignment there is alignment between the Government of Saint Lucia and the St. Lucia Electricity Services (LUCELEC).

Analysis independent analysis from international partners and feedback from the public.

Actions no regrets investments for 5 years. The LUCELEC 3MW Solar Farm in La Tourney, Vieux Fort is now feeding solar energy into the island’s electricity grid. This has catalysed LUCELEC into thinking of a larger SOLAR project and solar power storage.

Xavier Gordon

EXERGY

The transportation sector encompasses all movement of people and goods. A significant percentage of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions can be attributed to this sector, and the overwhelming share of these emissions are from CO2 emitted as the result of burning transportation fuels derived from petroleum. Reducing the total amount of transportation activity, shifting some of the activity to less energy - and emissions-intensive modes, increasing energy efficiency, and reducing the GHG intensity of transportation fuels could help in lowering GHG emissions from this sector.

Electric transportation sits on multiple platforms – transport, energy, and the environment. In addition, electric transportation and an electric fleet will free a government’s operating costs so that the savings can be used for other developmental interventions. Furthermore, emissions have a health impact which then translate to higher health costs. Using renewable energy to fuel electric transportation can lead to opportunities for employment generation and reduced dependence for imported fossil fuels.

The major challenge to electric transportation is the inadequacy of funding to undertake research necessary to quantify the economic, and social opportunities and the resultant savings from these opportunities. Other challenges include:

- i. Access to electric transportation technology -Plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEVs) allow some miles to be driven on electricity drawn from the grid, with

Table 5: Business Opportunities and Challenges in Low Carbon Future

- an internal combustion engine that kicks in when the batteries are discharged. However, while battery technology has made great strides in recent years, batteries are still very expensive.
- ii. Supply chain problems for electric vehicles - Cobalt, a key component of the lithium-ion batteries in electric cars, is linked to reports of child labour. The nickel used in those same batteries is toxic to extract from the ground. And there are environmental concerns and land use conflicts connected with lithium mining in countries like Tibet and Bolivia. The elements used in battery production are finite and in limited supply. This makes it impossible to electrify all of the world's transport with current battery technology. Meanwhile, there is still no environmentally safe way of recycling lithium-ion batteries.
 - iii. Electric vehicles need charging stations that can supply enough energy to quickly charge the new vehicles; the distribution system has to be in place to transport those electrons to the right cars at the right time. Investors will not be willing to invest money into charging, unless they are assured of significant demand: charging infrastructure is not a profitable proposition.
 - iv. Electric vehicles are expensive, and governments do not have the necessary capital to change their fleets.
 - v. If funding is readily available, globally, for climate mitigation, how much of this money is available for accessing technology and establishing electric transportation.

Despite the challenges there are opportunities of about half a billion dollars to convert to electric transportation. The Caribbean is well suited to take up these opportunities because:

- i. Distances are short; hence, there does not have to be too many charging stations;
- ii. Climatic conditions are suitable for electric vehicles because there is very little seasonal change in the climate;
- iii. Driving is usually slow and thus suitable for electric vehicles; and

Table 5: Business Opportunities and Challenges in Low Carbon Future

- iv. Access to electricity is readily available and establishing charging infrastructure will not be constrained by limited access to electricity.

Most of the discussions focussed on electric transportation and are summarised below.

Table 6: Additional discussions on Electric Transportation

Electric fleets as mobile storage	Using electric vehicles (EVs) as mobile power storage could eliminate the need to build costly stationary grid storage for energy from renewable sources.
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When IRENA assisted Barbados with its energy roadmap there were discussions about the use of electric fleets as mobile storages. The issues that were raised included:

- i. Transportation as energy storage can be risky and can also be a stress to utilities because renewables have to first expand significantly as a source for direct users, including transportation;
- ii. As more electric vehicles are connected to the grid, big spikes in demand for electricity could cause stress and strain that could affect stability, efficiency, and operating costs of the grid
- iii. In the short term, electric vehicles as mobile batteries are probably better suited for emergency situations during which electric vehicles can provide energy to hospitals and other such critical infrastructure.
- iv. There are opportunities for vehicle-to-grid service. The Utility can trade electricity from the car’s battery during off-peak times when costs are lowest. Vehicle-to-grid services could be used during peak hours to release stored electricity onto the grid and decrease charging costs. Balancing the supply and demand of electricity with electric cars could also result in avoiding costly upgrades to the grid, such as investing in new power plants. Thus, transportation costs and electricity bills could diminish with vehicle-to-grid services.

Use of fossil fuels to generate electricity for use by electric cars	The percentage of REs is increasing globally and if REs is increasingly added to the grid then there can be price incentives to owners of electric vehicles – vehicles can keep their charging costs lower by charging when the demand for electricity is low.
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Marine electrification technology (Belize and Barbados have large fleets of water taxis)	The electrification of maritime transport, as for other applications, is progressing parallel to the integration of more and more renewable and sustainable sources of energy into the land’s grid. While vessels are sailing, the technology is not yet available for the necessary batteries to have electricity as their only source of energy. However, a few limited pilot projects are progressing nicely on the use of battery-powered small ferries on short distance lakes or fluvial itineraries in the North of Europe.
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Table Discussions

When Caribbean Countries submitted their NDCs their actions were focussed on mitigation and reducing emissions with targets relative to BAU. Therefore, the heavy focus of the proposed actions was on renewal energies and energy efficiencies. Even where countries did also identify adaptation initiatives, they did not provide targets.

The price tag of the mitigation activities proposed by Caribbean countries total about 1 billion dollars; this increased to 3 billion dollars when the adaptation actions were included. These amounts do not include the financing needs of the Caribbean OCTs. There is therefore a serious financing gap. At the same time climate financing has been rather slow to materialise.

This NDC FI is seen as critical for sourcing revenue streams to implement NDCs and to transform the Caribbean into low carbon economies. The NDC FI does not only have to leverage new types of investment but it also has to develop mechanisms to bring all stakeholders into the necessary partnerships.

Pursuant to these challenges and in preparation for the following day’s High-Level Segment, all participants were invited to discuss and distil, in working groups, the results from the presentations and discussions of the day. Each table was provided with 4 colour coded cards:

Red	Barriers	Policy related barriers to creating low carbon emissions
Yellow	Opportunities	Opportunities and potential to pursue ambitions for climate leadership at a regional level
Blue	Action	Concrete areas for action that can contribute to accelerating NDC implementation
Green	Examples	Case examples, on-going initiatives, and contacts for engagement

The results of the discussions that took place around each table are summarised in Table 7. For ease of reference, the results are provided for each of the thematic areas which were predominant in all the discussions.

Most of the tables did not provide case examples. Nevertheless, those that were provided include:

- i. Climate Resilient Execution Agency for Dominica (Cread), conceived shortly after Hurricane Maria in is a task force established to hurricane-proof the entire island. The Cread’s first mission will be to determine best practices across every sector—roads, building codes, energy grids, water management—before enforcing them island wide. It is Dominica’s ambition to be the world’s first climate resilient island.
- ii. In Antigua and Barbuda, the Department of Environment has purchased Toyota Rav 4 Hybrid, a small Nissan Leaf and a Nissan van. The Minister of Environment also drives an electric hybrid vehicle, a Tesla Model X vehicle.
- iii. On October 1st, 2018, the Ministry of Public Infrastructure in Jamaica launched a public awareness campaign focused on the benefits of renewable energy technologies and energy conservation. Expected to last for a period of six months, the campaign will be implemented

- by the Hinterland Electrification Company Inc. (HECI), under the slogan “Home, Work, Community—powered by 100% Renewable Energy. Let’s make it happen!”
- iv. The EU has awarded a to the Geothermal Risk Mitigation Programme for the Eastern Caribbean. The program will facilitate the development of up to 60 MW of geothermal energy capacity in up to five countries — Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. To be developed in partnership between Emera, Reykjavik Geothermal and the government of St. Vincent & the Grenadines, the 10 MW geothermal project expects to kick off drilling in January 2019 and start operation in 2021. The drilling rig for confirmation drilling activities for the Nevis geothermal project in the Caribbean has been set up and has started to drill.
 - v. The CDB has been supporting the Government of Anguilla’s goal of transforming the country into a low carbon economy. The country has set a national target of producing 30 percent of its electricity from renewable sources by 2030 and cutting greenhouse gas emissions. To this end, the Anguilla Electricity Company Ltd (ANGLEC) has constructed a one-megawatt solar photovoltaic (PV) plant. Ten percent of ANGLEC’s customer base is provided energy from the solar farm.

