

III ECPA Ministerial Preparatory Process

First Preparatory Meeting
Intercontinental Hotel, Miami
Thursday, October 20, 2016 / 09:00 AM – 05:30 PM

Meeting Report

Summary of National Focal Points Dialogue

The following is a summary of the priority areas of action and ministerial themes identified during the open discussion among ECPA National Focal Points that took place at the meeting.

Country	Area of action/Priority
Costa Rica	Harmonize energy efficiency standards and regulations through SICA
Guatemala	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support synergies between ECPA and the Plan for Prosperity (Northern Triangle: El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala). 2. Promote the use of clean cook stoves as a means to reduce firewood consumption and enhance energy efficiency. 3. Collect transportation data and establish national baselines, especially on heavy transportation. 4. Engage the private sector in strategies to expand access to electricity, overcome financial constraints to sustainable energy, and reduce electricity consumption.
Panama	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Build sustainable cities as a means to adapt to urban population growth. 2. Use natural gas as a bridge fuel to enable energy transition and matrix diversification. 3. Support biofuels, compressed natural gas, changes in multimodal transport, and vehicle labelling.
Trinidad and Tobago	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Avoid duplication of efforts and overlapping between regional organizations. 2. Develop a roadmap to meet the country's 10 percent renewable target by 2021.
Canada	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Foster sustainable production through clean technology inclusion, investment and innovation.
Dominican Republic	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote cogeneration.

	2. Support the SICA in the promotion of strategies to curb deforestation and promote sustainable wood harvesting.
United States	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhance industrial efficiency. 2. Facilitate energy access through interconnectivity and grid infrastructure upgrades. 3. Foster good governance in the energy sector by implementing new technologies and cultivating private sector engagement. 4. Support energy sector public-private partnerships.
Brazil	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote and support the use of biofuels and bioenergy. 2. Explore ways to collectively address financial challenges and opportunities. 3. Support energy sector public-private partnerships.
Uruguay	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explore strategies to facilitate the introduction and adoption of electric vehicles. 2. Establish strategic partnerships among local governments and the ministries of energy and transport to implement effective transportation policies.
Antigua and Barbuda	1. Develop a strategy to address transportation greenhouse gas emissions.
Peru	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support national strategies on reliable universal coverage. 2. Promote energy efficiency technical regulation harmonization to improve public acquisitions processes.
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Address mobility issues relating to marine transportation. 2. Support the deployment of solar energy storage facilities and micro grids.
Jamaica	1. Promote the modernization of electricity grids to enhance interconnection and energy access.
Saint Lucia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support energy efficiency in the transportation sector. 2. Support conversion to LED street lighting.
Mexico	1. Support energy sector public-private partnerships.

Summary of Proceedings

Welcome remarks and introduction:

On October 20, 2016 in Miami, Florida, United States, representatives from 19 OAS Member States partook in the first preparatory meeting of the Third Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas (ECPA) ministerial to convene in Chile in 2017. Welcome remarks were delivered by Mr. Cletus Springer, Director of the OAS Department of Sustainable Development, who thanked attendees and highlighted the importance of this event. Mrs. Corissa Petro, Department Chief at the International Department of the Ministry of Energy of Chile, and Steering Committee Chair, led the proceedings.

Mr. Springer indicated that these proceedings, agreed to at the Merida ministerial, aim to achieving the most impactful ECPA ministerial yet. He emphasized the crucial time at which this meeting took place, citing the evolution of energy and climate issues globally, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the Paris agreement settled in late 2015 and ratified in record time. These legal instruments provide the global community, and the Americas, with two clear roadmaps to remove the threat of global warming.

“[...] [Y]our presence here today is testimony to your resolve to do what we can within the Americas—within the ambit of OAS Member States—to make your contribution to a more secure, a more productive, a more competitive environment for work, for play, for living and definitely a better environment for our children.” Mr. Springer concluded his remarks by highlighting that he took ECPA’s ambitious goals as a sign of resolve and seriousness from countries to make the transition that is necessary. He gave special thanks to the Steering Committee (SC) for its efforts since the Mexico Ministerial, and for putting in place the Action Plan as a critical element of the Partnership.

