



**REGIONAL FORUM FOR CLIMATE TECHNOLOGY CENTRE & NETWORK
(CTCN) NATIONAL DESIGNATED ENTITIES (NDES)**

**IN PARALLEL WITH THE STRUCTURED DIALOGUE OF
THE GREEN CLIMATE FUND (GCF) FOR THE CARIBBEAN**

AUGUST 24 – 25, 2017

JAMAICA PEGASUS HOTEL

KINGSTON, JAMAICA



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ACRONYMS

CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
5Cs	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre
CCREEE	Caribbean Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
CIF	Climate Investment Fund
COP	Conference of the Parties
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre & Network
CTI-PFAN	Climate Technology Initiative-Private Financing Advisory Network
EIA	Environment Impact Assessment
EIB	European Investment Bank
EST	Environmentally Sound Technologies
EU	European Union
FAO	Food & Agriculture Organization
GCF	Global Climate Fund / Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Green House Gases
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IDC	International Development Corporation
IEA	International Energy Agency
INDC	Intended National Determined Contribution
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
IPS	Intellectual Property Systems
LED	Light Emitting Diodes
MFI	Multi-lateral Financial Institution
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NDA	National Designated Authority
NDE	National Designated Entity
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NAP	National Adaptation Programme
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NIE	National Implementing Entity
NREL	National Renewable Energy Laboratory
NTRM	National Technical Resource Mechanism
OECS	Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States
PCT	Patent Cooperation Treaty

PFAN	Private Financing Advisory Network
PSF	Private Sector Facility
PPF	Project Proposal Facility
PPP	Public Private Partnership
Q & A	Questions & Answers
R & D	Research & Development
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation +
ROLAC	Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean
RSP	Readiness Support Programme
SD	Sustainable Development
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SPREP	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
TA	Technical Assistance
TAP	Technical Action Plan
TNA	Technical Needs Assessment
UK	United Kingdom
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
WB	World Bank
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization

PRESENTATIONS

- 1. Session 1: Institutional Settings of the Technology and the Financial Mechanisms under the UNFCCC, Mr. Mahendra Saywack, Operations Consultant, Country Programming Division, Green Climate Fund (GCF), Jamaica, Pegasus Hotel, Kingston, Jamaica, August 24-25, 2017**
- 2. Session 2: Climate technology priorities in the region -Overview of CTCN assistance in the region, Second CTCN Forum for the Caribbean, Kingston, Jamaica 24-25 August 2017, Ms. Marta Moneo – Regional Coordinator for LAC**
- 3. Remarks of Vincent Sweeney, Head, Caribbean Sub-Regional Office, UN Environment at**
- 4. “Regional Forum for CTCN NDEs for the Caribbean”, Jamaica Pegasus Hotel, Kingston, Jamaica, August 24, 2017**
- 5. Intervention by St. Kitts and Nevis at the Regional Forum Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) National Designated Entities (NDEs) in Parallel with the Structured Dialogue of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) for the Caribbean Kingston, Jamaica – August 24-25, 2017**
- 6. Regional Forum for CTCN National Designated Entities, Belize and the CTCN, 24 August 2017, Kingston, Jamaica**
- 7. Introduction on specific ways of collaboration between the CTCN and the GCF, Rajiv Garg, Network and Capacity Building Manager, Jamaica, Pegasus Hotel, Kingston, Jamaica, August 24-25, 2017**
- 8. Country Presentation Seychelles, Ms. Cynthia Alexander, 24th August 2017, CTCN Regional Forum for Caribbean region**
- 9. IDB’s Climate Change Initiatives in the Caribbean Region, Gerard Alleng, CTCN Regional Forum, Kingston, Jamaica. 2017**
- 10. CTCN – Introduction and Updates, Rajiv Garg, Network and Capacity Building Manager, Jamaica, Pegasus Hotel, Kingston, Jamaica, August 24-25, 2017**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN) Regional forum held in Kingston, Jamaica August 24th – 25th, 2017, was the second such forum to be held in the Caribbean Region, the first having been held in Barbados, in 2015. The meeting overview was presented by Ms. Marta Moneo, Regional Coordinator, CTCN, who noted that the objectives:

- Present the latest development of CTCN services to countries in the region;
- Share experiences and best practices from CTCN technical assistance in the region, including those involving collaboration with the GCF, as well as successes and challenges encountered by NDEs, as part of their roles;
- Strengthen linkages between the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism and enhance collaboration between NDEs and National Designated Authorities to articulate concrete proposals to facilitate access to climate technologies, in line with Article # 10 of the Paris Agreement and COP22 decisions;
- Increase south-south learning, and create networking opportunities through showcasing innovative climate technologies that respond to country priorities (Nationally Determined Contributions, Technical assistance submitted to the CTCN, Technology Needs Assessments, etc.).

The opening session was chaired by Mr. Rajiv Garg, Network & Capacity Building Manager, CTCN. The forum, he said, was aimed at fostering closer collaboration between the National Designated Authorities (NDAs), under the Green Climate Fund (GCF) mechanism and National Designated Entities (NDEs) of the participating Small Island Developing States (SIDS) within the CTCN, to provide an opportunity to share updates on the progress being made in implementing their climate/environmental programmes. To give furtherance to the decision of COP 22, regional forums are being held to strengthen the links between the technical financial mechanisms of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and also to provide the opportunity for the different benefactor/development partners to give clear explanations as to their respective roles and how they could be of particular support to the SIDS in meeting their climate goals.

The presentations done by the CTCN and the Green Climate Fund (GCF) clearly established the respective roles and functions and informed participants of discussions to further strengthen the relationship between the CTCN and the GCF under a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).

The conference lasted for two days, with participation from thirty-two (32) delegates from: Antigua & Barbuda, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Mauritius, Seychelles, St. Kitts & Nevis and a representative from the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). There were also representatives from UN Environment (UNEP), the Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ), SIDS DOCK, GCF, and the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB). Wigton Wind Farm, an agency of the Ministry of Science, Energy and Technology (MSET), and Smith Warner International, a private sector company and CTCN Network partner specializing in coastal engineering, were also in attendance. Virtual presentations were also made by CTCN network

partners, including the United States Department of Energy, National Renewable Energy Lab (NREL) and the UNFCCC.



Left to right: Ms. Marta Moneo, Regional Coordinator-CTCN; Ms UnaMay Gordon, Director Climate Change Division, Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation, Jamaica; Mr. Rajiv Garg –Network & Capacity Building Manager, CTCN; Mr. Vonroy Rochester, Foreign Service Officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Foreign Trade, Government of Jamaica; Mr. Vincent Sweeney, Head of the Caribbean Sub-Regional Office, UN Environment

Among the key issues discussed was the role of the CTCN in providing support to SIDS, in the preparation of “Readiness Proposals” to the GCF. The CTCN is in the process of working with the GCF to improve the alignment of their respective roles to better serve their constituents.

The support of the NDA is critical in the development of the concept note. The CTCN is exploring cost sharing with the GCF. The CTCN is promoting improved collaboration and structured dialogue between NDEs and NDA. For the future, there is expected to be increased collaboration between the CTCN and GCF at the Board, secretariat and country level. This should lead to a strengthening of capacity in both organisations and contribute to the deployment of needed climate change technology.

Several examples of the CTCN’s collaboration with state parties were cited and included, *inter alia*, examples from Tonga, The Bahamas and Ghana. Importantly, countries were also made aware of the fact that the CTCN, which is funded through voluntary contributions, has only identified funding to take it up to 2020. The continued sustainability of the CTCN could be of some concern; the proposed MOU with the GCF was seen by the participants as a welcomed alignment. Among the points identified for the region to pay greater attention to is improving

private sector participation in climate action and the identification of technology needs, particularly in relation to adaptation. The GCF also informed participants of their role, funding cycle, and requirements for accessing funds through that organisation. The funding cap was identified as three million United States Dollars (USD 3 million) per country, per annum; one hundred and fifty thousand dollars (USD 150,000) for preparation of readiness reports, and three hundred and fifty thousand dollars (USD 350,000) for the strengthening of the NDA towards being accredited.

The Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), which is among the main multi-lateral financing institutions (MFIs) in the area of climate change in the Region, highlighted commitment to increasing climate financing to 30% by 2020. Participants were also introduced to the Bank's NDC Invest Platform, which is primarily aimed at supporting the development of bankable projects to support the implementation of the NDCs.

Members were encouraged by the Head of the Caribbean Sub-Regional office of UN Environment to forge partnerships towards a Regional approach to solving their climate/environmental issues.

Country presentations were made by Antigua & Barbuda, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Mauritius, Seychelles and St. Kitts & Nevis, as well as, by the representative from the OECS.

Information on the Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN) Regional Forum, held in Kingston, Jamaica August 24th – 25th, 2017, portal supported by the Climate Technology Centre Network (CTCN):

- The Forum website can be viewed here:
- The Forum documents - background papers, presentations, etc. can be viewed here:
- The password to view/download the documents is:
- The Forum Photo Gallery can be viewed here:
- You can also visit the CTCN Website at: <https://www.ctc-n.org/>.

HIGHLIGHTS AND KEY TAKEAWAYS REPORT ON DAY ONE ACTIVITIES

OPENING SESSION

Welcome and Opening Statements

Ms. UnaMay Gordon, Principal Director, Climate Change Division, Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation, Government of Jamaica, whose Ministry serves as the NDE and NDA, opened the meeting by extending a warm welcome to the participants on behalf of the Ministry and the Government of Jamaica. Ms. Gordon's opening statement on the need for regional collaboration, set the tone for the 2-day meeting. Mr. Vonroy Rochester, Foreign Service Officer, Economic Affairs Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Foreign Trade, also brought greetings on behalf of the Government of Jamaica.



Welcome addresses at the opening of the regional forum for NDEs were provided by Ms. Marta Moneo, Regional Coordinator, CTCN UN Environment; Mr. Rajiv Garg, Network and Capacity Building Manager, CTCN UN Environment; Mr. Vincent Sweeney, Head, Caribbean Sub-Regional Office, UN Environment.

In his opening statement, Mr. Garg outlined the purpose of the meeting noting it was primarily to provide synergistic collaboration, drawing from the UN Environment's idea to learn from each other; learn from others' experiences, and common issues shared among similar states. The aims of the conference were articulated as explaining/exploring:

- How the CTCN and the GCF could assist in meeting the primary climate change adaptation and mitigation goals of SIDS;
- Requirements for meeting the relevant Sustainable Development Goals;
- Improving coordination among SIDS
- Clarifying the focus of:
 - CTCN – Technology mechanism
 - GCF - Financing mechanism

Mr. Garg noted that there is a logical order for coordination of efforts at the country/national level. Hence, CTCN promotes meetings so as to inform stakeholders how to make sense of the CTCN implementation mechanism. All requests for Technical Assistance are considered by CTCN. It was stressed that CTCN is not a financing mechanism but was established to provide technology-based technical assistance. He highlighted a few examples of support provided by CTCN in SIDS:

1. The CTCN had supported 3 countries to establish links with GCF. The experience of Tonga was cited;
2. CTCN will bundle requests to determine benefits of regional performance versus national projects;
3. CTCN provides support for long term solutions. A regional approach was promoted as being more effective than a national one. This approach is deemed better for marketing so as to attract funding not just from the GCF but also to develop the interest of development banks and private sector institutions;
4. Some common needs were identified: (i) waste disposal (ii) fresh water resources;
5. Technical Assistance provided by CTCN enables the development of national technical resource mechanism (NTRM) and the establishment of “road maps”.



Mr. Vincent Sweeny, Head of the Caribbean Sub-Regional Office, UN Environment, explained that UN Environment opened the first Sub-Regional Office for the Caribbean, in 2016, Kingston, Jamaica, and has served to give greater access to the Region in providing technical assistance. This accounts for the improved relevance and more interaction between CTCN and the Caribbean region. It has also created the channel for the sharing of experiences and best practices from CTCN.

There is also increased technical collaboration, particularly in the area of climate technology, thus adding value and strengthening linkages, and improved access to technical assistance as promoted in the Paris Agreement. UN Environment is currently engaged in seven sub-programmes in the Caribbean region which include:

- Climate Change & Eco-Systems Management
- Chemical and Waste Management
- Disaster Management & Monitoring of the Global Environment

UN Environment is accredited¹ to GCF, thus providing an avenue to work with the Caribbean countries to access funding from GCF. Funds are available and Caribbean countries need to move expeditiously to take advantage of these funds. UNEP looks forward to meeting with countries and assisting in getting their priority programmes on track.

The first GCF - UN Environment programme in Jamaica and the Caribbean is a “REDD + to Reef” landscape project. Another GCF proposal with Antigua & Barbuda is now in the pipeline.

Most of the Caribbean countries have made advances in defining adaptation and mitigation policies and have ratified the Paris Agreement.

The head of the Jamaican delegation, Ms UnaMay Gordon, stated that NDCs, as per the Paris Agreement, have established the following priorities for the Region:

¹ Accreditation allows the NDA or NDE to access funding through the GCF to finance programmes once approved or supported by the NDA.

- utilize effective renewable energy programme
- sustainable agricultural processes &
- practical forest management
- coastal zone management

For Jamaica, the priority for technical assistance is in the areas of renewable energy (Solar PV, Wind and Bio-mass).

Antigua & Barbuda, Grenada and Bahamas are currently revising their Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) and have submitted requests for assistance to CTCN.

CTCN is to update stakeholders on services being provided and the progress being made with the GCF in regard to the availability of international resources, in particular how to maximize resources related to climate change.

This forum should help countries to better understand how to respond to Article #10 of COP 21 – The Paris Agreement. It is expected to enhance collaboration between NDEs and NDAs as well as, the chance to share practical examples. CTCN brought together more than 400 countries and helped to strengthen proposals to the GCF as in the case of Ghana, Bahamas and Tonga.

The GCF is geared more towards large investment type projects and has provided opportunities for participation in climate change programmes, particularly green technology. GCF has also provided an avenue for private sector participation in meeting the goals for climate change. Other multilateral financial institutions are also joining in the financing of such projects but IADB stands out in value added partnership. This is evident in its involvement in major sectors in Jamaica (transportation, tourism, road infrastructure, agriculture, energy efficiency) to build resilience to climate change.

There has also been the introduction of new technology to broaden the scope of community projects such as that related to the water sector which has become a priority with respect to the consumption of electricity, reducing water loss, flood control and management as well as, drought mitigation. There is need for sensitization sessions, particularly in the area of training in related tools and technology. The forum should therefore provide an avenue for the identification of priority areas. The importance of:

- networking and sharing policies;
- establishing partnerships for shared prosperity and success; and
- tangible deliverables that is delivery of technology, particularly climate smart technology.

CTCN has an important role to play in identifying what is appropriate or the most effective technology is on offer.

SESSION 1: INSTITUTIONAL SETTINGS OF THE TECHNOLOGY AND THE FINANCIAL MECHANISMS UNDER THE CONVENTION

Presentation: Introduction to CTCN (mandate, updates on achievements) – Mr. Rajiv Garg, Network & Capacity Building Manager, CTCN UN Environment



CTCN was formed to support countries in climate change mitigation through the provision of technical assistance (TA). It is the operative arm of UNFCCC. CTCN works with network partners through a collaborative approach as well as, facilitates collaboration between partners. The UNFCCC provides guidance to CTCN. CTCN is dependent on voluntary contributions from member countries but this has been declining. There is need for increased funding. CTCN offers three services to developing countries:

- (1) Technical assistance – 190 requests received to date;
- (2) Capacity building – including facilitating regional

forums;

- (3) Knowledge Management and Networking – includes webinars, seminars and undertaking feasibility assessments on relevant technology for a particular country.