Table 7: SUMMARY of Working Group Discussions

BARRIERS	OPPORTUNITIES	ACTIONS
FINANCIAL		
Access to financing	Improve ability to accept loans where grant funding is limited	Financial support for developing investable projects
Fiscal constraints	Commit and budget for national contributions to leverage international investment	Regional Fund for climate projects
Limited funding for developing and de-risking projects (even where project implementation funding is available)	Regional donor coordination via OECF	Mainstream NDCs in the national budgetary process
Donor commitment	Financing strategy	
Limited availability of low-cost commercial loans		
Challenges of OTs to access GCF, Adaptation Fund		
Good leadership –	There is some national financing but need good leadership to channel these funds into NDC implementation	
TECHNICAL		
Lack of strategic planning	Integrated resource planning	Technical support for developing investable projects
	Moving from planning to action	Capitalising on high potential for RE as well as electrification of transport in the Caribbean
	Pro-active tendering rather than reacting to unsolicited offers	
TECHNOLOGICAL		
Limited alignment of technologies to regional context and challenges related to pricing	Build back better	Fostering innovation and new business ideas
Limited space for innovation		
INSTITUTIONAL		
Existing contracts and monopolies	Proactive policy, even constitutional reform, for developing a low-carbon region	Auditing of existing policies, legislation and institutional arrangements
Land issues	Legislative reform and regional harmonization	Developing and adhering to Land Use Policies
Bureaucracy and red tape	Policy continuity as governments change	Private sector engagement
Limitations in coordination and information sharing	Setting concrete, achievable goals	Develop a strategy for a low carbon resilient region
Limitations in institutional frameworks, policy environment, legislation, enforcement of policies and compliance, regulation (issues with legal security for private investments, absence of a conducive investment environments)	Incentives, e.g. tax credits	Proper economic management of the country

Table 7: SUMMARY of Working Group Discussions

BARRIERS	OPPORTUNITIES	ACTIONS
Need for independent regulators and standardized procedures	<p>Improve operationalization of policy decisions, enforcement, accountability, and efficiency to improve investment environments</p> <p>Cross-sector collaboration</p> <p>OECS' mandate on regional coordination around NDC implementation</p>	
<p>Governance issues</p> <p>Gaps related to vision and the pursuit of long-term goals</p> <p>Lack of leadership, political will, making NDC implementation a priority</p>		<p>Incorporate climate change into constitutional reform</p>
<p>Scale</p> <p>Technical capacity constraints and availability of expertise</p> <p>HR constraints, including capacity to mobilize funding opportunities, access available funds, and develop investable projects</p> <p>Lack of execution champions</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">CAPACITY</p> <p>United voice of Caribbean countries</p> <p>Identify and leverage regional approaches</p> <p>Start regional exchange through the NDCFI working group process</p> <p>Provide support for developing strategies and funding for small projects</p>	<p>Training and capacity building opportunities</p> <p>SOURCE training</p> <p>Building capacity at the community level to conceptualize and develop projects</p> <p>Leverage universities and other education institutes to develop relevant skill-sets</p> <p>HR support for project development capacity (e.g. in ministries), as well as for operation and maintenance</p> <p>Exchange of experiences, lessons learnt, and best practices</p> <p>Donor coordination</p> <p>Effective partnerships between countries, donors, agencies</p> <p>OECS can undertake a needs assessment and capabilities mapping exercise</p>
Lack civil society leadership and community involvement in project design and implementation		
PUBLIC AWARENESS, EDUCATION, ADVOCACY		
Limited public awareness		<p>Public awareness and public empowerment</p> <p>Access to information by the public so that they can lobby the leadership</p> <p>Develop a knowledge hub on key sectors</p>

DAY 2: HIGH LEVEL SEGMENT

Following a day of practical deliberations, day two of the NDCFI Forum marked the high-level segment to formally launch the Initiative and to issue a Regional Declaration on ambitions for NDC Implementation and Climate Leadership in the Caribbean.

Hon. Dr. Gale Rigobert, Minister of Education, Innovation, Gender relations and Sustainable Development, Saint Lucia provided the welcome remarks. In her welcome remarks, Dr. Rigobert¹¹ noted that Caribbean has made bold commitments to the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda that we it must now honour. She added that, “This Forum is the type of event that is needed to inspire us to strive towards fulfilling these obligations and ignite the confidence in us as Small Island Developing States, to lead by example and move towards greater mitigation ambition.”

Remarks by other dignitaries are summarised below in Table 8:

Box 5: Local Knowledge leads to development of new desalination technology

An engineer from a Saint Lucia has made a breakthrough in desalination technologies. The unique design and original technology produce no carbon footprint or brine discharge, a combination new to desalination. The prototype desalinators were designed and manufactured by Karlis Noel of NOVA Inventions in 2016 so that his coastal village of Laborie could have an emergency water supply during times of drought. He wanted the device to be durable, portable, reliable under rough conditions, simple enough for a village to operate, and effective at turning sea water into drinking water.



@ HTS Saint Lucia

BOX 4: AN EXCERPT FROM DR. RIGOBERT'S WELCOME REMARKS

...“Securing funding for mitigation and adaptation efforts remains an enormous challenge for us in this region. We need to insist on simplified financing processes as we are spending substantial national funds to cope with climate impacts and are often caught in the vicious cycle of repair and recovery. There is a clear need for adequate, predictable, sustainable and accessible climate finance to address these challenges, in support of NDC implementation.

We must consider the future of our NDCs. With respect to mitigation, we must insist on distinct guidance on NDC features, information and accounting, considering the request to Parties to communicate updated NDCs before 2020.

We need to seize every opportunity to make our voices heard and to push for action on our behalf. “...

¹¹ The full text of Dr. Rigobert’s Welcome Remarks is available as Annex 7.

Table 8: High Level Remarks

Counsellor Bill Shih-chang,	Charge Affaires a.i. Representing Ambassador H.E Ambassador Douglas C.T. Shen, Embassy of the Republic of China (Taiwan)	Conveyed best wishes for the 1st Forum to Catalyse Investment and Transform the economies of countries in the region on a sustainable pathway. Reiterated that Taiwan is an island state vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and has lots of experiences and best practices to share. He highlighted some of the projects which included solar lights and banana projects. Taiwan can help fight climate change, but they need a greater voice in the UNFCCC.
H.E. Holger Michael	Ambassador, Federal Republic of Germany	<p>Put the week’s events in the context of German foreign policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Germany together with partners to enforce rule based – multilateral approach. ii. Climate and security at the global and regional levels. <p>He reiterated the latest IPCC report on the urgency of action to limit GW to 2 degrees and to pursue 1.5 degrees. Thus, the NDCFI Forum underlined partnerships to address NDCs implementation.</p> <p>The NDC Partnership has initiated the processes of cooperation exchange, consolidating the collaboration between public and private sectors. Private sector finance is a key building block to turning NDC targets into viable projects.</p> <p>Finally, he announced that GIZ will assist the implementation of this initiative with Euros 500,000.</p>
H.E. Anton Ojala	High Commissioner to Barbados and High Commissioner designate, for Saint Lucia and the OECS, New Zealand	There are many similarities between the Caribbean and Pacific states: size, population, distance from markets. The Pacific’s experience in renewable energy, at the time it commenced, was not a climate issue, but an economic driver. While the focus should be on the problems associated with climate, the

Table 8: High Level Remarks

financial driver is what will get government on board: An economic argument is what sells.

Tonga – a very successful project was an upgrade of the line system. 16.5 MW generation reduced losses on lines from 30% to 10%. Improving efficiency was the focus. Spin off benefits were attained by job creation and increasing the work force.

Tokelau – 1200 people. Ninety – five percent of generation comes from solar. Demand for electricity therefore increased. This increased demand was regarded as a success and the country is dubbed the solar nation.

The 2013 Pacific Energy Summit brought all stakeholders together to develop least cost plans and get commitments; New Zealand committed 40 million dollars.

The Second Pacific Energy Conference was in 2016 to celebrate progress and seek further commitments. Commitments increased to US\$1.3 billion.

Pacific countries have made a commitment to renewable energy capacity that aligns with NDC commitments. A lesson learned was that very ambitious targets forced countries to get the best deals out of the independent power producers. Nevertheless, prices per kilowatt hour ranged differently. A question now arises of what countries are expected to pay for electricity generation capacity.

Talk around private sector investment has commenced but this has been slow. There are currently 15 such investments, but another 20 investments are to be seriously considered in the next 3-5 years. The main issues in private sector investment include: risk, storage.

Coordination is important, and partnerships between donors can be very successful, A strong recommendation is that countries get

Table 8: High Level Remarks

their own holistic image in a plan and own that plan. The private sector will have conditions and constraints and these need to be addressed, including legislation, and purchasing power agreements, all of which can be coordinated by governments.

What has New Zealand done?
 Zero carbon emission to be achieved by 2050. Moratorium on issuing new oil and gas exploration licences is a major commitment to addressing the challenges of climate change.

Christina Figueres (video message) Founding Partner, Global Optimism and Former Executive Secretary, UNFCCC

The video is available at



Figueres NDC Forum.mp4

Ms. Figueres noted that 2020 is when all countries must assess the extent of implementation of their 1st NDC and to begin to raise ambition in order to decrease their vulnerabilities. While technologies that are providing the solutions to mitigation and adaptation have come down in cost and some policies are already in place, the major barrier to NDC implementation is finance. Hence, countries must identify and prioritise bankable projects which are well placed for investment at the national and regional levels. Once the priorities have been established the next task will be to prepare bankable projects to attract the necessary capital for implementation.

President Bill Clinton (written message) Founder, Clinton Climate Initiative

The President reaffirmed Clinton Foundation’s support for efforts to create a clean energy future in the Caribbean. He also confirmed that over the past 5 years the Clinton Initiative has worked with several Caribbean Nations to develop the framework and systems to transition to a low carbon economy and more resilient communities. He mentioned Saint Lucia, as an example, where the island’s first solar farm opened earlier in the year.

Through the Clinton Global Initiative Network on Post Disaster Recovery, The Clinton

Table 8: High Level Remarks

H.E. Dr. Didacus
Jules

Director General,
Organisation of Eastern
Caribbean States

Foundation is bringing partners together to help communities affected by the 2017 devastating hurricane season to build back better with a focus on resilience and sustainability.

Dr. Jules spoke to the broad strategic concerns from OECS perspective and expressed fear of fragmentation with new entities and new initiative arising every day. He opined that while more actors should be welcomed, there was need to be aware of duplication. Thus, there was an urgent need to carry out existing initiatives with trusted partners

Caribbean countries are the least polluters but suffer the most; hence the need to identify the big bold and transformational initiatives that will help to make the leap into the future.

Dr. Jules identified three critical areas: energy, waste and infrastructure. He noted that transportation is a large user of energy. The challenge is to find inclusive solutions to assist the small providers. This requires a regulatory government to change its role from regulation to assisting in transformation. A solution to the critical support infrastructure can be addressed at the OECS level.

The Director General also felt that the private sector needed to articulate its concerns. He gave as an example the high risk associated with using electric cars as emergency vehicles; he noted that while the mechanisms for dialogue and inclusion are available, the private sector has yet to come on board. He further noted that the legacy contracts between the electricity companies and the Governments was a barrier to using renewables.