Erika Streu, Director for Latin America and the Caribbean at the General Directorate on Foreign Affairs of the National Energy Secretariat of Mexico, and Steering Committee Vice-Chair, provided an overview of the ministerial process which led the to the second ministerial meeting held in Merida, Mexico, in May 2015.

National Focal Point Introductions:

The National Focal Points of the 19 countries represented at the meeting introduced themselves.

Overview of ECPA

Juan Cruz Monticelli, Chief, Sustainable Energy Section (a.i.) at the Department of Sustainable Development, and ECPA Technical Coordination Unit (TCU) Manager, gave a brief presentation about ECPA. Monticelli discussed ECPA’s mission and vision, the seven fundamental pillars,

the landmark events since 2009, the new governance structure established in 2015, the activities spearheaded by the OAS under the ECPA umbrella, and the progress made since the last ministerial gathering, including the development of an Action Plan. The three core tenets that guide the partnership are: government engagement, public-private partnership, and clean energy project incubation.

Guiding Principles and Action Plan proposed by the Steering Committee:

Maria Cristina Silva, of the Ministry of Energy of Chile, delivered a summary presentation of the Guiding Principles and Action Plan developed by the SC, explaining its background, process and justification. The Guiding Principles are the preamble to the Action Plan, comprised of a set of core tenets that guide the Partnership. The Action Plan organizes the Partnership's efforts in the area of hemispheric cooperation within a given timeframe, by establishing activities for each of its Pillars and Crosscutting Planks, designating leaders responsible for Thematic Areas, and determining the participating countries, periods of implementation, and expected outcomes. In short, the Plan is a tool to facilitate participatory monitoring of the Partnership's actions.

Mr. Alan Yu, Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Asian & American Affairs at the U.S. Department of Energy, praised the leadership of the SC in developing the Action Plan, and invited all fellow delegates to take it back to their capitals and discuss it with fellow colleagues and supervisors, as it is imperative to reach consensus and a concerted focus as to how this partnership is going to function and move forward. The OAS stressed the need for participating countries to understand the proposed Action Plan to which several countries have contributed through different programs, projects and actions.

Antigua and Barbuda stated the need to establish and maintain a symbiotic relationship between the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and ECPA, in a way that the targets and commitments agreed globally can feed in this hemispheric process, as these obligations are a question of survival for smaller island states. Brazil also applauded the efforts put by the SC into the production of these documents, as a sound first step for defining the Partnership's roadmap.

The OAS encouraged countries to engage in an open discussion geared toward identifying pillar/thematic preferences based on national priorities, and asked how each National Focal Point sees his or her country's actions in the Action plan framework, or "How can your government contribute to further ECPA's mission?"

Costa Rica evoked the issue of integration as a critical one for advancing common challenges. The SICA system is currently working on advancing energy efficiency technical regulation harmonization efforts, and asked whether ECPA could support specific activities under the SICA umbrella that are also consistent with ECPA's Action plan, as it is critical for Central America to address sustainable energy issues through a regional integration framework.

Guatemala echoed Costa Rica's request for a better alignment of activities and objectives between regional integration systems and ECPA. Same request was made regarding the COP22,

so that the national commitments and responsibilities can also fit into the ECPA Action Plan. It was also requested to consider social conflict as a crosscutting challenge and a factor that can affect the development and execution of natural resources use initiatives. Finally, it was requested to assess potential avenues for collaboration between ECPA and the Plan for Prosperity (North Triangle) which includes El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala.

Panama suggested devoting special attention to urban sustainability, as over 50 percent of the region's population lives in cities, and urban population is expected to reach 70 percent in the upcoming years. This trend poses a series of issues for cities, which have to sort ways of meeting a growing demand for basic services beyond energy access and coverage. Social aspects should therefore be factored in as crosscutting issues in ECPA discussions and objectives.

Chile explained how some issues such as transport, capacity building and community awareness will be addressed through the crosscutting planks contained in the Action plan and derived from the fundamental pillars and COP21, and aiming to respond to COP22 agreements. As such, ECPA is a complement to local and regional actions around sustainable energy deployment. Chile invited all countries to find additional potential ways of collaboration.

Mexico indicated that it would be very useful for ECPA to learn more about specific needs that Central America can identify as a region, and to which ECPA and other countries can contribute. This exercise will also boost the partnership's value by directly supporting the development of national energy agendas.

