



**CARICOM ENERGY**

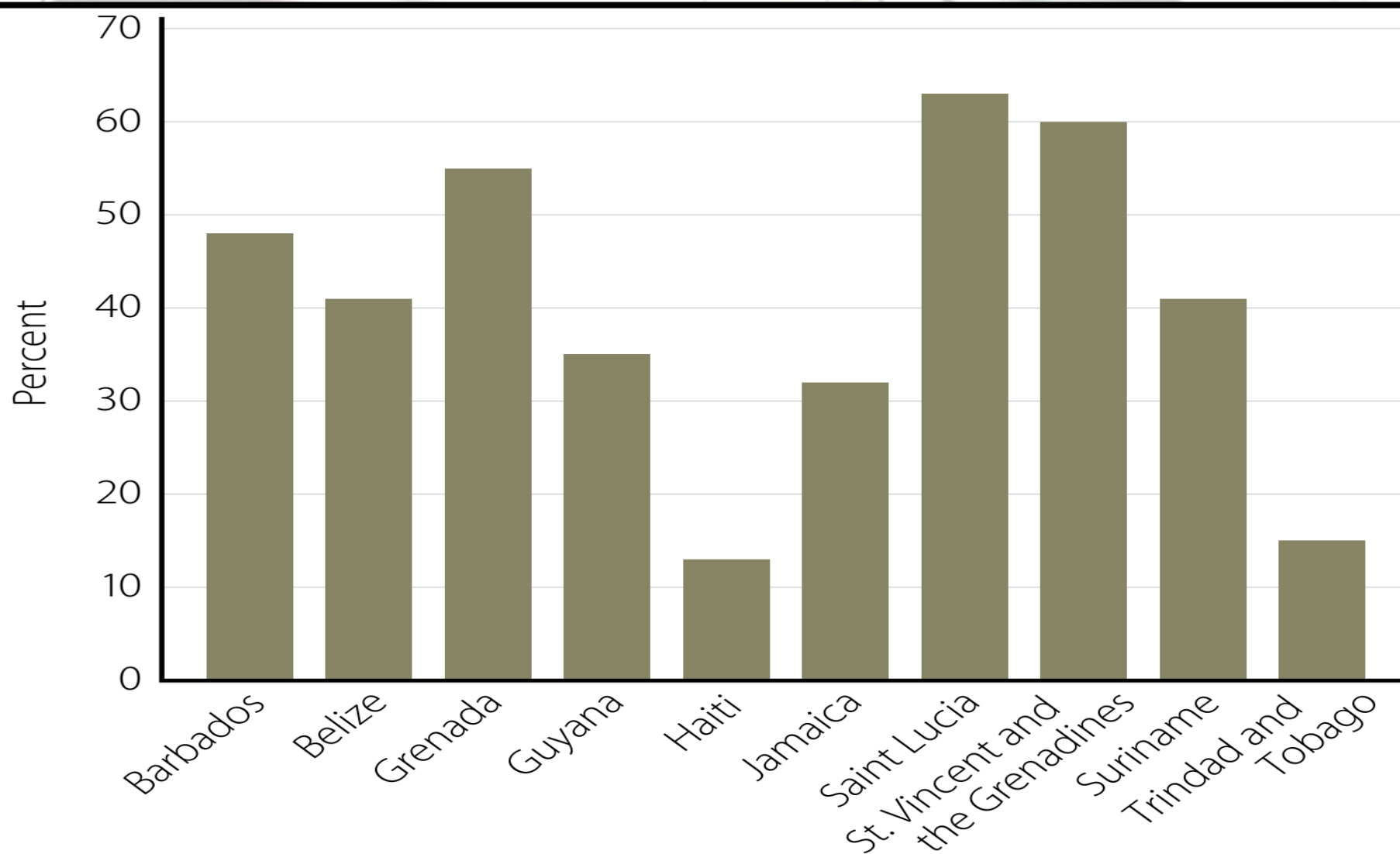
**Innovation,  
Opportunities and the  
Caribbean Reality –  
Considerations for a  
Regional Vehicle Strategy**

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CARICOM Secretariat**

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# ENERGY USE: TRANSPORTATION IN CARICOM



Transportation's Share of Total End-Use Energy Consumption in Select CARICOM Member States, **2017**

