



**Report of the first meeting of
the Caribbean Green Economy Action Learning Group (GE ALG)
*May 1-3 2013, Vieux Fort, Saint Lucia***



1. Introduction

A regional dialogue towards the development of a new economy in the Caribbean has been facilitated by the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) since 2010, through three successive phases, as outlined below:

- Phase 1 was supported by the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), through UK aid from the UK Government, and the Commonwealth Foundation. Drawing on existing analyses in key relevant literature, stakeholders were involved in the dialogue through interviews, focus groups, and a regional workshop held in Trinidad in February 2011. Out of this, a draft position paper was developed and disseminated through direct mailings and discussions at key meetings around the region.
- Phase 2, for which IIED also provided support, was designed to build on this work by facilitating wider communication of the messages in the position paper (including development of a policy brief), further discussion to broaden and deepen the dialogue process in the Caribbean, and initiating plans for establishment of a Caribbean Green Economy Action Learning Group (GE ALG) and a regional programme of work.
- Phase 3 included formal establishment and launch of the Caribbean Green Economy Action Learning Group (GE ALG) and development of a draft research agenda. IIED provided funding to support this work.

The fourth phase will build on this foundation by mobilising the GE ALG to deepen the analysis of needs and opportunities for change in policy and practice in the Caribbean, and to prepare for implementation of action research and learning in priority areas. The results of this work will inform proposals for follow-up funding for implementation. As part of this phase of work, the first meeting of the GE ALG was held in May 2013.

This workshop was funded by UK aid from the UK Government through IIED, however the views expressed do not necessarily reflect the views of the UK Government.

2. Participants

Almost all members of the GE ALG were in attendance. Several key partners invited also attended the meeting as observers to facilitate identification of synergies and areas for collaboration on implementation. The meeting was facilitated by CANARI. A list of participants is attached as Appendix 1.

3. Objectives

The specific objectives of the meeting of the GE ALG were the following:

1. confirm the broad new economy *vision* based on previous work in the Caribbean dialogue;
2. analyse possible *transition paths* (including existing initiatives and emerging opportunities);
3. identify *knowledge gaps* relevant to both policy and practice and based on this refine and finalise the research agenda / programme of work;
4. draft plans for action research and learning in selected priority areas, including shaping action research questions, mapping key stakeholders to be involved and identifying target audiences and desired outcomes for policy influence.

4. Methodology

The workshop used a variety of methods and tools to ensure that the participants were engaged throughout the three days of activities. Facilitators made every effort to ensure that the workshop sessions were participatory and interactive and would maximise opportunities for peer learning. Presentations were delivered on specific topics by members of the GE ALG and partners for discussion on the agenda and GE ALG members interacted in plenary sessions and small group work. The agenda for the meeting is attached as Appendix 2. Key elements included:

- placing the work of the GE ALG in the Caribbean in the global context of discussions and initiatives on green economy and green growth;
- presentation by GE ALG members of discussion papers on specific topics;
- a case study of community-based sustainable development through arts and culture in the Laborie community in Saint Lucia;
- discussion to refine the programme of work for the GE ALG;
- selection of priority areas for action research and learning by the GE ALG and drafting of outline workplans;
- mapping of policy initiatives to identify opportunities for influence; and
- discussion on the process for action research and learning which will be used by the GE ALG.

5. Findings

5.1 *The new economy vision*

The previous phases of the regional dialogue towards the development of a new economy had resulted in the identification of the characteristics of a green economy in the Caribbean as the following:

- equitable distribution of economic benefits and effective management of ecological resources
- economically viable and resilient to both external and internal shocks
- self-directed and self-reliant
- pro-poor and generating decent jobs and working conditions for local people

Several participants were of the view that some of these characteristics should be clarified. In particular, the notion of regional self-resilience was seen as being quite far from the reality of Caribbean economies, and it was stated that this notion should probably be listed as an ideal more than one of the characteristics of a green economy in the region.

It was also stated that more clarity should be sought on how a green economy should be pro-poor, and generate decent jobs, and that, more than a characteristic, this should be one of the objectives of the new economy.

The cultural richness of the Caribbean was seen as a characteristic that should be captured as well, while this would also help in “locating” the concept of green economy, thus allowing members to agree on what they want to achieve as a group. Precisely, GE ALG members agreed that the vision for a green economy should definitely be rooted in the local culture and experiences of the region, while this vision should be more specific than the global notion of a green economy.

Participants were also reminded that the objectives of the GE ALG, revolving around the vision for a new economy, were to flesh out, promote and put this vision into action. Capacity should therefore be

strengthened, among members, for each of them to be able to contribute to achieving this vision.

In light of the importance of the vision for a new economy for the Caribbean, GE ALG members all agreed that this vision should be refined, and take the regional and international contexts into consideration. Branding the Caribbean green economy vision was also deemed to be critical. It was recommended that this vision should be written up in appropriate communication products for dissemination.

Following a presentation on the evolution of the concept of green economy, attached as Appendix 3, the differences between green growth and green economy were noted. The notion of green growth focuses on green gas abatements and clean technology investments, and does not usually include social issues. Green economy, however, emphasises the importance of natural assets valuation or investment, and the need to protect ecological boundaries. The green economy approach is therefore more inclusive, and improving livelihoods is also a key area of focus. The interests of a wider range of actors, including civil society organisations, are taken into consideration while social, environmental and economic issues are at stake.

5.2 Transition paths: mapping green economy initiatives and emerging opportunities

Presentations were made by GE ALG members based on prepared papers on current green economy initiatives in the region and several countries in the region, and in Barbados and Cuba in particular. Initiatives for policy and practice were mapped to identify priority opportunities for the GE ALG.

5.2.1 Country case study: Barbados: Dr. Winston Moore

Barbados recently finalised a scoping study designed to be used by the government as a roadmap for moving towards a green economy. More importantly, this roadmap identified key operational principles, such as advancement of the well-being of society, particularly vulnerable groups, achievement of protection and/or restoration of ecosystem health, enabling of efficiency in resource use and management, the promotion of participatory governance, among others.

The study also identified concrete green economy opportunities in some of the key sectors of the Barbados economy, namely agriculture, fisheries, transport, housing and tourism. Stakeholders from all these sectors were engaged in discussions, and the resulting national strategy also took the existing challenges and gaps into account. The presentation on the Barbados case study is attached as Appendix 4.

5.2.2 Country case study: Cuba: Yociel Marrero

The presentation on Cuba's current green economy initiatives, attached as Appendix 5, highlighted the adherence to social equity principles as one of the key elements placing the country in a good position to transition to a green economy. The prevalence of the informal economy in Cuba was also outlined, and it was agreed that informal economy does contribute a lot to the wider economy in most Caribbean countries.

Participants thought that informal economy in the Caribbean should be further analysed, and special attention should be paid to the following questions in particular:

- Who is involved and benefits the most from entrepreneurship initiatives that are part of the informal economy? In Trinidad and Tobago, for instance, there seems to be a majority of women involved in such initiatives.
- What is the actual contribution of the informal economy to the wider economy? This would allow us to have a better appreciation of the role played by informal economy at the national and regional levels.
- What is the nature of the products being traded? In most cases, it seems that indigenous products are not the main drivers of informal economy initiatives.

It was finally noted that there might be a potential for informal economy activities to qualify as green, but this would require identification first the characteristics of the necessary conducive environment for this type of entrepreneurship to become green. The high number of individual initiatives, which can be referred to as the *'doorstep economy'* may also give the illusion that these are prosperous. However, they are not usually conducive to substantial flows of capital. This mostly individual approach makes it therefore more challenging for green economy principles to be applied.

5.2.3 Regional economic uncertainties and risks: Dr. Michael Witter

The Caribbean faces numerous challenges, and its vulnerability as a region has probably increased in light of the recent global economic shifts. Environmental threats also contribute to increasing the many challenges small Caribbean economies have to address. The achievement of sustainable development remains on the agenda. Precisely, as outlined in the presentation attached as Appendix 6, green economy is an approach to sustainable development that can provide concrete solutions to a number of the challenges Caribbean economies have to face.

Even though it may be challenging to link the many cross-cutting issues, such as gender and social equity, environmental sustainability, the application of green economy principles can offer viable alternatives. Indeed, the promotion of environmentally friendly economic activities which also enhance social equity will have positive impacts on a range of key sectors, such as tourism for instance. Food production could also be increased with the use of the appropriate technologies and more investment in research and development to adapt these technologies is needed.

5.2.4 Mapping of green economy initiatives: Steve Bass

The various phases of the action learning and research cycle should lead to effective change. Indeed, the process is designed to be a collaborative effort from a group of peers, building on existing knowledge and experience. With a focus on practical solutions and answers to real issues at stake, change is the main ultimate objective of an action research and learning cycle.

Precisely, in order to better identify avenues for change, GE ALG members conducted a mapping exercise of initiatives that are or would be relevant to the GE ALG's scope of work. The ongoing green economy related initiatives in the region, as well as the potential opportunities emerging from those, were identified.



Fig. 1: Participants conduct the mapping exercise of GE initiatives

Table 1, attached as Appendix 7 provides an overview of all the initiatives identified by GE ALG members, listed under the following categories:

- national policy
- regional policy
- global policy
- research
- communication
- capacity
- business – CSR fora and events

In particular, participants discussed positive opportunities and entry points towards change among the policy initiatives, and noted the potentially negative policy initiatives and how to tackle them. In order to identify immediate next steps as it relates to these initiatives and opportunities, ALG members also volunteered to take lead responsibilities for following up and/or engaging key partners with respect with specific initiatives.

It can be noted that a number of countries in the region are currently implementing national green economy initiatives, as it is the case in Jamaica, Barbados, Grenada and Saint Lucia, among others. Further to these national schemes, a number of regional and global policy initiatives were also identified. For instance, the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) is spearheading several programmes falling under the scope of work of the GE ALG, such as the CARICOM Investment policy initiative, the CARICOM renewable energy policy, and the Council for Trade and Economic Development (COTED) open-ended working group on GE initiatives with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), among others. Those initiatives, though they may not always be labelled as green, fall under one or more of the various areas to be considered to transition towards a green economy in the Caribbean, such as sustainable development, economic diversification, investment policy processes.

In addition to these national, regional and international ongoing initiatives, actual change would also need to be achieved through communication, research and capacity initiatives. There is potential for GE ALG members to become even more involved in initiatives such as the Green Economy Coalition, the Green Growth Knowledge Platform, or the Caribbean Leadership project on public sector reform. In light of recent developments such as the Rio+20 meeting held in 2012, it was noted that the CARICOM position should have outlined priorities for the region in a clearer manner. Therefore, the GE ALG should find ways for its members to contribute more to influencing policy making at the CARICOM level. The following initiatives were identified as immediate priorities requiring follow up:

- National processes: The GE ALG should make systematic links at national level with Permanent Secretaries. ALG policy papers and advice might assist them in feeding into their respective governments' input to regional and global policy processes. Facilitating meeting and information sharing among Permanent Secretaries in the region may also increase coherence and create a sense of collective responsibility.
- CARICOM processes
- UN initiatives
- Green Growth Knowledge platform: CANARI will take responsibility for feeding information on behalf of the group to the platform.

5.3 Knowledge gaps: refining the research agenda and programme of work

5.3.1 Programme of work for the GE ALG

The draft programme of work of the GE ALG was presented, and GE ALG members were then invited to discuss its content to identify how the programme could be refined.

Participants first agreed that the programme of work should be grounded in the local context, while the emphasis should be on research, communication and capacity building. It was also noted that even though the approach of the GE ALG is a regional one, it might be useful to draw from national economy profiles and an analysis of green assets to inform the regional approach.

To guide the discussion, participants were asked to suggest concrete actions to further refine the draft programme of work. It was recognised that the GE ALG needed to focus in particular, on specific areas of work in order to bring about change. Actions to be taken were therefore identified under the following categories:

- Research & learning
- Learning themes
- Communication: who do we do need to communicate with, why, how
- Capacity-building of the GE ALG
- Capacity-building of GE ALG's stakeholders
- Cross-cutting issues

Below is a summary of key principles and themes members agreed should be consider in further developing the programme of work:

- Need for indicators/descriptors of a Caribbean GE
- Blue economy
- Energy incentives
- Green public procurement
- Green spaces: social, cultural and economic dimensions

- SMMEs capacity support
- Financing for green enterprises
- Barriers to change (political economy)
- Hazard risk management
- Debt management
- Reducing tourism environmental impacts
- Increasing efficiency/sustainability of agriculture
- Social policy linkages
- Measurements of progress

Based on GE ALG members' input, the programme of work has been refined to incorporate suggestions based on the categories listed above. A draft version is attached as Appendix 8. The programme of work will be a living document so that members can continue updating it in the future.

5.3.2 Discussion on key areas of work

Presentations were delivered by GE ALG members on selected questions from the programme of work listed below:

- Preliminary work of the GE ALG had already identified and selected a number of priority areas of work to guide its research agenda. These priority areas can be summarised with the following questions and themes:
- How can governments, the private sector and civil society collaborate on building a green economy?
- Can triple bottom line methods be adapted for assessing public sector investment proposals (or business investments)? Where is there potential for uptake of such methods?
- What kinds of policy measures, institutions and programmes are able catalyse, support and scale up sustainable micro, small and medium (SMME) development?
- How can sustainable urban development be achieved in the Caribbean context?

a. What kinds of policy measures, institutions and programmes are able catalyse, support and scale up sustainable micro, small and medium (SMME) development?: Nicole Leotaud

CANARI's work with natural resource-based SMMEs was presented – see Appendix 9. It was noted that there is a need for more enabling policies that would contribute to the removal of trade barriers to competitiveness and growth. Indeed, small enterprises often find it challenging to have easy access to finance, and the level of bureaucratic procedures is also a hindrance to their development. In the Caribbean region, unresolved land use planning and land tenure issues also prevent SMMEs development, revealing policy gaps that would need to be addressed.

Capacity is another key issue. It was noted that the current formal education system does not develop entrepreneurial skills, while only “core” skills are being taught. “Soft” skills, such as basic leadership principles, for instance, are therefore lacking. While training may often seem to be a way to address these capacity gaps, it must not be too theoretical and detached from reality. For instance, new approaches to capacity-building should be considered, such as mentoring, peer coaching and action learning. In the current context, social media could also be used to contribute to building capacity. In the region, support for marketing of SMMEs by governments is usually rather weak. If a range of financing mechanisms is sometimes available, most require co-financing and very few of these mechanisms are therefore available to actually start up businesses. More specifically, there are very few incentives for green businesses, and even though there seems to be a shift in the understanding of the

wide range of potential environmental, economical and other co-benefits, the institutional support does not seem adequate.

Participants noted that it might be useful to consider the reasons why so many SMMEs in the region have not been successful. The representative from Panos Caribbean referred to an ongoing project on entrepreneurship in the Caribbean Panos is working on in collaboration with the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), and offered to share information and findings with the GE ALG members.

In light of this, SMMEs should consider closer collaborations among themselves, to achieve scale. Indeed, and especially in the case of similar businesses, working together under various schemes, such as co-operatives, associations or clusters, has proven successful in the region.

*b. How can governments, the private sector and civil society collaborate on building a green economy?:
Judy Williams*

Moving towards a green and inclusive economy in the region requires concerted efforts from key stakeholders from governments, the private sector and civil society. A truly multi-stakeholder platform is needed to build the foundation for a new economy. The presentation is attached as Appendix 10.

However, several factors seem to be preventing governments, private sector and civil society to collaborate in a meaningful way. Many are referring to a current governance crisis, as inclusion, equity and social justice do not appear to be key governing principles. Besides, despite the urgent need for a new development vision, the current development paths seem to have fundamental weaknesses and are still guided by old notions of economic growth as the main indicator of development. The concept of economic growth that emphasised production and consumption therefore needs to be reorganised to be more people-focused, so that people's needs are met, while their livelihoods are improved.

Despite those challenges, there are examples of attempts to engage stakeholders from governments, civil society and the private sector which have had positive results. In Grenada for instance, a Sustainable Development Council was set up, while a think-tank of social partners was created in Barbados.