United States thanked the input provided by the Central American countries and highlighted the contributions made by some U.S. initiatives: Connecting the Americas 2022, an ECPA project currently half-way in its decade-long commitment, which has enabled the region's interconnection with Mexico, and the Caribbean Energy Security Initiative (CESI), helping change the Caribbean energy paradigm.

Deputy Assistant Secretary Yu, announced two new projects to be launched after the preparatory meeting, and invited the participation of all ECPA members interested in partnering, financing or collaborating. One is a hemispheric initiative to support national metrology institutes in addressing energy and climate-related issues. The second initiative will be implemented at a sub-regional level, focused on supporting Central America in advancing energy efficiency and technical regulations in the context of SICA, enabling the implementation of commercial standards that facilitate the commercialization of equipment. These two projects will be managed by the OAS, and financed by the U.S. Permanent Mission to the OAS, with the technical support of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). These initiatives will contribute to a sustainable low carbon future in the Americas.

OAS pointed out that, although countries and regions are requesting support in advancing specific priority topics, there are experiences and lessons learned within each sub-region that can become a contribution to be replicated in other sub-regions (e.g., collaboration between the Caribbean and Costa Rica on geothermal energy, SIEPAC, etc.)

Another shared concern was financing. OAS mentioned it is supporting donor coordination efforts through its C-SERMS initiative in the Caribbean, to assist governments to more efficiently manage resources and increase the effectiveness of foreign investment. OAS encouraged countries to strive for collaboration between and among countries as an effective strategy to attract investors and financial entities interested in renewable businesses. OAS invited participating countries to join forces to build ECPA as a good business model and to work closer with the private sector to establish public-private partnerships (“green” P3 model), incubate projects, and improve coordination.

Trinidad and Tobago pointed out to the need to define a strategy for avoiding effort duplication between the different regional organizations and entities devoted to sustainable energy, such as CARICOM and SICA, and to find synergies.

Mr. Springer introduced the Hon. Ian “Patches” Liburd, Ministry of Energy of Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Dr. Devon Gardner, Energy Program Director at the CARICOM Secretariat, and point of contact for C-SERMS, who joined the preparatory meeting after participating in the Ad-Hoc Geothermal Working Group meeting convened under the auspices of C-SERMS.

Actions to further country engagement and participation through pillars and partnerships:

Jessica McDonald, from the Clean Energy Solutions Center, provided a presentation showcasing the services and resources that the Center can provide. The CESC seeks to serve as a resource for governments and policymakers by:

- **Serving** as a first-stop clearinghouse of clean energy policy resources.
- **Sharing** policy best practices, data, and analysis tools across countries.
- **Delivering** dynamic services that enable expert assistance, learning, and knowledge sharing.
- **Fostering** dialogue on emerging policy issues and innovation across the globe.
- **Serving** as the primary resource for project financing options and information to expand markets for clean energy

The Center’s “Ask-an-Expert” service provides solutions to policy barriers by providing no-cost, tailored technical assistance from global experts on clean energy policy topics

Ministerial theme: Energy Transition in the Americas:

The Government of Chile reaffirmed its commitment to ECPA, and is looking forward to a productive ministerial meeting. “Energy Transition in the Americas” was selected by the Government of Chile as the theme of the 2017 ministerial. This theme is consistent with the COP21 Agreement, aimed at curbing greenhouse gas emissions by developing clean energy and advancing a low-carbon economy.

Although Latin America is the “cleanest” region in the world in terms of greenhouse gas emissions, it is also the most affected by climate change. Thus, switching to a cleaner energy

mix and reducing carbon dependency makes sense. ECPA provides tangible actions to adequately address many aspects related to energy transition.

2017 Ministerial deliverables and expectations:

A series of sub-meetings are being considered, contingent upon budget availability and the agenda content. Potential ministerial venues include the cities of Santiago de Chile and Viña del Mar. The tentative dates are the first week of September and the third week of October.

OAS opened the floor to a frank discussion regarding national and sub-regional priorities and sub-themes to be considered for the ministerial. Chile will use this feedback to get a sense of the topics to be contemplated in the ministerial agenda.

Canada indicated that its national priority areas include clean technology, investment and innovation, as sustainable production is an important goal within their national agenda.