# NDC COMMITMENTS [CURRENT STATE]

CARICOM COUNTRY	NDC COMMITMENT RELATED TO TRANSPORTATION	NDC COMMITMENT RELATED TO ENERGY
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	By 2020, establish efficiency standards for the importation of all vehicles.	By 2030, achieve an energy matrix with 50 MW of electricity from renewable sources both on and off-grid in the public and private sectors
BAHAMAS		30% RE in energy mix by 2030 allow 10% Residential Energy Self Generation within the year
BARBADOS	A 29% reduction in non-electric energy consumption including transport, compared to a BAU scenario in 2029	Renewable energy: contributing 65% of total peak electrical demand by 2030. Electrical energy efficiency: a 22% reduction in electricity consumption compared to a BAU10 scenario in 2029
BELIZE	A 20% reduction in conventional transportation fuel use by 2030	Reduction in energy intensity per capita at least by 30% by 2033; Reduce fuels imports dependency by 50% by 2020 using renewable energy; 85% renewable energy by 2030
DOMINICA	By 2030, total emission reductions in Transport [16.9%]	By 2030, total emission reductions in Energy industries [98.6% ]
GRENADA	Reduce its emissions in the transport sector by 20% by 2025	A 30% reduction in emissions through electricity production by 2025 with 10% from renewables and 20% from energy efficiency measures

GUYANA		100% renewable power supply by 2025.
HAITI	Control, regulate the import of used vehicles	Increase to 47% the share of renewable energies in the system Haitian electricity by 2030 (hydro 24.5%, wind 9.4%, solar 7.5%, biomass 5.6%)
JAMAICA		Renewable Energy increase to 20% by 2030. Prime Minister announced 50% by 2030.
SAINT LUCIA	Efficient Vehicles, Improved and Expanded Public Transit. Introduced a new levy to control importation of used vehicles Reduction of excise tax and duty for importers of fuel efficient vehicles and alternative energy vehicles	35% Renewable Energy Target by 2025 and 50% by 2030
ST KITTS AND NEVIS	At Least reduce 5% of the national fuel consumption	Increase the use of renewable energy sources by 50%
ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	New policies to reduce the import duty paid on low emission vehicles	Generate approximately 50% of the national annual electricity consumption needs From Geothermal Energy. Energy Efficiency:15% reduction in national electricity consumption compared to a BAU scenario by 2025
SURINAME		31% emission reduction by 2025
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	30% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030 in the public transportation sector	

# THE CARICOM ENERGY POLICY: GUIDING PRINCIPLES

## 1. Recognition that member states' energy resources and level of energy sector development varies

The CEP is crafted with the understanding that member states will only “commit” to take **INDIVIDUAL ACTIONS** that are both *relevant* and *feasible*.

## 2. Consistency, complementarity and collaboration

The CEP is based on a principle of **COLLECTIVE APPROACH AND COOPERATION** that takes cognizance of the national energy policies for the respective member states and seek to exploit synergies, *where available*.

## 3. Subsidiarity

The CEP seeks to emphasize **REGIONAL TREATMENT** of those actions that may gain comparative advantage vis-a-vis the “*country alone*” basis.

# CARICOM ENERGY: THE VISION AND GOALS

**“Reliable, affordable, sustainable provision of energy services matched to the societal and development needs of the Caribbean Community over time, and based on robust, diverse energy sources and distribution systems that utilizes appropriate generation technologies, and equitably provided to all sectors of the society”**

## **THE VISION OF CARICOM ENERGY**

**Goal 1:** CARICOM citizens are well aware of the importance of energy conservation, use energy wisely and continuously pursue opportunities for improving their use of energy, with key economic sectors embracing eco-efficiency

