



# Principles and Approaches for Integrated Financing

## WORKSHOP REPORT

Caribbean Regional Consultation Meeting on Integrated Financing and Governance

Held in Kingston, Jamaica,

Organized by the Environmental Policy Unit

6 - 7 November 2023

### Table of Contents

**Introduction and background** .....2

**Sessions and Highlights**.....3

    Session 1 - Understanding Climate Finance .....4

    Session 2 - Understanding Nature Finance.....5

    Session 3 - Understanding Ocean Finance.....7

    Session 4 - Principles of Blended Finance .....9

    Session 5 - Preparing for integrated financing actions .....9

**Outcomes and Recommendations** ..... 12

**Annex 1.** ..... 14

**Annex 2.** ..... 17

## Introduction and background

Addressing the triple planetary crises of biodiversity loss, climate change, and pollution is an urgent imperative to achieve sustainable development and Agenda 2030. To that end, the 15th Conference of the Parties (COP15) to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) adopted the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) in December 2022 for protecting nature and halting biodiversity loss globally. Significant resource mobilization financing transitions that are aligned with pathways to maintaining global warming to below 1.5C, and “greening finance” (reducing nature-negative flows and phasing out harmful subsidies such as fossil fuel subsidies), will be central to successful implementation of the GBF and the global response to the triple planetary crisis.

Some regions are more affected by and vulnerable to the impact of the triple planetary crisis and particularly climate change, such as Small Island Developing States (SIDS). The special circumstances of SIDS in relation to the triple planetary crisis include their small size and small economies, which makes them inherently susceptible to external economic and financial shocks. In addition, given the interconnected nature of challenges these countries face, finance solutions that enable co-benefits across climate, biodiversity, and development agendas, that align with national priorities, and promote debt sustainability are critical.

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), in support of the CBD COP15 negotiations, reviewed existing financing mechanisms and instruments in support of biodiversity conservation including an analysis of selected financial instruments involving public-private partnerships or blended finance structures. These include pooled investment vehicles, bonds, risk mitigation instruments (guarantees and insurance), high quality carbon credits, and biodiversity offsets and credits. Such approaches have the potential to scale and catalyze additional financing for biodiversity in countries such as SIDS. However, to access and utilize these tools and financial mechanisms, it is becoming increasingly clear that countries national focal points and financing institutions, including the multilateral development banks (MDBs), regional and national biodiversity funds and others, need to understand the principles and approaches underlying climate finance, nature finance and ocean finance to better articulate options for designing integrated models to deal with the inter-linked challenges of climate change, biodiversity loss and ocean management.

To support this process, the Environmental Policy Unit in Law Division, in collaboration with the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat and the Cartagena Convention Secretariat, organized the Caribbean regional workshop on integrated financing and ocean governance in Kingston, Jamaica from 6-7 November 2023 at ROK Hotel, Kingston.

**The overall objective of the workshop was to:**

1. Bring together representatives from financing institutions and others along with national focal points of biodiversity related Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) to share information on opportunities and challenges related to financing the GBF.
2. Provide an opportunity to explore the options for blended/integrated financing, considering the current opportunities for ocean, climate, and nature financing.

## Participants

About 25 participants from 12 countries in the Caribbean region participated in the two-day workshop to discuss ways and means to integrate finances related to climate, nature, and ocean protection actions. The participants came from Ministries of Environment, focal points to Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), Ministries of Finance and Economic Development, members of the Caribbean Biodiversity Fund, national biodiversity funds, non-governmental organizations in the region, the Development Bank for Latin America and the Caribbean, members of the Caribbean Ecosystems Programme, UNEP staff, UN (United Nations) Resident Coordinators office for the Caribbean region.

## Sessions and Highlights

### Opening session

The workshop was opened by the Resident Coordinator and interim, Dr. Richard Amenyah, of the United Nations Multi-Country Office (covering Multi-Country Office for Jamaica, the Bahamas, Bermuda, the Cayman Islands and Turks and Caicos Islands), Ms. Donna Sue Spencer on behalf of Christopher Corbin, Coordinator of the Cartagena Convention Secretariat and Ms. Amrikha Singh on behalf of the CARICOM Secretariat.

- Dr. Richard Amenyah stressed that the fusion of nature finance, ocean/blue finance, and climate finance is critical to strengthening prudent environmental management. The most important way to achieve this is to invest in sustainable practices such as ecotourism, renewable energy, and marine conservation.
- Ms. Spencer noted that the Cartagena Convention is the only regional legally binding agreement in the region for supporting ocean governance, including for protection and sustainable use of coastal and marine resources, control, and prevention of pollution from land and marine-based sources and climate change adaption including through use of Nature Based Solutions. It supports member countries in meeting their commitments to MEAs and the Sustainable Development Goals through consultancies, capacity building and projects such as the ACP (African, Caribbean and Pacific) MEAs

Programme, now in its third phase. The convention and its protocols are a regional framework to support countries in the wider Caribbean region in meeting their obligations for global MEA commitments, including the new GBF targets. This region, with its rich biodiversity, is a global treasure as well as the basis of many livelihoods and much enjoyment and requires our collective protection. She stressed that financing the GBF and exploring blended/integrated financing options, as well as climate, nature, and ocean finance options, are all challenging issues for the wider Caribbean region and that finding workable solutions requires resourcefulness, creativity, and collaboration. A key issue is reducing the impact of land-based and marine pollution on the marine environment and creating resilience to climate change through adaptation and resilience-building measures.

