A New Paradigm for Caribbean Development:

Transitioning to a Green Economy



"Regional Perspective of the Renewable Energy Dimension of GE"

Joseph Williams 29 May 2014



Objectives

To provide regional perspective on:

The utility of GE Paradigm for advancing RE in Caribbean Region

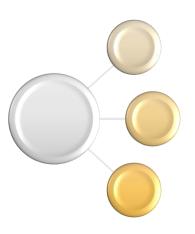
 Possible Areas where Caribbean Development Bank can catalyze RE development in Caribbean



Context of Green Economy Paradigm for RE

- 1. GE one of many vehicles: GE, Green growth, Low Carbon, Carbon Neutral, Clean Energy, Climate Resilience, SEFA
- 2. BMCs need must catch any vehicle heading home!
- 3. BMCs have special opportunity for GE to become a useful vehicle for advancing RE and EE these fulfill multiple objectives:
 - Energy security, long term affordability, energy diversification, energy and environmental sustainability, energy access, economic subsector, empowerment; democratization energy production;







Renewable Energy in the Green Economy

Extent to which GE is vehicle for advancing RE & EE impacted by:

- Lack of regional consensus: precise role of GE & priority areas (-ve)
- Absence of Global consensus on GE and its role in future

Outcome of RIO+20 Process, weak (-ve)

3. RE and EE (key elements of GE) identified as priority for BMCs and Region, for energy security & sustainability, reasons (+ve)

Therefore provides opportunity:

- To achieve the GE objective
- For Caribbean countries to lead in this area.







Regional Perspective

 Regional approach to GE must bring added value beyond national efforts such that:

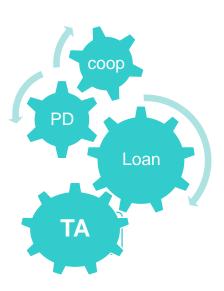
 $A > \sum_{1}^{n} (a_i)$ ie, the whole is greater than sum of parts Eg – Interconnection of electricity system to expand markets

- 2. Challenge: Implementation at Regional level is weak; eg even when Regional approaches are agreed, countries ignore them
- 3. Value-add could come from:
- i) coordination among the various institutions promoting and pursuing RE Projects; among governments in relation to competing options like natural gas
 - Eg Environment ministries and climate change agencies are establishing NAMA, which may not be coordinated with energy ministries plan for sustainable energy, planning is not integrated and comprehensive
- ii) Knowledge sharing and Learning for other countries in Region



Advancing Implementation of RE in Caribbean:

- 1. Capacity support in specific areas via TA
- 2. Provide incentives thru innovative financing mechanisms line with broader objectives
 - To incentivize establishment and achievement of targets
 - Encourage coordination of regional projects
- Structured Policy Dialogue to overcome deadlocks and slow progress, plus policy based loans to assist the process
- Innovative mechanisms to address issue of "stranded assets", where exists
- 5. Innovative instruments to support *de-risking* of early stage RE project development
- 6. Working closely with Donors and regional organizations to translate initiatives into investment opportunities eg systematic resource assessment





Key Opportunities

Legislative and Regulatory Reforms – supported

2. Public Sector Energy Transformation thru use of ESCo Mechanism :

 Serves multiple objectives – cost savings, fiscal improvement, leadership for private sector, public procurement to stimulate market, sizeable potential impact, good candidate for concessional financing

3. Regional level approaches:

- Regional programmes resource assessments
- Regional based studies to trigger investments
- Integration of infrastructure
- Regional approach to capacity development