Panama noted that fossil fuels will remain as fundamental in the future, and that the use of natural gas as a bridge fuel should be assessed as part of this transition process. Panama also mentioned the need for low carbon market mechanisms to facilitate the displacement of fossil fuel use.

Dominican Republic suggested including co-generation and hybridization (with biomass for example) of natural gas, ideal for enabling energy transition.

Guatemala referred to energy supply and competitive prices, two factors that seem to disfavor renewable energy. Firewood consumption (currently over 55%) and clean cook stoves were proposed as complements to energy efficiency practices. Regarding transportation, Guatemala requested the collection of data and the establishment of national baselines, especially on heavy transportation.

Dominican Republic commented on the SICA biomass working group, which is currently introducing the use of software to estimate the effect of wood harvesting on local forests. Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Haiti and Dominican Republic are involved in this effort. Dominican Republic is supporting Haiti in the substitution of firewood with pellets made from biomass waste. This is also an initiative that could be supported by ECPA.

Costa Rica raised the issue of transport, which represents 60 percent of fossil fuel consumption.

United States suggested three priority areas within energy transition: Industrial efficiency (including transportation and energy efficiency), energy access (interconnectivity and grids), and good energy sector governance (for implementing new technologies and engaging with the private sector). Both the UN SDGs and a closer relationship with the private sector should serve

as framework and contextualization for these and other actions. The harmonization of energy efficiency standards for enabling trade and commercial transactions is also a priority issue.

Brazil expressed interest in focusing conversations on energy efficiency, biofuels and bioenergy.

Uruguay cited transportation as a national priority, since the country has made major improvements in renewable energy deployment, particularly resource substitution focused on the introduction of electric vehicles. Given the complexity of transportation, it is necessary to establish strategic multi-stakeholder alliances such as the ministries of transport and local governments, in order to avoid the implementation of policies that could be ineffective or constrain the sector. Another topic is universal access to energy, ensuring quality, affordability, and security by providing sustainable solutions to isolated communities, as their coverage rate is already at 97.7 percent like Costa Rica. Although some pilot projects for introducing electric taxis and buses are in the design phase, developing a small market for a given brand remains a challenge. OAS requested Uruguay to contribute with a concept note on transportation given its experience, and will reach out to Barbados who recently had a positive experience in this front to facilitate the exchange of successful practices and lessons learned

Antigua and Barbuda also brought up the issue of transportation and mobility, currently the most difficult sector in terms of emissions. The issue of finance is also perceived as critical.

Peru cited the deployment of renewables and the advancement of reliable universal access, as a considerable segment of the population requires coverage. Quality of service and infrastructure is also under review, being the inclusion of new technologies a priority, alongside substitution mechanisms in transportation and mobility (working with ministry of transport for raising diesel levels above 60%). Another issue raised by Peru is the harmonization of energy efficiency standards for public acquisitions. Peru highlighted its advancement in prior consultation processes with indigenous populations for the implementation of natural resource-based initiatives and citizen participation. Electricity interconnection, energy security and energy sovereignty are also among the suggested sub-themes.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines requested the issue of marine transportation to be considered, as well as support in the implementation of solar energy storage facilities and micro grids.

Given the different challenges sub-regions have expressed, United States suggested selecting a representative per sub-region that can report on the main challenges to ensure representation at the ministerial meeting.

Jamaica referred to the modernization of electricity grids and infrastructure as part of advancing interconnection and integration efforts and the inclusion of other technologies to further energy transition and low carbon economies.

Saint Lucia indicated that energy efficiency and transportation are among its national priorities. The transportation sector is the island's greatest energy consumer and a key contributor to greenhouse gas emissions. Saint Lucia is currently spending nearly 14 percent of its GDP (according to OECS) in fossil fuel imports, using more than half of it in transportation. The electric car market is not competitive or suitable in the Caribbean, as these vehicles remain expensive for small economies. Street lighting is also the largest single source of energy consumption for the public sector. Financial sources for implementing LED retrofitting efforts are also an issue to consider.

Trinidad and Tobago is working on developing the roadmap toward its 10 percent renewable target by 2021. The national government is currently working on several pilot projects and sensitization campaigns for reaching said target.