With reference to the water sector, the Director General pointed out that the 2017 catastrophic storms brought to bear the importance of a resilient water infrastructure, post disaster; he

Table 8: High Level Remarks

mentioned Dominica, after Hurricane Maria, as a case in point.

The need to value local knowledge was also pointed out. Dr. Jules spoke of the young Saint Lucian innovator who developed the desalination plant using solar panels. The plant does not use electricity, and the brine is revitalised and reintroduced it into the sea.

Indigenous entrepreneurship and innovation need to be promoted in order to bring about the transformation.

The Director General noted that critical infrastructure needs to be more resilient – Particular attention needs to be paid to hospitals and schools; the distribution networks (water and electricity); and internet and communications.

The Director General made mention of a new initiative in which the OECS Commission is looking at Communications and disaster through OneWeb that offers internet by satellite. OECS has signed up for the sub-region to be a pilot region for the roll out.

Hon. Lenard Montoute, Minister for Equity, Social Justice and Empowerment and Acting prime Minister (represented by Dr. Gale Rigobert)

This speech on behalf of the Prime Minister was read by Dr. Gale Rigobert

In the Feature Remarks on behalf of the Prime Minister and the Acting Prime Minister, Minister Rigobert reflected on where the Caribbean was leading as a region and noted the need to continue to lobby for the means to meaningful actions on the ground; actions that will show that the region knows where it is going. She also gave her commitment that the Government of Saint Lucia is dedicated to achieving the NDC goals in a strategic manner and built on comprehensive local agendas.

Dr. Rigobert thanked the Ambassador of Germany for the 500,000 Euros contribution to the NDCs. She also noted that US\$100 billion would be available by 2025 for Climate Finance and wondered how much the region could gain access to. The Minister called for simplified

Table 8: High Level Remarks

and less onerous access to Climate Finance and for strong technical and institutional support. Finally, she noted the challenges to the private sector faced in transitioning to a low carbon economy.

Immediately following the High Segment remark, Dr. Gale Rigobert thanked the organiser and financiers of the Forum and declared the launch of the NDCFI.

Panel 5: Accelerating NDC Implementation – Barriers and Opportunities for Caribbean Climate Leadership

To set the stage for the high-level segment, NDCFI partners conveyed key inputs from the first day of the Forum and proposed concrete measures in support of ambitious climate leadership and accelerated NDC implementation in the Caribbean. The Panel was chaired by Chamberlain Emmanuel of the OECS Commissions. Panelists comprised of:

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------------------|
| Koffi Ekouevi | World Bank |
| Derek Gibbs | Caribbean Development Bank |
| Raul Delgado | Inter-American Development Bank |
| Sean Gilbert | NDC Partnership |
| Fleur Newman | UNFCCC |
| Verena Blickwede | GIZ |

Mr. Chamberlain indicated that based on the concrete discussion of the previous day, they were seeking to share the recommendations from these sessions, by highlighting the salient points, with emphasis on leadership and key issues with implementation. The presentations from the Panelists are provided in Table 9 below.

Table 9: Barriers to NDC Implementation and Opportunities for Caribbean Climate Leadership

Fleur Newman UNFCCC	Given that NDCs are the centrepiece of the Paris Agreement, the Forum provides the opportunity for enhanced financing for the implementation of the NDCs and UNFCCC is ready to support through the NDC Partnerships. There is an opportunity for regional cooperation in climate resilience. There is, however, need to communicate the political aspects of the NDC transformative projects to the public and for private sector involvement through amendments of the appropriate legislation and regulations.
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Table 9: Barriers to NDC Implementation and Opportunities for Caribbean Climate Leadership

Koffi Ekouevi, World Bank Noted the wide representation of sectors - include the water sector, energy sector, private sector among others - and institutions gathered at the Forum.

Thirty-five percent of the World Bank's portfolio was dedicated to Climate, and the World Bank was willing to assist the OECS in seeking bankable projects. There was also opportunity for leveraging expertise across the countries, for more efficiency in accessing and spending the climate funds. There was therefore need for collaboration among the countries, and for ensuring that they have short-term wins, and are able to demonstrate, on the ground, that these initiatives are real. The challenge is the need to strengthen the regulatory functions especially for energy, and to offer incentives for investment in the sector.

Derek Gibbs, CDB

The region has been kept back from accessing concessionary finance because of their income classification. CDB will assist the countries in order to ensure successful implementation of the NDCs.

Matters emerged concerning data, monitoring and evaluation systems that need to be strengthened; policy and legal frameworks have also to be addressed. Unreliable infrastructure systems and budget constraints have emerged due to high levels of indebtedness preventing governments from allocating the needed resources to such initiatives

A regional approach needs to be taken where countries can bundle initiatives in RE and create greater economies of scale and make them more attractive for private investors. These projects must make sense to invest and attract the interest of the private sector.

CDB will continue to aid and assist with NDC implementation to ensure success.

Raul Delgado, IDB

Noted the need to strengthen coordination of assistance requests among partners, by working with the NDC Partnership.

Although there is a lack of national budgetary allocations and financial space for accessing green investment funds, NDC financing will be a unique initiative. It will, however, require regional approaches.

There is inadequate coordination of high-quality support for the development planning processes. There is also low institutional capacity for green investment projects. Attracting interesting PPPs is

Table 9: Barriers to NDC Implementation and Opportunities for Caribbean Climate Leadership

critical for coordinating NDCs with national development goals. Finally, transitioning requires significant coordination and financing.

Sean Gilbert,
Partnership

NDC

Noted the similarity of the journey of Caribbean countries, as well as the common thread in the NDCs. Many initiatives have been identified, some of which are rather broad in scope while others are much more targeted. Nevertheless, for the successful deployment of projects, there needs to be high level of coordination among all sectors at the national level.

There is need to develop national projects in order to access the funds, but these projects need to be well-designed and applicable to local circumstances. The value of regional approaches is in the harmonisation of legislation, the deployment of shared assets, and in economies of scale.

Verena Blickwede,
Regional Director for GIZ

GIZ provides technical assistance in renewable energy, environmental issues and Climate Change.

She wondered whether there was really a lack of capacity, or a lack of knowledge of the capacity that exists in the region. She also wondered if there could be knowledge sharing on strategies that can be replicated.

During the discussions following the presentations by the Panelists, Ambassador Dianne Black-Layne, representing Minister of Health, Wellness & The Environment of Antigua and Barbuda, noted that with reference to the renewable energy sector, there was precedence in the transformation of the telecommunications sector in the region. She appealed for an OECS, rather than a Caribbean wide approach to handling that sector. She also affirmed that the member States of the OECS Union have capacities which could be pooled and shared throughout the Union. Ambassador Black-Layne did, however note the need to diversify the job market in the energy sector in the same way that employment opportunities in the telecommunications sector have become diversified.

“There is a lot of climate financing available and we have a great need here to address climate change”.
Ambassador Dianne Black-Layne

The Ambassador noted the need for training and bringing in external assistance, in order to develop skills for the renewable energy market. She also indicated that small changes were required in terms of the approach to job flexibility, where a job was not necessarily for life. The conversation on climate change includes the financial sector, banking and insurance. People need to be trained to do this work.

Trevor Thompson of Grenada was not happy with the level of private sector commitment to the renewable energy sector in that country.

Panel 6: Fostering Private Sector engagement and Market Development for NDC Implementation

Panelists discussed barriers to increase investments in resilient, low carbon infrastructure projects, business opportunities and visions for climate leadership in the Caribbean. They explored strategies to activate the innovative and financial potential of the private sector for accelerating the transition to resilient, low carbon economies in the Caribbean. There were 3 Panelists who, together with a summary of their presentations are provided in Table 10 below.

Table 10: Innovative and Financial Potential of the Private Sector

Peter Norville	Water and Sewerage Authority (WASCO), Saint Lucia	<p>WASCO is owned by a Government/ Private company arrangement and relies heavily on the energy sector. Twenty five percent of operating cost is for electricity: This provides a significant opportunity for reviewing the shift to renewable energy for its operations.</p> <p>A sectoral adaptation strategy and sector plan has been formulated by WASCO and has been included in its fiscal plan for 2019.</p> <p>The nexus between the water sector and the construction sector, and the need to sensitise their clients in the sector to consider climate issue is presently being addressed by WASCO.</p> <p>Engagement with the private sector is important, but there is need for continued engagement and sustained effort, as one size does not fit all. It is important to differentiate between the subsectors.</p> <p>WASCO has been working with the International Water Stewardship Programme (IWSaP). Three projects were identified with the private sector; 1 was implemented, but due to a change in management, interests shifted, and the other 2 projects were not implemented. Experiences from IWaSP show that the private sector needs to be engaged in a sustained manner. Incentives regime could promote investment by the private sector.</p>
Dr. Cletus Bertin	Caribbean Electric Utilities Corporation (CARILEC)	<p>The objective of CARILEC is sustainable electrical solutions for all people of the Caribbean. To this end, CARILEC has expanded its vision to include accelerating the Caribbean</p>

Table 10: Innovative and Financial Potential of the Private Sector

region’s energy sector transition through innovation and advocacy. The vision does not only include electricity companies but energy service producers too. To support this vision, CARILEC has established strategic partnerships with the Caribbean Telecommunications Union (CANTO); the Association of Caribbean States (ACS)¹²; and CARICOM.

Barriers to renewable energy include the lack of laws and regulations, small scale of projects, and resistance of utility companies to large scale introduction of renewables. A study by UNDP on de-risking renewable energy in the energy sector was mentioned.¹³

Gillian Charles-Gallop
Corporate Finance and Advisory, CIBC First Caribbean

Last year with the significant damage by two category 5 hurricanes, 5 of the territories the FCIBC operates in were impacted and this was the Bank’s first experience, in recent history, where it had to address recovery and business continuity planning in multiple locations. The Bank also had to reassess how it proactively mitigates and adapts for the future of climate variability and climate change.

