



The Decade of Sustainable Energy & The Post 2015 Development Agenda

Decade of Sustainable Energy for All: We have now entered the *Decade of Sustainable Energy for All, 2014 – 2024*, which was established by a resolution of the United Nations General Assembly in December 2012. Inter alia, the resolution highlights the goals of increased energy access, renewable energy (RE) usage and energy efficiency (EE). The focus of the resolution recognises that sustainable development is not possible without sustainable energy (SE), as well as, the reality that one in every five persons on the planet still lacks access to electricity, while one in every three does not have access to clean cooking fuel.

SE provides new opportunities: children can study after dark, clinics can store life-saving vaccines, etc. Additionally, it enables businesses to grow, generates jobs and creates new markets, thereby fostering growth in countries through more resilient and competitive economies. UN

Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon during the launch of the SE4ALL Initiative, stated that “With Sustainable Energy, countries can leapfrog over the limits of the energy systems of the past and build the clean energy economies of the future.”

affordability and\ the over-dependence on imported oil (characteristic of most CARICOM countries), lies in the increased diversification of their energy supplies with RE playing a major role, along with EE.



Children using solar lamp to study in a remote village

Many of these potential benefits are relevant to most CARICOM Member States, where the energy challenge has been established as a major binding constraint to achieving economic competitiveness, growth and overall economic resilience. The goals of the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) Initiative are relevant to CARICOM, because:


- The issue of *lack of access* is particularly relevant to some Member States; and
- The main solution to the overarching energy sector challenges of the *lack of*

It is therefore considered useful for CARICOM to seek to be engaged with the developments in the context of the UN Decade of SE4ALL, given the potential support for SE development through this Platform.

Sustainable Energy in Post 2015 Development Agenda: The UN Resolution establishing the Decade of SE4All also underscores the importance of giving appropriate consideration to energy issues in elaborating the **post-2015**

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So Long and Thank You

By the time our readers see this Issue of **Energy**, I would have departed the CARICOM Secretariat, but I still wish to place on record my thanks.

At the end of March 2014, I would have completed 6 years at the CARICOM Secretariat in the capacity of Programme Manager, Energy, and at this time I will also say 'so long'. This has indeed been a very interesting and personally rewarding journey. It is considered that we have been able to advance some important

aspects of the energy development agenda within the Community.

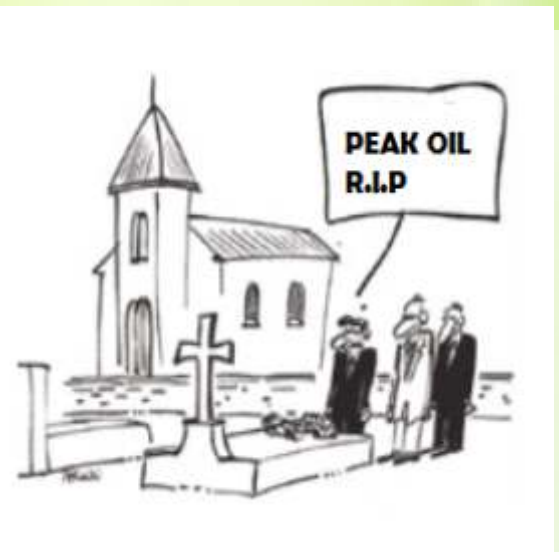
I wish to use this opportunity to thank my team members over the years, some of whom have moved on from the Secretariat, for their invaluable contributions in various ways, and especially Ms. Nichelle Foo who has been there from the very beginning and has done yeoman service in supporting the various objectives and activities. Thank you to the Secretary-General of the Caribbean Community, Ambassador Irwin LaRocque, for the confidence placed in me over the past

years in representing the Secretariat and the Community's efforts for advancing the energy agenda. I also wish to express thanks to the Executive Management, the Directorate of Trade and Economic Integration and my colleagues in the various programme areas for their support and guidance during my tenure. Thank you also to the Energy Ministers and Senior Officials, as well as the Development Partners (Donors and other organisations) with whom I have interacted and collaborated in various spheres.

Peak Oil Is Dead??