Finally, GE ALG members agreed that Caribbean countries should all commit to sustainable development, while considering opportunities to preserve their biodiversity and indigenous culture. Demonstration of accountability should also be key to restoring confidence and trust of the people in their representatives. The private sector's involvement and commitment will also be critical.

c. Can triple bottom line methods be adapted for assessing public sector investment proposals (or business investments)?: McHale Andrew

There is a potential for triple bottom line (TBL) methods to be used to assess foreign or public sector investment, as they allow the measurement of social, environmental and financial impacts. The recent global economic crisis has highlighted the need for a more holistic approach to investment that takes economic, social and ecological factors and objectives into account. Even though the Caribbean region has limited experience in the use of these methods, the example of Invest Saint Lucia can be noted. The National Investment Promotion Agency of Saint Lucia has indeed integrated TBL methods in its approach to investments. Instead of only being facilitated, investments are now being targeted for their potential for contributing to economic efficiency, social equity and environmental sustainability. The focus is also

on key sectors of the economy, so that investment can be further monitored and targeted. Tourism, for instance, is one of these key sectors because it increases market size and creates opportunities for small businesses. The integration of TBL methods in Saint Lucia has led to official allusions to “sustainable investments”, and seem to be one to draw from, while the GE ALG can also contribute to a wider use of TBL methods in the region. The presentation is attached as Appendix 11.

d. How can sustainable urban development be achieved in the Caribbean context?: Perry Polar

The Caribbean region is becoming more urban, and the rapid urban growth is occurring along the coastlines, where major cities are now located. In light of this, particular attention needs to be paid to the potential negative impacts of the increasing pressure being placed on these new urban areas, often located on hazard prone and sensitive areas. Therefore, the notion of a “green urban economy”, as the “transformation of key urban economic sectors to promote economic growth while ensuring environmental protection and socially responsible outcomes”, may provide some of the answers to the priorities issues at stake, especially in the areas of transport, waste management and water resources. Strong governance mechanisms would also be needed to address the lack of planning strategies. For more information, the presentation on a green urban economy in the Caribbean is attached as Appendix 12.

5.3.3 Identification of priority areas of work for the GE ALG

Further to the discussions on the themes and questions listed above, GE ALG members collectively identified priorities for action based on the interest and current capacity of members to contribute and, in light of the existing opportunities, to influence change within a one year time span. It was noted that work will have to be based on existing research and draw on existing initiatives. Priorities identified are listed below:

1. Physical planning for a GE economy
2. Developing GE approaches to cultural events and expand to tourism and to cultural industries
3. Energy – managing energy investments
4. Suitable sustainability indicators for measuring a GE
5. Inclusive governance models
6. Developing a Caribbean roadmap towards GE including the identification of clear pathways
7. Define/identify the characteristics of quality green investments: in terms of contracts, foreign investments, public spending
8. Catalyse support
9. SMMEs, informal sectors

5.4 The action-learning approach

5.4.1 Action-research and action-learning principles

A presentation was delivered on the action learning and action research cycles – see Appendix 13. The action learning approach usually refers to a collaborative effort from a group of peers who utilise their practical knowledge and experience to try and provide solutions/answers to real problems/questions. The overall goal is to eventually contribute to or induce change. Another key element of the action-learning approach is that people are being empowered, throughout the process, to become change agents.

In light of this, a discussion on the approach of the GE ALG in particular was facilitated. It was stated that it would first be critical to identify or agree upon indicators to be used to assess results as well as processes.

Members agreed to rely on their respective expertise as a useful foundation to address some of the issues at hand. However, as a group, GE ALG members should all be able to have access to and share these tools. Finally, the importance of building partnerships and engaging others in the work was highlighted. Indeed, because the work of the GE ALG is meant to be a combination of reflection and action, members need to ensure that their efforts are more than an intellectual exercise. The group should make an effort to reach out to other stakeholders who may help in creating the necessary linkages for the reflection to lead to action, and eventually change.

5.4.2 Action-learning case study: Community-driven development, Laborie, Saint-Lucia

In preparation for the field trip exercise to the *Jazz in the South* event in the Laborie community, participants were given a brief introduction to the case study, and the reasons why it was seen as relevant under several of the themes being discussed and/or that are on the agenda of the GE ALG, such as triple bottom line returns on investments, enabling environment for transitioning to a green economy and bottom-up sustainable development.

In 2002, the Laborie Development Foundation was established to coordinate development activities in Laborie, provide support to member organisations, and spearhead selected projects. For more information on the Laborie community and on the Laborie Development Foundation see background note provided on the case study, attached as Appendix 14.

One of the Laborie community development initiatives, *Jazz in the South*, is now a cultural event that has become part of a self directed development process in Laborie for almost 20 years. In particular, efforts to minimise environmental impacts, the provision of public relations and marketing support to musicians, as well as the dissemination of environmental messages at mass events are some of the features of the event that are relevant to the GE ALG agenda.

Prior to the visit, participants identified several themes to guide their discussions while they would be engaging vendors and members of the public who would be in attendance at the Jazz event. The following themes were considered relevant:

- Economic viability and sustainability
- Planning and governance
- Environmental sustainability
- Happiness
- Next steps

During the field visit, participants observed the event and interviewed stakeholders to get information and build understanding on these themes.

The field visit gave participant the opportunity to learn more about the *Jazz in the South* event, as well as on some other development initiatives in Laborie. Overall, feedback from GE ALG members upon their return from the field trip exercise was quite positive. Participants gave detailed comments and observations, as it relates to the selected themes for discussions they had identified, and the table

attached as Appendix 15 gives an overview of the observations and recommendations for further development of the *Jazz in the South* event in the context of a green economy.



Fig. 2 and 3: *Every year the Jazz in the South event brings thousands of people to the Laborie community*

Since its first edition in 1997, *Jazz in the South* has become a recognised festival and a truly community driven initiative. GE ALG members noted many opportunities for moving forward, such as the need to create a brand for the event, to increase the potential for developing its earning capacity. They also thought it would be useful for organisers and stakeholders involved to ensure they have identified one or several main goals for the event, as this would help in further developing it and making sure it remains sustainable over the years.

Finally, it was pointed out that one of the biggest challenges towards moving to a green economy was certainly the legal structure of organisations willing to drive this transition. Indeed, and because of the implications for an organisation that is registered as a non for profit entity, more organisations adopt a rather hybrid direction to enable them to earn profits. It might therefore be useful to determine which type of legal structure is the more appropriate for green economy enterprises.

6. Follow-up and next steps

6.1 Immediate next steps and follow up

The following immediate next steps were agreed upon:

- a. CANARI will draft and circulate the workshop report to participants.
- b. The GE ALG programme of work will be revised to incorporate members' output and suggestions. The programme of work will then be sent to members for their review.
- c. Background papers on selected priority areas for action will be finalised by CANARI and the authors.
- d. Research plans drafted for the three priority areas will be documented.
- e. CANARI's website will be updated with all products.
- f. Opportunities for funding a case study of the Laborie Jazz in the South festival will be explored (and via the UNDP GEF Small Grants Programme in particular).

6.2 The Green Economy Action Learning Group: identifying gaps and recommendations for moving forward

- a. Communicate a clear message: It was agreed that refining and “branding” the Caribbean vision of new economy and disseminating this via communication products is a critical action so that this is not confused with other discussions and initiatives.
- b. Build membership of the GE ALG: Since the GE ALG is a group of experts with a wide range of expertise in several key areas such as urban planning, tourism, rural development or macroeconomics, there remains a few gaps in membership expertise and representation. Discussions pointed out the need to fill in the gaps in the following areas:
 - Environmental/developmental economics
 - Environmental law
 - Social sciences
 - Private sector
 - Tourism
- c. Outreach to key stakeholders who can partner and influence policy and practice: In particular, members made recommendations to reach out to the following agencies:
 - Caribbean Local Economic Development Project (CARILED) involve them in ALGs on SMMEs
 - Caribbean Centre for Development Administration (CARICAD)
 - Caribbean Electric Utility Services Corporation (CARILEC)
 - Caribbean Tourism Organisation (CTO)
 - Association of Caribbean Economists
- d. Engage young professionals in the work: GE ALG Members also offered to make contact with university graduates or young professionals in the region, specialising in environmental or development economics, as there might be a potential to engage them on specific activities carried out by the GE ALG.
- e. Engage the private sector: It was suggested to engage with private “green businesses” owners in the region.
- f. Develop a Communication Plan for the GE ALG: In discussing an awareness and advocacy plan to communicate the work of the GE ALG, participants agreed that individual members should all be champions of the transition towards a green and inclusive economy. Participants suggested the following:
 - A list of websites and useful resources will be compiled and forwarded by CANARI to members as relevant.
 - CANARI will set up a DropBox to allow easy access of workshop documents and other key resources.
 - GE ALG members will draw on resources available from partners, such as the Green Economy Coalition (GEC). As an immediate follow up, members’ emails addresses will be added to the mailing list for the GEC newsletter.
- g. Sharing of information: It was also agreed that:
 - GE ALG members should keep the group informed of specific policy initiatives they are involved in, to identify priorities for action;
 - CANARI will disseminate the Green Economy Policy Brief “*Supporting Green Economy Pathways in the Caribbean through Action Learning*”, which will be available in English, French and Spanish;
 - GE ALG members will hand deliver Policy Briefs to priority target audiences;

- GE ALG members need to track green economy related work and initiatives and report to CANARI;
- Opportunities for fundraising and partnership building should be noted and shared with members.

7. Evaluation

Participants and facilitators agreed that overall, the workshop met its objectives while identifying opportunities for GE ALG members to influence the thinking and eventually contribute to meaningful policy change, under CANARI's leadership.

In particular, GE ALG members noted that this meeting had been a turning point in a powerful process. If the GE ALG was said to be a good balance between research and action, the wide range of topics discussed and the many issues identified as requiring priority actions confirmed that the enthusiasm and commitment of GE ALG members to contribute to change should be maintained. More importantly, specific issues should be tackled, as we may have hit a critical intervention point. Several participants were of the view that, while technical input would be needed, it will also be critical to engage younger generations of experts to ensure manageability and legacy of the overall process.

Even though they are not usually included in the economics discourse, the importance of ensuring that social justice and equity are incorporated in the GE ALG's work was pointed out, and the need to keep people's well-being high on the agenda was seen as equally important.

Finally, GE ALG members all agreed that financial constraints for future activities of the GE ALG remain a concern.

Appendix 1: List of participants

No	First Name	Last Name	Organisation	Address 1	Country	Tel (W)	Fax	Email 1	Email 2
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12	Tighe	Geoghegan	Green Park Consultants (GPC)	33 St. John Street, Lewes BN7 2QD	United Kingdom	44 (0) 1273 4477701		tigheg@gmail.com	
13	Cletus	Springer	Organisation of American States (OAS)	1889 F. Street N.W. Washington D.C. 20006	U.S.A	1 202 458 3567	1 202 458 3560	Cspringer@oas.org	
14	Dr Asha	Kambon	Independent consultant	# 53 Hilltop Drive, Carenage	Trinidad and Tobago	1 868 633 9236	1 868 633 9235	a_kambon@hotmail.com	
15	Dr. Perry	Polar	Caribbean Network for Urban Land Management (CNULM), University of the West Indies (UWI)	The University of the West Indies, Faculty of Engineering, Office 18, Block 13, St. Augustine	Trinidad and Tobago	1 868 321 2971	1 868 662 4414	perrypolar@gmail.com	

16	Nicole	Leotaud	Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI)	Building 7 Unit 8, Fernandes Industrial Estate, Laventille	Trinidad and Tobago	868 626 6062	868 626 1788	nicole@canari.org	
17	Lo'iza	Rauzduel	Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI)	Building 7 Unit 8, Fernandes Industrial Estate, Laventille	Trinidad and Tobago	868 626 6062	868 626 1788	loiza@canari.org	
18	Franklyn	Michael	The Caribbean Centre for Development Administration (CARICAD)	1st. Floor, Weymouth Corporate Centre Roebuck Street St. Michael	Barbados BB11080	246 427 8535/6	246 436 1709	f.michael@carica.d.net	franklynmi@msn.com
19	Steve	Bass	International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)	80-86 Gray's Inn Road, WC1X 8NH, London	United Kingdom	44 (0) 203 463 7399	44 (0) 203 514 9055	steve.bass@iied.org	
20	Sylvester	Clauzel	Ministry of Sustainable Development, Energy, Science and Technology	Ground Floor, Hweanorra house, Trou Garnier,	Saint Lucia	758 468 5840	758 722 3119	clauzels@gmail.com	

Appendix 2: Draft Agenda

Meeting of the Caribbean Green Economy Action Learning Group (GE ALG)

Coconut Bay Resort, Vieux Fort, Saint Lucia

May 1st – 3rd 2013

DRAFT AGENDA

Objectives

1. To refine and confirm the broad new economy *vision* based on previous work in the Caribbean dialogue;
2. To analyse possible *transition paths* (including existing initiatives and emerging opportunities);
3. To identify *knowledge gaps* relevant to both policy and practice and based on this refine and finalise the research agenda;
4. To familiarise GE ALG members with, and develop a common approach to, *action learning*;
5. To input into *draft plans* for action research and learning in selected priority areas (2-4), including shaping action research questions, mapping key stakeholders to be involved and identifying target audiences and desired outcomes for policy influence.

Agenda

Times	Topics	Facilitators
Wednesday 1 st May		
9:30 a.m.	Welcome, introductions, expectations and review of agenda	Nicole Leotaud
10:00 a.m.	Brief introduction to global context, establishment and first phases of Caribbean programme of work on green economy and the vision developed	Steve Bass and Nicole Leotaud
10:30 a.m.	Break	
10:45 a.m.	Introduction to action learning	Nicole Leotaud
11:15 a.m.	Presentation of papers by GE ALG members: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Current policy initiatives in the Caribbean b. Case study of country initiatives: Barbados c. Case study of country initiatives: Cuba d. Regional economic uncertainties and risks Plenary discussion	Travis Sinckler Winston Moore Yociel Marrero Michael Witter Cletus Springer
1:00 p.m.	Lunch	
2:00 p.m.	Introduction to action learning case study: Community-driven development, Laborie, Saint Lucia	Augustine Dominique and Tighe Geoghegan
3:00 p.m.	Depart for field exercise: Jazz in the South at Laborie ¹ on the beach: small group investigations (observations and interviews with key informants)	Small group leaders to be assigned
8:00 p.m.	Return to Coconut Bay (or on your own if a different time)	
Thursday 2 nd May		
9:00 a.m.	Feedback on Day 1	Tighe Geoghegan
9:30 a.m.	Overview of draft programme of work and plenary discussion to refine	Nicole Leotaud

¹ See programme at http://www.stluciajazz.org/jazz_events/jazz_in_the_south.asp

10:30 a.m.	Break	
10:45 a.m.	<p>Presentation of papers by GE ALG members on selected priority areas for action research:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> How can governments, the private sector and civil society collaborate on building a green economy? Can triple bottom line methods be adapted for assessing public sector investment proposals or business investments? Where is there potential for uptake of such methods? What kinds of policy measures, institutions and programmes are able to catalyse and support sustainable micro, small and medium (SMME) development? Sustainable urban development <p>Plenary discussion, including identifying other initiatives and potential priority areas for action research and prioritising</p>	<p>Judy Williams</p> <p>McHale Andrew</p> <p>Nicole Leotaud</p> <p>Perry Polar</p> <p>Tighe Geoghegan</p>
12:30 p.m.	Lunch	
1:30 p.m.	Small group work to develop draft plans for action research and learning in selected priority areas	Small group leaders to be assigned
3:00 p.m.	Small group feedback and plenary discussion	Tighe Geoghegan and Nicole Leotaud
4:30 p.m.	Close for the day	
	Optional evening activity: Jazz in Castries ² (transport and arrangements on your own)	
Friday 3 rd May		
9:00 a.m.	Feedback on Day 2	Nicole Leotaud
9:30 a.m.	Pulling together what we have learnt on the Laborie case study and the action learning process	Tighe Geoghegan
10:30 a.m.	Break	
10:45 a.m.	What is action learning for the GE ALG and how will we approach it	Nicole Leotaud
11:45 a.m.	<p>Presentation of existing initiatives captured during Days 1 and 2</p> <p>Small group work to map existing and potential initiatives</p>	<p>Loïza Rauzduel</p> <p>Small group leaders to be assigned</p>
12:30 p.m.	Lunch	
1:30 p.m.	Small group feedback and plenary discussion to analyse possible transition pathways	Steve Bass
2:30 p.m.	Finalising the research agenda: Synthesis and reflection on what we have learnt, what are the knowledge gaps, and how can these be addressed	Tighe Geoghegan
3:30 p.m.	<p>Next steps including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> potential opportunities for synergies and collaboration potential opportunities for funding the programme of work of the GE ALG communication strategy 	Nicole Leotaud
4:30 p.m.	Evaluation and thanks	Cletus Springer and Loïza Rauzduel

² See programme at http://www.stluciajazz.org/jazz_events/programme.asp

5:00 p.m.	Close of meeting	
	Optional evening activity: Jazz in the South at Coconut Bay	



GREEN ECONOMY

How has the idea evolved?
Who is saying and doing what?
What needs to be done now?