Some considerations were provided as countries plan for NDC implementation. These include:

- i. Importance of Strategic Planning - which sectors will be impacted, what is the implication and what are the best mitigating solutions; and how best to implement these solutions to gain long term benefit that also maintains a strong socioeconomic balance.
- ii. Enabling the region to benefit from the experiences and lessons learnt by larger countries and supporting human capital development is extremely import for long-term sustainability and building capabilities within Caribbean communities.
- iii. FCIBC’s IB team have reviewed several infrastructure projects across the region and unfortunately not all of them are bankable. Projects should have certain credit fundamentals that

¹² to increase the resilience of electricity systems

¹³ United Nations Development Programme, 2013. Derisking Renewable Energy Investment: A Framework to Support Policymakers in Selecting Public Instruments to Promote Renewable Energy Investment in Developing Countries.

Available at

[http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/Environment%20and%20Energy/Climate%20Strategies/UNDP%20Derisking%20Renewable%20Energy%20Investment%20-%20Full%20Report%20\(April%202013\).pdf](http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/Environment%20and%20Energy/Climate%20Strategies/UNDP%20Derisking%20Renewable%20Energy%20Investment%20-%20Full%20Report%20(April%202013).pdf)

Table 10: Innovative and Financial Potential of the Private Sector

- ensure that the project is a viable and bankable one, able to, among other things, generate a profit, meet debt service, maintain the reliability of the asset for its useful life, and the structure of the project should ensure that the risks are appropriately migrated and transferred to the right party. If some of those fundamentals are not met within the project structure, they can be migrated by credit enhancements or commercial and development bank partnerships.
- iv. Consideration should be given to encouraging NDC initiatives for both the private sector and individuals, through creating tax credit incentives for energy efficiency retrofitting, placing tax concessions on smart vehicles as they are emission neutral and gradually replace diesel/gas vehicle, and promoting recycling ventures and encouraging new business initiatives that focus on waste recycling and environmentally friendly initiatives.

The presentations resulted in enthusiastic discussions, most of which focussed on how to engage the private sector, youth and women in the NDC process. In addition, Forum participants felt that vision, and leadership are required; there needs to be space for meaningful action by innovative young entrepreneurs; and that the importance of partnerships and dialogues are clear. Furthermore:

- i. Transitions have to be made across sectors and across different scales. Partnerships need to be made between different businesses across the region in order to make impact. Mention was made of a Green Tech Bootcamp that was on-going simultaneously in another venue in Saint Lucia. The aim of the bootcamp was to explore opportunities that exist in climate change for entrepreneurs to incorporate into their businesses.
- ii. CARILEC was asked if the Corporation could incentivise the member utility companies to undertake legal and regulatory reform necessary for the transition to renewable energy. In response the representative from CARILEC informed Forum participants that since CARELEC is a membership organisation, such reform has to be initiated from within the countries of the member utilities. Be that as it may, CARILEC members are seeing the need for the transition into renewable energy. In addition, some members like Japan have the funds to invest in utilities in the Caribbean. Unfortunately, policies and regulations at the national level need to support this transition. In addition, legal and regulatory reform can sometime take up to 10 years to come into effect.
- iii. There is a very large investment opportunity and economic potential for transforming into renewable energy in the region. The investment environment necessary for this transformation should be created for regional and national investment and not solely for foreign investment. Utility Companies should, for instance, be publicly traded. The regional banking sector is also limited in its investment opportunities or its willingness to invest in

home-grown projects. Competition needs to be injected into the banking sector, so it will make its financing readily accessible to Caribbean nationals.

- iv. How can the private sector be encouraged to take more risks and help achieve the targets set in the NDCs? Banks need to be more bold and take more risks to achieve NDC targets.
- v. The efforts at engaging the private sector need to be sustained and constructive so that the private sector appreciates and understands that it has a mandate to serve the public interest if the transition has to be successful. Nevertheless, while engagement and a collaborative approach are necessary for engaging the private sector, there are also a number of technical and regulatory issues that need attention if there is to be value change in the energy space.

"According to a recent study, most of our undersea telecommunications cabling is designed for normal submarine conditions. However, there is increased likelihood of sea water penetration of the cables at the land-water interface, caused by sea level rise, which has the potential to disrupt telecommunications.

"In addition, according to other reports, increased atmospheric temperature can impact flight take-off, necessitating reduction of payload or increased runway length. There will therefore be the need to consider the lengthening of runways in the future, although many of our airports are already in locations that are at risk of at least partial submergence, due to sea level rise, by 2100."

Crispin d' Auvergne

Caribbean NDC Blue Print: Regional and International Cooperation for NDC Implementation in the Caribbean

Most OECS and other Caribbean Parties to the Paris Agreement have communicated that their NDCs are partly or wholly conditional on the receipt of external support. Mobilising financial support and catalysing climate investment in the Caribbean will therefore be essential to accelerating NDC implementation in the region. In this session, the strategy and planning for the NDCFI in 2019 and beyond was discussed. Ministers or their representatives responded to inputs from day one and engaged in a dialogue on regional and international cooperation for NDC implementation in the Caribbean.

Table 11: High Level Dialogue on Regional and International Cooperation for NDC Implementation in the Caribbean

Antigua and Barbuda	Ambassador Diann Black-Layne, representing Minister, Ministry of Health, Wellness & The Environment	The panel presentations and ensuing discussions proved that OECS Member States are all on the same page on their NDC implementation. Being on the same page is a major take away from this Forum. Procuring on a regional scale and sharing of resources and experiences will help Member States achieve their renewable energy targets.
British Virgin Islands	Andre St. Hillaire, representing Mr. Joseph Smith Abbott, Deputy Secretary, representing	The Forum provided a tremendous opportunity for the region to come together and share ideas, more so, since everyone has been speaking to a common goal. The BVI has recently emerged from the effects of 2017 hurricane

Table 11: High Level Dialogue on Regional and International Cooperation for NDC Implementation in the Caribbean

	Minister of Natural Resources and Labour	devastation. While progress is being made, challenges are also being experienced. Caribbean countries who provided utility workers, through CARILEC, to assist in the rebuilding of the electrical grid were thanked and note made for a continuance of such cooperation. Mention was also made of the need to include the OCTs in such Forum and in other regional initiatives which would allow them to remain engaged in the NDC process.
Grenada	Hon. Alvin DaBreo, Minister- Ministry of Climate Resilience, The Environment, Forestry, Fisheries, Disaster Management and Information with responsibility for Forestry and Fisheries	<p>The high level of Federal aid that is available to States in the US after a hurricane was compared to the difficult access that Caribbean States have to assistance after a disaster event.</p> <p>There was further note that that the high price of electricity is constraining access by Grenadians to the national grid, pointing thus to the importance of securing fossil fuel independence, with an energy mix of wind, geothermal, wave and solar.</p> <p>Linking the NDC process to the SDGs will require additional resources. Additional technical support is needed to comply with the climate finance requirements. Grenada’s NDCs need support for its implementation.</p>
Montserrat	Hon. David Osborne, Minister, Ministry of Agriculture, Trade, Lands, Housing & the Environment	<p>Due to size and population it is difficult at times for Montserrat to access assistance. There are times ships cannot come for an entire week. When this happens food resources become limited.</p> <p>The island is exploring geothermal energy for the last 5 years and a proper geothermal plant has not been attained. Negotiating with the British Government has been cumbersome; attracting private investment has also proved to be difficult.</p> <p>Montserrat has therefore to depend on OECS and other regional groupings for assistance.</p> <p>There needs to be inventorying of human capacity in the region in order to know what types of skill sets and competencies exist, where they are located and appreciate the human potential of the region.</p>

Table 11: High Level Dialogue on Regional and International Cooperation for NDC Implementation in the Caribbean

St. Kitts and Nevis	Mr. Eric Browne, representing Minister, Ministry of Agriculture, Health, National Health insurance, Human settlement, Community Development, Gender Affairs, Social Affairs, Cooperatives & Lands	The existing unity of the region was recognised as of great importance for collective approaches. The NDCs were identified as providing even greater opportunities to seek for national and regional solutions. He wondered how many scientists there were in the OECS and recommended that the region should carry out an inventory in order to see what expertise exist, as a means of giving qualified persons the opportunity to work in areas in which they are qualified.
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St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Hon. Camillo Gonsalves, Minister, Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning, Sustainable Development and Information Technology	Mr. Gonsalves lamented the fact that 9 years ago in Copenhagen, the region bargained its 1.5% position, to 2% in exchange for access to vast contributions for Climate Change: “Dollars for Degrees”. The Caribbean willing to bend on 1.5 if more money was awarded for adaptation. The deal did not materialise. The dangers of climate change are more imminent now. The latest IPCC report is saying what the Caribbean already knew. Thus, this stage, 9 years post Copenhagen, the Caribbean has to be a disruptive in the Climate Change process.
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When hurricane Maria struck Puerto Rico, it was said in some quarters that it was an island surrounded by water and therefore more difficult to rebuild, harder to adapt and recover from the effects of Climate Change. The fact remains that islands are different, and it is harder to recover from hurricanes and the impacts of storms. It is harder to adapt as they are more exposed to climate change. Even the extent to which the private sector is engaged is constrained by ‘islandness’. The vulnerability experienced by islands is different. When a hurricane hits, it hits the entire island whereas when it hits the US, it hits part of the US. The Caribbean needs to always profile the ‘islandness’ of the countries and how they do not fit in to the typical frame of discussions.

The Caribbean often uses major climate disasters as a proxy for discussions on climate change. Climate change is a day to day occurrence and change in life. Climate change goes well beyond the devastating effects of the massive storms.

Islands have small markets and therefore do not have access to the type of private sector involvement that

Table 11: High Level Dialogue on Regional and International Cooperation for NDC Implementation in the Caribbean

bigger countries have access to. It is hard to get a utility to invest in a country with a small population. It is difficult in the reality of small islands to have private sector involvement. Hence, the State will have to continue to be involved especially when banking system in the region is so cautious.