- In her statement Ms. Amrika Singh, Programme Manager at CARICOM Secretariat noted that significant resources are urgently needed across the climate, biodiversity, and sustainable development agendas, to "finance green" (increasing nature-positive flows), support transitions aligned with pathways to limiting global warming to 1.5C, and "greening finance" (reducing nature-negative flows and phasing out harmful subsidies). She noted that parties to the CBD are strongly encouraged to develop national finance plans or similar instruments, as well as to include financing and other means of implementation in their NBSAPs (National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans).
- Participants from Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, Saint Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, St Kitts and Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago and Guyana also made short interventions on their expectations from the meeting.

The introduction concluded with a presentation and overview provided by Dr. Balakrishna Pisupati, head of the Environmental Policy Unit, UNEP Law Division, on current discussions related to climate, nature and ocean finances and emerging opportunities for blended and integrated finances. He reiterated the need to differentiate blended finance (public and private finances) with integrated finances (combined financing for climate, nature, and ocean actions). Discussions during this session focused on understanding integrated financing with participants, exploring a set of principles and approaches for integrated financing.

## Session 1 - Understanding Climate Finance

Climate finance aims to increase financial resources to support objectives and initiatives that address climate change (adaptation and mitigation) and promote sustainable development. An introduction to climate finance was given by Ms. Pamella Camu, Project Support Officer at UNEP Law Division, based on the Helsinki Principles (HP). The HP is an initiative of the Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action established by 26 countries on April 13, 2019. Since the coalition launch, finance ministers from

over 90 countries have signed on to the Helsinki Principles, a set of six principles promoting national climate action, especially through fiscal policy and public finance. The Helsinki Principles are designed to be aspirational – they are non-binding and are not listed in any order of priority.

**The Helsinki Principles agree to:**

1. Align policies and practices with the Paris Agreement commitments.
2. Share experience and expertise to provide mutual encouragement and promote collective understanding of policies and practices for climate action.
3. Work towards measures that result in effective carbon pricing.
4. Take climate change into account in macroeconomic policy, fiscal planning, budgeting, public investment management, and procurement practices.
5. Mobilize private sources of climate finance by facilitating investments and the development of a financial sector which supports climate mitigation and adaptation.
6. Engage actively in the domestic preparation and implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) submitted under the Paris Agreement

**Key takeaways:**

- Unlocking the full potential of private capital necessitates de-risking nature-related investments.
- Investing in nature positive solutions may yield up to five times the investments. Newer approaches such as the Social Return on Investment (SROI) and Integrated Ecosystem-Economy Modelling attempt to assess economic policy responses to the global biodiversity crisis.
- Merging the existing biodiversity financing gap of \$700 billion per year requires additional resources mobilization and repurposing of harmful subsidies – addressing them from three causal pathways of intensive margin, extensive margin, and entry exit margins.

**Session 2 - Understanding Nature Finance**

Nature plays a critical role in our economies, livelihoods, and well-being, and the deteriorating health of ecosystems contributes to intensified socio-economic challenges. In his presentation, Mr. Julius Mwambanga Mwangemi, Associate Programme Officer at UNEP Regional Office for Africa, noted that almost 50% of the global gross domestic product that amounts to \$58 trillion is dependent directly or indirectly on nature and its ecological services. The World Bank estimates that the global economy could lose up to \$2.7 trillion (about \$8,300 per person in the US) by 2030 if certain ecosystem services collapse.

Nature financing avails a pathway to stop the declining ecosystem services and contribute towards nature-positive economic and social development.

There are various mechanisms and instruments to be explored to finance measurable and positive biodiversity outcomes including and not limited to biodiversity credits, blended financing, debt-for-nature-swaps, bonds, risk mitigation instruments, funds and facilities and market accelerator funds. Importantly, leveraging on studies and reports like the World Economic Forum report detailing lessons learned on nature financing, challenges, and opportunities. Participants also discussed the Kew Guiding Principles for investing in nature, which adopts a systems approach when addressing carbon, biodiversity, people, and nature to ensure impact.