“Peak oil” -- the notion that worldwide oil production would soon reach a maximum level and begin an irreversible decline (in other words, oil will soon run out) has taken some battering in recent times, especially with the discovery of an abundance of shale oil in North America, since the introduction of new drilling technologies. In fact, the World Energy Council (WEC) in September 2013, termed “peak oil” as “one of the myths which threatens to hamper efforts to create a sustainable energy future”, noting that “the continued discovery of new resources and emergence of new technologies have already multiplied the available fossil fuel reserves by a factor of four and this will continue”. Khalid Al-Falih, President and CEO of the Saudi Arabian Oil Company, in an interview with Petroleum Economist also pointed out that the current global proven reserves of 1.6 trillion barrels are at their highest level ever and are set to rise with increased exploration and higher recovery.

For the Caribbean, the immediate driving factor for the need to shift and diversify the supply situation has been less about “peak oil” and more about long term affordability and reduced exposure to price volatility. Therefore, whether or not an obituary has been announced for “peak oil”, the key energy problem for most CARICOM Member States remains, and requires steadfast attention.



The Decade of Sustainable Energy...

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development agenda. Since this resolution, a number of global meetings have been convened by the UN under the SE4ALL Initiative, and a consensus appears to be mounting for one of the goals of post-2015 development agenda to embody a target for sustainable energy for all.

As CARICOM countries seek to make their input into shaping the post-2015 development agenda, it appears that it would be useful to support ongoing efforts for inclusion of this SE4ALL goal, along with a call for cooperative action to support increased capacity, resources and technology transfer over the next decade, towards bolstering increased economic resilience.

EXIT INTERVIEW: Joseph Williams with



Joseph Williams
Programme Manager, Energy
CARICOM Secretariat

 **Energy:** What are some of the achievements of the CARICOM Energy Programme, since its establishment in 2008?

JW: In view of the fact that one of the key objectives of the CARICOM Energy Programme has been the finalisation of the CARICOM Energy Policy, I would have to say that the approval of the **CARICOM Energy Policy** has been a significant achievement. Also quite significant, is Member States' agreement on **regional level targets for the contribution of RE** to electricity generation as part of the **Caribbean Sustainable Energy Roadmap and Strategy (C-SERMS) Framework**, which aims to provide a more strategic approach for advancing RE and EE efforts.

The agreement, through the Council for Trade and Economic Development (COTED), on an instrument for promoting small scale and distributed RE generation in the form of the *net-billing* approach, is noteworthy. I think it is also fair to say that the CARICOM Secretariat, through its Energy Programme, has established a significant leadership role in advancing SE development in the Community.


Finally, in the Community, there is now significantly increased awareness at all levels about key energy sector issues, some improvement in capacity, increased coordination and some important tools have been

established, including:

- Draft Model Legislation for promoting RE;
- Masters of Science Programmes in RE at the University of the West Indies;
- Model Energy Awareness Programmes;
- Caribbean Information Portal on RE (CIPORE);
- Annual CARICOM Energy Week (CEW).

Through collaboration with Partners, including the Organisation of American States (OAS) and the Caribbean Renewable Energy Development Programme (CREDP), there has been a significant increase in the number of Member States with approved and Draft National Energy Policies to support RE and EE, Model Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), RE capacity, Demonstration RE projects, as well as, increased RE capacity in Member States, such as Antigua and Barbuda, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago, and increased EE in St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

The CREDP Project remains an important watershed RE initiative in the Region and the successful finalisation of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) component under the Energy Programme, was also an important accomplishment for the CARICOM Secretariat. The CREDP-GIZ component has played a pivotal role in the accomplishments under the Energy Programme.

 **Energy:** Some persons have opined that the approved CARICOM Energy Policy has not adequately addressed some outstanding issues on trade in energy, and also that it does not sufficiently focus on the PETROCARIBE arrangements which have been a critical support for most Member States. How would you respond to such criticisms?

JW: Firstly, it must be recognised that the CARICOM Secretariat through its Energy Programme undertook quite a bit of ground work to clarify some issues and answer some important questions raised in the debate on trade in energy in the context of the development of the Regional Energy Policy, by way of an independent Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) Study.

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Some of the issues, including access to supply, pricing and relative competitiveness of natural gas were elucidated, thereby allowing for key discussions to be advanced, even though a lack of information caused some aspects to remain inconclusive. Nevertheless, Member States agreed to finalise the Policy which covered important objectives, noting that any outstanding issues would be addressed over time and also that such issues could be addressed in the broader context of the provisions of the Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas.