If the Caribbean cedes its energy security to an international conglomerate they might not repair, post disaster, with as much urgency as a State would.

On NDCs, Caribbean islands have small carbon footprints. Consequently, there is a value to being green economies, because on the need to focus on adaptation. The Caribbean has to agitate on the terms and conditions favourable to small island states and the difficulties that are associated with funnelling climate finance to the region.

The region has to continue to focus on adaptation and it is important to agitate that what matters is vulnerability, not GDP. Per Capita GDP is a false metric. The conversation has to be on vulnerability, location, governance structures, the openness of islands, terrain etc., so that the necessary levels of finance can be accessed. The Caribbean must agitate for all small islands to have the same access.

OECS
Commission

H.E. Dr. Didacus Jules,
Director General

The Caribbean region should not despair but embrace the opportunities that they present for innovative solutions. There is need for political and technical coordination. Martinique as a member of the OECS, helped the Caribbean to strongly forward its position in the Climate Change debate in Paris

Antigua and Barbuda was commended for being so far advanced in understanding and dealing with the Climate Change issue, through innovative means, such as secondments and exchanges, among others. The region could benefit from Antigua's experiences and approaches.

The OECS has not made a distinction between its OCT members and the independent members. OCTs have always been included in regional projects.

Table 11: High Level Dialogue on Regional and International Cooperation for NDC Implementation in the Caribbean

The Way Forward

“We need unity, and a faster response to opportunities. The OECS should create a catalogue of NGOs working in Climate Change.

We should consider what partners are willing to do with us, rather than for us, who are the agencies what are their areas of expertise, who are the leading *players*, and has their capacity been inventoried.

Pooled procurement in pharmaceuticals in the OECS, has been successful, and pooled procurement for the purchase of materials after a disaster, could be run on similar lines.”

Dr. Gale Rigobert who chaired the Panel closed discussions by commenting on the urgency and consensus of the issues as identified during the two days of the Forum. She was particularly concerned over how far, how quickly and the type resources needed for NDC implementation. She went on to add that while the region was very grateful for the assistance it receives, the region needed to assume more responsibility for its own well-being, and not outsource its destiny to a third party. Consequently, the region needed to be united in its vision and purpose.

Dr. Rigobert reiterated that climate change is a daily reality for the Caribbean which is further compounded by size and vulnerability. As a result, she proposed that the region needed to re-position itself in the wider climate discourse and to move away from giving the perception that Caribbean people and countries are helpless and unable to embrace responsibility. The narrative has to be changed from destitution and fatalism to renewed energy and leadership in the international arena.

Declaration on ambitions for NDC implementation and climate leadership in the Caribbean

The draft declaration prepared by the OECS Commission, in collaboration with other Forum Partners, was read out by the Forum Chairpersons. After the first reading, The BVI requested an insertion of additional text that spoke to the status of the OCTs. A second reading with the additional text and an editorial amendment was then read and approved by Forum Participants. The Declaration is provided in the next page.

**Ministerial Declaration of the First Investment Forum under the Caribbean
Nationally Determined Contribution Finance Initiative (NDC FI),
convened by the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) and the
Government of Saint Lucia, under the theme
“*Caribbean Climate Leadership: Accelerating NDC Implementation*”**

at

Rodney Bay, Saint Lucia, on 11th & 12th October 2018

We, the Ministerial delegates of OECS Member States, and high representatives, having met at Rodney Bay, Saint Lucia,

RECALLING the aim of the Paris Agreement¹⁴;

RECALLING also the central and critical importance of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to the global response to climate change;

EMPHASIZING the vulnerabilities and special circumstances of Small Island Developing States (SIDS), in particular, their vulnerability to the impacts of climate change;

RECALLING further the catastrophic effects of recent extreme weather phenomena on Caribbean SIDS;

NOTING, with grave concern, the findings contained in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 that our region will experience catastrophic impacts if warming is not held to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and that urgent action must be undertaken;

EMPHASIZING also that effectively addressing climate change is critical to the survival and sustainable development of all Caribbean SIDS.

¹⁴ “...strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, including by: (a) Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change; (b) Increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production; and (c) Making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development”.

RECALLING in addition the decisions of the 4th and 5th meetings of OECS Council of Ministers of Environmental Sustainability (COMES) on the implementation of NDCs and, in particular, on the NDC Finance Initiative (NDCFI)

MINDFUL of the steps already taken to implement NDCs and to address climate change, in general, in Caribbean Community (CARICOM) SIDS:

NOTING that there remain significant policy, legislative and institutional barriers to effective climate change action and NDC implementation in the OECS Member States;

NOTING also the low levels of international climate finance that have been successfully accessed by Caribbean SIDS and continued capacity constraints in project preparation;

NOTING as well, the ineligibility of Caribbean Overseas Territories in respect of accessing most sources of international climate finance such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Adaptation Fund (AF).

NOTING further, the high cost of implementing the NDCs and the limited fiscal space of OECS Member States.

REAFFIRM our commitment to the full implementation of NDCs and other complementary national and regional climate change and related strategies, programmes and actions

COMMIT to initiate the process for the revision of NDCs in order to increase the level of ambition.

REAFFIRM the endorsement by the OECS COMES of the NDC Finance Initiative as a vehicle for accelerating the implementation of NDCs.

COMMIT to working nationally and regionally to reduce or eliminate policy, legislative and institutional barriers to NDC implementation.

COMMIT also to the implementation of actions for adaptation, mitigation and related actions necessary for addressing climate change.



COMMIT further to promoting, where practicable, an inter-sectoral and interdisciplinary approach to addressing climate change and implementing NDCs at the national level

COMMIT in addition to the implementation of the decisions and actions agreed to at this Forum, and ongoing and future work of the NDCFI,

INVITE other States to partner with the OECS on the collective and coordinated implementation of NDCs

ENCOURAGE the regional and international private sector to pursue mutually beneficial investment partnerships and regional approaches in the OECS and the wider Caribbean with a view to accelerating NDC implementation and the transition to low-carbon, climate-resilient economies.

URGE the international development community to continue and urgently scale up financial and technical support for climate change action in the OECS region and the wider Caribbean Community.

WELCOME the contributions by the various development partners to the NDCFI, and

ENCOURAGE also existing and prospective partners to support the future work of the NDCFI.

IN CONCLUSION: MAJOR TAKEAWAYS FROM THE FORUM

Below are some of the salient takeaways from the Forum which was successful not only in terms of representation from countries and strategic partners but also in terms of the quality of the presentations and the ensuing discussions. The time is now ready for countries in the Caribbean and especially the smaller States in the OECS Economic Union to collaborate, share experiences and best practices and develop bankable projects that can attract the type of financing necessary for achieving the targets set out in the NDCs. The takeaways presented below were by the organisers of the Forum and include, *inter alia*:

- i. A new kind of conversation, on Climate Change, that has started between governments, the private sector and development partners needs to be continued and deepened.
- ii. The region needs to establish more robust collaboration mechanisms and communication strategies to be able to consolidate and leverage the technical capacity, research, case studies and best practices that are already available in the OECS member States.
- iii. The sentiment of both the private and public sector is that a more integrated and strategic public-private partnership approach needs to be taken to urgently improve the quality and quantity of "bankable" projects within the OECS. The immediate priority is to establish effective enabling policies, frameworks, processes and procurement mechanisms that would serve as a foundation to develop and execute eligible projects.
- iv. The establishment of Working Groups (Energy/Transport, Water and Other Critical Infrastructure) with regular meetings on NDCFI progress in each OECS Member State added significant value to the proceedings of the Forum. The continued operation and expansion of the WGs (based on the feedback of participants) would be critical to the success of future NDCFI activities.
- v. The structure of the NDCFI Forum, the working group approach, the inclusive engagement across key stakeholder groups and sectors, and non-traditional dialogue formats have been well received and should be developed further, including a focus on concrete modalities for structured and effective private sector engagement.
- vi. Based on the regional convening power of the OECS and the success of the first Forum, the NDCFI has high potential to drive and enable climate leadership in the region. Given the increasingly crowded space for climate initiatives in the Caribbean, a clear focus and defined space for unique opportunities to add value and deliver tangible results will be important for its future success.
- vii. With the aim of working towards closing the gap between available money and barriers to access it, key pillars for the NDCFI include opportunities related to regional market development and policy alignment, responding to demand for capacity building while harnessing the wealth of knowledge and innovative potential within the region, and further developing effective mechanisms for regional cross-sector engagement and collaboration.