Panama referred to the transport sector as the “bête noire” of fossil fuel consumption, especially for importing countries, which are the most in the region. Three basic aspects around this topic were suggested: Efficient use of the current fleet and vehicle labelling; fossil fuel substitution with biofuels and the use of compressed natural gas; and changes in modal transportation in the long run, given the required sizeable investments.

OAS suggested that countries proposing specific topics to be addressed at the ministerial should provide a one-pager or concept note explaining what is aimed and moving forward to help the chair and the TCU to build an agenda and crystalize concrete actions.

Chile, in its SC-Chair capacity, clarified that the multilateral framework has been taken into account in the development of the Action plan, particularly UN-SDG number 7. Chile reached out to the SE4ALL team, who are waiting for the outcomes of this initial gathering to see how they can support this preparatory process geared to energy transition in Latin America.

Second preparatory meeting:

Possible venues are still under discussion, and tentative dates include March or April.

Americas Business Dialogue:

Mr. David D. Nelson, Chair of the Americas Business Dialogue (ABD) Energy Working Group, joined the meeting to discuss the role of the private sector in energy transition. Mr. Nelson gave an overview of the ABD, homed at the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), and presented ideas, experiences and best practices for effectively engaging the private sector and developing habits of collaboration between the private and public sectors.

The ABD was created on the belief that the region's business community can play an active, responsible, and constructive role in the discussion and formation of public policies and international initiatives for the Americas. It is divided into 8 policy-related working groups which seek a direct involvement of companies, with governments. The ABD is at an infant stage,

but it is envisioned that more companies start to add up and express their interest in joining, as they see the utility of engaging with the governments. So far it has proven to be a good model that facilitates dialogue opportunities, but still requires the participation and enthusiasm of more companies throughout the region.

In developing this mutually beneficial relationship between the private and public sector, the business community helps governments understand what the real constraints are, look at the big picture and determine the sustainable outcomes at both economic and environmental levels. This model can serve as a partnership that works in both directions, where companies tell governments what they perceive as key issues, and governments request the support of companies to implement sustainable efficient models to address specific socially relevant issues. The ABD's Energy Working Group Chair expressed interest in participating in future ECPA gatherings, and helping governments address policy and technological challenges.

Guatemala requested to hear private sector experiences and recommendations regarding most economically viable options for access to electricity and finance, particularly for isolated communities.

United States expressed its support for private sector engagement under ECPA and reaffirmed the importance of said sector having a voice in regional energy dynamics and conversations. Further, United States encouraged governments to share the ABD model with their respective private sectors so that companies within the Americas may join in.

United States asked Mr. Nelson to provide examples as to how the ABD has helped countries further sustainable energy. Mr. Nelson mentioned LED lighting transition as a specific solution addressed by the ABD, which countries in the region are looking into to save money and reduce electricity consumption.

Mexico asked if the ABD Energy Working Group would consider participating in the upcoming ministerial. Mr. Nelson replied that the Working Group is open to recommendations for an effective approach. He mentioned that, in order to attract senior management from companies, there needs to be a concrete opportunity for meaningful engagement with policymakers. The APEC model seems to be effective in facilitating meaningful engagement by having small groups of private management and movement leaders.

Brazil asked Mr. Nelson to speak of private sector views regarding the concern over financial constraints voiced by many Member States. Mr. Nelson stressed that this is a significant challenge and that energy transition requires monetary resources beyond the subsidies provided by some countries and multilateral institutions. One recommendation is finding self-sustaining models involving private sector financing, such as matching project length to long-term financing, and/or establishing power purchase agreements with utilities. Domestic pension funds could also be potential investors, as they are interested in long-term returns. Another model is to promote agreements between a government and a private investor, where, for a period of time, a private investor would finance all aspects relating to the provision of a public service and charge the government a fee for delivering said service. In addition to the fee paid by the government,

the private investor would be allowed to derive a profit from his or her investment by charging consumers for the services they receive for the duration of the agreement.

OAS expressed interest in involving the ABD Energy Working Group in its quarterly dialogue activities and in the ministerial planning process. Mr. Nelson offered serving as a clearinghouse to help review ministerial documents and content related to private sector engagement.

