



## **RAPPORTEUR'S REPORT**

**Regional Capacity Building Training Seminars on the Development and  
Implementation of Climate Mitigation Actions**  
*Caribbean House, St. George's University*  
*St. George, Grenada*  
*20 – 21 June 2016*

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## I. ABBREVIATIONS

CDM – Clean Development Mechanism

EE – Energy Efficiency

GHG – Greenhouse Gas

INDC – Intended Nationally Determined Contribution

J-CCCP – Japan-Caribbean Climate Change Partnership

LECB – Low Emission Capacity Building

LED – light-emitting diode

MRV – Measurement, Reporting and Verification

NAMAs – Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions

NAPs – National Adaptation Plans

NDC – Nationally Determined Contribution

PCU – Procurement Coordinating Unit

PPP – Public & Private Partnership

UNDP – United Nations Development Programme

UNFCCC – United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

MOF – Ministry of Finance

## II. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Japan-Caribbean Climate Change Partnership, J-CCCP, was launched officially earlier this year in January. The Project is implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and funded by the Government of Japan with the total resource of \$15 million US Dollars equivalent. The project aims to support eight (8) Caribbean countries in advancing the process of inclusive low-emission risk-resilient development by improving energy security and integrating medium to long-term planning for adaptation to climate change. The participating countries include Belize, the Commonwealth of Dominica, Grenada, the Republic of Guyana, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and the Republic of Suriname. This initiative will support policy innovation through the development of a number of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) as well as implementation of actual technology to advance climate risk management in the target countries.

This workshop is an outcome of real partnership among the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the UNDP Low Emission Capacity Building (LECB) Programme, and the Japan-Caribbean Climate Change Partnership (J-CCCP).

The training seminar targeted stakeholders from the public and private sector departments and organizations, NGOs, IGOs, academia and financial institutions. It provided direct capacity building in the implementation of their Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) for national priority sectors such as the energy sector. Accordingly, the workshop provided practical scenarios on the preparation and implementation of mitigation actions/NAMAs and the concepts that surround them. The two (2) interventions selected for the clinics discussion were Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency for Residential and Commercial Sectors.

## III. REPORT OF THE DISCUSSIONS

### 3.1 Welcome and Introductions

3.1.1 The event was opened by **Mr. Satesh Bidaisee**, Vice-Chair of Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, St. George's University, School of Medicine. He stepped in for Dr. Hugh Sealy, who was originally scheduled to Chair the first part of the workshop.

3.1.2 **Mrs. Merina Jessamy**, Acting Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Lands & the Environment welcomed participants and applauded the participating agencies for organizing the capacity training workshop. At the onset of her brief remarks, Mrs. Jessamy emphasized that besides poverty, climate change is another major national development challenge for Grenada.

Throughout her presentation, the Acting Permanent Secretary emphasized the significance and impact of climate change. She stated that climate change is not just a theory; it is a phenomenon that impacts lives of real people. Additionally, climate change is not just the responsibility of one Ministry but it involves the entire public sector, private sector and civil society.

Mrs. Jessamy, conveyed that Grenada is one of the few Caribbean countries that have signed and ratified the Paris Agreement. Accordingly, this gives Grenada a platform to implement projects and programmes relating to climate change. Further, the INDC report was accepted in Parliament where Grenada has committed to reducing GHG emissions by 30% of 2010 by 2025, with an indicative reduction of 40% of 2010 by 2030. The Sectors identified to reduce GHG emissions are electricity, transportation, waste and forestry sectors.

In her concluding statements, Mrs. Jessamy stated that the workshop was another critical milestone in addressing climate change issues and it created a stage for partnership and sharing of knowledge and information. She encouraged all participants to carefully understand what is their individual responsibility in dealing with climate change.

3.1.3 **Mr. Satesh Bidaisee**, Vice-Chair of Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, St. George's University School of Medicine, delivered his introductory remarks by first noting that the year 2015 was significant due to the number of initiatives and efforts to combat climate change such as the Paris Agreement.

Mr. Bidaisee further noted that Grenada, like most of the other small island states, contribute the least to climate change but are disproportionately affected. As a result, he asserted that a climate change component should be contained in a variety of policies instead of a single policy and that mitigation should be a priority.