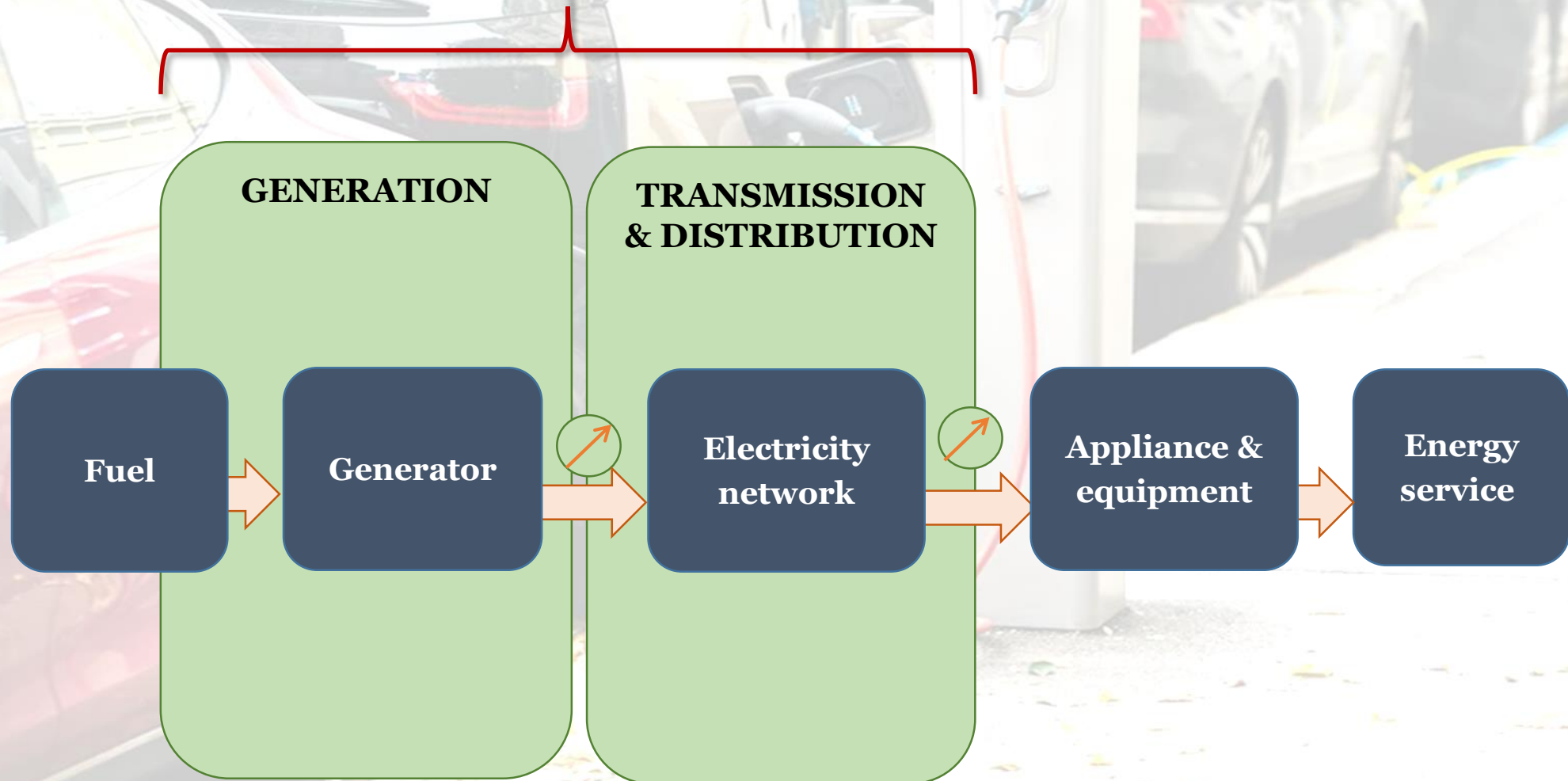
**Goal 2:** Member States have modern energy infrastructure with clean and secure generation capacity, ensuring that energy supplies are reliably and affordably transported to homes, communities and the productive sectors on a sustainable basis

**Goal 3:** The Region is a global example for renewable energy use, providing secure intra-regional energy supplies at internationally competitive prices and a small carbon footprint, capable of supporting medium- and long- term economic growth, social development and environmental sustainability

**Goal 4:** Countries have a well-defined and established governance, institutional, legal and regulatory framework to support the future developments in the energy sector, underpinned by high levels of consultation and citizen participation in this sector

