



43RD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

SEMINAR ON FINANCING LOW CARBON CLIMATE RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT IN THE CARIBBEAN –  
ADDRESSING THE CHALLENGES AND CREATING NEW OPPORTUNITIES

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 2013

4:00 – 6:00 p.m.

SANDALS GRANDE RESORT AND SPA, ST. LUCIA

**MEETING OUTCOMES**

**1. General**

- a. Despite their high vulnerability and high exposure to climate change countries in the Caribbean have traditionally not accessed international climate finance at levels commensurate with their high vulnerability and exposure to climate change impacts.
- b. Given the destabilizing impact of climate change on Caribbean economies and societies, the MDBs and bilateral donors should not use measures such as per capita income as a means of accessing the eligibility of Caribbean countries to existing and new climate change financing.

**2. The Green Climate Fund**

- a. The operationalization of the GCF represents a new opportunity for BMCs and the regional private sector to access new sources of grant and concessionary finance
- b. BMCs and CDB must remain actively engaged in the ongoing design of the fund to ensure that the priorities of the region are embedded in the structure, organization and operations of this new Fund. Priorities identified include a Fund with resources to support transformational change in developing countries including the Caribbean; simplified and prioritized access for SIDS including direct access for national and regional implementing entities such as the CDB; a balanced allocation in resources for adaptation and mitigation given that the priority for the Caribbean are investments related to

building resilience to climate related impacts and natural disasters; access to the GCF's private sector facility by MSMEs in the Caribbean

- c. Access to readiness and preparatory support for the region is crucial if the region is to access GCF resources at its operationalization. BMCs, the CCCCC, CDB and other partners must continue to work together on developing a pipeline of priority climate change adaptation investment projects.

### **3. Climate finance readiness**

- a. Capacity constraints represent a major impediment to the region's ability to access climate finance. The CDB in collaboration with other partners including the CCCCC, GIZ and KfW, will play a leading role in the design and execution of a climate finance readiness programme for the region aimed at building capacities to plan for, access, deliver and monitor and report on climate finance. This initiative must be coordinated with ongoing initiatives including those supported by DFID. BMCs, regional stakeholders and donors agreed to engage actively in July Workshop on readiness to be jointly organized by the Bank, GIZ and KfW.
- b. Ministries of Finance and Planning must play a leading role in readiness activities including integrating climate considerations and actions in national development and budgetary processes.

### **4. CDB's role as a Regional Financial Intermediary**

- a. The Bank is well positioned to serve as a regional financial intermediary for climate change financing including to the GCF, AF
- b. Donors should consider utilizing CDB as a conduit for channeling climate finance to the region. This will provide BMCs with opportunities to blend and leverage greater levels of climate finance.

### **5. Engaging the Private Sector**

- a. The BMCs and CDB must constructively engage the regional private sector in the drive towards low carbon climate resilient development. This engagement would include:
  - i. Designing specific instruments that address barriers to private investments in low carbon climate resilient development
  - ii. Support to improving the policy and regulatory environment in BMCs
  - iii. Identifying opportunities for blending public and private capital