ANNEX 1 LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

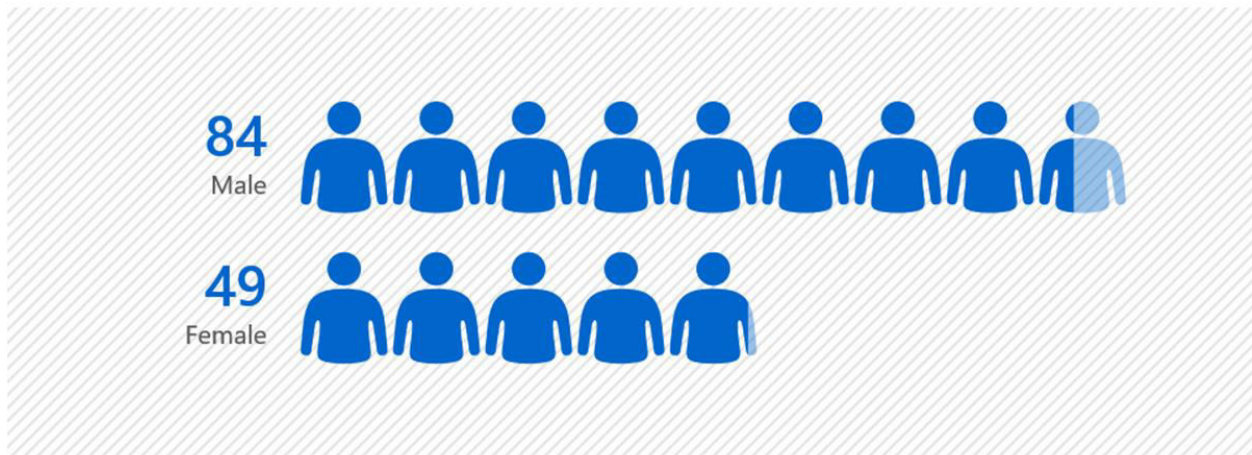
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Embassy of France	H.E. Mr. Phillipe Ardanaz	
Embassy of the Kingdom of Morocco	Mr. Mohammed Ali El Khamlichi	
Republic of China (Taiwan)	Counselor Bill Shih-chang Huang	
British Commissioner	Mr. Steve McCready	

ATTENDANCE OVER THE 2 DAYS



ANNEX 2

NDC Finance Initiative for the Caribbean (NDCFI)

Caribbean Climate Leadership: Accelerating NDC Implementation

NDCFI Forum
11-12 October 2018, Saint Lucia

AGENDA

DAY ONE: PRACTITIONERS DIALOGUE

The first day of the NDCFI Forum brings together practitioners and technical experts from public agencies, regional initiatives, international partners, key sectors, and businesses from across the OECS and the wider Caribbean Community. The focus will be on practical discussions of challenges and opportunities for catalysing investments and mobilizing the private sector in the transformation to resilient, low-carbon economies in the Caribbean.

08:00 Registration opens

09:00 Welcome Remarks: Department of Sustainable Development, Saint Lucia

09:10 Catalysing investments in resilient, low-carbon development in the Caribbean

Representatives from partners in the NDCFI set the stage for the Forum by sharing their ambitions for supporting climate leadership in the Caribbean and strategies for catalysing investment to accelerate NDC implementation. Key outcomes from the preceding NDC Dialogue will be shared, plans for the NDCFI outlined, and expectations for the Forum addressed.

Panelists:

- Chamberlain Emmanuel, OECS (Chair)
- Ana Bucher, World Bank
- Derek Gibbs, CDB
- Raul Delgado, IDB
- Sean Gilbert, NDC Partnership
- Bernd Hackmann, UNFCCC
- James Vener, UNDP
- Baptiste Chatré, GIZ

10:40 Break

11:00 Sector profiles and country snapshots

Energy (including transport), water and other critical public infrastructure have been identified as priority sectors for climate action in the Caribbean. Working groups have been convened among

OECS Member Countries to provide a situational analysis of key sectors for NDC implementation. They have identified gaps and challenges for accelerating NDC implementation as well as processes and methods that can be replicated or flagged as lessons learned. A brief synopsis on each of the sectors will be followed by a series of practical examples from OECS Member Countries and beyond. The session will provide an overview of country profiles in key sectors for NDC implementation. Case examples illustrate success factors as well as concrete areas where action and/or support are needed.

Working Group chairs and session moderators:

- Annette Rattigan-Leo, Department of Sustainable Development, Saint Lucia
- Judith Ephraim, OECS
- Deborah Bushell, OECS

12:30 Lunch

13:30 Effective strategies and practical approaches to accelerate NDC implementation

Three parallel sessions offer a closer look at opportunities for linking renewable energy projects to financing opportunities; linkages between mitigation and adaptation approaches; and project development and data collection. Each session will be summarized briefly in the plenary to help participants make a choice and share key points with all participants.

<p>GET.invest Finance Catalyst: Making energy companies and projects investible</p> <p>The GET.invest Finance Catalyst supports clean energy private companies and project developers to access funding, through coaching and linking projects with funding opportunities. Based on experience in similar emerging markets, it is currently exploring options for adding value in the Caribbean region.</p>	<p>Climate Financing: Linkages between mitigation and adaptation approaches in the energy sector</p> <p>Insights from GIZ’s SPA program on developing a common understanding of the linkages between adaptation and mitigation approaches in the energy sector in order to create resilient and reliable energy systems.</p>	<p>SOURCE: Infrastructure project development and project data collection platform</p> <p>Collector and repository of project data covering legal, governance, economic, financial, technical and ESG dimensions</p>
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14:45 Plenary Discussion

All participants are invited to share feedback, examples, thoughts and ideas on applying lessons learnt and opportunities for further engagement.

15:15 Break

15:30 Business solutions to NDC implementation challenges

International agreements, policy initiatives, and urgent demand for investments in the development of low-carbon, climate resilient economies put ambitions for climate leadership on the agenda of businesses across the Caribbean. This session will focus on business opportunities in the transition to a resilient, low-carbon future.

16:45-17:45 Table Discussions to distill results for input to high-level section and to inform next steps for the NDCFI process in 2019 and 2020:

- Collect inputs on challenges and distill inputs on institutional and policy related barriers and recommendations for the high-level segment
- Collect inputs on opportunities and potential mechanisms to pursue ambitions for climate leadership at a regional level
- Collect inputs on support needed to generate more bankable projects in key infrastructure sectors that contribute to accelerating NDC implementation
- Collect information on further case examples, experience, ongoing initiatives, and contacts for engagement

17:45-18:00 Closing Day One and Outlook Day Two

19:00: Reception

DAY TWO: HIGH LEVEL SEGMENT

Following a day of practical deliberations, day two of the NDCFI Forum marks the high-level segment to formally launch the initiative and issue a regional declaration on ambitions for NDC implementation and climate leadership in the Caribbean.

8:00 Registration opens

9:00 Welcome: Hon. Dr. Gale Rigobert, Minister of Sustainable Development, Saint Lucia

9:10 Opening Remarks: H.E. Holger Michael, Ambassador, Federal Republic of Germany

9:20 Experiences from the Pacific: H.E. Anton Ojala, High Commissioner to Barbados and High Commissioner-designate for St Lucia and the OECS

9:35 Written Statement: President Bill Clinton

9:45 Remarks: H.E. Dr. Didacus Jules, Director General, OECS

9:55 Feature Remarks: Hon. Lenard Montoute, Minister for Equity, Social Justice and Empowerment and Acting Prime Minister, Saint Lucia

10:10 NDCFI Launch

10:20 Break

10:40 Accelerating NDC Implementation: Barriers and opportunities for Caribbean Climate Leadership

To set the stage for the high-level segment, NDCFI partners convey key inputs from the first day of the Forum to feed into the deliberations on the second day and discuss concrete measures in support of ambitious climate leadership and accelerated NDC implementation in the Caribbean.

Panelists:

- Chamberlain Emmanuel, OECS (Chair)
- Koffi Ekouevi, World Bank
- Derek Gibbs, CDB
- Raul Delgado, IDB
- Sean Gilbert, NDC Partnership
- Bernd Hackmann, UNFCCC
- Verena Blickwede, GIZ

11:40 Fostering Private Sector Engagement and Market Development for NDC Implementation

Panelists will discuss barriers to increasing investments in resilient, low-carbon infrastructure projects, business opportunities, and visions for climate leadership in the Caribbean. They will explore strategies to activate the innovative and financial potential of the private sector for accelerating the transition to resilient, low-carbon economies in the Caribbean.

Panelists:

- Dr. Cletus Bertin, Executive Director, CARILEC
- Gillian Charles-Gollop, Executive Director, Corporate Finance & Advisory, CIBC First Caribbean
- Dr. Frederick N. Isaac, Chairman, Energy and Advanced Control Technology Inc

13:10 Lunch and Ministerial Caucus

14:40 Caribbean NDC Blue Print: Regional and International Cooperation for NDC Implementation in the Caribbean

Most OECS and other Caribbean Parties to the Paris Agreement have communicated that their NDCs are partly or wholly conditional on the receipt of external support. Mobilizing financial support and catalysing climate investment in the Caribbean will therefore be essential to accelerating NDC implementation in the region. In this session, the strategy and planning for the NDCFI in 2019 and beyond will be discussed. Ministers respond to inputs from day one and

engage in a dialogue on regional and international cooperation for NDC implementation in the Caribbean.

- **Antigua**- Ambassador Diann Black-Layne, representing Minister, Ministry of Health, Wellness & The Environment
- **British Virgin Island**- Mr. Joseph Smith Abbott, Deputy Secretary, representing Minister of Natural Resources and Labour
- **Grenada**- Hon. Alvin DaBreo, Minister- Ministry of Climate Resilience, The Environment, Forestry, Fisheries, Disaster Management and Information with responsibility for Forestry and Fisheries
- **Montserrat**- Hon. David Osborne, Minister, Ministry of Agriculture, Trade, Lands, Housing & the Environment
- **St Kitts**: Mr. Eric Browne, representing Minister, Ministry of Agriculture, Health, National Health insurance, Human settlement, Community Development, Gender Affairs, Social Affairs, Cooperatives & Lands
- **St Lucia**: Hon Gale T. C. Rigobert, Minister, Ministry of Education, Innovation, Gender Relations & Sustainable Development
- **St Vincent**- Hon. Camillo Gonsalves, Minister, Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning, Sustainable Development and Information Technology

16:10 Declaration on ambitions for NDC implementation and climate leadership in the Caribbean

16:30 Closing

Annex 3



Feature Remarks

**First Caribbean Nationally Determined Contribution Finance Initiative
October 12, 2018
Harbor Club, Rodney Bay, Saint Lucia**

Theme: “Caribbean Climate Leadership: Accelerating NDC Implementation”

I bring greetings to you on behalf of the Honourable Prime Minister, Mr. Allen Chastanet, who extends his wishes for a very successful meeting.

My esteemed colleagues, excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, it is always heartening to see gatherings like these that bring together our technical and political forces to provoke deep conversations on critical issues that our region must deal with.