Regional RE Potential Impact

BMCs	Peak Demand MW	Main RE Opts & Potential	Current RE	Quality	Net (15 yrs)
10 EC BMCs	300	Solar, Wind, GE (VH)	<5 %	Firm, Inter	Large Excess;
T/Bahamas	250	Solar, Wind (H)	<1%	Inter	Deficit
Barbados	163	Solar, Wind (M)	< 5%	Inter	Deficit
Belize	80	Bio-energy, Hydro (M)	40%	Firm, Inter	Deficit
Cayman	60	Solar, wind (M)	<1%	Inter	Deficit
Guyana	104	Bio-energy, Hydro (VH)	<1%	Firm	Large Excess
Haiti	237	Solar, Wind (M)	20%	Inter	Deficit
Jamaica	707	Wind, Solar, Hydro (M)	9%	Inter	Deficit
Suriname	196	Bio-energy, Hydro (VH)	65%	Inter; Firm	Large Excess
Sub Total	2,097				Excess
T&T	1,183	Solar, Wind (M)	<1%	Inter	Large deficit
TOTAL	2,280		8%	Inter	Large deficit

Key: EC-Eastern Caribbean, GE-geothermal energy H-High, VH-vey high, M-Medium, Inter-intermittent



CARICOM Energy Policy and Caribbean Sustainable Energy Roadmap & Strategy (C-SERMS) Framework

The Goal/ Vision of the CARICOM Energy Policy

Fundamental transformation of the energy sectors of the Member States of the Community through the provision of secure and sustainable supplies of energy in a manner which minimizes energy waste in all sectors, to ensure that all CARICOM citizens have access to modern, clean and reliable energy supplies at affordable and stable prices, and to facilitate the growth of internationally competitive Regional industries towards achieving sustainable development of the Community

Strategic Approach thru C-SERMS



CARICOM Targets for Renewable Energy: 20%-2017 (short); 28%-2022 (med), 47%-2027 (long)



Policy Instruments in NEPs for Increased RE & EE in BMCs (MS of CARICOM)

	Renewable Energy						Energy Efficiency						Transportation				
	Feed-in Tariff	Net Metering/Billing	RPS/Quota	IPPs Permitted	Tax Credits	Tax Reduction/Exemption	PublicLoans/Grants	Green Public Procurement	National Energy Efficiency Standards	Tax Credits	Tax Reduction/Exemption	PublicDemonstration	Prohibited Use/Import of Incandescent Bulbs	Appliance Labeling Standards	Blend Mandate	Import Tax Exemption/ Reduction	Fuel Efficiency Standards
Antigua & Barbuda																	
The Bahamas																	
Barbados																	
Belize																	
Dominica																	
Grenada																	
Guyana																	
Haiti																	
Jamaica																	
Montserrat																	
St. Kitts & Nevis																	
St. Lucia																	
St. Vincent & the Grenadines																	
Suriname																	
Trinidad & Tobago * Note that only self	and the same		n fn-	NA TURIN	d and -	olon Di	I to man		th warran	MEN	50						



Implementation of Recommendations of GE Study: Possible Specific Actions of CDB in context of ESPS*

Selected Recommendations Per GE Study	Possible Actions by CDB in context of ESPS being devlp	Leve I
Appropriate Policy and Regulatory Framework	Structured Policy Dialog with Package of Incentives	
#1: Develop strategic packages of Incentives	Earmarked as strong potential for CDB's ESPS	Н
#2: Make Climate Change mitigation a priority	CDB could enhance; - in role intermediary for GCF	Н
#4: Assess impact of policies on other sectors	CDB can support this thru C/strategy & implemt PBL	M
#5: Ensure policy stability as much as possible .	CDB can influence by incentives and conditionalities	L
#9 & 13: Develop EE Policies and Instruments	CDB can influence by incentives and conditionalities	Н
#10: Establish tailored grant & concessnl Loan	Earmarked as strong potential for CDB's ESPS	Н
#11: Pool funding - for scale & jump constraints	Earmarked as strong potential for CDB's ESPS	Н
#20: Improve dissemin'tn of relevant studies	CDB can serve as knowledge centre – best practice	M
#22: Assess the scale at which RE	CDB can support strategically	M



The End

Thank you