Examples cited were from Columbia (National Adaptation Monitoring System) and Mozambique.

Types of TA offered by CTCN:

- Adaptation indicators;
- Development of Technology road maps;
- Financing mechanism (policy and regulatory framework) to support use of energy efficient and low carbon technology solutions, example, Pay as You Go; and
- Assistance is generally offered to meet the sustainable development goals.

There have been 191 technical assistance projects in over 80 countries, of which 20 projects have been completed and many are in the process of implementation. To date, seven requests are from the Caribbean Region. TA can be determined by contribution and or region.

There are over 50 network partners globally coming from different types of organizations. Their roles are:

- Stakeholder engagement by way of on-going and planned activities through meetings and linkages for exchange of ideas;
- CTCN also provides a forum for private sector to market new/adaptive technology;
- Providing a data base of feasibility assessments/analyses which can be used to guide similar circumstances;
- Capacity Building – (i) Requests for Incubator Programs; the NDCs will provide help in putting in a request to CTCN. It also provides readiness support, webinars; and

- Convening the “Paris Committee” on Capacity Building.

There is recognition that there is a need for more long-term sustainable improvement in knowledge base.

CTCN’s funding is dependent on voluntary contributions and the organisation will need US\$15M over the next 5 years. Pledges from various countries amount to \$20M to take it up to 2020. This includes contributions from developing countries. Other pertinent information shared related to:

- Partnership with development banks and GCF;
- Size of the TA on average is US\$150K per request;
- Annual spend is between US\$9-12M per year;
- The need to find new sources of funding;
- The urgent need to improve the link between UNFCCC technology and financing mechanism; and
- NDEs and NDAs must work together at the country level as the priorities are similar.

Presentation: GCF Board Decision B.14 on Technology and GCF and Opportunities for the Region relevant to the CTCN – Mr. Mahendra Saywack, GCF



The GCF was established in 2010, and began operations in 2013. Current stakeholders consist of 194 countries. The GCF works through 148 NDAs covering eight strategic impact agreements. GCF’s provision of funding is 50% adaptation and 50% mitigation. The GCF serves SIDS, LDCs and African states. In 2014 the GCF mobilized US\$15B and in 2015 approved the first set of loans. The financial instruments through which GCF works are – Loans, Grants, Guarantees and Equity. GCF is an operating entity of the UNFCCC financial mechanism consistent with the Paris Agreement.

It is mandated under the COP 21 to promote a paradigm shift towards low emission and climate resilient development. It should also ensure resources for capacity building and technology transfer. In addition, it was highlighted that the funding modalities of the GCF include (i) Direct access: through National Implementing Entities (NIE); Regional Implementing Entities (RIE) or (ii) Indirect through Multi-Lateral Financial Institutions (MFIs).

The CTCN on the other hand is an operating entity of the UNFCCC, working to enhance cooperation and collaboration. It provides support for developing countries to access environmentally sound technologies and be able to undertake collaborative research and development. At the Regional level, the GCF is seeking to enhance collaboration between the technical and financial mechanisms. The GCF is formalizing partnership with CTCN as a readiness partner. This is being done through the strengthening of CTCN, provision of training, providing technical assistance and collaboration in planning meetings.

QUESTION & ANSWER SESSION

- **Belize:** How can one become a Network Partner?
- **Answer from the presenter:** An entity seeking membership as a network partner must submit an application to the Board. Applications must be supported by an identification certificate, a financial statement and eight to ten completed projects must be presented to the Registration Centre.

- **Jamaica** – Documents and Policy goals have to be consistent with the natural resources that the country can support – what support is there for ensuring this?
- **Answer from the presenter:** The GCF will provide policy advice so as to maximize energy efficiency, assess economic feasibility and assist in capacity building. There have been 191 requests for TA – 20 are completed and more are in the implementation stage.

- **Belize** – Is there a standard format to submit requests?
- **Answer from presenter** – Yes, the form is available on the website. Assistance is offered across the technology innovation cycle – inclusive of policy, laws etc.

- **Seychelles**– Is there a different modality for each capacity building programme?
- **Answer from the presenter** – Yes there is.

- **Belize** – How many requests for TA are rejected by CTCN?
- **Answer from presenter** – None – all requests are considered. CTCN will help in improving the quality of the requests.

- **Jamaica** – Is Urban Planning inclusive of drainage network and is it a common issue?
- **Answer from the presenter** – Yes, there is no limit to the number of requests. However, the funding does not exceed US\$250K per programme.

- **Jamaica** – Is there a cap on funding?
- **Answer from the GCF presenter** – Yes, US\$1M cap per country per year of which US\$300K can be used to strengthen NDAs. There can be a US\$3M one-off arrangement to strengthen Development Plans

- **SIDS DOCK** – How long does it take to access the funds through GCF?
- **Answer from the presenter** – *This will be covered in the following day's presentation.*

Key Takeaways: CTCN & GCF Presentations

1. The CTCN provides technical assistance, capacity building and management and networking. It is NOT a financing mechanism which is why it is seeking to work more closely with the GCF to better align its service offerings with a source of funding.
2. There are significant benefits to becoming a network partner such as, exchange of ideas, capacity building, sharing policies and establishing partnerships for shared prosperity

3. No request to the CTCN is turned away, where requests are deemed in need of strengthening the CTCN will work with the proponent of the proposal to bring the request up to acceptable standards and it will be placed in the pipeline for consideration
4. There is cap of US\$1M on financing for TA but can extend to include one-off \$3M funding facility; \$150K per request for TA, on average;
5. Closer collaboration between the CTCN and the GCF could redound to the benefit of the SIDS.
6. Technical support can be provided across a wide range of Sustainable Development (SD) areas and to support implementation of relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

SESSION 2: CLIMATE TECHNOLOGY PRIORITIES IN THE REGION

Virtual Presentation - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat: Vladimir Hecl,

Needs and opportunities for Research & Development (R&D) and on capacity building for climate technologies: Role of Technology Needs Assessments (TNAs) in Assisting Implementation of the Paris Agreement

TNAs are country-driven based mitigation and adaptation technology priority projects. Access to TNAs are assisted by UNFCCC with appropriate technology for SIDS being built to scale. Currently, 85 developing countries access UNFCCC for TNAs.

Development of Technology Framework enable tracking of needs for new equipment, techniques, practical knowledge and skills to mitigate the adverse impact of climate change and greenhouse gases. Recent work on TNA involve methodology for tracking Technology Action Plan (TAP) implementation. Examples of implemented projects include (i) Rainwater harvesting from greenhouses and (ii) the use of waste to provide energy.

Participants were informed of the Decision of COP 22, that countries should access GCF readiness resources to develop or revise TNAs.

Presentation: Overview of CTCN Assistance in the Region - Priorities in the Region – Ms. Marta Moneo, Regional Coordinator, CTCN UN Environment



TNAs must be in alignment with country priority. The most popular request is for mitigation TNAs largely relate to:

- Energy – renewable and improvement to the grid;
- Transport – improved efficiency;
- Waste Management; and
- Building Codes/standards;

For adaptation, the requests mainly relate to:

- Coastal zones – decreasing coastal erosion and erecting coastal protection;
- Agriculture and forestry - restoration, reforestation and sustainable land management; and
- Human health – health effects from climate change.