Today marks the culmination of a year of planning and efforts by the Government of Saint Lucia and the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States Commission along with our partners, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Nationally Determined Contributions Partnership and the GIZ. As we gather here, let us reflect on the journey which took us to this point, but more importantly, let us focus on where we are headed as a region.

“Caribbean Climate Leadership: Accelerating NDC Implementation” is the theme under which our first Caribbean Nationally Determined Contributions Finance Initiative is being hosted proudly by the Government of Saint Lucia. This theme reminds us that as leaders, we need to stay ahead of the ever-changing environment of climate relations. We need to continue to lobby for what matters to us as Small Island Developing States. More and more, we realize that the playing field remains uneven and we must continue to compete with the unfair conditions that seem endless.

The objectives of the Finance Initiative tell us that we must continue to devise strategic means of moving from mere concepts to meaningful actions on the ground. Actions that will signal to our developing partners and all supporters that we know where we are headed. We must continue to foster the required enabling environment, both through policy and legislative measures. This process may appear slow, but we remain committed to ensuring that gains are achieved in a strategic and collaborative manner.

Governments must continue to find and demonstrate the political will at all levels and on all fronts. We must remain cognizant that the successful achievement of our NDC targets will rely on the development of



comprehensive and institutional domestic agendas. These agendas should include supportive incentives, policies and regulations; and the establishment of strategic partnerships at the local, regional and international levels.

We continue to struggle with the inflexibilities that characterize the climate finance landscape. Over the last few days, we have been reminded of the available financing avenues and the amounts available and we have learnt about the new sources available for NDC related financing. It is therefore our prerogative to design our projects to respond to the conditions of these sources and to seize the opportunities being offered. We need to explore the non-traditional sources available that can help reduce the access barriers.

We remain aware that the target of raising \$100 billion in finance each year by 2020 for climate-related projects in developing nations must be met. However, the question remains, how much of this will we as SIDS gain access to? At the political level, we have a responsibility to ensure that the access modality to these various sources do not follow the traditional rigorous mode that we must continually face.

Esteemed colleagues, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, the issue of financing is a worrisome-one with a dwindling resource pool on the global front. It has been indicated that even if developed countries are successful in sourcing the \$100 billion by 2020, this might not be enough to address the full cost of low-emission climate-resilient development in developing countries, given the increasing severity of climate impacts.

It is with all this in mind that we, as a region, must make the absolute best use of the opportunities that will emerge during this Finance Initiative and beyond.

We need to ensure that there is an upward thrust in the amount of investment and financial support directed toward climate action in developing countries

Simplified and streamlined access to climate finance is needed, particularly for SIDS. Guidance to the Operating Entities of the Financial Mechanism that serves the Paris Agreement, directing these entities to further simplify their application, review, approval and disbursement processes, would be helpful.

In addition to the financial needs, government must ensure that the institutional support is given close attention. This is necessary, if we are serious about ensuring that our technical capacity to move us in the direction of transformational change is available. Capacity that will support the development of **long-term low emission strategies and plans** to help send clear long-term signals.

These signals must not only be sent to our development partners, but also to the private sector. I am sure that with the representation that we have from the private sector at this Finance Initiative, there is now greater impetus to become more involved in climate activities and more particularly, those related to NDC implementation.

Private sector involvement in NDC implementation presents avenues and opportunities for job creation. The development of projects involving clean energy offer such employment prospects and are clearly a move towards our transitioning to a low carbon economy and building resilience in a cross-sectoral manner.

Governments have a right to consider the impacts of a low carbon transition on the labour market and must seek to protect employment opportunities for their people. This is a challenge for all governments, big and small, developed or developing.

Esteemed colleagues, while there is commitment from the political level by way of ratification or accession to the various global agreements as the case may be, there needs to be communication of this political vision at the domestic level. I want to encourage us to find creative ways of ensuring that our commitments are reflected



at all levels of society. While our technical experts are cognizant of the details, we must ensure that the people who are to benefit from the various commitments we make, have a full understanding of the related issues.

The establishment of strategic partnership is crucial for NDC implementation. We must seek to build on those partnerships that exist. At the national level, governments acknowledge that our limited national budgets are not enough to do what is required to generate the level of investment needed. Therefore, partnership with all stakeholders, especially the private sector, must be considered as one of the key needs to reach our goals. More specifically, we should ensure that there are no policy or regulatory barriers that will impede scaling up of private sector financing.

Having learned from our colleagues from the Pacific who undertook a similar initiative, we hope that our efforts here today, will create a cumulative and highly infectious environment that will reverberate around the Caribbean and beyond.

In closing, let me state that beyond this first Finance Initiative, there is much to be done by each Member State. We must continue with the vigour with which we approached this year's event, if we are to be in ready mode to seize the opportunities that are sure to start coming our way. We will need to focus on ultimately building financial mechanisms to channel domestic finance and international support for implementation of our NDCs. Additionally, we must ensure that we build the capacity needed at the national level to address our priority needs at the sector level. I have no doubt that we are all committed to achieving meaningful outcomes with demonstrated success.

At this point, let me therefore thank the organizers of this event – the OECS, the Department of Sustainable Development, the UNFCCC Secretariat, the GIZ, the NDC Support Unit for their excellent organization of this event. The results of your tremendous efforts are obvious. A heartfelt thank you to all our supporters.

My esteemed colleagues, Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen without further ado, I wish to declare this First Caribbean Nationally Determined Contributions Finance Initiative officially launched.

ANNEX 4

NDC Finance Initiative for the Caribbean (NDCFI) Working Groups

BACKGROUND:

Strategy for the NDCFI Working Groups

The objectives of a) providing a situational analysis of key sectors for NDC implementation and b) identifying gaps and challenges for accelerating NDC implementation inform the NDCFI Working Group approach. The aim is to engage practitioners and experts to suggest processes or methods that can be replicated or flagged as “lessons learned”, to identify concrete areas where action is needed, and define what support is required.

In support of the NDCFI’s objective to facilitate ambitions for Caribbean Climate Leadership and processes for updating NDCs and accelerating their implementation, identifying technical and institutional barriers will be crucial. Going forward, the aim will also be to establish the working group process as a coordination platform for catalysing innovative action that addresses central issues and offers solutions to key barriers.

Working groups play an important role in identifying actors for engagement in the respective countries and sectors. This is key to establishing a participatory, strategic stakeholder consultation and engagement process and to mobilize private capital for investments that contribute to accelerated NDC implementation. They contribute to increasing both inclusive participation in shaping climate driven transformation across the OECS, and to the institutionalization of enabling frameworks (inclusive of policy, regulatory and legislation) for climate action that deliver measurable results.

Going forward, the working group process should also inform the NDCFI’s support mechanism by contributing to the identification of projects eligible for support under the NDCFI. This applies both to technical project development support to increase the availability of bankable projects, and to matchmaking support to improve access to finance and allow more projects that contribute to accelerating NDCs to be implemented.

Objectives of the Working Groups

- A. To contribute to the NDC Investment Forum through:
 1. The provision of a situational analysis of the related sector in the Member Countries.
 2. Identification of gaps and challenges and the support required for implementation of the NDCs within the sector.
 3. Identification of processes or methods which can be replicated or flagged as “Lessons Learned”

- B. To serve as a vehicle for continued support to the OECS Member Countries following the Forum with a view to:
 1. Identifying and addressing technical and institutional barriers;
 2. Creating a coordination platform or catalysing innovative action;
 3. Mobilizing private sector investment.



Water Working Group

Members:

Anguilla - Kahlea Clifton-James
 Antigua - Simone Dias
 BVI - Jeremy Hodge
 Grenada - Mr. Trevor Thompson
 Montserrat - Kenaude Ryan
 St. Kitts & Nevis - Shawn Greenaway
 Saint Lucia - Peter Norville
 Saint Vincent - Marco Audain

Questionnaires received:

- Anguilla
- Antigua and Barbuda
- Grenada
- Montserrat
- Saint Lucia
- St. Kitts and Nevis
- St. Vincent and the Grenadines

The statuses vary across countries but concrete examples exist from which lessons learnt could be shared.

Major gaps and challenges with respect for implementation of the water related NDC targets

Key issues raised include lengthy project development and negotiation processes, funding gaps and challenges regarding timely disbursement of funds to implement projects, availability of technology, human resources, technical capacity and stakeholder awareness.

In some countries, NDCs do not focus on water or don't include water related targets. Gaps further include the lack of data as well as of relevant water policies. Limited coordination on natural resources management, including water, and difficulties to make the water sector and water related NDC targets a priority for decision makers were also mentioned, as were issues related to the status of Overseas Territories.

Recommendations for addressing gaps and challenges

- Projects addressing gaps related to storage, institutional strengthening and unaccounted for water (e.g. CREWS project in Grenada)
- National water policies, legislation and acts
- Water sector reform, integrated water resource management planning, more coordinated approaches to natural resource management, including water
- Guidelines for water use efficiency
- Improve eligibility of utilities for international donor agency funding

Projects, major developments, private sector engagement, potential case studies, and private sector contacts

Projects and potential case examples include:

- Antigua and Barbuda projects for submission to GCF, including developing a project pipeline and IWRM to build resilience
- GEF-SGP, GIZ ICCAS, and GCF CREWS projects in Grenada

- IWASP funded projects, e.g. Establishment of Grenada Water Stakeholders Platform and specifically experience with private sector engagement in that context
 - Transmission line realignment and SWRO projects St. Vincent and the Grenadines (no PS involvement)
 - CDB and WASCO funded water supply projects in Saint Lucia (no PS involvement)
 - CCORAL (CCCCC) application in water companies
- Next steps:
- Explore additional options for case examples
 - Prioritize case examples
 - Identify speakers for the Forum
 - Discuss formats for inclusion of issues and cases at the Forum

Energy Working Group

Members

Benise Joseph (SLU)
 Andrew St. Hilaire (BVI)
 Michael Fadelle (DOM)
 Bertille Brown (SKN)
 Mali Barnes (ANU)
 Dallen Connor (ANG)
 Lance Peters (SVG)

Questionnaires received:

- **Anguilla**
- Antigua and Barbuda
- British Virgin Islands
- Dominica
- Saint Lucia
- St Kitts and Nevis
- St. Vincent and the Grenadines

1) Formal processes to elaborate and implement Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)

These have been established in some form in most countries although there is some variation.