On the matter of PetroCaribe, it should be noted that the Policy articulates that Member States may continue to engage with Third States in relation to fuel supply cooperation. The importance of PetroCaribe to most Member States has been highlighted in the Policy document, however, the initiative was not classified as a CARICOM level initiative since the Arrangement evolved as and has been pursued as a series of bilateral agreements, and not as a Community level arrangement.

It is noteworthy to mention that no regional level policy is perfect, at best it will represent a compromise position among Member States. The CARICOM Energy Policy is not an exception in this regard. However, the utility and symbolism of the Community agreeing on key areas of priority in energy, after a decade in the making, should not be underestimated. Such priorities include, the contribution of RE and EE to addressing the key energy sector challenges in most Member States, their long term energy affordability and economic competitiveness, as well as the possibility of reducing their carbon intensity. It was also important for the Community to communicate to its citizenry and the International Community that it could agree on the key aspects of an energy policy. I anticipate that the Policy will be reviewed and updated periodically to address any evolving or outstanding issues.

Energy : What are the next steps?

JW: I would say the next step is to significantly expedite implementation in all its forms, bearing in mind that the Policy places much emphasis on matters related to RE and EE, given their importance in addressing a range of energy sector issues in most Member States and also given that a significant increase in the penetration of RE will require electricity sector reforms.

The next important step, therefore, is for Member States

to implement the relevant reforms to benefit from some of the tools and instruments agreed at the Community level, especially in the electricity sector. Even if Member States are unable to immediately undertake the comprehensive reform needed, I do believe that initial steps can be taken. All Member States can seize the opportunities, especially in the area of *solar energy* for distributed generation, given its ubiquitous nature in the Caribbean and the drastic price reduction in recent years to implement this technology. In addition, there has been ample demonstration of this technology in the Region.

Significant energy cost relief could be provided to a number of micro, small and medium businesses, if they were allowed to generate even to partially meet their needs, while having



grid access. Implementation is largely at the national level, but there are some issues which require regional/sub-regional approaches and significant cooperation among Member States.

Energy : What is C-SERMS and how does it fit within the context of the CARICOM Energy Policy?

JW: The Caribbean Sustainable Energy Roadmap and Strategy (C-SERMS) is a strategic framework for the implementation of RE and EE at the Regional level. It is therefore the implementation framework for the RE and EE dimensions of the CARICOM Energy Policy and is aimed at facilitating a more structured and evidence-based approach to RE and EE implementation.

Under the C-SERMS, baselines and targets are established using as a basis the potential of the available RE resources, the EE potential, and what is achievable over the short, medium and long terms. Strategies aimed at achieving such targets are then developed. The targets under the CARICOM Energy Policy are therefore established, pursued, tracked and updated in timely manner within the C-SERMS' Framework.'

The C-SERMS is a living, dynamic framework consisting of:

- i) Targets – initial RE targets for electricity generation established; other targets are to be established.
- ii) Baseline Information established (baseline study completed).
- iii) C-SERMS Platform – a network of energy sector stakeholders, including representatives from the public and private sectors, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), civil society, etc. that manage the C-SERMS in accordance with agreed guidelines and protocols (already established with focal points appointed by Member States).
- iv) Energy Information System and Analytical Tools – discussion has begun with other Partners, namely, the Latin American Energy Organisation (OLADE) and the Caribbean Energy Information System (CEIS); This will require that standardised tools and a system be established in Member States.
- v) Various Regional Level Sustainable Energy Strategies being elaborated (key ones already identified and are to be further elaborated and documented).

It is important to bear in mind that the C-SERMS framework focuses on *Regional level actions and strategies around RE and EE*, while capturing the progress and contribution made in these areas at the national level, towards collectively achieving the targets.

Although the C-SERMS Framework is now operational through initial support provided by the IDB and initial RE targets have been established, significant support is still required to establish key baselines, conduct RE resource assessments, establish the Energy Information Framework, and to facilitate the detailed elaboration and packaging of various regional level sustainable energy strategies.