The suggestion for SIDS is that the technology should be appropriate and sustainable for development. SIDS were encouraged to submit more requests for assistance particularly for technology support for adaptation.

The CTCN Regional representative indicated that technology transfer – requests (from all countries) relate to:

- Building institutional capacity; and
- Building water supply system.

The presenter provided details on the specific technological needs identified by countries in the Region, based on an assessment done by SIDS DOCK, in 2013 (See Annex X).

There have been 19 requests for TA to the CTCN with only three from the Caribbean. There is increasing interest from SIDS in aligning CTCN TAs with the GCF Readiness Programmes.

The SIDS DOCK representative further clarified that there is more than adequate data informed by research on coastal zones and cited the example of Barbados; highlighted the importance of the use of SIDS-Appropriate Technologies; and said that the inclusion of human health superseding other traditional sectors could be related to the issue of poor waste management as evidence by the epidemic experience in the region with the Chikungunya and Zika viruses.

The OECS representative also raised the point of the importance of pursuing issues related to transportation and the impact of emissions on the environment. The SIDS DOCK representative pointed out that transportation should also include maritime transport as well.

QUESTION & ANSWER SESSION

- **Comment from the SIDS DOCK representative** –SIDS DOCK provides support to SIDS to do bulk purchasing on behalf of the SIDS thereby allowing for the beneficial effects to be derived from economies of scale. It was pointed out that the real issue was how to address the impact of climate on SIDS – the needs having been already identified. Studies undertaken between 2012 and 2013 looked at the appropriate technology for SIDS. Several SIDS do not have access to fresh water resources, and experience major problems with management of waste. It was further indicated that Belize, Suriname and Guyana have significant potential for biomass to introduce a regional biofuels programme.
- **Grenada** – Greater detail on the rainwater harvesting project was requested by the representative from Grenada which had the experience of severe drought conditions.
- **Answer from the presenter** – The use of technology in rainwater harvesting projects was having beneficial impact and the example of Columbia, was cited and the member was directed to that project.
- **Dominica** – Dominica is currently involved in a number of climate change/environment programmes and is in a state of readiness to access support from CTCN in its phase three of the services offered in respect of knowledge management and networking; support was needed to help select the best technology suitable for the country - What is the timeframe for implementation?

- **Answer from the presenter** – An MOU is to be signed with the UNDP as a partner- it is expected it will take up to 24 months to implementation.
- **OECS representative** – Has there been a decline in transportation as an area of focus?
- **Answer from presenter:** No, it is still a priority area
- **OECS representative** – What is being done to assist SIDS with how to manage coastal zones?
- **Answer from the SIDS DOCK representative** – Extensive work has been done in this area and Barbados provides the best example of this for the Region. We are currently looking to see how the Region could develop a coastal zone project which would be beneficial to all.
- **Comment from Jamaica** – A study done in 2006, by Professor Al Binger, on the potential of Agro-energy still has relevance to current discussions and could be examined for relevance to current needs.

Takeaways from Climate Technology Priorities in the Region

1. TNAs must be aligned with country priorities and policy and must have the approval of the NDA prior to submitting application
2. There are two types of request (i) Adaptation and (ii) Technology transfer and there are clear commonalities in the request from the SIDS pointing the benefits to be derived from taking a collaborative approach to resolving the issues.
3. For SIDS, the technology must be appropriate and sustainable although funding remains one of the major issues
4. Small number of requests (3) from the Caribbean region to CTCN suggesting the need for greater collaboration from CTCN; UN Environment and the IADB are active in providing support in the Region.
5. Caribbean SIDS need to accelerate their submissions re TNAs as their take-up is currently very low.
6. SIDS have an interest in aligning the CTCN's TA with the GCF readiness programme and this should be considered as a matter of priority for the CTCN as it would mean a faster passage from preparation to financing and hence implementation.
7. Caribbean SIDS also need to expand requests to support adaptation

SESSION 3: EXPERIENCE SHARING FROM NDES ON CTCN TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Country Presentation - Jamaica: Ms. UnaMay Gordon, Principal Director, Climate Change Division, Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation

The following was highlighted:

- Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) is recognized in the National Energy Policy
- Climate Change Projects – TNA has been done for the health sector and a TNA is being undertaken for the Transport sector
- Human health – to explore possibility of waste management with waste management authority
- Regional Project – Monitoring tower to monitor coastline to be done in tandem with 8 other countries in the region – Sandy Shoreline Project
- Live project – involves Barbados, Cuba, Antigua & Barbuda etc. Capacity building exercise to be done by Cuba
- Focus is on water and aging water infrastructure to include waste water management.

Country Presentation - Grenada: Mr. Titus Antione, Project Officer, Economic & Technical Cooperation Division, Ministry of Economic Development, Trade & Planning

The following was highlighted; however, the primary focus is on the water sector, the matter of generating water.



- NDE approached CTCN for TA.
- Development of NAP – final draft being reviewed by National Climate Change Committee
- NDCs – Transportation highly privatized– do not want to disrupt current system but looking at the electrical transport system for the Government. Three electrical cars were brought in by the electric company.
- **Adaptation:** A proposal for the water sector was developed and submitted to GCF and feedback has been received.
- TNA is being done for adaption and (2) mitigation studies to focus on water, being a priority area.
- Assistance is needed to develop TNA for coastal zones.
- Work is being done on geo-thermal exploits with the assistance of the IDB.
- Given financial constraints being faced by SIDS, special consideration is being requested from GCF as well as, concessional loans.

Country Presentation – Antigua & Barbuda: Ms. Joan Sampson, Consultant, Department of Environment, Ministry of Health and Environment



The following was highlighted:

Antigua & Barbuda has specific targets. Projects in pipeline include:

- Building codes
- Energizing emissions
- Sustainable Island Resource Framework (SIRF)
- SIRF business structure
- SIRF Thematic Funding Windows
- SIRF Disbursal Mechanisms
- Revolving Fund “Box Hand”
- The strategic approach to achieving targets are:
 - Accreditation to GCF
 - Working with international partners
 - Development of sustainable energy source
- GCF funding projects to build resilience to hurricanes, floods and droughts.
- Adaptation project to address beach erosion – sea level rising by two millimeter each year.
- To be off the grid by 2030 for essential services, health, emergency response, police.
- With 6 plants 60% of water is desalinated increasing to 90% in times of drought
- Regional collaboration with other Caribbean states
- Has identified need for assistance from CTCN to prepare a workforce development strategy.

Country Presentation – Belize: Dr. Lennox Gladden, Policy Coordinator, Environment, Sustainable Development and Climate Change, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Environment and Sustainable Development



The following was highlighted:

Challenges:

- Poor communication among public sector agencies that militate against collaboration. Need for agencies to take a common approach – under one umbrella.
- Need for improvement in institutional arrangements.
- Inadequate staff as well as frequent changes in the staff managing the issues relating to climate change.
- Adversely affected by natural hazards such as flooding.
- Vulnerable to climate change.
- Lack of funds
- Capacity gaps which have been identified.

- TA needed in providing necessary training programmes.

Country Presentation – Seychelles: Ms. Cynthia Alexander, Principal Officer for Renewable Energy and Energy Management, Seychelles Energy Commission



The following was highlighted: `

- Working to develop blue economy – they share exclusive economic zone with Mauritius.
- Increasing demand for oil as a source of energy – the challenge to reduce the adverse impact on the environment.
- Has Energy Policy & Energy Act 2012
- Renewable energy currently accounts for 2% of supply funded by Saudi Arabia but the goal is for 15% by 2020 and 25% by 2030. Long-term goal is for 100% renewable energy.
- Energy policy for the future looking at bio-gas.
- Changing attitude and behaviours is critical for positive results in climate change. Outreach to general population is very important.
- Financial Incentive scheme is to be considered
- A subsidized loan scheme (5%) (MoF cover debt ceiling)
- Challenges in the Development of Climate Related Policy include, limited access to finance, lack of awareness, scarcity of relevant human resources, unavailability of appropriate technology and very little economies of scale.
- Global partnerships – supports the idea it is essential in learning from each other.
- A consultant was recently hired to assist in the development of a GCF proposal.