Steve Bass, IIED
@ the Caribbean Green Economy
Action Learning Group, Saint Lucia
May 1st – 3rd 2013




Green economy – evolution

2006	Stern Report – economics of climate crisis...
2007-8	...then finance crisis, food crisis – system failure?
2008	Global economic malaise prompts search for growth – G20 financial stimulus is 15% 'green' UNEP Green Economy Initiative
2009	Planetary boundaries report, Copenhagen failure Green Economy Coalition forms
2010	Business green transitions – WBCSD Vision 2050; World Economic Forum – ' economic health '
2011	OECD Strategy for Green Growth Occupy movement – change capitalism!
2012	Rio+20 inconclusive on GE – context-specific Global Green Growth Institute becomes an IGO Big 5 consultancies write 'national' GG plans Social boundaries – Oxfam 'doughnut'
2013	GE Coalition next phase – equity through GE...



Green economy – many activities...



310 green economy plans, policies, practices and initiatives registered since 2012 launch of UN database

April 24th 2013, www.uncsd2012.org

Many actors – some have formed the Green Economy Coalition

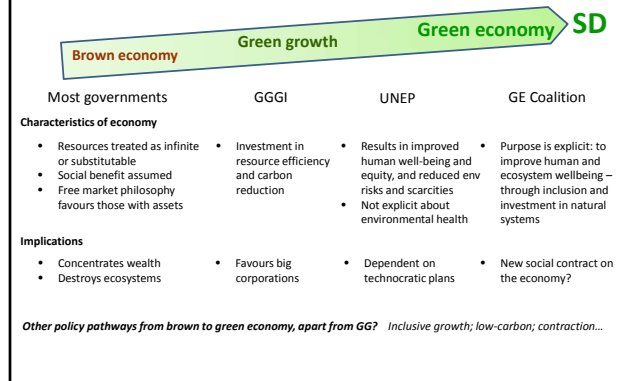


www.greeneconomycoalition.org

Green economy, green growth – what's the difference?

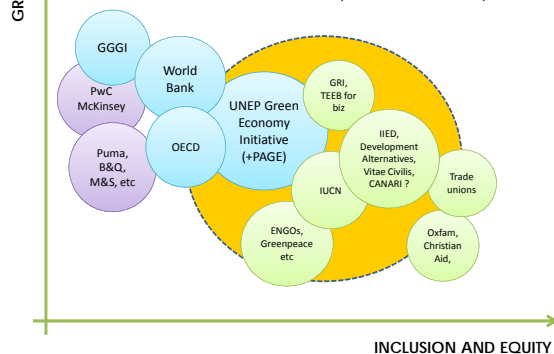
	'Green growth'	'Green economy'
Drivers	GGGI/S/F, McKinsey, etc	UNEP, GEC members
Aim	New 'green' sources of growth – by investing in env G&Ss sector	Economic conditions for SD – transforming whole economy
Focus	GHG abatement Big clean technology investment Social a separate issue	Natural asset valuation/investment Protecting ecological boundaries Inclusion and livelihoods integral
Demand	Business/ministerial interest in competitiveness	Poorer actors and civil society interest in balanced soc/env/econ
Strategy	Clear business case; aim at elites	Comprehensive; aim at inclusion
Change process	Government and business driven – focus on plans	Diverse drivers and entry points – political economy

From brown to green economy...



'Green' institutional positioning

NB illustrative only – not a detailed analysis!



Priorities for progress on GE

1. With current HIC, UN, OECD & corporate dominance in 'planning' GG/GE:



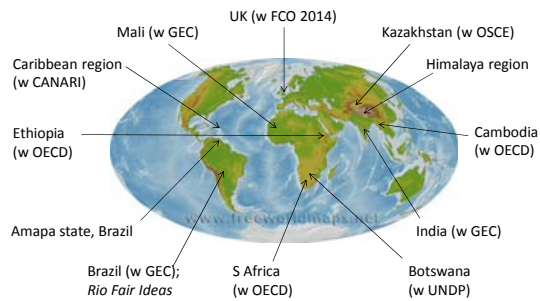
➤ **also need dialogue and learning within MICs and LICs – and enabling conditions for poor/informal groups to participate**



2. With current emphasis on hi-tech GHG abatement and resource efficiency:

➤ **also ensure 'doubly green' – and explore profitable use of NRs**

IIED is supporting GE dialogue + policy analysis



Some challenges arising

1. How can in-country GE changes really be achieved?
 - Desirable in-country GE *outcomes* – and what works already?
 - GE *entry points/drivers* that change political economy/market?
 - *Mechanisms* to ensure GG policy is inclusive and protects NRs?
2. How to engage/bridge diverse 'green' initiatives?
 - GG initiatives' political/financial clout + wider GE demands?
 - Corporate green accountability + government green acc'y?
 - What *international* roles are really needed...?

Identifying Potential Green Economy Opportunities in a Data Scarce Environment

Presented by:
Winston Moore
Department of Economics, University of the West Indies, Cave Hill Campus
winston.moore@cavehill.uwi.edu

Prepared for:
The Government of Barbados

Prepared by:
the University of the West Indies, Cave Hill Campus (UWI-Cave Hill) in association with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

Applicability of the Green Economy Concept to Small States

Renewable energy Water management

Land management Clean transport

Scarce resources

The Proposed Approach

1. Macro-economic assessment of potential benefits and challenges
2. Policy recommendations to address policy and capacity gaps and needs
3. Contribution to the formulation of a national strategy

The Proposed Approach (cont'd)

The Integrated Assessment Process

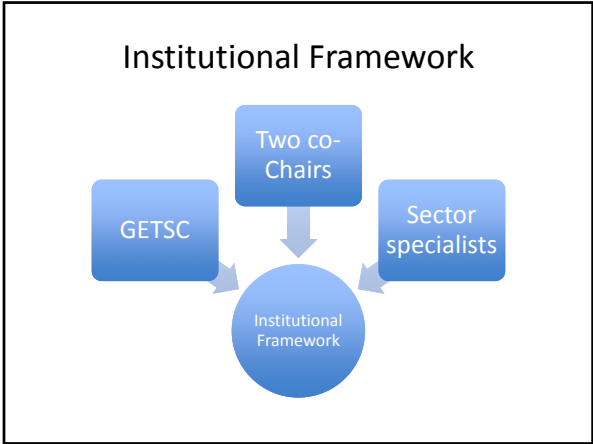
The Proposed Approach (cont'd)

SCORE Approach

“... an attempt is made to utilise expert opinion in order to rank alternatives and identify investment gaps”

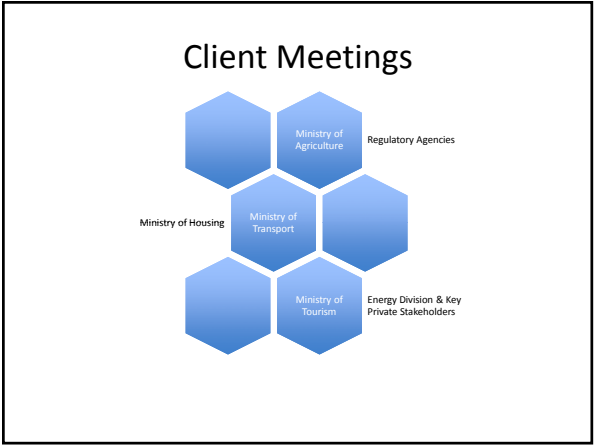
The Proposed Approach (cont'd)

Strengths	• Those factors that can be used to enhance the development of the green economy
Challenges	• Factors that are likely to hinder the movement towards a green economy
Opportunities & effectiveness	• Identify potential options for greening the industry as well as likely risks
Responses	• What responses would we expect from key stakeholders?



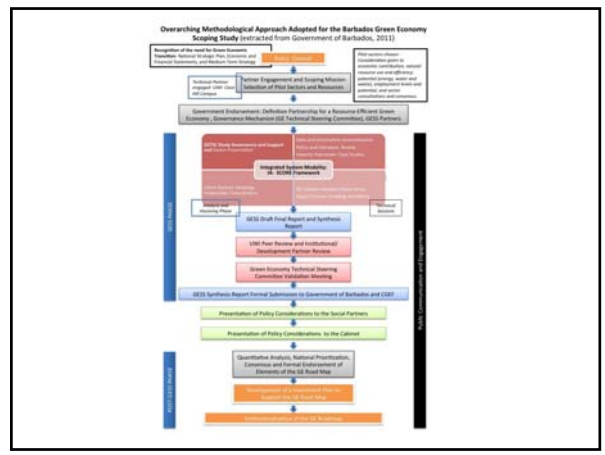
- ### The Project Team
- GETSC**
- Representatives from:
 - Government
 - Labour
 - Business
 - Civil society
- Technical Team**
- Natural resource management (fisheries)
 - Economist (agriculture, macroeconomics and natural resource)
 - Engineer
 - Urban planner
 - Tourism specialists

- ### Presentations by GETSC Members and Specially Invited Guests
- | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Green Housing | Resource Efficiency in Agriculture | Organic Cabbage Fertility Trial |
| Going Green: How Standards Can Help | Resource Efficiency in Tourism | The BIDC – A Green Corporate Citizen |
| Survey on Greening in the Manufacturing Sector | | |

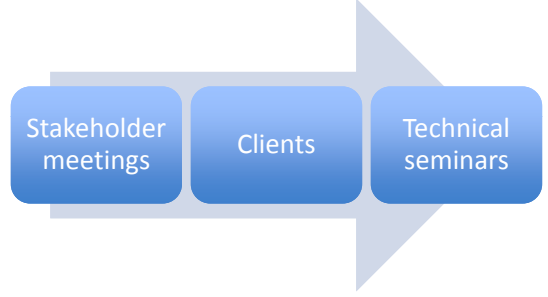


- ### Green Economy Solutions Panel Series
- What is a Green Economy?
- 
Can local production be clean and green?
 - 
Economic and fiscal strategies to aid the green transition

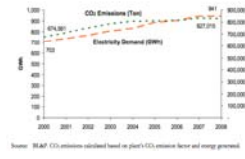
Inventory of Best Practices



An Application to Agriculture in Barbados (cont'd)

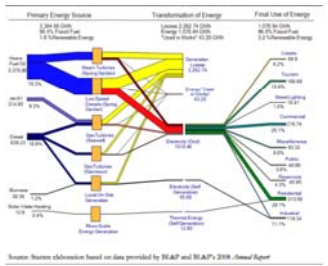


GHG Emissions Savings

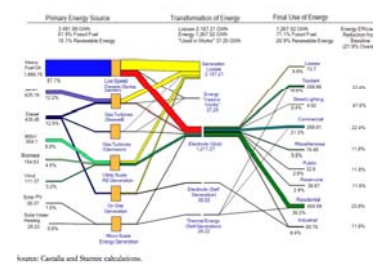


- Electricity is the main source of CO₂ emissions
- GHG emission savings from using natural gas rather than Bunker C and diesel would be 54 and 52% respectively.

Current Energy Matrix



Sustainable Energy Matrix



Potential Renewable Energy Technologies in Barbados

RE Technology	Type	Scale	AELs: Cost, US\$ per kWh	Avoided Cost: Avoidance, US\$ per kWh	Cost Savings, US\$ per kWh	Break-even oil price (US\$ per bbl)
Economically and commercially viable						
Solar Water Heaters, 2 MW	Solar	Small	0.09	-0.21	-0.12	40
Wind (On-Shore), 10,000 kW	Wind	Utility	0.11	-0.14	-0.03	74
Wind (Off-Shore), 30,000 kW	Wind	Utility	0.13	-0.15	-0.02	81
Biomass Cogeneration, 20,000 kW	Other	Utility	0.11	-0.19	-0.08	42
Hybrid PV/Thermal	Solar	Small	0.13	-0.21	-0.07	62
Solid Waste to Energy, 13,000 kW	Other	Utility	0.18	-0.19	-0.01	54
Seawater Air Conditioning	Other	Commercial	0.18	-0.19	-0.01	56
Likely to be viable in the near future						
Solar Water Heaters, 70 MW	Solar	Commercial	0.10	-0.08	-0.02	NA
PV Thin Film Fixed, 50 MW	Solar	Commercial	0.22	-0.21	-0.01	103
HCPV Dual Axis Tracking, 50 MW	Solar	Commercial	0.23	-0.21	-0.02	111
LCPV Single Axis Tracking, 1 MW	Solar	Small	0.25	-0.21	-0.04	121
Not viable						
Wind, 10 MW	Wind	Commercial	0.26	-0.15	-0.11	114
PV Thin Film Fixed, 2 MW	Solar	Small	0.28	-0.21	-0.07	131
PV High-Efficiency Fixed, 50 MW	Solar	Commercial	0.29	-0.21	-0.09	143
PV High-Efficiency Fixed, 1 MW	Solar	Small	0.36	-0.21	-0.15	170
HCPV Dual Axis Tracking, 1 MW	Solar	Small	0.36	-0.21	-0.15	178
Wind, 1 MW	Wind	Small	0.41	-0.15	-0.26	277

Cane Industry Restructuring



Cane Industry Restructuring

Opportunities

- Specialty sugar
- Ethanol
- Molasses
- Energy from bagasse through co-generation

Reducing Vulnerabilities in Agriculture

Green policies to support agriculture

Restoring and enhancing soil fertility through the increased use of naturally and sustainably produced nutrient inputs, crop rotation and livestock and crop integration

Reducing soil erosion and improving the efficiency of water use by applying minimum tillage and cover-crop cultivation techniques

Reducing food spoilage and loss by expanding the use of post-harvest storage and processing facilities

Collaboration for Managing and Developing Transboundary Marine Resources



Energy Savings in Tourism

CHENACT Program

- Audit reports
- Suggest energy efficient savings of about 40% of total hotel's energy consumption

Potential

- Energy efficient equipment
- Staff practices
- Over lighting
- Unrepaired leaks increase water bills by 30-50%

Solar Water Heaters

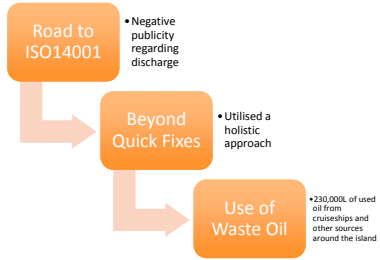
History

- First introduced in the 1970s
- Three companies manufacturing solar water heaters

Cost Savings

- 40,000 solar water heaters
- Cumulative cost of solar water heating incentives = US\$10.75 million
- Cumulative energy savings = US\$134 million

Rum Refinery of Mount Gay Limited



Enabling Conditions



Finance and Investment

Existing Mechanisms

- Enterprise Growth Fund
- Energy Smart Fund
- Climate Finance
- Global Environment Facility

Experts' Recommendations

- Resource-use fees for Marine Protected Areas
- Support for 'green finance' initiatives by the private sector
- Re-tooled Public Investment Unit
- Country Programme Strategy

Development, Access and Transfer of Clean Technology

Existing Mechanisms

- Legislative framework in relation to protection of intellectual property
- Sugar Cane Breeding Research Facility
- National Council for Science and Technology
- Income Tax Concessions for Clean Technologies

Experts' Recommendations

- Development of standards
- Compete Caribbean's Cluster Facility
- BIDC
- Resource Efficiency and Technology Innovation Centre
- Demonstration projects
- Market for rainwater harvesting

Compete Caribbean



- Innovation window
- Cluster window

Tariffs and Trade Policy

Existing Mechanisms

- Tax and customs incentives for renewable & energy efficient equipment
- National Trade and Environment Sub-Committee