E Energy: Many Governments of CARICOM countries are experiencing serious economic challenges and do not have the fiscal space to borrow or provide guarantees. In your opinion, is it feasible for countries to make the requisite investments in RE and EE?

JW: Especially for the electricity sector, it is anticipated that the private sector will play a key role in providing the required investments, and in so doing, reduce or eliminate the need for government support. This is already the case in many territories.

The constraints being experienced by some governments in this regard, present greater justification for the necessary reforms to be pursued in order to allow the private sector to play an increased role. In addition to the legislative changes and improved regulatory frameworks to encourage RE and EE, governments can facilitate such development through various Public-Private Partnership (PPP) approaches.

EXTRACT FROM THE WORLD ENERGY OUTLOOK FOR 2014 AND BEYOND

- **Brent crude oil has averaged \$110 per barrel in real terms since 2011. This represents a sustained period of high oil prices that is without parallel in history.**
- **Rising energy prices across many regions have led to major shifts in energy and overall trade balances, as well as to energy expenditures taking a growing share of household income.**
- **High energy prices do not have to result in onerous energy costs for end-users or the national economy. Energy efficiency improvements could mitigate high energy costs while concurrently addressing energy security and environmental concerns.**
- **Oil use is increasingly concentrated in just two sectors: transport and petrochemicals. Demand in China increases the most (up 6 mb/d), and is projected to surpass the United States as the largest oil consumer by around 2030, followed by India (up 4.5 mb/d).**
- **Brazil's resources are abundant and diverse; their development over the coming decades moves the country into the top ranks of the global energy producers.**
- **Despite greater availability and use of fossil fuels, Brazil's energy sector remains one of the least carbon-intensive in the world. Brazil is already a world leader in renewable energy and is set to almost double its output from renewables by 2035.**

REGIONAL SUSTAINABLE ENERGY NEWS



CARICOM/GIZ REETA PROJECT LAUNCHED

On 11-12 February 2014, the €4.5 M German-Government funded Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Technical Assistance (REETA) Project was officially launched and an Operational Planning Meeting also held.



Dr. Andreas Taeuber
Project Leader, REETA

Forty-four persons attended this workshop, inclusive of representatives from eight Member States and regional organizations, such as the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), Caribbean Electric Utility Services Corporation (CARILEC), Caribbean Policy Research Institute (CaPRI), Caribbean Renewable Energy Development Programme (CREDP-GIZ), Organisation

of Eastern Caribbean States (O ECS), Scientific Research Council/Caribbean Energy Information Systems (SRC/CEIS), University of Technology (UTECH) and University of the West Indies (UWI) among others. Remarks were delivered by Mr. David Hales, Director, External Trade, CARICOM Secretariat on behalf of the Secretariat and Mrs. Marina Meuss, Resident Director for the Caribbean, German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ), on behalf of the Government of Germany.

The key objective of the Workshop was to secure Member States' and other key stakeholders' input in the elaboration of activities to be implemented in support of the regional SE development, under the Project.

Although the REETA Project had effectively commenced in 2012, the Meeting was necessary, as it provided a forum for Member States and other key stakeholders to engage in the full elaboration of the Project's work plan and identification of priority areas for implementation. To this

end, it was agreed that the Project will focus on the following areas:

1. Regional Institutional Support

- facilitate a regional capacity needs assessment for Renewable Energy (RE) and Energy Efficiency (EE)
- support regional RE resource assessment and EE potential assessment
- support the full establishment and operationalisation of the C-SERMS Platform
- support C-SERMS strategy development
- institutional strengthening of the CARICOM Energy Unit
- institutional strengthening for energy information and awareness infrastructure and the Caribbean Energy Information System (CEIS)

2. Capacity Building

- strengthening of selected regional institutions active in the fields of RE and EE
- capacity building of local providers of sustainable energy (SE) products and services
- support for universities and vocational training institutes in the fields of RE and EE



Cross-section of participants at the Launch and Planning Meeting for the REETA Project

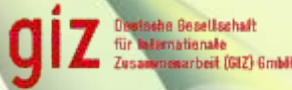
3. Private Sector Cooperation

- promotion of private sector cooperation e.g. via Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs)
- support specific projects in the fields of RE and EE with regional outreach
- documentation and exchange of best practices

At the end of the two-day Meeting, it was concluded that the key objectives were met.