Important points made following the Country Presentations:

There were interjections from: Marta Moneo, Christine Neves Duncan, Earl Barrett, Cynthia Alexander, and Rajiv Garg. These provided added consideration for the SIDS.

- How to engage with the private sector – leading to Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) to support through the CTCN is available to build resilience and framework for engaging with PPPs.
- Concerns with how SIDS will finance the commitments of COP 21 under the Paris Agreement, in this area, support through CTCN in how to access funding and in preparing a winning proposal.
- Proposed PPPs – coming out of the Samoa meeting are being explored in moving forward in some SIDS.
- “Box” funding (similar to a Partner plan) - how sustainable would this approach be given the culture of underperformance with such informal arrangements; this “out of the box” funding is employed in Seychelles, however, depending on the culture it may not be replicated elsewhere as a reliable means of funding.

- Caribbean Sustainable Energy Road Map coming out of CARICOM is to be used as baseline or guide for Caribbean SIDS in pursuing sustainable, renewable energy and energy efficiency strategies so as to reduce the impact of climate change on their economies.
- SIDS were also encouraged to look at sea transport, this especially for the OECS, with reference made to the World Bank 2015 study on Ferry Transport in the Caribbean.
- It was also noted that UNCTAD was currently doing work looking at the vulnerability assessment of coastal transport infrastructure.
- Antigua was invited by Wigton Wind Farms to observe its operations since they were about to initiate a similar programme.
- Debt for nature swaps to fund projects is a more structured and formal approach to financing climate change/environment programmes and SIDS were encouraged to explore this as an option.
- Blended loan/ grants - lower interest rate and an option with credit unions, this is also a more structured financing arrangement recommended.
- The SIDS should prioritize their training needs – gaps have clearly been identified but in moving forward the critical areas is where the focus of their TA request should be centered.
- The promotion of complementarity, efficiency and effectiveness was articulated by the CTCN Network & Capacity Building Manager. This was said in light of how requests are “packaged” as well as, how beneficial collaboration between the SIDS could be.

Takeaways from Country Presentations

1. Countries are all engaged in climate change – /environment programmes that reflect country priority, however it is of note that very few countries in the Region work with the CTCN and scope for greater collaboration
2. Caribbean countries have sought and received support from the traditional partners such as UNEP and IDB hence low level of access to CTCN support; this indicates the need for the CTCN to give greater focus and attention to the Region.
3. Collaboration is evident in the Region as evidenced by the OECS countries and the regional collaboration reported by Jamaica.
4. Caribbean SIDS were encouraged to use the CARICOM sustainable energy road map as a baseline in moving forward with their renewable energy initiatives
5. The possibility for countries to explore creative funding arrangements such as “debt for nature swap” grant/loan” facility (a government subsidized loan scheme) through credit unions being pursued by the Seychelles and even an informal “box funding” scheme.
6. SIDS could explore the benefits from the” blue” economy which has some relevance for small island states in the Caribbean Region
7. PPPs as a means of advancing climate/environmental projects is a non-traditional but effective way to fund these initiatives. SIDS were encouraged to explore this option and it was noted that the CTCN would provide support to SIDS in this area.

Wrap-up Day 1:

Day one activities closed at 5:30 p.m. The conference Chair expressed the view that a lot had been covered in the first day. The questions raised from presentations demonstrated the interest of the participants brought to the fore issues which were scheduled for the following day. He expressed the wish that similar good progress would be made on day 2.

HIGHLIGHTS AND KEY TAKEAWAYS REPORT ON DAY TWO ACTIVITIES

SESSION 4: COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE CLIMATE TECHNOLOGY CENTRE NETWORK (CTCN) AND THE GREEN CLIMATE FUND (GCF)

Presentation - CTCN: Introduction on Specific Ways of Collaboration between the CTCN and GCF, Rajiv Garg



Mr. Garg explained that CTCN assists in capacity building to write Readiness Proposals to GCF, hence the promotion and support for regional meetings. CTCN provides support in coordinating country requests – from NDEs to NDAs – the latter being the focal point for the country. In submitting requests, it should be supported by the NDA. The NDA has to provide non-objection.

Readiness Proposal: The content of the proposal constitutes the next step. CTCN gives a response plan to the request received. This informs the preparation of the readiness proposal to the GCF. Proposals are accepted four times per year. CTCN has a standardised model for the preparation of Readiness Proposals to the GCF.

The CTCN builds capacity for preparation of GCF concept notes. This is done in three phases – (i) preparation of training (ii) training modules and (iii) mentoring which involves feedback and guidance. There are examples of success stories related to this.

CTCN collaborates with the GCF to develop concept notes and is currently in discussion with the GCF to standardise concept notes to be acceptable to the GCF in order to yield more success.

The support of the NDA is critical in the development of the concept note. The CTCN is exploring cost sharing with the GCF. The CTCN is promoting improved collaboration and

structured dialogue between NDEs and NDA. For the future, there is expected to be increased collaboration between the CTCN and GCF at the Board, secretariat and country level. This should lead to a strengthening of capacity in both organisations and contribute to the deployment of needed climate change technology.

Presentation – Green Climate Fund (GCF): Readiness and Project Preparation Fund from GCF – Mr. Mahendra Saywack

The GCF is the financial mechanism of the UNFCCC, representing 194 countries who are signatories to the Convention. The GCF is governed by a Board whose membership comprise representatives from both developed and developing countries. The GCF is mandated to promote low emission and climate resilient development in developing countries. GCF support is provided in four areas:

- NDA strengthening to develop communication strategies;
- Strategic frameworks – development of country programme;
- Support for direct access of GCF funding in compliance with GCF accreditation;
- Adaptation planning process – support for development sector adaptation plans.

In relation to financing through the GCF the following are the terms:

- Funding is provided for preparation for the NDA to receive GCF accreditation
- \$300,000 per programme request
- \$100,000 for NDAs to lead stakeholder meeting.
- \$3 million one-off per country

Access modalities - There are four steps in the process to access GCF funding:

- Proposal Development
- Review and Approval
- Legal Arrangement
- Disbursement and Reporting

The submission cycle is quarterly:

- 14 February 2017
- 30 April 2017
- 31 July 2017
- 31 October 2017

To date 119 Readiness Proposals have been approved from 88 countries. In addition, three projects were approved and disbursement received.

Status update on Adaptation Planning:

- Programme Preparation Facility (PPF) - Amount at 10% or \$1.5M whichever is less
- Number of PPF = 24 approximately 2 endorsed 22 under review, 9 are DAE – (Direct Access Accrediting Entities – can submit applications directly to the GCF); 101 applications submitted to GCF - details are available on their website (<http://www.greenclimate.fund/home>).

Country Presentation: Mauritius: Mr. Dharamraj Deenoo, Assistant Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, and Ms. Waseefah Elahee-Doomun, Lead Analyst, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development



The following was highlighted:

The delegation provided background on the country and economy which sets the context of their approach and priority to climate/environment change initiatives. Areas of focus include:

- Adaptation – Water, Agriculture, Tourism, Fisheries, Infrastructure, Coastal Zones, Biodiversity and Health
- Mitigation – Energy, Transport, Industry, Agriculture, Waste, Land Use & Forestry.

The country had received assistance from CTCN to strengthen its capacity to identify, assess and select the most suitable technologies, practises and processes to use in their coal plants to mitigate against the effects of GHG. There is also a solar water project costing US\$27M. An appeal was made; they are currently seeking assistance from CTCN to continue the project.