Experts' Recommendations

- Institutional strengthening (Pesticides Control Board, National Trade and Environment Sub-Committee)
- Regional policy on the movement of Environmental Goods and Services
- Upgrade key trade facilitation systems (BNSI, Agriculture Health and Food Safety Systems and Trade Logistics)

Taxation, Incentives and Fiscal Reform

Existing Mechanisms

- Tax credits for purchases of solar water and energy systems
- Energy conservation and renewable energy tax credits
- Draft renewable energy and energy efficiency policies

Experts' Recommendations

- Increased public awareness of initiatives
- Poverty and unemployment
- Include green objectives in regulations (e.g. FTC)
- Revolving fund for re-use and refurbishment of existing buildings
- Collection depots for waste materials
- Green taxes

Education, Training and Capacity Enhancement

Existing Mechanisms

- National Development Scholarships
- Samuel Jackman Prescod Polytechnic
- Barbados Community College
- UN System
- Industry Associations

Experts' Recommendations

- Training and capacity development (primary to university level)
- Professional Associations should provide training for their membership inline with the country's green objectives
- Social Partnership
- Communication policy to generate buy-in

Standards and Regulation

Existing Mechanisms

- BNSI
- Hotels have been pursuing Green Globe Certification
- Future Centre Trust certifies domestic companies as green business

Experts' Recommendations

- Incentives to encourage uptake of international and national certification schemes
- Standards for environmental goods and services
- Social partnership to encourage the uptake of standards

Government Procurement

Existing Mechanisms

- Green Procurement Policy brief
- IDB Financed project on Modernization of the Barbados National Procurement System
- Public Sector Energy Conservation Programme
- UNEP Marrakech Task Force on Sustainable Procurement

Experts' Recommendations

- 'Least cost' vs effects on environmental and human health
- Demonstration projects

Governance and Institutions

Existing Mechanisms

- Social Partnership and Social Protocols
- Green Economy Technical Steering Committee

Experts' Recommendations

- Integrate resource efficiency into competitiveness strategy
- Public sector reform

Data, Information and Communication

Existing Mechanisms

- National Indicators Programme
- State of the Environment Report
- GOB-IDB Funded Modernisation of the BSS

Experts' Recommendations

- ILAC Indicators
- Enhancement and wider adoption of GIS

Roadmap for Barbados

Operational Principles

- Advances the well-being of society, particularly vulnerable groups
- Achieves protection and/or restoration of ecosystem health
- Enables efficiency in resource use and management
- Promotes participatory governance
- Enables responsive institutions
- Promotes research, development and innovation

Policy Cohesion, Governance and Institutions

- Social Partnership with umbrella responsibility
 - Monitoring
 - Reviewing
 - Reporting

THE END

**Caribbean Green
Economy Action
Learning Group.**

*Theme No.5: Green economy
in practice-country case
studies.*

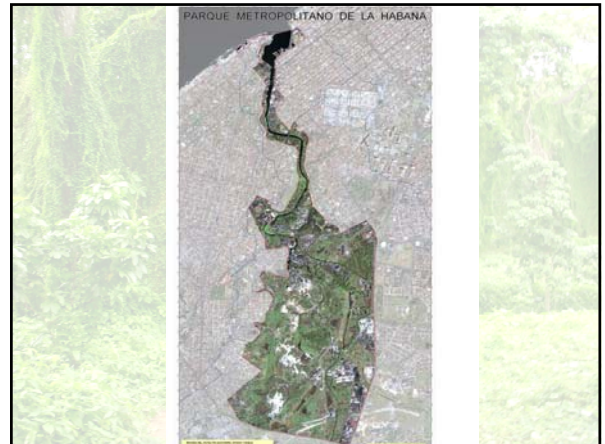
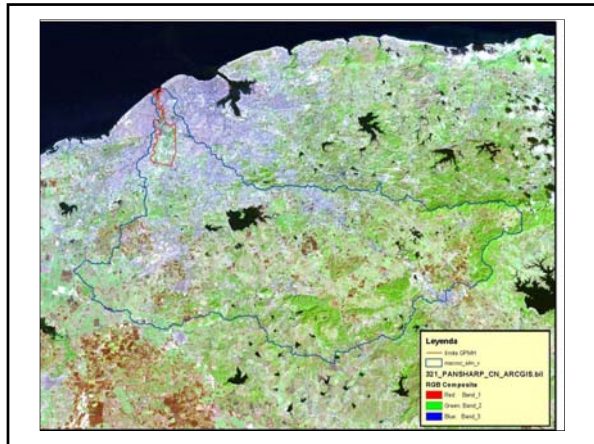


**¿Why Cuba is a
“study case”?**

Saint Lucia, May 2013











Gestion responsable del agua



Producción , Conservación e Intercambios de semillas



Reuso de los desechos orgánicos en la comunidad





La experiencia nos confirma que el trabajo hacia una GE tiene que ser:

**POR ANALOGIAS
NO
POR CONTRASTES**



Regional Economic Uncertainties and risks - the next 10 years

Background Paper prepared for CANARI Workshop, St. Lucia, May 2-3, 2013,

By:
Michael Witter

I. Existential Threats

Prof. Norman Girvan has raised the issue of the existence of many Caribbean societies as a result of:

- Natural Hazards and Climate Change
- Globalization
- Social Indiscipline/break-down

II. Environmental Risks

1. Natural Hazards

- a. Storms
- b. Floods
- c. Earthquakes
 - i. *Action Required:* Disaster risk management and preparedness

2. Man-made Hazards

- a. Fire
 - i. *Action Required:* public education, employment
- b. Deforestation
 - i. *Action Required:* conservation, protection, local forest management

3. Climate change impacts

- a. Potential decline in food production, including fishing
 - i. *Action Required:* R & D, new technologies
- b. Water-pollution of aquifers and changing precipitation patterns
 - i. *Action Required:* rainwater harvesting, conservation
- c. Tourism – damage to coastal infrastructure, reef destruction, water contamination, health problems, less demand from people in warming temperate climates
 - i. *Action Required:* move facilities back from the shore, product diversification
- d. Health challenges; e.g. disease vectors with short life cycles and wider breeding areas
 - i. *Action Required:* promote healthy lifestyles, environmental health, waste management
- e. Population displacement
 - i. regional climate refugees
 - ii. national climate refugees
 - 1. *Action Required:* Contingency plans for resettlement

III. Economic Risks

- a. Debt
 - 1) *Action Required:* Use all debt management strategies starting with write-offs and forgiveness, tailored to the specific national circumstances
- b. Resource scarcities
 - 1) fossil fuel, except in Trinidad and Tobago
 - i. *Action Required:* Conservation, develop alternatives - solar, wind, geothermal, ocean thermal
 - 2) Technical skills

- i. *Action Required:* Diaspora citizens can telecommute
 - c. Export markets
 - 1) EPA
 - i. *Action Required:*
 - 1. Educate the business community, state-private partnership to enhance productivity
 - 2. Build relations with BRICS, and other countries in the "South"
 - 3. Expand regional cooperation
 - 4. Tap potential from expanded Panama Canal
 - 2) Tourism
 - i. *Action Required:* Regional cooperation, product enhancement
 - 3) Mineral resources
 - i. *Action Required:* Explore new markets in BRICS
 - 4) Agricultural products
 - i. *Action Required:* supply regional tourist market, upper income niche markets internationally
 - d. Import markets
 - 1) energy prices
 - i. *Action Required:* conservation, diversification into renewables
 - 2) food prices
 - i. *Action Required:* Increase domestic food supply

IV. Social

- a. Migration - loss of technical capacity
 - 1) *Action Required:* Persons in the Diaspora can telecommute
- b. Welfare burden from deportees and retirees
 - 1) *Action Required:* Reformed and enhanced social security and safety nets
- c. Crime
 - 1) *Action Required:* education, employment, smart policing, justice, community security

V. Green economy

- a. As an approach to sustainable development
 - 1) Sustainable consumption and production
 - 2) social equity
 - 3) Environmental conservation
- b. Directly addresses the dependence on imported energy
 - 1) conservation
 - 2) energy diversification for electricity and transport
- c. Potential shift to green technologies for food production
- d. Promotes economic activities that are environmentally friendly, and enhance social equity
- e. Implications for tourism product – diversification, less energy intensive
- f. Challenge to transform traditional mining and agricultural export activities
- g. Requires R&D in, and adoption and adaptation of, green technologies
- h. Promotion of ICT-based services and cultural services as economic drivers

- i. Need to develop new industrial structure that networks small and medium sized producer
- j. Debt management
- k. Risk management approach to public policy
- l. Social policy to enhance human development and protect vulnerable groups

Appendix 7: Mapping existing change initiatives relevant to the work of the ALG

<p>Research Initiatives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commonwealth Secretariat: GE in small states • GE Coalition: Measure what matters research • CCCCC: Climate change regional programme • OAS: ‘Cradle to cradle initiative’ (T&T, Jamaica) – <i>Cletus S.</i> • CANARI: Rural livelihoods based on the use of natural resources – <i>Nicole L.</i> • People and the sea: a case study of livelihoods, Laborie, Saint Lucia, CANARI 2001 • Panos: Baselines on biodiversity (regional project – 4 countries) • Panos Entrepreneurship Research and Policy – 4 countries • Independent Research Forum (12 think-tanks)
<p>Business – CSR fora and events - capitalise on corporate social responsibility of companies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP: The Economics and Ecosystems of Biodiversity (TEEB), private sector – <i>Caroline E.</i> • Caribbean Investment Forum (Trinidad)
<p>Regional policy initiatives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CARICOM Investment policy initiative • Climate change adaptation strategy • COTED open-ended working group on GE initiatives with UNEP • CARICOM renewable energy policy • CARICOM water consortium • Strategy and results framework for comprehensive disaster management • IRDC/Panos Biodiversity and Ecosystems (Jamaica, Haiti, Dominican Republic, St. Vincent) • UNEP – Advancing Caribbean states’ sustainable development agenda for GE – <i>Caroline E.</i> • Integrated Water Resources Management strategy

<p>National Policy Initiatives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DOMINICA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Dominica organic policy ○ GE Forum ○ Invest/discover Dominica, Nature Isle ○ Climate change project ○ Geothermal programme – alternative energy ○ Forest policy • GRENADA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Energy policy ○ Carriacou and Petit Martinique roadmap for building a GE towards sustainable development • SAINT-LUCIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Investment policy review ○ Review of electricity supply ○ Geothermal development bill • TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Green industry and alternative energy sources ○ Ministry of Sustainable Development greening • JAMAICA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Planning Institute of Jamaica: Climate change – Panos ○ National Energy policy ○ National Water Resources Plan ○ Biodiversity Action Plan ○ Sustainable Forest Management ○ Ocean and Coastal Zone Management ○ National Solid Waste Management policy ○ Sustainable Tourism Plan ○ Sustainable Rural Development ○ Public sector code of consultation ○ Vision 2030 – Development plan ○ Transport policy
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Land policy ● BARBADOS GE scoping study synthesis ● GUYANA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Low carbon development strategy ○ Transforming Guyana's economy while combating climate change ● ANTIGUA National Economic and Social Transformation (NEST) Plan ● HAITI <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Less carbon energy oriented actions by the government ○ Youth journalists projects – UNICEF, Panos
Global policy initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● World Association of Investment Promotion Agencies (WAIPA) /UNCTAD Investment review ● UN Partnership for a GE (PAGE) – Cletus S., Nicole L. ● Energy and Climate Partnership of the America (ECPA) – OAS ● Green Growth Knowledge Platform – UNEP and others – Nicole L. ● Sustainable cities and communities initiative – OAS – Cletus S. ● Sustainable Consumption and Production initiative ● UNEP Draft GE indicators manual ● Barbados Plan of Action SIDS 2014 – post 2015 Development Agenda – Cletus S., Michael W., Nicole L., Joseph T., Pat A., Caroline E. ● Alliance of Small Islands States (AOSIS) – Asha K. ● UN Sustainable Development Goals consultations (at national and regional levels)
Communication initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Voices for Climate change – Jamaica (Panos) ● Reconstruction in Haiti (Panos) ● My Island, My Community (Panos) ● Green Economy Coalition: communication, web, news ● Green Growth Knowledge Platform
Capacity initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Caribbean Leadership Project – Public sector reform (Permanent Secretaries) – Sylvester C. ● UNDP/GIZ on climate change ● CNULM, Caribbean Planners Association – Perry P. ● Journalists training on non-popular issues : US-AID, UNEP, CEPF – Panos

- | | |
|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Community leaders training – Panos• UN Poverty Environment initiative• CADISTI- CARISCI• CAIPA – Caribbean Export Technical Assistance |
|--|--|



Caribbean Green Economy Action Learning Group Programme of Work

June 2013

Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI)

**Citation:**

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Caribbean Green Economy Action Learning Group

Programme of Work

June 2013

VISION AND RATIONALE

This document lays out an initial programme of work for the Caribbean Green Economy Action Learning Group (GE ALG), which was launched in 2012. It is a living document that will be revisited and revised at regular intervals.

The overall purpose of the GE ALG is to identify and promote ways in which a new approach to economic development, referred to for now as “a Caribbean green economy” can advance sustainable development in the Caribbean through shaping visions, perspectives, positions and actions.

The GE ALG has evolved out of an ongoing dialogue begun in 2010, to develop a new economic vision for the region through engagement with representatives of civil society, government, public sector, academia, and inter-governmental agencies¹. Despite the diversity of countries, territories and perspectives involved, a consistent vision has emerged. The foundations for achieving this vision include:

- a sense of shared Caribbean identity, across political parties, nations and sectors of society, and commitment to pan-Caribbean cooperation and the collective social good;
- human security, including equitable access to health care, education and economic opportunity;
- good governance, that is democratic, transparent and encourages respectful dialogue among all sectors of society;
- a strong research and information base, for understanding the underlying causes of problems and developing solutions;
- a well-educated citizenry, including involved young people and a strong and mobilized civil society.

Characteristics of a desired new approach to Caribbean economic development emerging from the dialogue are summarised in Box 1.

¹ More information on the dialogue is available in CANARI Policy Brief No. 13: Towards a green and resilient economy for the Caribbean, which can be downloaded at <http://www.canari.org/documents/CANARIGrEcoPB13-2012final.pdf>.

Box 1: Characteristics of a new Caribbean approach to economic development

- The region's progress is measured not only by GDP growth but also by the expansion, efficiency, relevance and robustness of productive capacity; equitable distribution of economic benefits; effective management of ecological resources; and resilience to both external and internal shocks.
- The economy offers pathways out of poverty and towards self-advancement for Caribbean people.
- The economy generates jobs and produces goods and services that first meet the needs and demands of Caribbean people, including the poor and the vulnerable.
- Economic development policies and strategies are self-directed but consonant with international economic realities and maximise national and regional self-reliance through enhancing environmentally sound, low carbon domestic production and investment.
- Social and educational policies and investments support the development of human capacity and equitable sharing of the benefits of economic activity.
- The economy mobilises and draws on the Caribbean's rich and diverse cultural resources, without degrading or destroying them.
- Caribbean businesses have the motivation, capacity and incentives to generate social and environmental co-benefits that support improved wellbeing and equity (including gender equity).
- Technological innovation is encouraged and supported.
- Use of imported or high carbon sources of energy is minimised by substituting alternative renewable sources and the use of more efficient technologies and practices.
- Trade vulnerability is reduced through greater intra-regional cooperation and a wider diversity of extra-regional trading partners.
- Cross-sectoral and urban-rural economic linkages are enabled and supported.

Why 'green economy'?

Sustainable development has long been and remains the preferred development paradigm of Caribbean governments and civil society generally, but Caribbean economies continue to be driven by externally imposed and unsustainable models, from the post-colonial to the neoliberal. Debt-fuelled overconsumption, uncontrolled and often environmentally and socially harmful investment and over-reliance on fossil fuels are among the destructive patterns and practices that have maintained the region's economic vulnerability and failure to achieve its development goals.

Green economy means different things to different audiences, but most of its agreed characteristics are consistent with achieving the Caribbean's vision of more sustainable, resilient and equitable prosperity. Green economy offers a lens on sustainable development that highlights issues of growing priority to the region such as energy dependency, resource inefficiency (for example, in food production), energy-consumptive transport options, and a range of economic and environmental vulnerabilities. If a green economy approach can help



the countries and economic actors of the region tackle these and similar issues, while having social equity at its heart, it can make an important contribution to Caribbean development.