Similarly, to remarks by Mrs. Merina Jessamy, Mr. Bidaisee underlined the significance of partnerships and collaborative efforts to address climate change issues.

3.1.4 **Ms. Neisha Manickchand**, Technical Specialist, Japan-Caribbean Climate Change Partnership (J-CCCP), United Nations Development Programme, welcomed participants and gave a brief background to the training seminar.

Additionally, Ms. Manickchand gave a background to the J-CCCP. In her highlights of the project, it was noted that support to the Caribbean under the J-CCCP totaled US\$15 million for eight (8) countries.

She communicated that the workshop was the first activity in Grenada under the J-CCCP and the first step to supporting countries in the creation of NAMAs. Further, support would be given to the implementation of technology that promotes climate change risk management.

The training was developed and facilitated with UNDP Low Emission Capacity Building (LECB) Programme and the UNFCCC RCC.

### **3.2 Session 1: Brief recap of the process leading to the Paris Agreement and introduction to key concepts of NDCs**

The first session reflected the underlying aspects of the workshop which included the Paris Agreement and critical aspects of the NDCs.

*Ms. Maria Laura Vinuela* commenced her presentation with an overview of the Paris Agreement and its significance to addressing climate change issues. In her statements, she emphasized the foundations of the Agreement and that all countries are encouraged to reach the goal of zero emissions.

Ms. Vinuela continued with explaining the NDCs along with the three pillars of mitigation namely:

- i. Collective goals of long term temperature goal and low GHG emission development
- ii. Collective efforts of having a global emission trajectory in accordance with science
- iii. Individual efforts of regular NDC preparation and communication, principles of ambition/progression subject to common rules.

In her discussion, the importance of communicating realistic goals in the NDCs based on the country's capabilities was strongly noted. Also, all countries are committed to submit updated NDCs every five (5) years with the understanding that such submissions should represent a continuous progression.

During her presentation, Ms. Vinuela asserted the importance of transparency framework under the Paris Agreement which includes each country taking ownership, mutual trust and confidence and sharing good practices and priorities.

### **3.3 Session 2: Translating Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) into Action**

*Mr. Dharendra Kumar*, UNFCCC representative, continued from the previous presentation and gave a comprehensive view on the –

- a) Potential links of INDCs with other national climate change processes
- b) Interlinkages with NAMAs and INDCs including benefits
- c) Experiences of CDM process to develop NAMAs
- d) Existing institutional arrangements for NAMAs

During his deliberation on the above, the following highlights were made:

- ⇒ The Paris Agreement was signed but not totally ratified given that only some countries completed the ratification stage
- ⇒ Countries should view the updated NDCs as an opportunity to look for new targets
- ⇒ The NAMA is a mitigation instrument
- ⇒ NAMAs help to establish MRVs for the INDC which is a benefit
- ⇒ Reports must be verified under the NAMA
- ⇒ Each process of the NAMA contains MRV components

⇒ Stakeholder consultations are necessary throughout the process of developing NAMA's

Following, Mr. Kumar's presentation, questions and comments from the participants were focused on:

- i. the stages following the establishment of the NDC
- ii. the non-harmonization of NDCs and resulting possible challenges
- iii. Top-down approach versus Bottom-Up approach
- iv. The need for development priorities to be given greater importance than political priorities
- v. NAMA – how can a country be certain about meeting international standards which are comparable
- vi. A possible source of finance to assist countries in the development of a NAMA can be through the Global Environment Fund (GEF). The role of the UNFCCC is not to provide funds but to facilitate the NAMA process.
- vii. Concerns of non-existence of a governing body to specifically deal with NAMAs
- viii. The need for Grenada to strengthen its legislative arm to further support disaster mitigation
- ix. An urgent need to establish a regional framework to develop technical capacity of small island states and assist such countries in the development of NDCs and NAMAs

### **3.4 Session 3: Stocktaking of existing initiatives in the country**

The presenter for this session was *Mr. John Auguste*, Senior Energy Officer in the Ministry of Finance and Energy and the Designated National Authority (DNA). He shared information on Energy Conservation and Energy Efficiency Projects in Grenada.