The GCF has been assisting the country in the following programmes:

- Readiness and Preparatory Support aimed at improving the institutional capabilities of the country to achieve resilience in low carbon emission.
- Accelerate the process of transformation of the country to low carbon economy.
- Strengthening the resilience of the economy to hydro-meteorological hazards and the impact of climate change.

Mauritius was one of the first countries to ratify the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and for hosting the conference on Ocean Economy. Ocean economy is considered to be a major pillar for economic development and job creation. It currently contributes 5% of GDP.

Concerning the Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDCs), Mauritius made some progress but given the country's vulnerabilities to climate change and natural disasters and as a SIDS, it remains a special case for consideration of support for sustainable development. Recognising this fact, the EU provided technical and financial assistance to support:

- a. Climate smart agriculture
- b. To phase out CFCs, HCFC, Non-HFC, and
- c. To promote the development of scientific technical and economic relation in the field of renewable energy contribution over efficiency and climate change
- d. On the aspect of mitigation and regulation to prepare their INDCs.

Mauritius requires collaboration in respect of

- (i) financial and technical support for the implementation of the NDCs

- (ii) elaboration of a road map with clear milestones so as to follow upon measures in relation to the country's NDCs
- (iii) capacity building to capture carbon potential outside state-owned forest area
- (iv) for the development of country specific emissions factor during sectoral GHG emission
- (v) inventories in sectors such as energy, transport, industrial process, agriculture, forestry and waste
- (vi) Technology transfer, capacity building and grant funding in vulnerable sectors such as water, fishery, ocean economy and disaster management
- (vii) Technical support in the fields of down scaling of models and vulnerability assessments

QUESTION & ANSWER SESSION

There were no questions following this presentation.

Country Presentation: Dominica: Mr. Samuel Carrette, Chief Development Planner, Ministry of Finance



The following was highlighted:

An outline of the history of the engagement with the GCF over the past three years was provided, as well as information on the country and economy. The National Development Management Framework provides leadership for the country's climate change/environment programme.

A document was submitted to GCF with a menu of projects – and was approved by the GCF. Projects include:

- Renewable energy and energy efficiency - with support by WB/IDB/CDB/EIB – GCF – EU800M – 30% renewable energy – EIB project; Pre-Project works done with respect to Geothermal electricity - 30% renewable-hydro
- Green Industrialization/ Park - country prepared brief which was used to identify support agency – the GCF has indicated interest in providing funding for feasibility study;
- Modernization of the agricultural sector to provide food security - FAO assisting;
- Building resilience of the road infrastructure - EU, UK providing support through the Climate Investment Fund (CIF);
- Improve Farm Access Roads
- Health, Food and Water security;
- Micro Finance Facility – 2 accredited entities (GCF)
- World Met Organisation – strengthening capacity of metrological offices in the Caribbean;
- Forestry and Natural Parks Development with support from CTCN/ GCF;
- Building resilience in Fisheries Industry – this is to go to GCF for approval;

- Readiness Programme approved– Green Plan Fund - \$464K provided to build capacity of NDA. They are to prepare Readiness Part II. The OECS commissioned a partner feasibility study for Green Industrial Park;
- Adaptation of the National Development Plan which is to be sent to GCF for approval.

There are issues with Waste Management; Dominica has not adjusted to change in consumption pattern so waste is not being managed effectively. The World Bank has done some work in this area. Dominica is to seek the World Bank’s assistance. An Inter-Ministerial Committee has put together a project brief.

Areas of Common Interest include:

- Renewable energy
- Transportation
- Strengthening Service Economy

Success will be a function of preparing a proper brief and selecting the right agency.

QUESTION & ANSWER SESSION

There were no questions following this presentation.

Country Presentation: St. Kitts and Nevis: Ms. Lavern Queeley, Director, Department of Economic Affairs and PSIP, Department of Economic Affairs and Public Sector Investment Planning



The following was highlighted:

St. Kitts & Nevis has been undertaking several projects to build resilience in both the public and private sectors and has collaborated with SIDS for which there is complementarity. These include, *inter alia*:

- Partnership with Cuba, then Sugar Industry Diversification Foundation to provide energy efficient light bulbs to households;
- Nevis Geothermal Resource Development Ordinance came into law in 2008 to govern geothermal in Nevis;
- In 2010, Nevis Island Administration (NIA) established 2.2 MW wind farm;
- In 2012, solar streetlights installed on 2 to 3 miles of coastal road;
- In 2013, 750 KW solar farm established at the airport – excess being sold to the grid;
- Commissioning of 500 KW solar farm in protected area in 2015 – excess electricity being sold to the grid.
- In 2015, MOU signed between St. Kitts and a company to advance geothermal exploration;

A number of projects are under negotiation, including the following:

- Consideration being given to work with WB/ Development Partner on energy programme - to establish Wind Farm;
- Street Lighting Retro-fit Project – replace all street lights in the islands with LED bulbs – funding being sought from CDB;
- Water sector – National Disaster Resilience Project – an OECS project - CDB/EU;
- Institute framework to establish two energy units – seeking EU funding;
- Coastal wall implementation – seeking EU funding;
- A National Energy Policy was approved by the government in 2015.
- Facility to countries (accreditation) – that can provide access to funds to support projects

QUESTION & ANSWER SESSION

There were no questions following this presentation.

Takeaways from ways of collaboration between CTCN & GCF

1. CTCN will support countries in preparing requests to GCF, in particular preparation of the “Readiness Plans” which outlines the steps in preparing the GCF application. This will be the biggest area of collaboration between the CTCN and the GCF.
2. CTCN will also build capacity in the preparation of concept notes to the GCF.
3. It is critical that the NDA gives its support to the concept note to be submitted to the GCF.
4. A MOU that will see increased collaboration between CTCN and the GCF is under discussion.
5. Caps for various types of GCF funding was provided as well as, the funding cycle for the 2017 period, only one opportunity remains for this cycle
6. Mauritius, Dominica and St. Kitts & Nevis provided updates on their programmes which also underscored the common issues shared and the benefits that could be derived from improved collaboration among SIDS.
7. Countries need to note the importance of preparing thorough and focused proposals.

SESSION 5: EXPERIENCE SHARING ON CTCN TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND TECHNOLOGY OPPORTUNITIES

Virtual Presentation – UNFCCC: Technical Assistance (TA) Response Plan: Private Sector Engagement, Vladimir Hecl

The TA Response Plan aimed at:

- Attracting the private sector - there is the need for stable policies as the sector is risk averse.
- The private sector is looking for markets and profit.
- CTCN will undertake market assessment study to inform discussion with the private sector; CTCN will develop the Business Canvas which includes looking at the available technology and markets - will help with situation analysis.
- There needs to be policy incentives to attract the private sector to climate/environment projects.

Presentation: Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), CTCN Network Member – Mr. Crispin d’Auvergne, Climate Change & Disaster Risk Management Coordinator - Environmental Sustainability Cluster



The delegate provided information on the OECS countries and their history and economy. The focus of the OECS is on Climate Change Initiatives: (i) water (2) Agriculture (3) Coastal Zone Projects.

- OECS Commission is currently working on a Sustainable Land Management Project which is the largest in the Climate Change agenda;
- Implementing EU Global Climate Management Programme;
- Looking at options on coastal slippage and how to make coasts more resilient;
- REDD+ and Rain Forest – Preservation supports climate resilience;
- OECS are vulnerable to carbon emissions.
- Now exploring Maritime Spatial Planning with climate change in mind as it impacts all sectors and are looking to the World Bank for funding.