Why action learning?

Caribbean countries have little direct experience and evidence to support a transition to a new economic pathway. While there are some international initiatives, such as the Global Green Growth Institute and the Green Growth Knowledge Platform, that offer research services to countries, their focus is mainly on the growth potential of markets and trade, low carbon technologies and economic instruments. This “green growth” agenda only covers a narrow range of the questions that Caribbean economic transitions must address. The Green Economy Scoping Study carried out by the Government of Barbados and partners in 2010, for example, identified agriculture, fisheries, building and housing, transport, tourism policy support mechanisms as priority areas for research.

An action learning approach to research involves structured engagement of stakeholders in “real” situations that offer opportunities for shared learning and analysis; and application of learning to advocacy processes aimed at changing perspectives, policy, practice and behaviours. Stakeholders are engaged in a cycle of research and action that simultaneously:

- assists in practical problem-solving and effecting change;
- expands knowledge and understanding; and
- enhances the competencies of the actors involved.

The cycle of critical reflection includes phases of planning, action, and critical review, leading again to planning. The group of peers works together to address a complex problem by bringing together their diverse experiences, asking reflective and “out of the box” questions, testing new approaches, reflecting on results and lessons, and developing new questions and approaches, before finally analysing lessons and recommendations. As the group members learn and share with each other and their wider networks, the approach also contributes directly to capacity-building and knowledge exchange. It is therefore ideally suited to address the complex challenge of supporting green economy transitions and approaches in the Caribbean.

The Caribbean Green Economy Action Learning Group (GE ALG) has been set up as an avenue for undertaking some of the research that will be needed by Caribbean countries. By bringing together expertise and perspectives from around the region, it offers an independent, non-political platform for trans-Caribbean research coordination and exchange. It also provides a potential model, for other countries and regions, of an approach to research and testing that is grounded in local contexts, driven by local needs and priorities, and focused on inclusiveness and maximization of the social and environmental returns from economic activity. Its way of working is graphically illustrated in Figure 1 below.

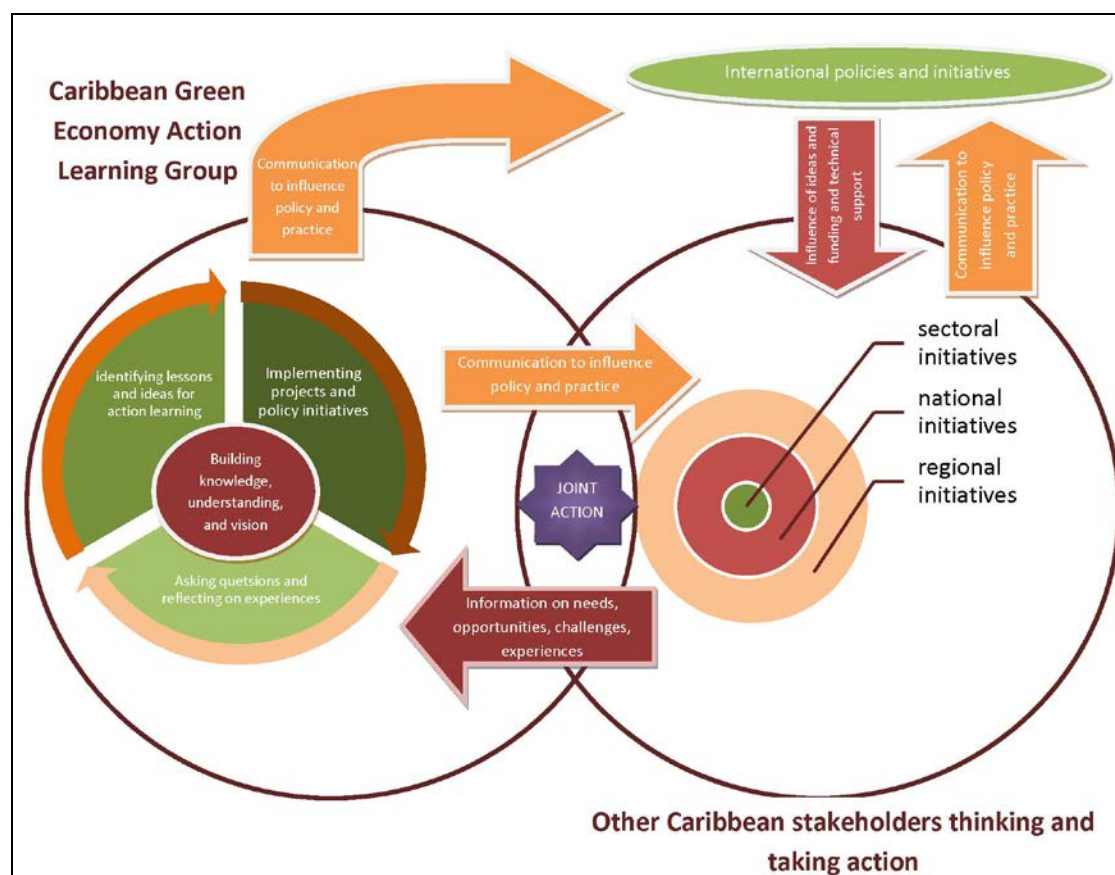


Figure 1. GE ALG operational strategy

GE ALG OVERVIEW

Composition

The GE ALG is made up of around 20 development professionals and academics from the region, with a range of expertise including development economics, planning, tourism, agriculture, social development, public administration, rural development, environmental management, disaster management, gender and climate change. All members are in positions to implement or influence change, and many are already engaged in work that can provide material for action learning. The Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) serves as convener for the Group. CANARI's two Programme Advisors on Green Economy also participate in the Group. The list of current ALG members is attached at Appendix 1.

How the GE ALG operates

The purpose of the GE ALG is to identify and promote ways in which “green economy” can advance sustainable development in the Caribbean through shaping visions, perspectives, positions and actions. The GE ALG collectively plans research actions and draws lessons and recommendations for policy and practice. The GE ALG's aim goes beyond increasing the knowledge of its members; its learning forms the basis for building capacity and awareness and



influencing policy. The GE ALG's work thus also includes the analysis, documentation and dissemination of the results of its research and learning through a range of methods and media, as well as training and capacity building activities.

PROGRAMME FRAMEWORK

The GE ALG's work is based on and derived from the Caribbean new economy vision that has emerged through ongoing regional dialogue. The issues that the GE ALG aims to address are those related to the changes required to achieve that vision. Those who are in a position to make those changes (including GE ALG members themselves) are the targets of the Group's communication, advocacy and capacity building. Monitoring and evaluation are integral to the GE ALG's way of working in order to track progress towards achieving the desired changes and to identify new priorities and needs that emerge. Figure 2 provides a graphic representation of the GE ALG's programme of work.

Scope of work

The issues that the GE ALG will tackle should help governments, businesses, households, individuals and other economic stakeholders to make decisions and formulate approaches and instruments that would support a shift to a more sustainable and equitable future. These issues include:

Foundations for a new Caribbean economy:

- What are the drivers of and opportunities for change in different countries and sectors?
- What are the barriers to change and what specific interventions and strategies can overcome them?
- What institutions and approaches are required to achieve inclusive and participatory planning and development processes?
- What kind of enabling governance and policy frameworks and legislation are required?
- What integrated planning instruments and tools are needed to support a shift to a green economy?
- How can Caribbean countries manage debt, development assistance and investment to move towards green economies?

The potential benefits of a new economy:

- How can the economy effectively foster social inclusion and cultural resilience (and vice versa)?
- To what extent could green economies reduce inequality within and between countries?
- How can a green economy assist in generating sustainable high quality jobs and improve the overall efficiency of the Caribbean economy?

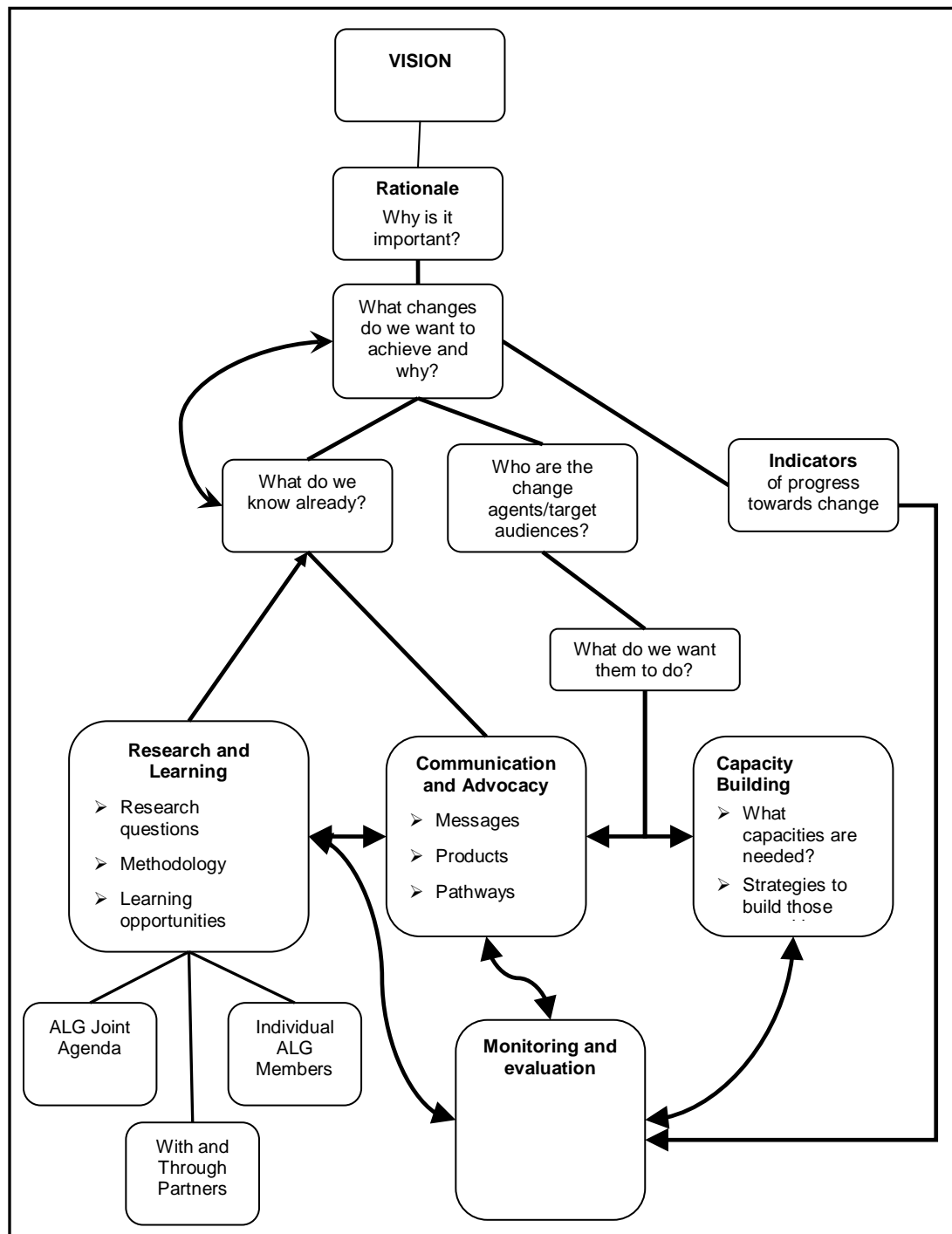


Figure 2. GE ALG programme framework

Strategies and tools:

- How can Caribbean governments adopt green public investment and procurement policies and practices?
- What mechanisms (e.g., EIA) and incentives (e.g., tax credits/breaks) can shift businesses towards triple bottom line approaches? Where is there potential for uptake?
- What information and incentives should governments offer consumers and producers to encourage them to move them towards more efficient and sustainable practices?

Measuring progress

- What indicators should be used to measure progress towards achieving a new economic vision?
- What tools are needed for participatory monitoring and learning?

Economic activity:

- How can a green economy contribute to the creation of new and decent job opportunities?
- How can green economy approaches support more sustainable tourism, production and agricultural practices and transform their products and markets?
- What are the implications for trade of a shift to a green economy? What new barriers and opportunities will it create?
- What are the implications for marine-based industries?
- Are there new and emerging sectors that can be better facilitated by the green economy and, if so, how?
- What are the implications of a move towards a green economy on the transport sector, at local, national, regional and international levels?

Social dimensions:

- What kind of social policy is required for a green economy?
- How does a green economy approach to social protection differ from conventional approaches?
- How can green spaces contribute to green economies through their environmental, social and cultural benefits?
- Can a green economy foster stronger societal cohesion and promote the cultural uniqueness of Caribbean countries?

Environmental dimensions:

- How can green economy approaches support sustainable land management?
- What water management policies, principles and strategies are appropriate for green economies?
- What are the constraints and obstacles countries face in adopting more sustainable and less import-dependent water, waste, energy and land strategies? How can these barriers be overcome?

Local economies and small scale enterprises:

- How can community initiatives support local green economy transformations? What organisational arrangements are required?
- How can learning from local experience be fed into national planning processes (and vice versa)?
- What kinds of policy measures, finance instruments and programmes are able to catalyse, support and scale up sustainable micro, small and medium enterprises?
- What activities in the informal sector contribute to green economies through resilience, innovation, low energy consumption etc.? How can these activities be effectively supported to deliver environmental, social and economic benefits?
- How can green economies contribute to more resilient and sustainable livelihoods for the most vulnerable?

Risk management:

- How can the region break the chain of causation between disasters, debt, economic dependency and economic decline?
- How can green economies reduce the region's inherent vulnerability and build its resilience to natural disasters and external economic shocks?

Priority issues for Phase I

Based on an assessment of research, information and capacity needs, and taking into account the expertise residing in the GE ALG, members, at their first meeting in May 2013, identified the following eight issues for the Group to address in the coming months:

1. Physical and land use planning for green economies
2. Inclusive and participatory governance models to guide new economic development processes and approaches
3. The role of creative industries, including cultural events sustainable economic development strategies
4. Catalysing, supporting, and empowering SMMEs, including the informal sector

5. Managing sustainable energy investments
6. Green economy approaches to public, private local and foreign investments
7. Sustainability indicators for measuring a green economy
8. Developing a Caribbean "road map" towards green economies

Initial research proposals have been developed for the first three of these issues; these are being refined by the GE ALG.

Research and learning

Who will do the research?

The GE ALG will work **collectively** on priority research questions that can draw on the Group's range of skills and expertise. Members will also contribute **individually** through their own research and reflective learning activities. In addition, the GE ALG will work **with and through others**: individuals, institutions and programmes within and outside the region that are engaged in research relevant to the GE ALG's agenda. The Group intends to conduct a survey of relevant past and current research that it can draw on and build upon. Before embarking on any new research, the GE ALG will first ask what has already been studied and learned on the issue. The GE ALG will also encourage Caribbean researchers and research and academic institutions to engage in green economy work. Students, from secondary to graduate level, offer a valuable potential pool of research capacity that might be tapped by working with faculty and curriculum development processes.

How will the research be done?

Most of the research carried out by the GE ALG collectively, and much that they will contribute individually, will take an action learning approach, involving engagement of the researchers in the activities under study. Country and sector action learning case studies will make it possible to identify similarities and differences among countries, facilitate cross-country learning and exchange and support individual countries to set their own pathways. The GE ALG may decide to focus initially on a few countries or sectors where interesting learning opportunities exist and where conditions for uptake are favourable. Considerable material is available for this action learning; Appendix 2 offers a list of some of what has been identified to date. The Group will also undertake and draw on research using other methodologies besides action learning.

[This section to be developed further in consultation with GE ALG members.]

Communication and advocacy

The objectives of the GE ALG's communication and advocacy work are:

- to create and support a cadre of champions and advocates for green economy in the region;



- to promote and support evidence-based policy reform that contributes to achieving green economy objectives;
- to build awareness and encourage uptake of practices and approaches that are consistent with green economy objectives and approaches;
- to increase global understanding and appreciation of the potential of green economy approaches, particularly in the context of small island developing states.

The Group intends to develop a detailed communication and advocacy strategy in the coming months, identifying:

- who it seeks to influence and how (changes in knowledge, behaviours, attitudes, practices);
- the messages for each target audience;
- the communication products and pathways for delivering those;
- the actions required to implement the strategy;
- how the communication will be evaluated.