Organismo Latinoamericano de Energía
 Latin American Energy Organization
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Deutsche Gesellschaft
 für Internationale
 Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Regional Energy Information Workshop

The CARICOM Secretariat in collaboration with the OLADE jointly staged a Regional Energy Information Forum and Workshop on Energy Balance and Planning Models in Jamaica from 9-12 December 2013. The initiative was made possible through sponsorship provided by GIZ-funded REETA Project.

Programme Manager, Energy, CARICOM Secretariat and His Excellency Josef Beck, Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany, Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in Jamaica. The feature address was delivered by Mrs. Hillary Alexander, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Science, Technology, Energy and Mining, Jamaica on



Permanent Secretary Hillary Alexander of the Ministry of Science Technology, Energy and Mining, Jamaica addressing the Energy Information Workshop

Both the Forum and Workshop were aimed at sensitising energy information practitioners in Member States on the utility of OLADE's National Energy Information System (SIEN) and Energy Economic Information System (SIEE) tools, and towards their possible modification and optimisation, if deemed necessary, towards the establishment of a harmonised energy information system in the Region.

Participants from nine Member States along with representatives of several regional organisations were in attendance. Remarks were given by Mr. Gabriel Hernandez, Energy Information Management and Training Coordinator, Latin American Energy Organisation (OLADE), Mr. Joseph Williams,

behalf of the Hon. Phillip Paulwell, Minister of Science, Technology, Energy and Mining, Jamaica. She highlighted the need for indigenous technologies for SIDS that actually result in the “reduction in the cost of electricity”, and emphasized the need to “seminally change how we do business, including how collect, analyse and share data.”

In general, the tools for a harmonised energy information system were presented and discussed. The importance of energy information for effective energy sector diagnosis, energy policy and strategy formulation, and performance management was reinforced at the events and participants benefited from initial training in the use of OLADE's SIEN and SIEE tools.

Guyana Now a Member of IRENA

Guyana has become the most recent CARICOM Member State to establish membership with the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA). Accession of Guyana as the 126th Member Country of IRENA was granted on 13 February 2014.

Caribbean Development Bank Establishes Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Unit

The Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), a CARICOM Organisation, recently announced the establishment of its Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Unit (REEU) in January 2014, as part of the Bank's increased focus in this area.

Mrs. Tessa Williams-Robertson, Head of the CDB's REEU, indicated at the Launch and Planning Meeting for the REETA Project that the Bank intends to significantly increase lending in the area of Sustainable Energy in recognition of the importance of the latter to improving the energy situation in its Borrowing Member Countries.



ECELP Project Close Out



The Eastern Caribbean Energy Labelling Project (ECELP) which commenced implementation in January 2012 will conclude in June 2014. The Project was financed to the tune of €2M by the ACP-EU Energy Facility, the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation Development (BMZ), and was jointly implemented by the OECS Secretariat and the Caribbean Renewable Energy Development Programme (CREDP-GIZ).



Mr. Thomas Scheutzlich
Principal Advisor, CREDP/GIZ

Browne, Director of the Social and Sustainable Development, OECS Secretariat, Mr. Leonard Deane, Project Coordinator – SETA, OECS Secretariat and Mr. Joseph Williams, Programme Manager, Energy, CARICOM Secretariat.

Participants at the Workshop noted that the ECELP has been successful and in this regard, has produced tangible results, especially with respect to its energy efficiency awareness and sensitisation program and the set-up of energy testing laboratories at the Bureaux of Standards and. The project partners, including the OECS Secretariat, Government Energy Departments and Bureaux of Standards stated that they remain committed to ECELP's objectives beyond the project's external financing.

A Closing Workshop and Final Project Steering Committee Meeting was held in St. John's, Antigua and Barbuda on 6-7 February 2014 and was attended by thirty-five participants. Ambassador Brian Challenger, Head of the Energy Working Group Antigua and Barbuda, delivered the keynote address. Other speakers at the event included, Mr. Thomas Scheutzlich, Principal Advisor, CREDP/GIZ, Mr. Bentley



Ms. Johanna Carstens
Technical Advisor, CREDP/GIZ



Cross-section of the participants at the ECELP Closing Workshop



First Regional Marine Renewable Energy Seminar

On 10-11 February 2014, the United Kingdom Foreign and Commonwealth Office through the British High Commission, Bridgetown, hosted a Seminar titled, "Developing Renewable Energy in the Marine Environment" in St. Michael, Barbados.