Virtual Presentation: US Department of Energy, National Renewable Energy Lab (NREL), CTCN Network Member, Ms. Victoria Healy, Project Manager, Clean Energy Solutions Centre

NREL provides TA in renewable energy, energy efficiency and carbon emission as well as, conducts feasibility studies on energy grid integration and stability.

- Biomass potential is the focus of NREL service delivery.

- Now working with the Bahamas which has a heavy dependence on fossil fuel and needs to integrate renewable energy in the energy structure, the Bahamas plans to have 30% renewable energy by 2030.
- NREL will submit readiness proposal and PPF for Bahamas
- NREL has worked before successfully with Bermuda.

Presentation: UN Environment, Caribbean Sub-regional Office: Mr. Vincent Sweeney, Head

There are seven sub-programmes:

- o Climate Change – limited adaptation to climate change and viability
 - o Ecosystem management – in adequate natural resource management
 - o Chemicals, waste and air quality – gaps in water and waste management
 - o Resource Efficiency
 - o Disasters and Conflicts
 - o Environmental Governance
 - o Environment under Review
- National Projects:
 - o Antigua & Barbuda – to build resilience to climate change, funded from GEF grant
 - o Jamaica – REDD+ to Reef

UN Environment is very active in the Region and has provided support to Jamaica. He highlighted the opportunities to partner with the private sector but emphasised:

- Private sector is very risk averse
- The focus of the private sector is on profits and markets
- Support is available to NDAs and NDEs in approaching the private sector.

QUESTION & ANSWER SESSION

There were no questions following this presentation.

Takeaways from Session 5

1. The potential for private sector involvement was emphasized by the IDB with the potential for PPPs to enable investment in climate/environment programmes; however, it was cautioned that the private sector was risk averse and motivated by market potential and profit which must be taken into account in such engagements
2. The role of CTCN in guiding PPP relationships was also presented and their involvement could be very beneficial in establishing PPPs that would bring the expected benefits to the SIDS.
3. Presentations from NREL, UN Environment and the OECS gave insight into programmes and service offerings that could be instructive for SIDS with similar issues and opened participants to the services available which is also provided by the CTCN but for which they may have a comparative advantage as in the case of NREL and renewable energy.

4. The session underscored the importance of collaboration and networking to explore the options available which was a strong theme of the conference

SESSION 6: BEYOND CTCN TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE: LINKAGES TO OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Presentation – Inter-American Development Bank (IADB): Mr. Gerard Alleng, Climate Change Sr. Specialist, Climate Change and Sustainability Department

IDB's Climate Change Initiatives in the Caribbean



The IDB has committed to doubling financing to US\$4B in support of climate change/resilience programmes in the Region by 2020.

- IDB's involvement in the region with climate change has been demand driven.
 - Caribbean Basin Sustainable Islands Platform – deal with limitations of island territories such as, susceptibility to natural disasters along with limited capacity to respond and recover. The Platform was created to help these economies to achieve sustainability.
 - State of development is dependent on ocean economy – need for paradigm shift from land based to marine based economy – Blue economy.
 - Blue Economy Framework – use of natural assets/capital – for example, marine biology technology.
- Circular economy - move to a more regenerative, recycling economy.

QUESTION & ANSWER SESSION

Majority of delegates wanted to know where does the private sector fit in and what is the timeline for accessing loans for climate/environmental issues from IDB.

The IDB provides a mechanism for the private sector to be involved and this depends on the nature of the involvement. Loans can be received within 9 months, depending on the dialogue with the government.

Takeaways from Session 6

1. The IDB stands out as a committed partner in providing financial support in the matter of climate change and has already partnered with SIDS in the Caribbean region in this regard.
2. The IDB's presence has increased due to demand, which should be instructive to the CTCN and GCF in terms of their outreach to the Region.

SESSION 7: PRIVATE SECTOR RELATIONS WITH CTCN

Presentation – Private Sector: Smith Warner International, CTCN Network Member: Ms. Renée McDonald- Lyn Shue, Environmental Specialist & Geologist

Appropriate Coastal Protection Strategies for Caribbean Coastline: Multi-Criteria Approach



Smith Warner International is a private company that specializes in providing technical services to public and private clients to realize adaptation plans and strategies; data collection and monitoring; coastal zone management and EIAs; flood and storm water management, among other coastal climate services.

The delegate noted that Caribbean coastlines are unique and so deserve Caribbean appropriate solutions.

- Beaches have significant economic value to the Caribbean.
- For small islands with hilly interiors coastal development is the only choice.
- The coast represents the primary source for livelihood and road access is only possible along the coast.
- The SIDS are vulnerable to hurricane, flooding tsunami, etc.
- Drivers of coastal change include:
 - o Climate change
 - o Watershed changes
 - o Sand mining for construction
 - o Ecosystem destruction
- Discussion and presentations on how to protect the coastline.
- Examples cited of Negril, Jamaica; the Guyana Mangrove restoration project

QUESTION & ANSWER SESSION

From the UN Environment representative - Why would Smith Warner, a private firm, seek membership in CTCN?

Answer from the presenter – the private sector is interested in the business potential of the issue of climate change/environment and should be looked at as possible partners. Opportunities exist for the private sector in this area.

From Jamaica – What is the socio-economic impact from the work being done on the Negril project?

From the presenter – This is still under observation as the period goes up to 5 years.

From Jamaica – Is the data on the Negril Project being shared with the University of the West Indies?

Answer from the presenter – Not yet, but can be made available.

Takeaways from Session 7

1. The vulnerability of SIDS to coastal erosion and the impact on the economy was highlight
2. The economic potential of coastal states and hence the need to protect coastal zones was discussed along with the business potential that could be explored.
3. The potential for partnerships with the private sector with a caution for SIDS to understand the private sector motive and its assessment of the market demand in treating with the private sector.
4. The private sector 's motive in joining the CTCN is the business opportunity this presents to access demand for their services particularly for those in the Region.
5. Caution to be exercised with regard to privatizing data collected that is critical to development.

CONCLUSIONS AND WRAP UP

Chair's Closing Remarks, Mr. Rajiv Garg

The Chair provided a summary of the highlights of the conference.

- Importance of sharing of technology and experiences with other NDAs;
- CTCN has limited resources to meet all demands and in fact, has only identified funding up to 2020, and will need to identify \$15 million over the next 5 years to keep pace with their service demand;
- CTCN, in its search to be sustainable, will be seeking more voluntary contributions from the private sector and even developing countries;
- NDEs should determine priorities and seek more support from CTCN; collaboration between the NDEs and NDAs is crucial especially in approaching the GCF;
- CTCN is currently reviewing TA outcomes with a view to increased effectiveness;
- CTCN seeking to increase private sector engagement and assisting countries in identifying relevant market research in the private sector;
- CTCN assisting countries in identifying, timetabling and completing technical road maps;
- CTCN remains committed to assisting countries to implement climate related programmes;
- The role, function and operational arrangements of the GCF were briefly re-capped along with the expected greater alignment of the CTCN and GCF and the benefit to SIDS from the alignment in respect of the preparation and submission of readiness proposals;
- The UN Environment and IADB have important roles in working with SIDS in the Region.
- The Chair stressed the key importance of collaboration given the common issues facing SIDS, he pointed to the various avenues of support and the examples that exists that could inform individual country strategies.
- Finally, there was need to ensure alignment of national policy and priorities in keeping with the needs, appropriate use of technology that is sustainable and cultural relevance.

Closing Remarks from the Floor

Ms. Gail Nelson, Planning Institute of Jamaica – What are the mechanisms being used by countries to facilitate an integrated approach to the project management and planning?

Answer from the Chair, Mr. Rajiv Garg – Regular meetings of all relevant agencies are held on an on-going basis and through this means, efforts are coordinated.