A tailored communication plan based on the overall strategy will be developed for all individual GE ALG action learning activities.

[This section to be developed further in consultation with GE ALG members.]

Capacity building

The capacity work of the Group has two dimensions:

- building regional capacity on green economy through work with governments, the business community, civil society, academia and other development professionals;
- building the capacity of the GE ALG and its members to effectively influence policy and practice and carry out its programme of work.

The capacity component of the GE ALG's work has begun with a preliminary assessment of the skills and knowledge needed by Group members and other key target audiences. A detailed strategy linked to the other elements of the programme of work will be developed in the coming months.

[This section to be developed further in consultation with GE ALG members.]

Monitoring and evaluation

A detailed monitoring and evaluation strategy will be developed for the work of the GE ALG. This will focus both on measuring results and on assessing learning to facilitate continuous improvement. It will evaluate:



- a. **Relevance**, i.e. the extent to which the GE ALG programme of work that was conceived and the activities that were planned were consistent with the needs, expectations and capacities of the various stakeholders and responded adequately to identified needs, goals and objectives.
- b. **Results** of the GE ALG programme of work, i.e. what are the measurable (quantitative and qualitative) outputs, outcomes and impacts.
- c. **Effectiveness** in terms of the extent to which activities have been executed as planned and have produced the desired outputs, looking also at the suitability of project management arrangements.
- d. **Efficiency**, i.e., making optimal use of financial, human and technical resources in a timely fashion.
- e. **Sustainability**, i.e. the extent to which the outcomes and outputs have been, and are likely to remain, sustained beyond the time frame of individual activities, as well as the requirements for future activities that can help build such sustainability.

A variety of participatory methods will be used, based on an evaluation framework drawing on a combined approach using Logical Framework, Outcome Mapping, and Most Significant Change Analysis.

[This section to be developed further in consultation with GE ALG members.]

Appendix 1

Caribbean Green Economy Action Learning Group Members

NAME	ORGANISATIONAL AFFILIATION	GEOGRAPHY	ROLE/EXPERTISE
McHale Andrew	Invest Saint Lucia	Saint Lucia, Eastern Caribbean	Tourism, economics, development, investment
Pat Aquing	Caribbean Environmental Health Institute (CEHI)	Caribbean	Sustainable consumption and production
Steve Bass	International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) and CANARI Programme Advisor on Green Economy	International	Sustainable development, green economy, sustainable markets group
Caroline Eugene	Sustainable Development and Environment Division, Government of Saint Lucia	Saint Lucia	National and international sustainable development policy social planning and policy
Marcella Harris	Windward Islands Farmers Association (WINFA)	Dominica, Eastern Caribbean	Agriculture, land use planning
Asha Kambon	Independent (retired from UN ECLAC)	Caribbean	Gender development, poverty, public policy, disaster risk reduction
Nicole Leotaud	Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI)	Caribbean	Environment, development, rural livelihoods
Yociel Marrero	Fundación Antonio Núñez Jiménez de la Naturaleza y el Hombre	Cuba	Sustainable consumption and production, livelihoods, green development, social entrepreneurship, sustainable waste, water technologies
Franklyn Michael	Caribbean Centre for Development Administration	Caribbean	Public sector reform, disaster management, agriculture, disaster management, strategic planning
Winston Moore	University of the West Indies	Barbados	Economics, development economics, industrial Economics, econometrics
Arelys Moreno de Yáñez	Panos Caribbean	Caribbean	Communication, advocacy, evaluation, education, poverty, alleviation
Olu Obonyo	Dominica Organic Agriculture Movement	Dominica	Organic agriculture
Perry Polar	Caribbean Network for Urban Land Management (CNULM)	Trinidad and Tobago, Caribbean	Urban planning, community urban development, agriculture, environment, science technology and innovation
Travis Sinckler	Policy Research, Planning and Information Unit, Government of Barbados	Barbados	National and international policy
David Smith	Institute for Sustainable Development, University of the West Indies (UWI)	Jamaica, Caribbean	Sustainable development, environment, disaster risk reduction
Cletus Springer	Organisation of American States (OAS), PANOS-Board Director, Cropper Foundation-Board Director, UNEP-Scientific Advisory Group and CANARI Programme Advisor on Green Economy	Caribbean	Physical planning, environment, sustainable development, regional development
Ernie Stapleton	Permanent Secretary, Nevis Island	Nevis, Eastern	Public sector planning, energy

	Administration	Caribbean	
Joseph Ronald Toussaint	Independent consultant	Haiti	Rural development, poverty, environmental management, environment and agriculture policies, local development
Judy Williams	Non State Actors Panel of Grenada and Grenada Community Development Agency (GRENCODA)	Grenada	Community development, governance
Michael Witter	University of the West Indies (UWI)	Jamaica, Caribbean	Development economics
Raphael Emilio Yunén	Centro León	Dominican Republic	Planning, sustainable development, culture

Appendix 2

Potential learning opportunities for the GE ALG research agenda

Research theme	Research question	Learning opportunities
Foundations for a Caribbean green economy	What are the drivers of and opportunities for change in different countries and sectors?	Implementation of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guyana Low-Carbon Development Strategy • Jamaica Vision 2030 National Development Plan • British Virgin Islands environmental mainstreaming pilot project • Dominican Republic Climate Compatible Development planning process • “Capacity building and mainstreaming of sustainable land management” (regional GEF-funded project) in Grenada and Saint Lucia Research on the requirements for moving towards a green economy in Jamaica and Grenada, commissioned by the Commonwealth Secretariat as part of a 2012 study on political economy of transformations to a green economy in small states
	What forms of governance can provide an effective foundation for inclusive, stakeholder-driven processes of economic planning and development?	
	What kinds of policy frameworks and legislation are required?	
	What integrated planning instruments and tools are needed to support a shift to a green economy?	
	How can Caribbean countries structure debt and development assistance to move towards green economies?	
The potential benefits of a green economy	How can a green economy foster social inclusion? cultural resilience?	Laborie, St. Lucia’s process of inclusive, culture-based development
	To what extent could green economies reduce inequality within and between countries?	
Strategies and tools	How can Caribbean governments adopt green public investment and procurement policies and practices?	Invest Saint Lucia’s plans to develop TBL methods for assessing investment proposals
	What mechanisms (e.g., EIA) and incentives (e.g. tax breaks) can shift businesses toward triple bottom line approaches? Where is there potential for uptake?	Green Business Barbados Sustainable consumption and production project, St. Lucia, Dominica, Haiti
Measuring progress	What indicators should be used to measure progress towards green economy?	Trinidad and Tobago’s Project for Ecosystem Services
	What tools are needed for participatory monitoring and learning?	
The social dimension	What kind of social policy is required for a green economy? How does a green economy approach to social protection differ from approaches?	Non-state Actors Panel’s Alternative Poverty Reduction and Development Strategy for Grenada
	How can green spaces contribute to green economies through their environmental, social and cultural benefits?	
Greening Caribbean economic sectors	How can green economy approaches support more sustainable tourism and agricultural practices and transform their products and markets?	CANARI Sustainable Rural Livelihoods Programme

	What water management principles and strategies are appropriate for green economies?	
	What are the implications of a shift to a green economy on trade? What barriers and opportunities will it create?	Organic Dominica policy initiative
Energy	What are the constraints and obstacles countries face in switching to more sustainable and less import-dependent energy strategies?	Implementation of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jamaica Renewable Energy Policy 2009-2030 • Nevis sustainable energy plan
	What incentives should governments be offering consumers and producers to reduce dependency on unsustainable, imported energy sources?	
Local economies and SMMEs	How can community initiatives support local green economy transformations?	Laborie Development Foundation, St. Lucia Caribbean Local Economic Development Program (CARILED)
	How can learning from local experience be fed into national planning processes (and vice versa)?	
	What kinds of policy measures, finance instruments and programmes are able to catalyse, support and scale up sustainable micro, small and medium enterprises?	
	What activities in the informal sector contribute to green economies through resilience, innovation, low energy consumption etc? How can these activities be effectively supported to deliver environmental, social and economic benefits?	
	How can green economies contribute to more resilient and sustainable livelihoods for the most vulnerable?	



Paper by Sarah McIntosh, CANARI Associate

What kinds of policy measures, institutions and programmes are able to catalyse and support sustainable micro, small and medium (SMME) development?



Rationale for research into the enabling environment for SMMEs

- SMMEs significant contributor to GDP and employment – main engine of growth
- Many rely natural resources; by vulnerable groups
- Most policies / programmes focus on enabling tax, incentive, trade regimes
- Focus needed on wider enabling policy environment, how to achieve co-benefits, equitable distribution of benefits, forms of collective organisation



Enabling policies?

- Focus on removing barriers to competitiveness and growth, notably through:
 - improved access to finance, particularly for those with no/little collateral, and at better interest rates;
 - reduction in high levels of bureaucracy in the administrative and regulatory system (e.g. registering a business, paying taxes);
 - building SMME capacity in core business management competencies.
- Changes are also needed in policies affecting land use planning, land tenure, access to state lands, and education
- Few examples comprehensive national programmes



Capacity building – what?

- Need shift to world view of co-benefits
- Core skills: business planning, cash flow projections, management, book-keeping, marketing, communication skills, customer service, ICT
- For community businesses and collectives also a need also to focus on ‘softer’ skills like leadership and conflict management



Capacity building – how?

- Current formal education system does not develop entrepreneurial characteristics (e.g. vision, risk-taking, opportunism, adaptability) be built in formal education system
- Training often based on theoretical knowledge and complex one-off marketing/business plans
- => Need for new approaches: peer coaching, mentoring, social media, action learning???



Institutional support

- Many programme – offer loans, capacity building – NGOs also do advocacy
- Government marketing of SMMEs weak
- Range of financing mechanisms, but few that address the challenge of no or low collateral, so often not available to the micro/start-up business
- Don't incentivise 'green'
- Some CSR programmes catalyse community SMMEs



Collaboration to achieve scale and other benefits

- Clusters – similar businesses or physical location
- Small business associations, development foundations, cooperatives – some success cases (e.g. Dominica Essential Oils and Spices Cooperative Society)
- But people generally wary - history of failed and even fraudulent cooperatives, many collaborative SMME/community ventures break down or are weak



Potential ARL questions

- How does the current policy environment facilitate development and oversight of a sustainable and equitable SMME sector? What policy gaps still exist at regional, national and sub-national level and how can these best be addressed?
- To what extent can a critical mass of 'green' SMMEs influence national sectoral policies and the policies/practices of larger businesses?



- What financing mechanisms (loans, grants, CSR programmes) can best stimulate development and growth of SMMEs that contribute to GE?
- Is mentoring and coaching an effective strategy for SMME development? What institutions and approaches best facilitate this? How can mentor and coach capacity be built to facilitate the development of SMMEs that contribute to GE?
- How can ICT act as a catalyst for the development of 'green' SMMEs?



- What form of collective organisation is best suited to Caribbean culture and world view? Are different forms of collective organisation needed for different purposes (e.g. mutual learning; collaborative product development, marketing and branding; advocacy) or can one organisation address all these needs? How can individual and collective interest best be balanced? Are formal organisations always necessary or can informal collaboration on an as-needed basis serve equally well, e.g. for advocacy?

Background Paper on
How can Governments, the
Private sector and Civil
society collaborate on
building a
Green Economy.

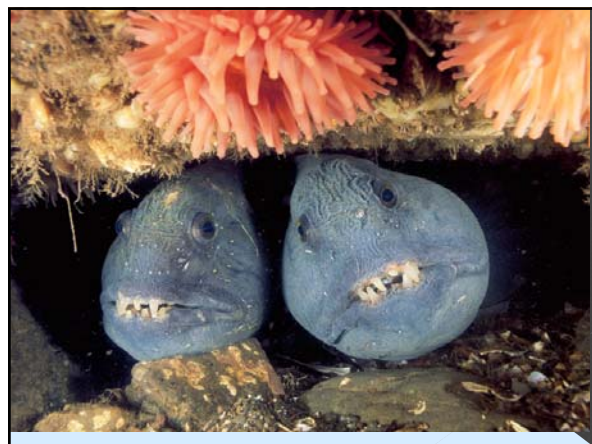
July Williams, GRECOCOA, Grenada

*To stimulate ideas for
discussion*



What is it?





Who needs to be engaged!

Government:
Elected as steward to administer the business of "we the people".
They should serve the common good

Private Sector:

Individual or groups of persons with investment/finance .

Engine of growth in the country.

Civil Society:

"We the people"; households, farmers, NGOs, community organization etc.

Why we need to engage!

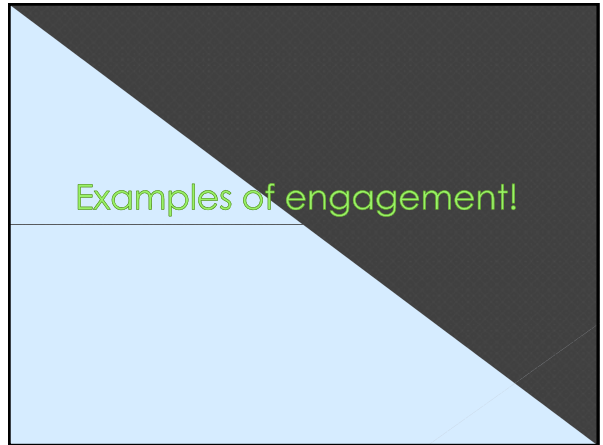
Some Reasons:

- Current development path indicates fundamental weaknesses
- Economies on the brink of collapse .
- Evident by poverty – joblessness, crime, politicians & political elite bankrupt of ideas and new initiatives (*thieving has become an objective of national development*).
- Governance in crisis: lack inclusion, equity, social justice & people focus.

Other Reasons:

- Urgent need to rethink development
- New and alternative vision for social and economic development
- Critical importance of people's wellbeing
- Reorganization of production and consumption to meet people's need and human potentials within environmental limits rather than maximizing short term profits.
- Need to ensure the rights and freedom of people and the protection of the environment become central to growth.





- Sustainable Development Council (Civil Society, Government & Private Sector dialogue)
- Growth & poverty reduction strategy & Action plan (Non State actors Panel)
- Think Tank (Social Partners)
- Barbados Social Protocol
- St. Vincent – Social Partners Council
- Civil Society and CARICOM (Trade Union & Private Sector)



Questions for effective Multi-stakeholder processes

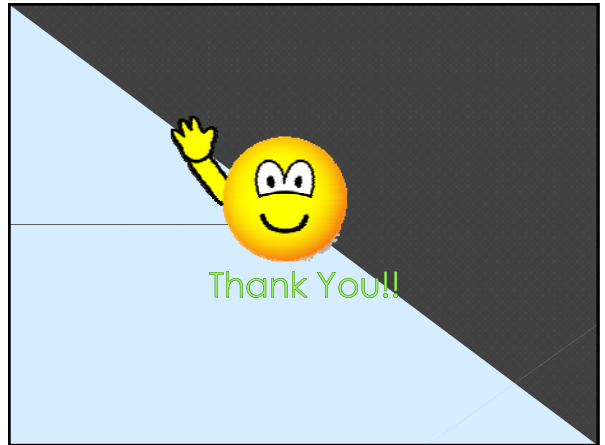
- What level of commitment we have to sustainable development and people's wellbeing.
- What negotiating skills are required for the reorientation, social transformation and democratization of state and social institutions.
- The concept of economic growth that emphasizes production and consumption of material goods and the right to capital

Opportunities for action learning approach

- Opportunities in Traditional Medicine
- Opportunities to preserve and restore Biodiversity, culture and traditions at community, national and regional level
- Opportunities that come with Multilateral agreements
- Opportunities to demonstrate accountability for stewardship



Collaboration is urgent to ensure we maintain.....



CAN TRIPLE BOTTOM LINE METHODS BE ADAPTED FOR ASSESSING INVESTMENT PROPOSALS?