Jamaica inquired about Cuba's participation in ECPA activities. In this regard, it should be noted that, on June 3, 2009, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Americas adopted resolution AG/RES. 2438 (XXXIX-O/09), that resolves that the 1962 resolution, which excluded the Government of Cuba from its participation in the inter-American system, ceased to have effect. The 2009 resolution states that the participation of the Republic of Cuba in the OAS will be the result of a process of dialogue initiated at the request of the Government of Cuba, and in accordance with the practices, purposes, and principles of the OAS. To date, the Government of Cuba has not initiated a process of dialogue that would allow the OAS General Secretariat to engage said government in the activities of ECPA.

Closing remarks:

Chile, thanked everyone for their time, presence, active participation and ideas, and reiterated its commitment to a successful ministerial. There is a long list of ideas and tasks ahead to review and follow up on. More information about the ministerial will be circulated within the next months, including a ministerial timeline, documents, concept notes, and suggested sub-themes. Based on these resources, the second preparatory meeting will be more structured and straight forward regarding specific topics to discuss.

Mr. Springer also thanked everyone for joining the meeting, forecasted a fruitful ministerial based on the sustained discussions, and reminded all Member States to please contribute with the committed documents and concept notes to start working on concrete topics to take to the ministerial.

Meeting adjourned

Participating countries and representatives:

Country	Name	Title	Institution
Antigua and Barbuda	Brian Challenger	Non-Resident Ambassador to Latin America	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Brazil	Luiz Guilherme Costa Koury	Deputy Consul	Consulate General of Brazil in Miami
Canada	Laurent Morel-à-l'Huissier	Consul, Foreign Policy and Diplomacy Service	Consulate General of Canada in Miami
Chile	Corissa Petro	Coordinator, International Department	Energy Ministry
	Hector Garcia	Deputy Director	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
	María Cristina Silva Parejas	Professional	Energy Ministry
Costa Rica	Alfonso Herrera	Energy Sector Division	Ministry of Environment, Energy and Oceans (MINAE)
Dominica	Michael Fadelle	Senior Energy Program Coordinator	Ministry of Public Works, Energy and Ports
Dominican Republic	Oscar de la Maza	Director, Renewable Energy Division	Ministry of Mines and Energy
	Natalia Polanco	International Relations Coordinator	Ministry of Mines and Energy
El Salvador	Enrique Antonio Rosales Osegueda	Advisor	General superintendence of Electricity and Telecommunications (SIGET)
United States	Alan Yu	Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Asian & American Affairs	Department of Energy
	Daniel Villanueva	WHA/USOAS	Department of State
	Andrew Miller	Fellow, Office of International Affairs, Office of American Affairs	Department of Energy
	Maria Apud	Bureau of Energy Resources	Department of State
	Leah Severino	Energy Officer, Caribbean and Latin America, Bureau of Energy Resources	Department of State
	Jessica McDonald	Fellow	Clean Energy Solutions Center (NREL/DOE)
Guatemala	Karin Lorente	International Cooperation Coordinator	Ministerio de Ambiente y Recursos Naturales
Jamaica	Fitzroy Vidal	Principal Director, Energy	Ministry of Science, Technology, Energy and Mining
Mexico	Erika Streu Steenbock	Director for Latin MAerica and te Caribbean, General Directorate of Foreign Affairs Asuntos	Energy Secretariat (SENER)
Panama	Isaac Castillo	Deputy Secretary	National Energy Secretariat

Peru	Rosa Luisa Ebentreich	Energy Efficiency Director	Ministry of Energy and Mines (MINEM)
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Ian Liburd	Minister	Ministry of Public Utilities, Energy, Housing
Saint Lucia	Sylvester Clauzel	Permanent Secretary	Ministry of Sustainable Development, Energy, Science & Technology
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Elsworth Dacon	Director, Energy Unit	Ministry of National Security
Trinidad and Tobago	Anita M. Hankey	Senior Planning Officer, Energy Research and Planning Division (ERPD)	Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries
Uruguay	Carolina Mena	Demand, Access and Energy Efficiency Area	Ministry of Industry, Energy and Mining
OAS	Cletus I. Springer	Director	Department of Sustainable Development
	Juan Cruz Monticelli	Chief, Sustainable Energy (a.i)	Department of Sustainable Development
	Charlene Solozano	Energy Officer	Department of Sustainable Development
	Alejandra Henao	ECPA Outreach and Communications	Department of Sustainable Development