Mr. Titus Antoine, Grenada – Grenada has a sustainable development council where monthly meeting are convened with all the various agencies to discuss issues with the various projects.

Dr. Lennox Gladden, Belize – Also shared that their initiatives are coordinated through their Growth Council which is chaired by the Permanent Secretary under the Ministry that the Council resides.

Dr. Ruth Potopsingh, Jamaica, University of Technology (UTECH): The Conference was enlightening for all participants and delegates were encouraged to work closely with the NDAs in each country.



AGENDA

Regional Forum for CTCN National Designated Entities (NDEs) In parallel with the Structured Dialogue of the Green Climate Fund for the Caribbean

24th to 25th August 2017

Jamaica Pegasus Hotel

Kingston, JAMAICA

Objectives

- Present the latest development of CTCN services to countries in the region;
- Share experiences and best practices from CTCN technical assistance in the region, including those involving collaboration with the GCF, as well as successes and challenges encountered by NDEs, as part of their roles;
- Strengthen linkages between the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism and enhance collaboration between NDEs and National Designated Authorities to articulate concrete proposals to facilitate access to climate technologies, in line with art. 10 of the Paris Agreement and COP22 decisions;
- Increase south-south learning, and create networking opportunities through showcasing innovative climate technologies that respond to country priorities (Nationally Determined Contributions, Technical assistance submitted to the CTCN, Technology Needs Assessments, etc.).

Participants

- National Designated Entities from the Caribbean
- National Designated Authorities from the Caribbean
- Representatives of Financial institutions and mechanisms including representatives from the Green Climate Fund, regional and sub-regional development banks, donors, etc.
- Climate technologies experts from the CTCN Consortium, the Climate Technology Network, and NDEs from Annex 1 countries
- Representatives from the Host Country Government, CTCN Advisory Board, UNFCCC Secretariat, Technology Executive Committee.

Methodology

- Plenary presentations and discussions

- Break out groups discussions and exercises
- Bilateral meetings between the CTCN team and NDEs, Network Members, NDEs and NDAs, etc.

Day 1

Thursday, 24th August 2017

8:30 – 9:00	Registration
9:00- 10:00	<p>Opening session</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ms. UnaMay Gordon – Principal Director, Climate Change Division, Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation, Government of Jamaica - Mr. Vonroy Rochester, Foreign Service Officer, Economic Affairs Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade, Government of Jamaica - Ms. Christine Neves Duncan, Project Director, SIDS DOCK/Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCC/5Cs) - Mr. Vincent Sweeney, Head, Caribbean Sub-Regional Office, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Caribbean - Mr. Rajiv Garg, Network & Capacity Building Manger, CTCN - Ms. Marta Moneo, LAC Regional Coordinator, CTCN <p>Introduction of participants</p>
10:00 – 10:30	Photo Opportunity, Morning Break
10:30-10:45	Presentation of the Agenda , Ms. Marta Moneo, LAC Regional Coordinator, CTCN
10:45- 12:15	<p>Session 1 - Institutional settings of the Technology and the Financial Mechanisms under the Convention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction to CTCN (mandate, updates on achievements) – Mr. Rajiv Garg - GCF Board Decision B.14 on technology and GCF services and opportunities for the region relevant to the CTCN – Mr. Mahendra Saywack, Green Climate Fund (GCF) <p>Q&A and Discussion</p>
12:15 – 13:15	Lunch Break
13:15 – 14:15	<p>Session 2: Climate technology priorities in the region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Needs and opportunities for Research & Development (R&D) and on capacity building for climate technologies: Role of Technology Needs Assessments (TNAs) in Assisting Implementation of the Paris Agreement – Vladimir Hecl, UNFCCC Secretariat - Overview of CTCN assistance in the region- Ms. Marta Moneo, CTCNQ&A and Discussion
14:15 – 15:15	<p>Session 3: Experience sharing from NDEs on CTCN Technical Assistance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ms. UnaMay Gordon, Principal Director, Climate Change Division, Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation, Jamaica - Mr. Titus Antione, Project Officer, Economic & Technical Cooperation Division, Ministry of Economic Development, Trade & Planning, Grenada - Ms. Joan Sampson, Consultant, Department of Environment, Ministry of Health and Environment, Antigua & Barbuda
15:15 – 15:45	Afternoon Break
15:45 – 17:00	<p>Session 3 (cont): Experience sharing from NDEs on CTCN Technical Assistance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dr. Lennox Gladden, Policy Coordinator, Environment, Sustainable Development and Climate Change, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Environment and Sustainable Development, Belize - Ms. Cynthia Alexander, Principal Officer for Renewable Energy and Energy Management, Seychelles Energy Commission, Seychelles
17:45 – 18:00	Wrap up day 1

Day 2

Friday, 25th August 2017

08:30 – 08:45	Registration
9:00 – 10:30	<p>Session 4 Collaboration between the CTCN and the GCF</p> <p>Presentation on CTCN technical Assistance related to GCF other collaboration opportunities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction on specific ways of collaboration between the CTCN and the GCF – Rajiv Garg, CTCN - Readiness and Project Preparation Fund from GCF, Mr. Mahendra Saywack, GCF - Mr. Dharamraj Deenoo, Assistant Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, and Ms. Waseefah Elahee-Doomun, Lead Analyst, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Mauritius
Morning Break	
10:30 – 11:30	<p>Session 4 Collaboration between the CTCN and the GCF (Continued)</p> <p>Presentation on CTCN technical Assistance related to GCF other collaboration opportunities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Samuel Carrette, Chief Development Planner, Ministry of Finance, Dominica - Ms. Lavern Queeley, Director, Department of Economic Affairs and PSIP, Department of Economic Affairs and Public Sector Investment Planning, St Kitts and Nevis
11:30 – 12:30	<p>Session 5: Experience Sharing on CTCN Technical Assistance and Technology Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Examples of CTCN technical assistance for GCF (Ghana, Myanmar, Tonga) – Marta Moneo - CTCN Technical Assistance (TA) Response Plan: Private Sector Engagement, Vladimir Hecl, UNFCCC Secretariat [Virtual Presentation] - Mr. Crispin d’Auvergne, Climate Change & Disaster Risk Management Coordinator - Environmental Sustainability Cluster, Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), CTCN Network Member
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch Break
13:30 – 14:30	<p>Session 5: Experience Sharing on CTCN Technical Assistance and Technology Opportunities (Continued)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ms. Victoria Healy, Project Manager, Clean Energy Solutions Centre, US Department of Energy, National Renewable Energy Lab (NREL) [Virtual Presentation] - Mr. Vincent Sweeney, Head, UN Environment, Caribbean Sub-regional Office <p>Q&A and Discussion</p>
14:30 – 15:00	<p>Session 6: Beyond CTCN Technical Assistance: Linkages to Other Financial Institutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>IDB’s Climate Change Initiatives in the Caribbean:</i> Mr. Gerard Alleng, Climate Change Sr. Specialist, Climate Change and Sustainability Department, Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) - Discussions on setting up NDA-NDE collaboration frameworks <p>Q&A and Discussion</p>
15:00 – 15:30	<p>Session-7: Private Sector Relations with CTCN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Appropriate Coastal Protection Strategies for Caribbean Coastline: Multi-Criteria Approach:</i> Ms. Renée McDonald- Lyn Shue, Environmental Specialist & Geologist, Smith Warner International, CTCN Network Member <p>Q&A and Discussion</p>
15:30 – 16:00	Conclusions and Wrap-Up

CTCN FORUM REGIONAL NETWORKING MEETING FOR DESIGNATED ENTITIES – CARIBBEAN SMALL DEVELOPING ISLAND STATES (SIDS)
24 – 25 AUGUST 2017
JAMAICA PEGASUS HOTEL
KINGSTON, JAMAICA

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