MAIN ISSUES

- FDI important driver of Development in All countries, particularly small developing States
- Crucial for employment generation, the stimulation of competition and the transfer of technology, know-how and managerial skills
- Doing it wrong however can, and has, resulted in untold environmental social and economic problems; as witnessed by recent Global Economic Crisis;
- Key lesson from Recession is need for more holistic development approach that places equal emphasis on economic, social and ecological aspects of development;
- Many examples in St. Lucia and the Caribbean region of the deleterious effects of uncontrolled foreign direct investment

INVEST SAINT LUCIA'S NEW APPROACH

- Move from passive investment facilitation to proactive targeting, promotion and facilitation;
- Selection of key sectors (tourism, manufacturing and ICT/Other services) allows ISL to better influence and monitor investments that contribute to GE objectives;
- Triple bottom line of economic efficiency, social equity and environmental sustainability used as a major yardstick in advising Government on the efficacy of unsolicited investments while also being employed as an assessor of the value/success of planned investments.
- Adoption of triple bottom line approach with emphasis on economic viability (value for money and ROI); Social Equity (empowerment vs. entitlement) ; and environmental sustainability;
- Already the triple bottom approach has led to official allusions to “sustainable investments” [see 2013 Throne Speech]
 - **Key Lesson: Small, consistent and well publicized initiatives can lead to official embrace if not complete mainstreaming**
 - **Action required: Conduct more detailed research through action learning and sharing of best practices could possibly provide a sound basis for more effective and successful action towards the goal of achieving a truly Green Economy in the region.**

STRATEGIC ISSUES FROM INVESTMENT APPROACH TO GUIDE GE ALG

- The realization that ultimately, it is the **policy approach, business environment and attractiveness of the destination** to potential investors that will dictate the quantum and quality of investments.
- The need to maintain the flow of investments to assist in the quest for **genuine economic transformation with its resultant employment generation, technical and technology transfer** and advancement in the country's wealth and overall welfare.

- The need to always maintain a **professional, transparent and responsible approach that upholds the values of integrity, efficiency and transparency and assists in burnishing the image of the country/regional brand**, promoting its best attributes and adding to its overall wealth and responsible job creation, social equity and environmental integrity mandates .
- Positioning INVEST SAINT LUCIA as the gateway linking Saint Lucia to the global business world and the agency for **facilitating domestic, regional and international entrepreneurs' access to business development and investment opportunities** on the island allows newcomers and the international community to adopt responsible investment practices at the outset.
- The need to acknowledge the importance to any investment strategy, of the **natural beauty, warmth, friendliness and enterprise of its people as Saint Lucia' most important resources.**
- The **limiting of wastage and resource conservation** at all levels of operations through practice and the use of the new and existing technologies.
- The realization of the mandate hinged on the existence of some **core competencies** within the IPA including an appetite for **action learning** and openness to accepting that there is a more sustainable way to realizing **genuine development.**

POSSIBLE WAY FORWARD

- Investment in renewable energy initiatives and exploration of possible energy efficient business opportunities could assist in positioning St.Lucia as a leading proponent of a green society;
- The greatest impact can be made at the national policy level: Leg by Government, the broader vision of development must permeate all aspects of development programming and would hopefully be embraced by the society as a whole;
- Appropriate partnerships with investors, donors and the international community could see the development of a green economy predicated on re-using waste for generating energy, introducing efficient recycling businesses that can propel a new manufacturing thrust to meet the demands of both the domestic and export markets.
- The above issues' relevance to GE transition and research may lie in an analysis of the effect of such an approach on the overall success of a sustainable development strategy for St. Lucia. It may also be possibly expanded to include an assessment of regional and international best practices in responsible investment attraction, monitoring, assessment and facilitation.
- What we do know is that the traditional approaches of a uni-dimensional focus on development through a narrow profit only oriented "bottom line" has NOT worked. This is the most salient lesson of the recent international economic crisis. What we do not yet know is precisely how to spur Governments and key development partners within the public and private sectors, NGOs and regional/international institutions to steadfastly embrace that still relatively untested triple bottom line approach.

- Conducting more detailed research through action learning and sharing of best practices could possibly provide a sound basis for more effective and successful action towards the goal of achieving a truly Green Economy in the region.
- However, there is an urgent imperative to do it efficiently and simply if one expects this new way to be widely and popularly embraced. There are action learning opportunities within enterprises (Cite Ladera; Anse Chastanet/Jade Mountain; Baron Foods; Six Senses resort; Spain's La Manga Club Leads the Way for Environmental Sustainability in Golf, Tourism) - within countries (Costa Rica; Denmark; Mauritius; Singapore)- and within regions (Europe; Far East)
- Action learning and targeted research could possibly result in mainstreaming of those ideas and approaches. However, a Caribbean response cannot be a reaction to externally imposed concepts or models – the new economy needs to be based on the region's reality, innate attributes, indigenous talents and specific conditions. There is already consensus that a new approach is needed, but no one seems to know what to do. The need now is for some consistent, enlightened leadership that can help pull together a coherent vision.
- Governments are unlikely to drive that initiative; perhaps it can come from NGOs such as CANARI and its ALG and international organizations like UNEP, IUCN and WWF.

Appendix 12: Green urban economies




The green urban economy in the Caribbean

Perry Polar
Authors: Asad Mohammed, Anya Thomas, Martha Arthur

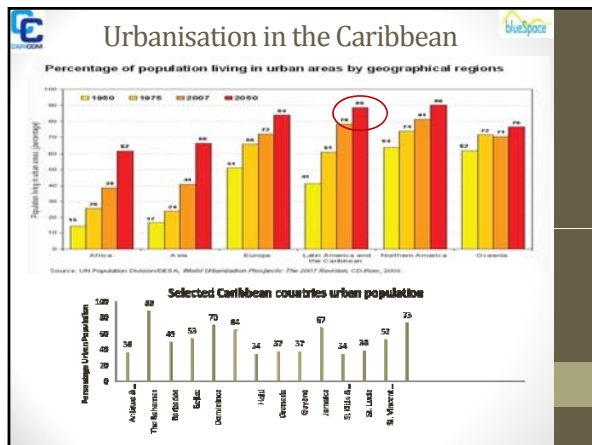


Caribbean Green Economy Action Learning Group
May 1st - 3rd 2013
Coconut Bay Resort, Vieux Fort, St. Lucia






About CNULM

- Caribbean Network for Land and Urban Management (CNULM)
- Key work:
 - Strengthen the uptake of STI in the urban sector/ planning/green economy
 - Policy advice to CARICOM on urban issues – Urban development and green economy (COTED 2011)
 - Caribbean Urban Forum/ Caribbean Urban Agenda
 - Caribbean Planners Association
 - Community empowerment through urban revitalization/ heritage/ culture







Urbanisation in the Caribbean



CHARACTERISTICS OF CARIBBEAN URBAN AREAS

- Many Capitals originated as ports and have skewed concentrations labour and political systems
- Many urban areas may be too small to be called "cities". These areas may not necessarily have the "economic, administrative or political status" associated with a city

Urbanisation in the Caribbean

- Caribbean urban growth patterns -discontinuous, scattered, low density form of urbanisation
- Rural and urban boundaries blurred by sprawl into contiguous area.
- Communities live within 1.5km of the coastline, critical infrastructure such as airports, road networks are situated along the coast.
- Informal communities growing on hazard prone lands and encroachment of sensitive lands
- Since the Caribbean is highly urbanised and many of our major cities are located along the coast, there is need for green economy initiatives to address urban areas.



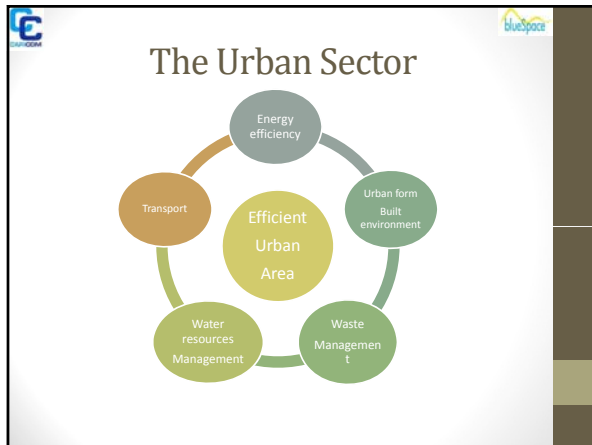
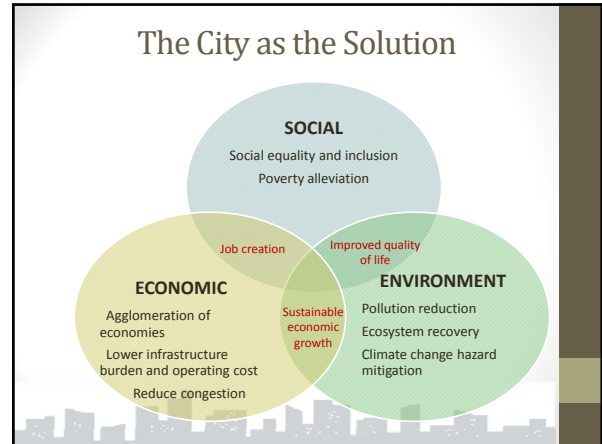

The Green Urban Economy




.... "transforming key urban economic sectors to promote economic growth while ensuring environmental protection and socially responsible outcomes"

The Caribbean Urban Agenda

Priorities for a Caribbean Urban Agenda (2012)		
Climate change vulnerability to: EEZ, Adaptation at local community level Sustainable planning urban form (compact), holistic, Comprehensive Coastal zone settlements planning and management (use, use/abandon integrated planning)	Thematic Areas	Issue
	Local economic development and poverty alleviation	Unemployment Strengthening diversified local opportunities for economic development, provision of housing and basic services
	Enabling mechanisms for government and professional	Research, communication, training, education, financing etc.
	Governance	Implementation, communication and legislation, municipal governance, awareness, partnership, co-governance inclusive governance, partnerships, coordination
	Informal sector	tenure security, informal settlements, informal economy
	Natural hazards and disaster management	climate change, built environment resilience, response capacity
	Physical human Security	Crime, safety, freedom from fear
	Physical Living Conditions	housing, basic services (water, sanitation, energy use, transportation etc.)
	Inequality	social, economic inequality based on gender, age
	Climate Change contribution to:	energy, emission, transportation, green economy
responsible outcomes		



Urban Form and the Built Environment



Characteristics of Caribbean Development

- Urban sprawl
- Low density development
- Car oriented infrastructure planning
- Urban development in hazardous areas

Compact Urban Form

- Less reliance on motorised transport
- Better access to services
- Lower energy consumption
- Integrated green spaces
- More socially inclusive

Urban Form and the Built Environment con't

Planning strategies and regulations can provide a framework for ensuring urban development is sustainable and resource efficient.

Strong governance and institutional capacity required


Planning strategies that promote sustainable urban development,

- Urban growth boundaries
- Land use regulation
- Increase density
- Infill development
- Mixed used developments

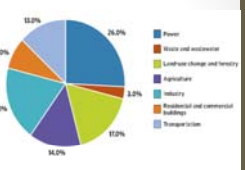
Energy Efficiency

Promote and incentivise the use of abundant renewable energy

- Density and design of human settlements directly influence resource consumption especially in the areas of transportation and building energy use
- Cities concentrate energy demands in close proximity thus less burden on infrastructure
- Cities can optimise energy efficiency by use of renewable energy sources thus reducing consumption
- Landscape and vegetation around buildings can help to regulate urban temperature



Transport



Options to promote sustainable transport and reduce GHG emission

Planning	Regulatory	Economic	Public information	Technology
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> land use planning to reduce the need to travel by creating thriving mixed use communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> setting standards-emission limits, congestion charging, restrict the use of motorised transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> fuel taxes, road tolls, removal of subsidies - encourages the use of non motorised transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> awareness about mobility management, eco driving, - increases awareness about alternatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> fuel improvement, cleaner technologies-developing cleaner options

Transport Sector Greening Strategy

- AVOID the need to travel**
 - Dense mixed use urban development
- SHIFT to biking and walking or public transit**
 - Improved public transit
 - Better public spaces that encourage walking and cycling
- IMPROVE energy efficiency of vehicles and fuel**
 - Clean low carbon fuel (CNG)
 - Clean low carbon vehicles (hybrids)


Water Resources

"A green economy critically depends on securing water through ecosystem management" (UNEP)

- Water use has been linked to population growth and economic development
- In the Caribbean there are heavy demands placed on water resources for agriculture, industry and domestic use
- Coupled with this is the increasing threats of climate change induced weather patterns- longer dry seasons and droughts
- Encroachment on watersheds

Country Profile: Barbados

- Barbados ranks among the driest countries in the world.
- The island is characterized as "absolute water scarce" because of a per capita availability of freshwater per year of less than 500 cubic meters.
- Barbados manages water resources through a strict Zoning system.



Water resources

Directive	Focus
INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING	Establish integrated cross sectoral water resources management
PRICING MECHANISM	Re-evaluate below cost pricing of water to influence conservation Introduce meters as opposed to a service fee for water Include metering to determine the accurate amount of water use per household
INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT	Invest in critical infrastructure to ensure effective management of water and ensure quality; Invest in adequate infrastructure to ensure water is accessible to all especially disadvantaged groups Maintain critical infrastructure to lessen unaccounted for
TECHNOLOGY UP TAKE	Utilise resource mapping Strengthen data platforms for accurate info on water usage Invest in technologies for the re use and recycling of water
LAND USE REGULATION	Implement urban growth boundaries that ensure sensitive watersheds and surface water sources are not encroached on by built environment Implement greenbelts that indirectly reduce CO ₂ emissions by maintaining land cover
BUILDING REGULATIONS	Enforce policies that require the use of grey water for irrigation of landscapes; implement building codes that require developers to include rain water harvesting mechanism on new developments (based on the building's footprint) Provide incentive for property owners to retrofit existing buildings with
PUBLIC EDUCATION	Educate the public on conservation practices and the real cost of water as a resource to initiate behavioural change

Waste

In Latin America and the Caribbean, 436,000 tons of urban solid waste (0.93 kg per capita) are generated daily

Solid waste such as garbage and chemicals from domestic use are often associated with growing affluence and are generated in tandem with population size and urbanisation.

Primary danger is contamination of water resources. Negative effects on human health, loss of biodiversity and environmental degradation

Per Capita Municipal Solid Waste Generation, Selected Caribbean Countries and Territories

Country	Population	Transitory Population (per cent)	Waste per capita* (kg/inhab/day)	Production LSW (T/day)
Anguilla	12,368	10.0	1.22	173
Antigua and Barbuda	75,078	7.5	1.75	141.3
Dominica	71,342	2.2	0.91	66.2
Granada	10,477	2.7	0.85	91.4
British Virgin Islands	20,647	38.0	2.65	75.5
St Kitts	34,930	4.1	2.08	75.6
Navee	11,881	-	1.52	17.7
Santa Lucia	159,133	4.0	1.18	195.2
San Vicente	106,916	1.2	0.79	85.5
Guadalupes	9,896	41.6	0.79	11.1
Tortola and Tobago	1,246,797	23.7	1.59	2.0

* The figure takes into account the influence of long-term tourists. Source: FAHO (2005)

Waste

- Each urban inhabitant in the region generates nearly one kilogram of solid waste per day, an amount that has been increasing.
- Urban areas have an opportunity for effective waste management due to concentration of large groups in close proximity
- Caribbean territories must use consider greening strategies such as:
 - Waste as alternative energy sources
 - Landfill gas capture
 - Reuse and recycle



 **Challenges to Green Urban Economy Initiatives in the Caribbean** 

- Uncoordinated governance
- Consumer attitudes
- Business interest
- Lack of investment
- Lack of Cost effectiveness

 **Enabling Conditions for a Green Economy** 



1. Policy and Regulatory Framework

2. Stimulate Green investment

3. Create Markets for Green goods and services

4. Provide incentives to encourage greening key sectors

5. Capacity building

 **Conclusion** 

The hope of this research is to generate more discussion in the Caribbean on green economy issues and to inform policy agendas that consider urban areas and cities a solution to reconciling economic growth with sustainable resource consumption.

Thank you!