The main points emphasized by Mr. Auguste were as follows:

- Composition and functions of the Energy Management Team to primarily save government's energy expenditure.
- Importance of identifying champions, known as "Black Belts", within all government ministries and institutions, to promote the work of the Energy Management Team.
- Composition and roles of the Inspection Team which has the responsibility to evaluate the performance of Ministries relating to energy conservation and energy efficiency.
- No-cost energy conservation savings techniques
- Major Energy Efficiency (EE) Projects such as the LED lighting retrofits, installation of Inverter AC Units, Caribbean Energy Efficiency Lighting Project (CEELP), Sustainable Energy for the Eastern Caribbean (SEEC) Programme.
- Challenges with executing the Energy Efficiency Projects – key interest groups still lack sufficient buy-in, difficulties in convincing the financial sector to invest in the energy sector, among others.

- Grenada is the only OECS country which participates in the Latin America Energy Organization and it has just received approval for a NAMA.

During the interaction part of the presentation, participants inquired about the tangible benefits received by Government due to the introduction of EE Projects. Mr. Auguste responded that there was a reduction in the demand for lighting across government ministries and a general increase of awareness regarding energy conservation.

He further reiterated that despite the above mentioned work, there still remained the challenge of changing human behavior. Mr. Auguste made specific reference to policy makers who allow incandescent bulbs to enter Grenada at a cheaper rate compared to LED lighting and the financial sector remains hesitant in granting loans to projects relating to climate change.

Finally, Mr. Auguste noted that acquiring land remains a challenge with regards to solar panels and as a result the Energy Division is exploring the rental of rooftops.

### **3.5 Session 4: Introduction to the country's NDC in the energy sector**

*Ms. Martina Duncan*, NDC/UNFCCC focal point highlighted Grenada's NDC and its development priorities and strategies. In this regard, she noted the following areas:

- ⇒ NDC Objectives
- ⇒ The planning process which commenced with the National Climate Change Committee
- ⇒ The INDC
- ⇒ Electricity Sector
- ⇒ Challenges & Costs

Statistics related to the country's NDC which was conveyed in her delivery included:

- ⇒ Base Year = 2010
- ⇒ Target Year = 2025
- ⇒ Gases = CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>
- ⇒ Emission Reduction contribution = 30%

Ms. Duncan demonstrated the emission reductions by sector and the electricity sector analysis; the commercial sector's consumption is currently at 55%.

Additionally, her presentation stated the challenges surrounding the development of NDCs. These included the unavailability of relevant data and limited resources which were all common themes noted throughout previous presentations at the workshop.

She concluded the session by indicating the way forward:

- i. To develop an implementation plan
- ii. To develop a monitoring and evaluation framework
- iii. Addressing data gaps



- iv. Developing proposals
- v. To identify sources of funding

### **3.6 Session 5: NAMA's as vehicles to implement NDCs**

*Mr. Dhirendra Kumar*, UNFCCC representative, conducted this session which expounded on NAMAs and how they are utilized to achieve the NDC targets. Moreover, Mr. Kumar shared what is required for preparing and implementing NAMAs and what is essential to make them sustainable, while at the same time noting that NAMA guidelines are not uniformed. This newly acquired knowledge would feed into the exercises on Day 2.

Immediately following these guidelines, participants agreed on two (2) interventions which would form the clinic discussions.

#### **Summary**

At the conclusion of Day 1, participants were aware of the INDCs, NAMAs, and related background associated with these areas. This information served as preparation for clinics on Day 2 where it was placed in a local context.

#### **DAY 2:**

##### **Introduction**

The second day of training involved an interactive simulation exercise where persons utilized knowledge gained on Day 1 on creating NAMAs, to design and implement an Energy NAMA. The expected outcomes related to Day 2 included the following:

- i. Designing a Mitigation Action – NAMA financial Mechanism
- ii. NAMA Institutional set-up
- iii. Designing a Mitigations Actions/Embeddedness in National Policies and Strategies & NAMA implementation sustainability
- iv. Way Forward

##### **Session 6: Discussion on two interventions to be further refined and elaborated in separate work streams**

The participants decided on Day 1, that the interventions would be:

1. Energy Efficiency for Resident and Commercial Lighting
2. Renewable Energy

Although geothermal was initially inserted, the consensus was to omit it during this particular workshop.