The Seminar which was the first held in the Region on the theme was attended by over forty participants. The newly appointed British High Commissioner to Barbados and Eastern Caribbean, Her

Excellency Victoria Dean, opened the event and the feature address was delivered by the Minister in the Office of

the Prime Minister with responsibility for energy, Senator the Honourable Darcy Boyce.



Minister Darcy Boyce addressing Regional Marine RE Workshop

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CARICOM Energy Week 2013



The third annual CARICOM Energy Week (CEW) was staged from 10-16 November 2013 under the theme “A Secure and Sustainable Energy Future Begins Now!”

Trinidad and Tobago with a ceremony at the Hyatt Regency Hotel, Port of Spain on 11 November 2013. In delivering the feature address, Senator the Honourable Dr. Bhoendradatt Tewarie, Minister of Planning and Sustainable Development and Acting Minister of Minister of Energy

and Energy Affairs (ME&EA) of Trinidad and Tobago, emphasised that that sustainable energy is an urgent priority for the Caribbean. He noted that “economic growth demands more energy and for our energy needs to be met in a sustainable way we need to diversify our sources of supply”. Further, he encouraged “not only tapping national resources but establishing collaborative research opportunities, and applying research to solutions”.

CEW 2013 was officially launched in

The Launch was followed by a ribbon-cutting ceremony to open the ME&EA's Sustainable Energy Booth at the Brain Lara Promenade, Port of Spain.

CEW 2014 will be held during the week 9-15 November 2014.



Launch of CEW 2013 Launch in Trinidad and Tobago – Mr. Joseph Williams, Programme Manager, Energy, CARICOM Secretariat (L), and Senator the Hon. Dr. Tewarie, Minister of Energy and Energy Affairs (Ag.), Trinidad and Tobago (R) cut the ribbon at the official opening of the SE booth in Port-of-Spain, while MEEA Officials look on.



St. Vincent and the Grenadines' Energy Week 2013: Energy Walk to raise awareness on alternative forms of transport



CEW 2013 Launch in Trinidad and Tobago



CEW 2013: Mini SE Exhibition at the CARICOM Secretariat's Headquarters



Grenada's Energy Week 2013: A booth at SE Exhibition

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CARICOM Energy Week 2013

SAINT LUCIA'S ENERGY WEEK 2013: SE PHOTO COMPETITION WINNERS
(PHOTOS WILL BE CAPTURED IN THE 2014 SE CALENDAR OF THE MINISTRY OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, ENERGY, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY)

Under 18 Category Winners

1st Place: Jade Hutchinson



Description: The miniature wind farm: Sustainable energy through the eyes of a child

2nd Place: Sylvester Rameau



Description: The hands signify a caring nature and willingness for prosperity, the soil, opportunity, the point, growth and future, the energy saver light bulb, a conscious effort into the right direction

3rd Place: Chester Simeon



Description: Drying laundry using the sun and wind. Can't go wrong. (I believe that the number one source of energy is the sun. What better way to conserve other forms by using this natural power as illustrated in the photograph.)

Over 18 Category Winners

1st Place: Alliah Aimable



Description: Sea and sun in unison. Two forms of sustainable energy; inexhaustible, safer economically and environmentally friendlier than fossil fuels

2nd Place: Jan Mitile



Description: Solar energy is the way to go for energy security; an inexhaustible source in contrast to fossil fuels.



Guyana's Energy Week 2013: Some posters designed by Primary School students to illustrate their interpretation of energy efficiency and sustainability - Guyana Energy Agency (GEA) Poster Board activity under the theme "Express Your Energy"



Saint Lucia's Energy Week 2013: Energy Awareness Banner mounted on a pedestrian overpass



Guyana's Energy Week 2013: The Hon. Samuel Hinds, Prime Minister and Minister responsible for Energy, Guyana unveils an Energy Activity Booklet produced by GEA for Grades 4-6 Primary Schools students



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Clean Fuels and Efficient Vehicles Workshop Held in Jamaica

A Regional Meeting on Cleaner Fuels and More Efficient Vehicles Meeting was held in Kingston, Jamaica on 3-4 February 2014. The Meeting was an activity of the Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles (PCFV) and the

The workshop which was the first in the region on the theme was attended by twenty seven participants. The Honourable Julian Robinson, Minister of State in the Ministry of Science, Technology, Energy and Mining delivered the feature address. Other remarks were given by Elisa Dumitrescu, Project Manager in the Transport Unit of UNEP and Joseph Williams, Programme Manager, Energy, CARICOM Secretariat.