Meeting of the Caribbean Green Economy Action Learning Group (GE ALG)

Coconut Bay Resort, Vieux Fort, Saint Lucia
May 1st – 3rd 2013




Introduction to action learning and action research

Key elements

- Collaborative – group of peers
- Emphasis on practical knowledge and experience
- Mix of action and reflection
- Focus on practical solutions/answers to real problems/questions = CHANGE
- Empowering people in the process



Action learning

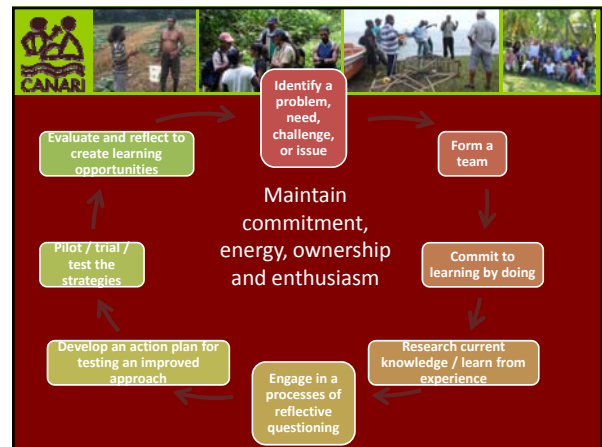
Peer learning on how to solve problems

$L = P + Q (+ R)$

Learning = Programmed learning (knowledge in current use) + Questioning (questions to create insight) + Reflection

Roles:

- Presenters
- Group members
- Learning buddies
- Learning coach





Action Learning Group ROLES

- Presenters
- Group members
- Learning buddies
- Learning coach



Presenter's role

- Describes the problem, challenge or issue for the group's input
- Listens to experiences of the group
- Accepts the group's questions and reflections
- Takes back learning to apply and put into action



Group members' role

- Participate equally
- Give support to their colleague
- Share experiences
- Provide new perspectives
- Question/challenge
- Ask "dumb" questions
- Do not give advice, tell anecdotes, pass judgement, or talk about how the situation compares to their own
- Assist the presenter to review options and decide on action
- Reflect on the group process and give feedback to each other on what has taken place
- May or may not be associated with the situation or challenge



OPTIONAL: Learning Buddy

- Site based colleague who acts as a sounding board and co-learner
- May not attend the formal program events
- Usually only needed if ALG members are at different physical locations



Learning coach's role

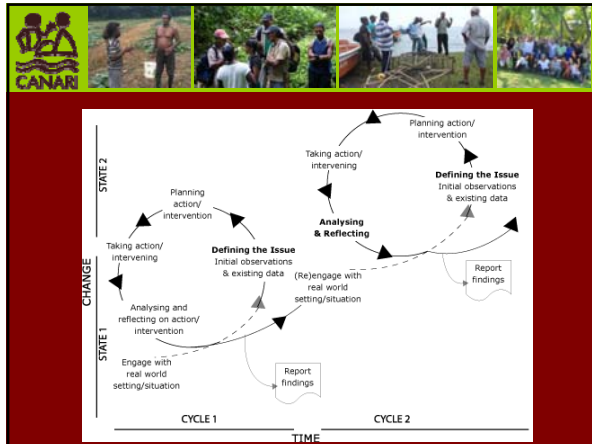
- Focuses on helping group become more effective
- Helps members achieve clarity and optimise learning
- Ensures sufficient time for capturing learning
- Helps members to reflect on interactions & implications of actions to be taken
- Ensures norms & processes followed
- Creates atmosphere of learning & reflective inquiry
- Asks questions related to learning, problem and goal clarity



Action research

- Self-reflection: how to improve practice
- Collaborative research – learning circles
- Focus on practical knowledge and solutions
- On and for social change
- Open ended questioning - does not begin with a fixed hypothesis
- Develop specific research questions:
 - If I [insert the action to be taken], how will it affect [describe one or more possible consequences of the action]?
- Spiral of steps





CANARI's experience: research

- Who Pays for Water + Caribbean ALG on Forests and Livelihoods
- Group defined / validated research questions
- CANARI or another member of group conducted research OR group conducted research as part of study visit (of initiative involving one of the members)
- Group analysis and recommendations communicated

CANARI's experience: capacity building

- Capacity building of CSOs
- Research questions on how to effectively build capacity developed by CANARI; priority capacity building needs identified by group
- Mix of peer training and sharing of experiences
- Group members applied in their organisations and came back and shared results

CANARI's experience: learning

- Training of mentors to support CSOs
- Action learning –
 - Presenter: brought question to group
 - Group members: reflective questioning
 - Learning buddies?
 - Facilitator: CANARI
- Development of recommendations
- Group members applied in their work with CSOs

What will be the approach of the GE ALG?

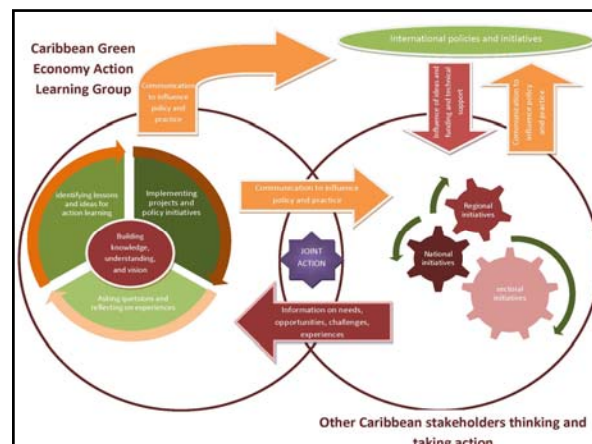

Session 7

DRAFT CARIBBEAN PROGRAMME OF WORK ON GREEN ECONOMY



Objectives of GE ALG

1. **Fleshing out the vision:** building and sharing evidence-based knowledge
2. **Promoting the vision:** communication to influence policy and build commitment
3. **Putting the vision into action:** action research carried out by ALG members and their partners
4. **Creating capacity to achieve the vision:** capacity building for ALG members


POW rationale

- Programme of work developed by the Caribbean grounded in local contexts, opportunities and needs
- Initial emphasis on research, followed by communication and capacity building
- Involvement of GE ALG also serves as a model for locally-driven and inclusive approach



Research agenda

1. Fundamental questions
2. The structure and character of the economy
3. The potential benefits of a green economy
4. Roles in moving towards a green economy
5. Measuring progress
6. The social dimension
7. Local economies
8. Trade
9. Energy



Possible priority questions

- How can governments, the private sector and civil society collaborate on building a green economy?
- Can triple bottom line methods be adapted for assessing public sector investment proposals or business investments? Where is there potential for uptake of such methods?
- What kinds of policy measures, institutions and programmes are able to catalyse and support sustainable micro, small and medium (SMME) enterprise development?

Meeting of the Caribbean Green Economy Action Learning Group (GE ALG)

Coconut Bay Beach Resort & Spa, Vieux Fort, Saint Lucia

May 1st – 3rd 2013

CASE STUDY OF JAZZ IN THE SOUTH

COMMUNITY-BASED DEVELOPMENT THROUGH ARTS AND CULTURE

1. *The case study*

The case of Jazz in the South has been selected because it offers the opportunity to identify and test the types of issues and processes that should be examined when exploring the relevance and meaning of the green economy concept to the Caribbean. This case should however not be seen as a model or a template of a “green economy initiative”; it has been selected because this event is taking place at the same time as the meeting of the GE ALG, and because the case is broad enough to trigger the kind of questions that this Action Learning Group needs to consider.

2. *Background to the case*

a. *The place*

The community of Laborie (6,500 inhabitants, with a little less than half living in the main coastal village) is located on Saint Lucia’s southwest coast. The general features of, and development challenges faced by, this community are similar to those of many small coastal communities in the insular Caribbean:

1. Mixed economy (agriculture, fishing, commercial sector)
2. A natural resource base that supports traditional economic sectors (agriculture, fishing), that offers potential for diversification (creative goods based on biodiversity, tourism) and is under threat (coastal pollution)
3. Vulnerability to disasters, increased by climate change and degradation of the coastal environment (loss of coastal protection)
4. Negative impacts of trade liberalisation on farming (bananas), with economic and social consequences (poverty, migration, security issues)
5. Unfulfilled tourism promises (hotel developments that have not materialised)
6. Geographic marginalisation (although Saint Lucia is small, much of the economic activity centres on the north of the island, and current development initiatives and trends tend to exacerbate geographic disparities)

Perhaps one of the distinctive features of this community is that it has a significant social capital, with strong community institutions, including a vibrant Co-operative Credit Union that has been in existence since 1976.

b. *Community-based development planning*

In 2000, in response to a government programme, known as Comfort 2000, which was aimed at supporting community-based projects in all towns and villages in the country, a small group of local residents took the initiative to facilitate the participatory formulation of a Strategic Development Plan for Laborie. Financial and technical assistance was sought and received from the Saint Lucia Heritage Tourism Programme (SLHTP) for a process that involved two years of consultations and studies aimed at identifying issues and opportunities for the integrated development of the Laborie

village and surrounding communities. An *ad hoc* Laborie Development Planning Committee (approximately 25 people representing all main sectors and social groups) coordinated this participatory planning process. The plan was finalised and published in December 2001.

The plan offered the vision of “a culturally vibrant community where there is continuous improvement in the quality of life and where people are able to enjoy all the basic necessities and to participate fully in the process of development”. The plan is structured along several strategic directions, including: participation; uniqueness and competitiveness; economic linkages and integration; encouragement of self-help, autonomy and initiative; strengthening of community organisations; and cultural development, and it includes five sectoral plans (education and human resource; health care and social services; agriculture and fishing; tourism; and youth and sports).

At the end of this process and in accordance with the provisions of the strategic plan, a new institution, the Laborie Development Foundation, was established, building on the experience of the Laborie Development Planning Committee, as the primary institutional arrangement for the coordination of the implementation of the strategic plan. The Foundation was formally registered in December 2002 as a not-for-profit company, and its members are community organisations that have a primary focus on Laborie. At present, there are 10 organisational members of the Foundation¹. The main functions of the Foundation are to coordinate development activities in Laborie, to provide support to member organisations, and to spearhead selected projects considered critical to the implementation of strategic plan.

c. Labowi Promotions

One of the members of the Foundation is Labowi Promotions, a not-for-profit community-based cultural organisation created in 1991. Its mission is “to enhance social togetherness and harmony and to promote economic development in Laborie, in surrounding communities and in Saint Lucia as a whole, through cultural and artistic events and expression”. It is a volunteer organisation, run by a small group of cultural activists, with minimal administrative and coordination costs, and with funding coming from private and public sector grants to sponsor events and activities, and from the rental of equipment.

Labowi Promotions’ work is based on the assumption that arts and culture can and should be: (a) vehicles of economic development, social cohesion as well as cultural integrity and identity at community level, (b) instruments of economic growth, livelihood enhancement and job creation at local and national levels, and (c) avenues for mutual understanding, collaboration and shared identity at the regional level. The organisation also believes that there are forms of cultural and artistic expression, such as Creole Jazz, that have a particularly important role to play in realising this vision, because they are accessible to all social groups, they link tradition and modernity, and they are at the heart of Caribbean identity.

Since its creation, Labowi Promotions has organised more than 300 events and activities, in music, education, dance, drama and visual arts. Its main production is a festival known as Jazz in the South, an autonomous component of the Saint Lucia Jazz

¹ The members are Laborie Fishers and Consumers Cooperative, Labowi Promotions, Environmental Conservation and Heritage Organisation of Laborie (ECHO-Lab), Anse Kawet Crafters, Black Bay Small Farmers Cooperative, Banse-LaHaut Farmers Association, ABC Fun House Early Learning Centre, Club 60-Laborie and Laborie Youth and Sports Council.

and Arts Festival. Other regular events include the celebration of Emancipation and participation in Nobel Laureate Week. Among the group's on-going activities is the facilitation of the Laborie Pan Project, started in 2006 with support from two national organisations, the Cultural Development Foundation and the Poverty Reduction Fund. It is a community steel band directed primarily at children and young adults, with a vision was to provide a range of social, economic and cultural benefits to its participants.

d. Jazz in the South

Jazz in the South started in 1997, and it has established itself as a Festival in its own right, with the objectives of promoting Caribbean music and musicians and supporting economic activity, business opportunities and social cohesion in host communities. Since its creation, it has featured over 150 bands from all over the Caribbean, with performers from many countries in the region, including Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Guadeloupe, French Guiana, Haiti, Jamaica, Martinique, Saint Lucia, and Trinidad and Tobago, and with guests from Africa.

While the Festival is indeed above all a cultural event, it is also an instrument of community development, as community festivals are also good for the local economy. In the past few years, for example, two surveys of local vendors have been carried out in the South of the island, and they have both indicated that vendors from Laborie place Jazz in the South as their most important activity in terms of revenue. And it is not only the vendors who benefit, especially since Labowi Promotions ensures that all the services needed are provided locally when available. An event like Jazz in the South therefore means business opportunities for vendors, but it also means additional income for taxi drivers, restaurants and caterers in Laborie, hotels in Vieux Fort, and many others.

Other features of Jazz in the South that may be relevant to a green economy agenda include:

- efforts to minimise environmental impacts;
- the facilitation of original collaborations and projects between musicians from different parts of the Caribbean region and the diasporas;
- the provision of public relations and marketing support to musicians;
- support (2013) to an original Jazz and Enacted Word project on the topic of environment and climate change;
- dissemination of environmental messages at mass events.

3. Case study exercise

This case offers the opportunity to examine, through an action learning approach, issues relevant to the broader research agenda that is being considered at this meeting. During the field visit, GE ALG members will be able to learn about and observe some of the community development initiatives in Laborie, notably Jazz in the South, and talk with a number of people engaged in these and in aspects of the local economy. Working in teams, participants will be guided by a small number of questions around a specific issue. The following preliminary questions are offered for consideration:

1. Triple bottom line returns
 - a. What businesses and sectors benefit economically from community initiatives in Laborie such as Jazz in the South?
 - b. How have local enterprises responded to these opportunities?

- c. What obstacles do they face in taking up or getting the most of such opportunities?
 - d. What social benefits do these initiatives offer? Who receives those benefits?
 - e. Does Jazz in the South (or other community-based initiatives in Laborie) qualify as “green”? Why or why not?
 - f. What are the intangible social and cultural returns from these initiatives? How can they be recognized and measured?
2. Enabling environment
- a. What roles do local and national institutions play in supporting innovative development initiatives in Laborie?
 - b. How could these initiatives’ economic, social and environmental benefits to the Laborie community be enhanced? What institutions or programmes could provide support?
 - c. How favourable is the national policy context?
3. Sustainability
- a. What factors drive and sustain these community-based initiatives?
 - b. How robust and resilient are their funding strategies?
 - c. What are the challenges Labowi Promotions and other local community actors face in achieving economic sustainability while focusing on their initiative’s cultural or social dimension?
 - d. What types of incentives would be most effective in supporting and encouraging this initiative and others like it?

Appendix 15: Field trip exercise – *Jazz in the South*, Laborie, Saint Lucia

	Observations	Recommendations
Governance – Participation – Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a community driven process which eventually benefited from government buy-in and support • supported community vision • level of support from the national community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be cautious of dependency and corruption of ideals of a community owned and community driven event • opportunity for greater participation of community at the event
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • catchment is limited • event was not intended to be a money maker • not much spending power • limited diversity of vendors • significant corporate sponsorship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • potential for the development of the earning capacity of the event – focus has to be on the branding of the event – potential for bigger returns • need for a unique brand – niche (specific geographic location, green, sustainable) • marketing of event to others (identifying targets) • potential to give donation to support community development • profits from the event: how will they be used – for local livelihoods/economies
Social and cultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • strong sense of community identity – (Laborie) • Laborie existing social capital – but the emergence of new leaders is a challenge now • important for the community to become aware of the intellectual property regarding the event – and not to leave it to corporate sponsors • role of social capital in building a GE: how does social capital get developed and maintained/passed on to future generations? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • opportunity for greater community ownership • identify the main goal: a community event with social objectives: “Whose Jazz is it?” • potential to incorporate more diverse cultural products: local, Caribbean • need to communicate goals to people – reinforce messages • trickling down of benefits • opportunity for social exchanges and building relationships with visitors

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• what social and cultural benefits for local people: raising awareness, socialisation, protect local culture
The way forward	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ continued community development of Laborie Promotions e.g. via technical assistance and advice○ marketing of the brand○ communication of goals○ diversify the event local – Caribbean○ increase community engagement○ more benefits – but not necessarily bigger : important not to lose local touch/maintained locally driven○ is there a limit to how big the event can get?	