The following documents the results from both groups regarding the above interventions. Information, including assumptions, used during this exercise was based on the knowledge of participants from their various fields of expertise. In this regard, the figures stated in the following for costing activities are indicative.\*

**Intervention # 1– Energy Efficiency for Residential and Commercial Sectors**

Selected Champion – Mr. Shawn Charles

Elements involved –

- i. LED
- ii. Building Bylaws
- iii. Retrofitting

**LED component –**

Workshop Clinic 1(a) – Cost of Implementation:

No.	Key Financing Categories	Amount* (US\$)
1.	Feasibility	100,000
2.	Awareness	100,000
3.	Procurement	500,000
4.	Distribution	150,000
5.	Operation and Maintenance	170,000
6.	Sustainability	100,000
7.	Monitor and Evaluation	(ongoing element contained in all categories)

Workshop Clinic 1(b) – Financial Mechanisms

<b>No.</b>	<b>Key Financing Categories</b>	<b>Amount* (US\$)</b>	<b>Type</b>
1.	Feasibility	100,000	Domestic
2.	Awareness	100,000	Domestic & Donor
3.	Procurement	500,000	Grant (Climate Change) & Soft Loan
4.	Distribution	150,000	Public & Private Partnership
5.	Operation and Maintenance	170,000	Public & Private Partnership and Grant
6.	Sustainability	100,000	Domestic
7.	Monitor and Evaluation	(ongoing element contained in all categories)	

Workshop Clinic 2(a) – Institutional Set-up:

Lead agency is the Energy Division, Ministry of Finance.

<b>No.</b>	<b>Key Financing Categories</b>	<b>Amount* (US\$)</b>	<b>Institutions</b>
1.	Feasibility	100,000	Energy Division, Ministry of Finance (MOF)
2.	Awareness	100,000	Energy Division, Ministry of Finance (MOF)
3.	Procurement	500,000	Procurement Coordinating Unit (PCU), MOF
4.	Distribution	150,000	Public & Private Partnership (PPP), Statistical Department in MOF

5.	Operation and Maintenance	170,000	Public & Private Partnership (PPP)
6.	Sustainability	100,000	Energy Division, Ministry of Finance
7.	Monitor and Evaluation		

### Building Bylaws component –

Workshop Clinic 1(a) – Cost of Implementation:

No.	Key Financing Categories	Amount* (US\$)
1.	Review the Existing Laws	10,000
2.	Bench Marking	10,000
3.	Public Consultation	20,000
4.	Setting Local Standard	10,000
5.	Awareness	50,000
6.	Monitor and Evaluation	10,000

Workshop Clinic 1(b) – Financial Mechanisms

No.	Key Financing Categories	Amount* (US\$)	Type
1.	Review the Existing Laws	10,000	Donor
2.	Bench Marking (International standards)	10,000	Donor
3.	Public Consultation	20,000	Local Government
4.	Setting Local Standard	10,000	Donor and Government
5.	Awareness	50,000	Donor, Government and PPP

6.	Monitor and Evaluation	10,000	Government
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Workshop Clinic 2(a) – Institutional Set-up:

Lead agency is Ministry of Works

No.	Key Financing Categories	Amount* (US\$)	Institutions
1.	Review the Existing Laws	10,000	Legal Affairs
2.	Bench Marking (International standards)	10,000	Physical Planning
3.	Public Consultation	20,000	Legal Affairs
4.	Setting Local Standard	10,000	Physical Planning
5.	Awareness	50,000	Ministry of Education, Carriacou & Petite Martinique Affairs
6.	Monitor and Evaluation	10,000	Physical Planning

### Retrofitting (Appliance Replacement) component –

Workshop Clinic 1(a) – Cost of Implementation:

No.	Key Financing Categories	Amount* (US\$)
1.	Identifying Retrofitting possibilities	10,000
2.	Awareness/Recommendations	20,000
3.	Technical Capacity Building	40,000
4.	Policy/Incentives	50,000

Workshop Clinic 1(b) – Financial Mechanisms:

<b>No.</b>	<b>Key Financing Categories</b>	<b>Amount* (US\$)</b>	<b>Type</b>
1.	Identifying Retrofitting possibilities	10,000	Donor
2.	Awareness/Recommendations	20,000	Donor and Government
3.	Technical Capacity Building	40,000	Donor and Government
4.	Policy/Incentives	50,000	Government

Workshop Clinic 2(a) – Institutional Set-up:

Lead agency is Ministry of Finance

<b>No.</b>	<b>Key Financing Categories</b>	<b>Amount* (US\$)</b>	<b>Institutions</b>
1.	Identifying Retrofitting possibilities	10,000	Ministry of Finance
2.	Awareness/Recommendations	20,000	Ministry of Finance
3.	Technical Capacity Building	40,000	Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Works
4.	Policy/Incentives	50,000	Ministry of Finance

**Intervention # 2 – Renewable Energy**

Champion – Mr. Michael Church

Elements involved –

- i. Solar
- ii. Biogas /Biomass
- iii. Wind

## Solar Component –

- Infrastructure –  
The power supply/charging station can be grid-connected or off-grid. When grid-connected charging stations are used, photo-voltaic generated energy can be absorbed into the existing power grid and extracted by the charging stations, which are also connected to the grid. In developing this component, grid connectivity or synchronization of generators to the grid are important.
- Technology
- Goal – 60 (6 megawatt) of solar energy for power generation from PV farms by the year 2025.

### **Workshop Clinic 1(a) – Cost of Implementation:**

Total amount = 28 million

<b>No.</b>	<b>Key Financing Categories</b>	<b>Amount* (US\$)</b>
1.	Facility/Site Audit	20,000
2.	Project Development & Costing	40,000
3.	Feasibility Study (EIA)	20,000
4.	Land Acquisition (sixty acres)	10 million
5.	Site Preparation (road access)	10,000
6.	Purchase of Equipment (procurement)	14 million
7.	Installation/Operations, Maintenance & Training	2.4 million
8.	Public Awareness	.5 million

### Workshop Clinic 1(b) – Financial Mechanisms:

No.	Key Financing Categories	Amount* (US\$)	Type
1.	Facility/Site Audit	20,000	Government
2.	Project Development & Costing	40,000	Government
3.	Feasibility Study (EIA)	20,000	Grant
4.	Land Acquisition	10 million	Loan
5.	Site Preparation	10,000	Loan
6.	Purchase of Equipment (procurement)	14 million	Government & Loan
7.	Installation/Operations, Maintenance & Training	2.4 million	Loan
8.	Public Awareness	.5 million	Government

### Workshop Clinic 2(a) – Institutional Set-up:

- Leading Agency – Ministry of Finance

OR

- Recommendation is to create a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) / new entity to specifically deliver on this project. This entity would involve GRENLEC, Government and the private sector with recommended ownership of 49%, GRENLEC & Government.

Types of funding:

- Capital Investment – 25% (US \$7 million)
- Loan – 50% (US \$14 million)
- Grant – 25% (US \$7 million)



No.	Key Financing Categories	Amount* (US\$)	Institutions
1.	Facility/Site Audit	20,000	Leading Agency or New Entity
2.	Project Development & Costing	40,000	
3.	Feasibility Study (EIA)	20,000	
4.	Land Acquisition	10 million	
5.	Site Preparation	10,000	
6.	Purchase of Equipment (procurement)	14 million	
7.	Installation/Operations, Maintenance & Training	2.4 million	
8.	Public Awareness	.5 million	

### Biogas Component

Sources are:

- i. Pig Farms – five (5) sites in Mirabeau, Prisons and small farmers
- ii. Poultry Farms – same as above
- iii. Landfill
- iv. Liquid Waste

### **Workshop Clinic 1(a) – Cost of Implementation:**

No.	Key Financing Categories	Amount* (US\$)
1.	Conduct Feasibility Study for waste generation	100,000
2.	System Design	1.5 million
3.	Procurement of Equipment	
4.	Operation Assistance (duration of years)	
5.	Land Acquisition	45,000
6.	Training of Framers and Operators	40,000

7.	Centralized Composting Facility (by-product)	800,000
8.	Public Education/Awareness & Marketing	40,000

### Workshop Clinic 1(b) – Financial Mechanisms:

Types of funding:

- Grants – 25%
- Loans – 50%
- Capital Investment – 25%

No.	Key Financing Categories	Amount* (US\$)	Type
1.	Conduct Feasibility Study for waste generation	100,000	Grant
2.	System Design	1.5 million	Grant & Farmers
3.	Procurement of Equipment		Grant/Capital Investment
4.	Operation Assistance		
5.	Land Acquisition	45,000	Capital Investment
6.	Training of Framers and Operators	40,000	Grant
7.	Centralized Composting Facility	800,000	Grant & Capital Investment
8.	Public Education/Awareness & Marketing	40,000	Grant