Earl Jarrett, Chairman of the Jamaica Automobile Association in conversation with Hon. Julian Robinson, Minister of State in the MSTEM, Jamaica and Elisa Dumitrescu, Project Manager, UNEP (L-R)

Global Fuel Economy Initiative (GFEI) and was jointly organised by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile (FIA) Foundation and the CARICOM Secretariat. The main objectives of the Workshop were to strengthen vehicle emission and fuel quality standards, and to promote fuel economy to support a more fuel efficient auto fleet in the Caribbean.

cleaner fuels and vehicles was critical, and that the framework should include elements such as fuel quality, vehicle emission standards, and a policy package for the auto fuel economy. Further, it was noted that approaches to solving cleaner fuels and vehicle emission challenges, and such related issues should be driven by a diverse base of stakeholders in a structured and systematic manner

First Regional Marine...

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The Seminar provided a forum for the sharing of expertise and experience on the development of the marine and offshore energy industry in the United Kingdom, with Caribbean stakeholders and was aimed at enabling Caribbean stakeholders to better assess how the marine environment could contribute to the long term security, affordability and sustainability of energy in the Region.

The key actions and recommendations stemming from the discussions are aimed at addressing measures to:

- (i) give form to the 'watching brief' status of marine energy in the Caribbean Community Energy Policy by building the regional marine and offshore energy network's knowledge and capacity;
- (ii) make an assessment of marine and offshore energy's potential, and create an evidence base for whether and when to support the development of the industry;
- (iii) promote 'marine-energy thinking' in the development of relevant policy, planning, and regulatory frameworks that would encourage and enable marine and offshore energy technologies in a strategic, environmentally sensitive, and economically beneficial way; and
- (iv) enable the deployment of development stage or commercial stage devices where quick-win opportunities exist.

SIDS Conference

This year, 2014, has been designated by the 2012 United Nations General Assembly as the International Year of Small Island Developing States (SIDS). The Year will celebrate the contributions that SIDS have made to the world and help to build momentum for the Third International SIDS Conference to be held from 1-4 September 2014 in Apia, Samoa under the theme "*The sustainable development of small island developing States through genuine and durable partnerships*".

UPCOMING EVENTS

1. **Caribbean Future Energy Seminar**, Astana, Kazakhstan, 28-29 May 2014
2. **Seminar: Promoting Energy Efficiency in Haiti**, Port-au-Prince, Haiti, 17-20 June 2014
3. **EUCARINET 2nd Bi-regional Dialogue**, Cave Hill, Barbados, 18 June 2014
4. **EUCARINET Training for Caribbean National Contact Points**, Cave Hill, Barbados, 19 June 2014
5. **Jamaica Alternative Energy Expo**, Kingston, Jamaica, 23-24 June 2014
6. **Geothermal Congress for Latin America and the Caribbean (GEOLAC 2014)**, San Jose, Costa Rica, 16-17 July 2014
7. **Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States**, Apia, Samoa, 1-4 September 2014
8. **2014 Caribbean Renewable Energy Forum (CREF 2014)**, Miami, USA, 6-8 October 2014
9. **Fourth Caribbean Sustainable Energy Forum (CSEF IV)**, November 2014
10. **CARICOM Energy Week**, 9-15 November 2014
11. **Renewable Energy Latin America and the Caribbean Conference and Exhibition (RELACCX)**, Fajardo, Puerto Rico, 20-21 November 2014

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CARICOM Energy Week 2013



Guyana Energy Week 2013: The Hon. Samuel Hinds, Prime Minister and Minister responsible for Energy, Guyana presents the winner of the SE Essay Competition for Second and Third Forms Students with her trophy.

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