# THE TRADITIONAL POWER SECTOR ARCHITECTURE

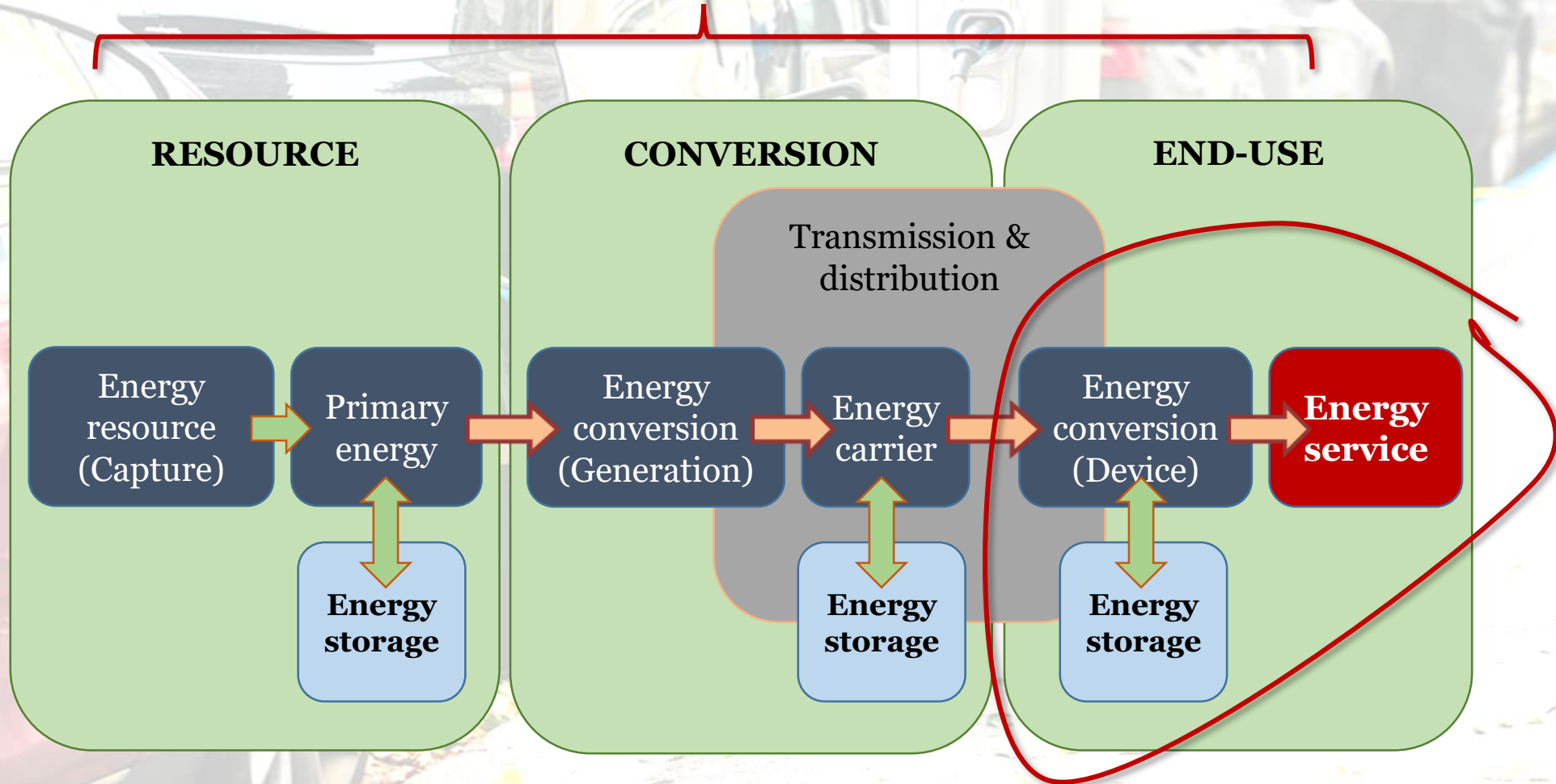
Existing utilities' role  
**THE SUPPLY APPROACH**