### Workshop Clinic 2(a) – Institutional Set-up:

- ⇒ Approval from the Ministry of Environment
- ⇒ NAMA Coordinating Authority – Ministry of Finance (*recommendation; agency not yet established*)
- ⇒ NAMA Implementing Entities – Ministry of Environment, Solid Waste Management

## **SUMMARY OF CLINICS**

The primary objective of the clinics exercise was achieved. This part of the workshop generated significant discussion about both the requirements of developing and implementing NAMAs and how it fits into addressing the interventions in a local context.

## **IV. CONCLUSION**

Pursuant to the presentations, going forward the following was recommended:

- i. Participants should use this exercise to lead the NAMA process for Grenada
- ii. Due to the small size of Grenada, it is best to create one aggregate NAMA
- iii. The need to commence dialogue with key institutions such as GRENLEC
- iv. Research funding from Japan to develop the NAMA
- v. Possibility of sourcing a Consultant to assist Grenada in developing NAMAs
- vi. Continued role of Champions (Michael Church and Shawn Charles) to promote the NAMA process and climate change issues

## V. APPENDICES

### A. Training Workshop Agenda



## Regional Capacity Building Training Seminars on the Development and Implementation of Climate Mitigation Actions

St. Georges University Caribbean House  
St. Georges, Grenada  
20 – 21 June 2016

### AGENDA

DAY 1 - Monday 20th June 2016	
8:30 – 9:30	Registration
9:00 – 9:30	<p><b>Welcome &amp; Introductions</b>  <i>Chair: Dr. Hugh Sealy</i>  <i>Mrs. Merina Jessamy, Acting Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Lands &amp; the Environment</i>  <i>Mr. Satesh Bidaisee, Vice-Chair of Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, St. George's University of Medicine</i>  <i>Ms. Neisha Manickchand, Technical Specialist, Japan-Caribbean Climate Change Partnership (J-CCCP) United Nations Development Programme Barbados and the OECS</i></p>
9:30 – 10:30	<p><b>Brief recap of the process leading to the Paris Agreement and introduction to key concepts of NDCs</b> - <i>Ms. Maria Laura Vinuela, UNFCCC</i></p>
10:30 – 10:45	Coffee/Tea Break
10:45 – 11:30	<p><b>Translating Nationally Determined Contributions into Action</b> - <i>Mr. Dharendra Kumar, UNFCCC</i>  <i>How existing mitigation instruments and mechanisms could assist the implementation of national climate action plans (including how CDM can be used into NAMA to achieve NDC targets)</i></p>
11:30 – 13:00	<p><b>Stocktaking of existing initiatives in the country</b> - <i>Mr. John Auguste, Designated National Authority (DNA)</i>  <i>Sharing success stories during preparation and implementation of mitigation actions/NAMAs in the country- What were the main barriers during preparation and implementations of mitigation actions such as CDM projects &amp; programmes, NAMAs etc.?</i></p>
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch
14:00 – 15:00	<p><b>Introduction to the country's NDC in the energy sector</b> - <i>Ms. Martina Duncan, NDC/UNFCCC focal point</i>  <i>Brief presentation of the country's NDC and the development priorities and strategies in the respective sector(s)</i></p>
15:00 – 16:00	<p><b>NAMAs as vehicles to implement NDCs</b> - <i>Mr. Dharendra Kumar, UNFCCC</i>  <i>-Introduction of the NAMA concept as vehicle to achieve the NDC targets</i>  <i>-Definition of the scope and objective of the NAMA(s) –to be used as a vehicle to achieve the NDC target as presented by the UNFCCC Focal Point- to be further elaborated on Day 2</i></p>

	-Interventions in the power sector to achieve the specific objectives under NDC that will be elaborated under the NAMA on Day 2
16:00 – 16:15	<b>Wrap-up Day 1</b>