Discussion: What has been working well, experiences that may be useful for other countries, as well as for other sectors where processes are much less developed to date; Needs and gaps that would improve formal processes to elaborate and implement NDCs in the energy sector.

2) Major gaps and challenges with respect for implementation of the energy related NDC targets

Limited capacity and lack of financial and human resources seem to be emerging as universal challenges across the region. The overall NDCFI objective to address a need for improving access to finance by offering support in the development of project proposals to increase the availability of bankable projects that attract finance for RE and EE investments is being confirmed.

Other key issues raised include policy gaps (including on self-generation and feed-in-tariffs), transport policy and strategy for transport sector transition (including infrastructure development), the need for improved data collection and MRV, as well as issues around land use and access.

3) Recommendations for addressing gaps and challenges

- Developing a comprehensive framework for strengthening of the existing policy, legal and institutional framework to address Climate Change.
- Design and implementation of a public education and capacity building program
- Mobilization of national financial resources (e.g. through budget prioritization), and external financial resources (e.g. from Investment Funds, Development Banks, grants from development Partners)
- Conduct training needs/gap assessment, identifying critical requirements for training and certification at tertiary and technical levels including renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies, and designing capacity building strategy for NDC implementation in energy and transport sectors
- Energy auditing
- Developing energy service companies (ESCOs)
- Putting some of the donor aid and funds towards general project management, implementation and monitoring and evaluation
- Data collection, analysis, management and data sharing with cooperation partners
- Design of M&E Framework, setting indicators and targets and application of M&E framework for NDC implementation

4) Major developments with respect to renewable energy or energy efficiency projects, Renewable energy or energy efficiency projects undertaken which provide a good case study of private sector engagement in this field, Lessons Learned (success factors, best practice, challenges, constraints)

- Mini/micro grids utilizing solar, wind, hydro – link to disaster recovery and resilience
- Experiences with developing Regional Energy Efficiency Building Code (REEBC) and National Energy Policies
- Energy audits of public buildings
- Street lighting projects
- PPPs on Solar PV projects
- Utility funded Solar PV projects
- Geothermal PPPs
- E-mobility – solar carport and charging stations (Saint Lucia – UAE)
- SIDS DOCK supported projects
 - National Energy Transition Strategy (NETS) for Saint Lucia

Critical Infrastructure Working Group

Members:

Antigua & Barbuda Nicholas Johnny,
Colis King

Anguilla	Shaynis Connor
British Virgin Island	Haley Trott
St. Vincent	Allistair Campbell
Montserrat	Mr. Jerome Meade
St.Kitts & Nevis	Livingston Pemberton
St. Lucia	Naomi Cherry
Dominica	Wynyard Esprit

Questionnaires received:

- Anguilla
- Antigua and Barbuda
- British Virgin Islands
- Montserrat
- Saint Lucia
- St. Kitts and Nevis

Formal processes to elaborate and implement Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), collaboration of Critical Infrastructure sector with the NDC focal point, and linking CI development to SDGs.

Formal processes for NDC implementation do exist in some countries, but not all and special cases in OTs. So far we have no information on any case where there is CI sector collaboration with the NDC Focal Point.

Integration with SDGs is so far limited and slow, among other reasons due to the high cost of implementing sustainable solutions. Where ministries are streamlining adaptation to climate change and disaster risk reduction in their planning, the necessary budget has not been forthcoming to support the necessary initiatives. Potential is recognized for climate resilience initiatives to attract donor funding and need for local government action on that has been identified.

Major gaps and challenges with respect to implementation of NDC targets related to the Other Critical Infrastructure sector and recommendations for addressing them.

Key issues listed include budgets and financing, donor commitment, technical capacity, NDC focus on mitigation with limited reference to critical infrastructure even where adaptation is mentioned, no CI related targets in NDCs, as well as lack of public awareness on key issues.

Recommendations

The following recommendations were put forward. Please identify priorities for inclusion at the Forum and discuss channels.

- Review and update NDCs to highlight critical infrastructure in the document. It would also be useful to include estimated costs to implement the proposed adaptation options.
- Studies on the direct impact of CO2 emission with respect to sea levels rise on the economic devaluation of critical infrastructure.
- The department constantly has to desilt the rivers on the island [Saint Lucia]. Studies are required to determine the reason for the constant siltation of the rivers, ways of mitigating the silt, and options to e.g. use it in the agriculture industry.
- The jetties on the East Coast [Saint Lucia] are constantly being clogged with Sargassum seaweed. Studies are required to determine the cause and ways of mitigating such phenomenon.
- Training in engineering designs and construction to rebuild better to mitigate and prevent devastating impacts of climate change.
- Training in disaster risk assessment and management.

- Water quality test/checks and control mechanisms at sea ports.
- LIDIAR training to provide capacity needed for design.

Projects, major developments, private sector engagement, potential case studies, and suggested private sector participants for the Forum

Suggestions for private sector participants at the Forum have been added to the list of invitees.

Project examples identified that illustrate issues related to funding gaps:

- Hospital, geothermal or soil erosion cases in Montserrat
 - Road rehabilitation in Antigua and Barbuda
 - Disaster vulnerability reduction project or bridge construction in Saint Lucia
 - Road rehabilitation and coastal protection in BVI
- Case examples with private sector involvement or otherwise proposed for potential discussion at the Forum:
- SCASPA St. Kitts and Nevis
 - University of Bristol “Landslide Risk Assessment along road infrastructure”
 - DVRP Marchand Retaining Walls Rehabilitation Saint Lucia
 - Guesneau Mechanically Stabilized Wall Saint Lucia
 - Telephone Companies (input by BVI, but relevant across the region)

Annex 5



**Welcome Remarks by
Hon. Minister Gale Rigobert
at the
First Caribbean Nationally Determined Contribution Finance Initiative
October 12, 2018
Harbor Club, Rodney Bay, Saint Lucia**

Theme: “Caribbean Climate Leadership: Accelerating NDC Implementation”

I am especially pleased to welcome you to this very significant gathering as we continue our deliberations on shaping the Caribbean Nationally Determined Contributions Finance Initiative, being staged under the theme of **Caribbean Climate Leadership: Accelerating NDC Implementation**. I want to express my sincerest appreciation to my colleague Ministers who have joined me here today. I know that your presence here is a clear signal of the importance that you place on the NDCFI, as I have some idea of the competing priorities from which you had to choose.

My esteemed colleagues, ladies and gentlemen, leadership and acceleration are what we are reminded of as we continue to face and fight the severe impacts of climate change. I see many familiar faces – faces that have been present at the front of this battle line at the national, regional and international levels. Your presence here today is symbolic of the continued commitment that is needed to ensure that we remain resolute in preserving the state of our environment.

I trust that yesterday’s deliberations were fruitful and that we are now in a better position where our needs and priorities are more clearly articulated. I trust that we have also strengthened our existing partnerships and welcomed new partners as we undertake this journey to securing additional financing to implement our NDCs.

Let me appeal to my colleagues, that as we commence our day, let us focus on what we as Ministers need to do, to ensure that at the political level, our voices remain united on the issues at our doorsteps. We have made bold commitments that we must now honour, such as the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. This Forum is the type of event that is needed to inspire us to strive towards fulfilling these obligations and ignite the confidence in us as Small Island Developing States, to lead by example and move towards greater mitigation ambition.



Certainly, while we have made some progress, we still have not done enough to achieve the goals we agreed on in Paris. It is for this reason, that we need to identify our needs and priorities and begin to map them against the emerging opportunities.

Colleagues the new IPCC report is challenging us to pursue meaningful transformational change. It is still possible to limit global warming to below 1.5°C – the science is clear on this. What is needed is the political will and urgent action.

Securing funding for mitigation and adaptation efforts remains an enormous challenge for us in this region. We need to insist on simplified financing processes as we are spending substantial national funds to cope with climate impacts and are often caught in the vicious cycle of repair and recovery. There is a clear need for adequate, predictable, sustainable and accessible climate finance to address these challenges, in support of NDC implementation.

We must consider the future of our NDCs. With respect to mitigation, we must insist on distinct guidance on NDC features, information and accounting, considering the request to Parties to communicate updated NDCs before 2020.

We need to seize every opportunity to make our voices heard and to push for action on our behalf. It is with this need in mind, that this past June, Saint Lucia joined 22 other nations in signing a Declaration on Climate Action. This Declaration underscores the urgency for countries to enhance their NDCs by 2020 in line with the Paris Agreement.

Colleagues, ladies and gentlemen, I am happy to see the extensive involvement of the private sector in this Forum. The private sector has a fundamental role in supporting Member States' transition to clean energy economies. Here are chances to recognize opportunities for innovation and strategic partnerships. Greater involvement of our utility companies in the NDC implementation process is key.

Like Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Dominica have advanced their National Energy Transition Strategies and Integrated Resource Plans (NETS/IRP). Let us use this as an opportunity for peer learning and knowledge-sharing in this area. There is so much we can gain from each other's experiences.

The NDCFI is not a one stop shop. We envisage that the interest generated over this week will inspire all of us here to continue this journey together. The NDCFI also aims to continue serving as a regional open platform, which welcomes active engagement and participation.

I am therefore already looking forward to our **second** Caribbean NDC Finance Initiative Forum. Let us not lose the momentum; let us not lose focus of our goals; let us not stumble when the world expects us to.

I am eager to see how today unfolds. So, let me invite you to settle in for what promises to be an insightful and informative day. Colleagues, distinguished invitees, ladies and gentlemen – welcome and I thank you for your attention.