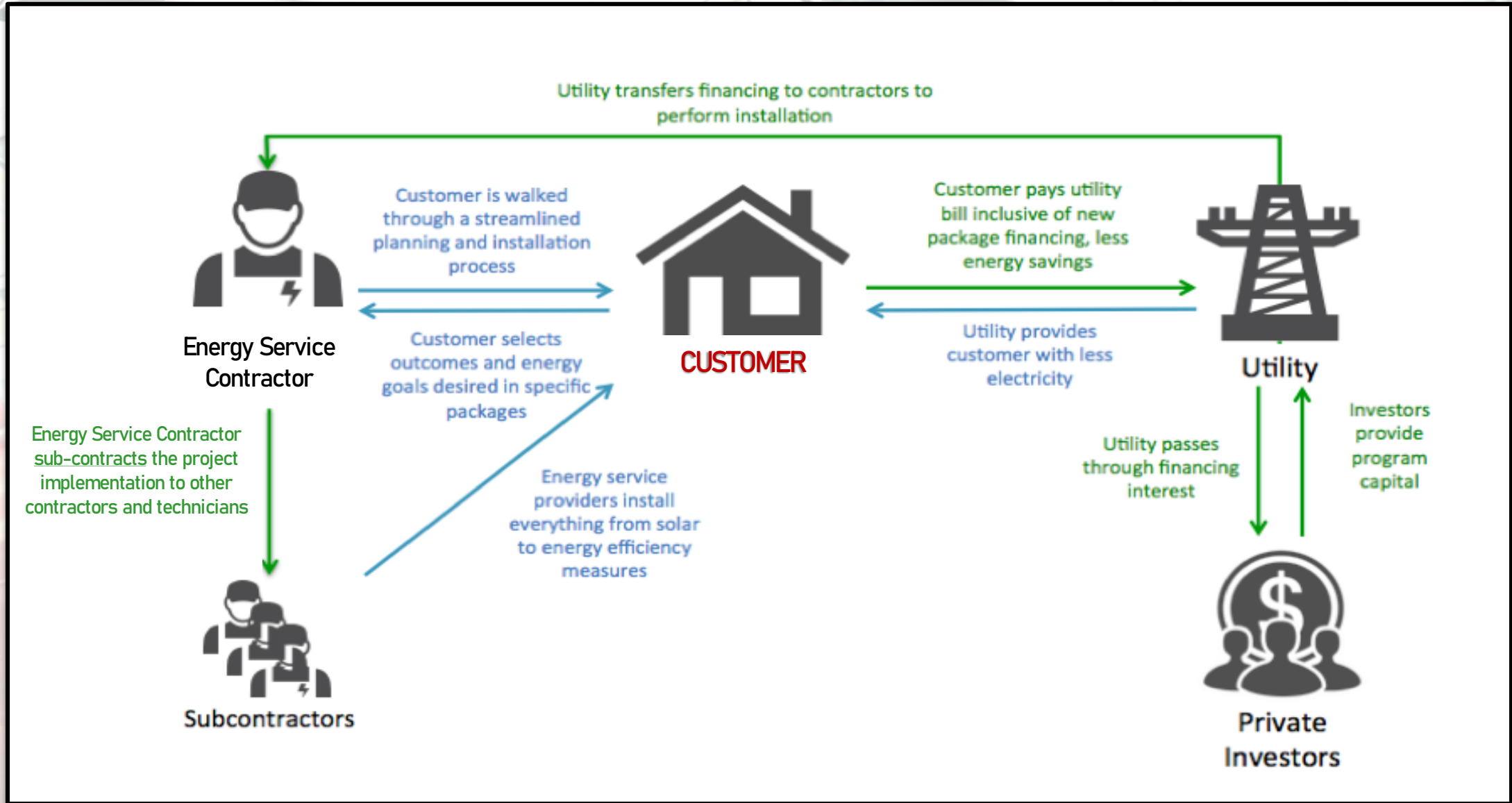


# THE OPPORTUNITY

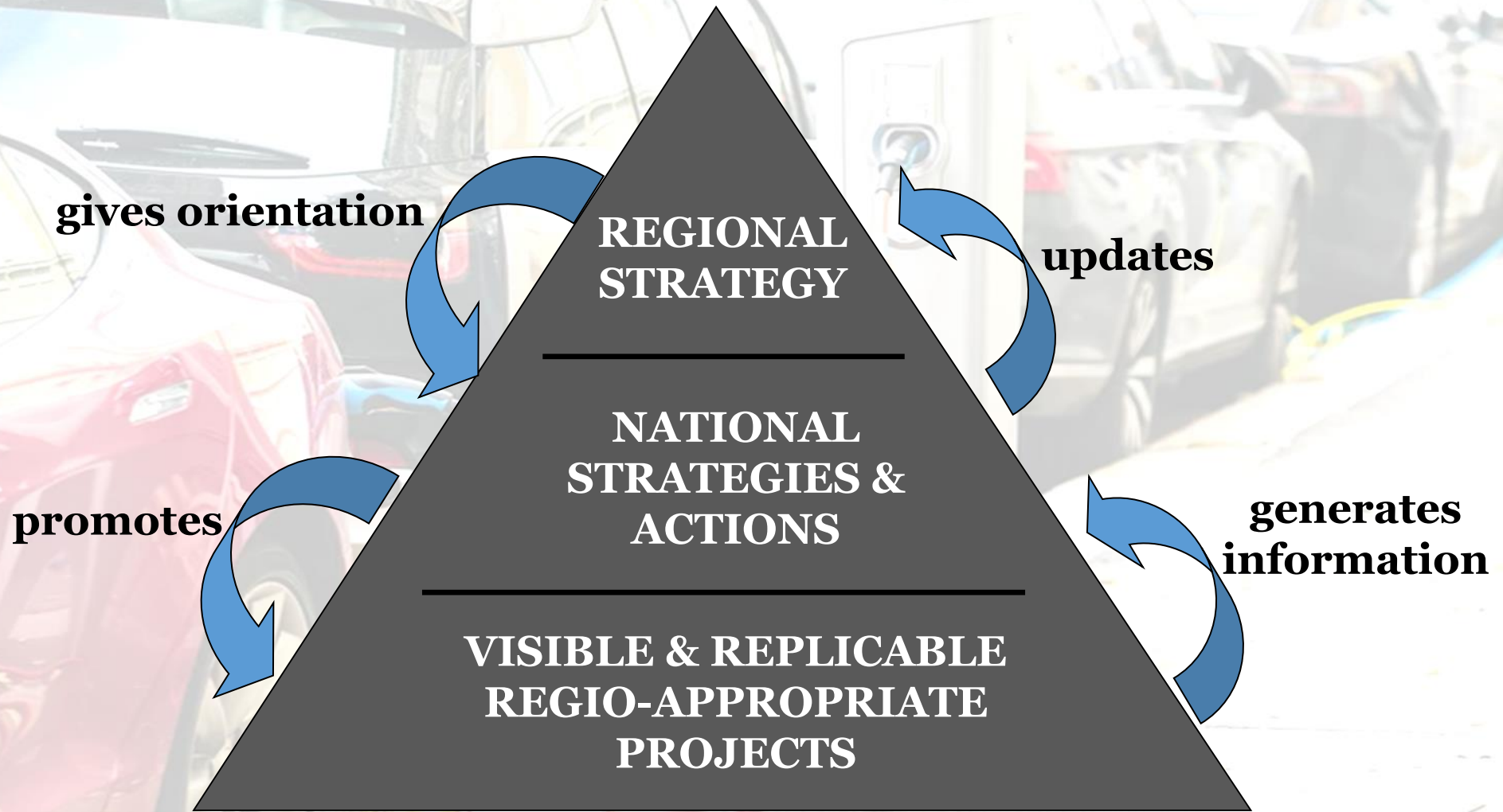
Emerging role for utilities; **the demand-driven approach**



# THE INTEGRATED UTILITY SERVICE (IUS)



# THE APPROACH TO THE C-SERMS



# THE CONNECTION APPROACH

## High-Level

### Caribbean Community Strategic Plan

Regional Climate Change Strategic Framework

Comprehensive Disaster Management Strategy

CARICOM Human Resource Development Strategy

## Meso-Level

### Caribbean Sustainable Energy Roadmap & Strategy

Climate-Resilient Sustainable Energy Supplies

Regional Energy Efficiency Strategy

Regional Quality Infrastructure for Energy

Regional Electric Vehicle Strategy

## Country-level

### Integrated Resource & Resilience Planning

Belize  
Guyana  
Jamaica  
Saint Lucia  
Trinidad & Tobago

### Integrated Utility Services (IUS)

Barbados  
Belize  
Guyana  
Jamaica

## Upscaling

### Market Support & Performance Monitoring

Policy & regulatory support

Innovative financing models

Capacity enhancement

Information & knowledge management

Project development assistance

# STRENGTHENING THE NEXUS: CLIMATE & ENERGY

## ANTHROPOGENIC CLIMATE CHANGE

- Temperature Rise
- Sea-level Rise
- Meteorological Shifts
- Precipitation Change

Adaptation

## IMPACTS ON HUMAN & NATURAL SYSTEMS

- Food & Water Resources
- Energy Resources
- Ecosystems & Biodiversity
- Built Environment

Adaptation

## GLOBAL & LOCAL POLLUTION

- Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- Local Pollutants

Mitigation

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PATHWAYS

- Economic Growth
- Technology Deployment
- **People**
- Governance

***“For the things we have to learn  
before we can do them,  
we learn by doing them”  
-Aristotle***

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