<b>DAY 2 - Tuesday 21<sup>st</sup> June 2016</b>			
9:00 – 9:30	<b>Discussion on two interventions to be further refined and elaborated in separate work streams - UNFCCC/UNDP</b>		
9:30- 11:00	<p><b>Workshop Clinic: Designing a Mitigation Actions – NAMA financial Mechanisms - 1)Private sector representative; 2) Ministry of Finance Representative</b></p> <p><i>Participants will break out in two groups focusing on two different interventions. Groups will appoint a presenter that will share the discussions with the rest of the participants at the end of the day)</i></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>Break-out group 1: Intervention 1</b> (Example: Increase of renewable energy sources in the grid)</p> <p>- Assessing potential financial mechanisms and instruments to overcome the barriers such as loans, equity, guarantees, reimbursable grants, subsidies etc.</p> <p>- Define the different components and sources of financing such as national, international, private sector and percentage contribution from these different sources.</p> </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>Break-out group 2: Intervention 2</b> (Example: energy efficient measures in building such as hotels)</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p><b>Break-out group 1: Intervention 1</b> (Example: Increase of renewable energy sources in the grid)</p> <p>- Assessing potential financial mechanisms and instruments to overcome the barriers such as loans, equity, guarantees, reimbursable grants, subsidies etc.</p> <p>- Define the different components and sources of financing such as national, international, private sector and percentage contribution from these different sources.</p>	<p><b>Break-out group 2: Intervention 2</b> (Example: energy efficient measures in building such as hotels)</p>
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11:00 – 11:15	<b>Coffee/Tea Break</b>		
11:15 – 12:00	<p><b>Workshop Clinic: Designing a Mitigation Actions/NAMA Institutional set-up - 1)Line Ministry Representative; 2) Ministry of Environment Representative</b></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>Break-out group 1: Intervention 1</b></p> <p>- Define the Coordination and Implementation structure of the NAMA, i.e. key Ministry and lead implementing agency/ies and executing entities.</p> <p>- Defining the monitoring, reporting and verification of Mitigation Actions/NAMA using the provisions as contained under existing mitigation instruments and mechanisms, including the roles and responsibilities.</p> </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>Break-out group 2: Intervention 2</b></p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p><b>Break-out group 1: Intervention 1</b></p> <p>- Define the Coordination and Implementation structure of the NAMA, i.e. key Ministry and lead implementing agency/ies and executing entities.</p> <p>- Defining the monitoring, reporting and verification of Mitigation Actions/NAMA using the provisions as contained under existing mitigation instruments and mechanisms, including the roles and responsibilities.</p>	<p><b>Break-out group 2: Intervention 2</b></p>
<p><b>Break-out group 1: Intervention 1</b></p> <p>- Define the Coordination and Implementation structure of the NAMA, i.e. key Ministry and lead implementing agency/ies and executing entities.</p> <p>- Defining the monitoring, reporting and verification of Mitigation Actions/NAMA using the provisions as contained under existing mitigation instruments and mechanisms, including the roles and responsibilities.</p>	<p><b>Break-out group 2: Intervention 2</b></p>		
12:00 – 13:00	<p><b>Workshop Clinic: Designing a Mitigation Actions/Embeddedness in National Policies and Strategies &amp; NAMA implementation sustainability - 1)NAMA Focal Point; 2) Private Sector Representative</b></p> <p><i>Explain how the NAMA will sustain beyond donor support through a change in the prevailing sectoral structure and strong private sector participation.</i></p>		
13:00 – 14:00	<b>LUNCH</b>		
14:00 – 15:00	<b>Group will present on the discussions of the day for their intervention - UNDP/UNFCCC</b>		
15:00 – 16:00	<b>Presentation and discussion of mitigation action/NAMA and way forward</b>		
16:00 – 16:15	<b>Closure of the Workshop</b>		

B. Final List of Participants



## Regional Capacity Building Training Seminars on the Development and Implementation of Climate Mitigation Actions

### Sign-In Sheet

Monday, 20 June 2016

St. Georges University Caribbean House, Grenada

No.	Name	Organisation	Title	Email and Contact No.	Signature
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## Regional Capacity Building Training Seminars on the Development and Implementation of Climate Mitigation Actions

Sign-In Sheet

Monday, 20 June 2016

St. Georges University Caribbean House, Grenada

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## Regional Capacity Building Training Seminars on the Development and Implementation of Climate Mitigation Actions

### Sign-In Sheet

Tuesday, 21 June 2016

St. Georges University Caribbean House, Grenada

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