**The Kew Guiding Principles for investing in Nature are as follows:**

1. Take a holistic approach – consider the whole ecosystem for nature and people.
2. Create multiple positive impacts – avoid negative impacts.
3. Plan for the long term
4. Build in climate resilience and adaptation, from day one.
5. Conserve and restore, before creating from scratch
6. Design, and manage it with Indigenous Peoples and local communities, in co-ownership.
7. Create measurement baselines and invest in technologies for monitoring and reporting on nature.
8. Tailor solutions to each unique location
9. Secure funding and long-term monitoring, up-front
10. Support collaborative, science, and rights-based partnerships through sustainable finance towards

During the meeting, common principles for tracking biodiversity and nature-positive finance were discussed, as well as how proper investments can enhance nature-positive flows. Furthermore, the workshop examined financing transitions that aim to conserve global biodiversity and greening the finance industry. In nature finance, one principle will be to reduce nature's negative flows and to phase out harmful subsidies, such as oil and fossil fuel subsidies.

**Common principles for tracking biodiversity and nature-positive finance include the following:**

- Building on best standards for biodiversity finance
- Systematically assessing the alignment of investments with the GBF
- Calculating Nature+ finance according to potential biodiversity net gains
- Making a deep commitment to protection of the Planet
- Nature+ impacts: a systematic criterion for investment decision-making.
- Integrating Nature+ accountability int SDG (Sustainable Development Goal) reporting

The workshop examined the GBF in the context of biodiversity finance instruments and approaches that can catalyze investment of public and private finance in nature positive outcomes. Considering that there is an existing biodiversity financing gap of \$700 billion per year and this requires alignment to the GBF goals and targets to achieve its overall 2050 vision of people living in harmony with nature, understanding greening finance and financing green are critical.

**Key takeaways:**

- Greening finance refers to reducing nature negative-flows and phasing out harmful subsidies such as fossil fuel subsidies, mainstreaming and accounting for biodiversity throughout the cycle of project and programme implementation. Whereas financing green refers to increasing nature-positive flow aligned with sustainable development. Government has a pivotal role to inform biodiversity sensitive policies in creating an enabling environment for all relevant stakeholders in integrated financing.
- Diverse financing mechanisms and instruments enhance access to integrated financing including Market accelerator funds- the SDG finance offering financial support and resources in Jamaica to catalyze growth and development in emerging markets. Additionally, pooled investment vehicles such as the GCF and GEF are themed investment funds targeting specific areas of interest.
- Existing programmes like UNEP and UNDP provide technical assistance and capacity building to assist in the reduction of expensive and time-consuming transactions in sustainable and development, link development support with commercially oriented investments or generate profits from the implemented financial mechanisms to support the implementation of the Rio Conventions.

**Session 3 - Understanding Ocean Finance**

In 2025, WWF estimated that goods and services that are provided by the ocean ecosystem are estimated at \$2.5 trillion. The Food and Agricultural Organization estimates that 600 million livelihoods are directly or indirectly dependent on fisheries and aquaculture, most of which are in the least developed countries. Approximately 90% of the fish stocks are either overfished or fully fished, according to the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations.

**Sustainable Blue Economy Principles**

Blue economy principles enable environmentally responsible practices in sectors such as fisheries, aquaculture, tourism, and renewable energy. Investing in technology and infrastructure can potentially reduce the environmental impact of these industries, promote research and innovation, empower communities resource management and expand markets. They are based on the effective investment of financial capital to produce sustainable ocean governance. The principles include:

- |               |                   |                    |
|---------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Protective | 6. Cooperative    | 11. Diversified    |
| 2. Compliant  | 7. Transparent    | 12. Solution-drive |
| 3. Risk-aware | 8. Purposeful     | 13. Partnering     |
| 4. Systemic   | 9. Impactful      | 14. Science-led    |
| 5. Inclusive  | 10. Precautionary |                    |

These principles are a corner stone in the implementation of integrated financing instruments including:

- Bonds, which are debt instruments issued by either a private or public organization to mobilize funds from bondholders. Bonds can be categorized per their thematic targets including blue, sustainability, gender bonds among others.
- Debt-for-nature swaps - are financial mechanisms that allow portions of a developing country's foreign debt to be restructured, in exchange for commitments to invest in climate resilience, climate emissions mitigation or biodiversity protection initiatives.
- Guarantees and insurance- Guarantees commit a guarantor to pay all or part of an underlying financial instrument to the investor; or make payment on behalf of the primary obligor that has defaulted.
- Insurance provides compensation if a specified risk materializes. It can compensate for the actual loss subject to assessment, or be parametric, which has a predetermined pay-out based on a qualifying event occurring.

**Key takeaways:**

- Taking into account the potential of the private sector investment in the blue economy, this requires implementation of strategic measures to leverage the sector's investment in the marine ecosystem.
- The ocean ecosystem is broadly classified into 5 broader sectors i.e. seafood sector, port sector, maritime transportation, coastal and marine tourism, as well as the marine renewable energy now in the seafood sector.



- The Food Agricultural Organization 2020 estimates that 21.3% of the world's fisheries remain over exploited, which means that the SDG 14 target for to end overfishing by 2020 is yet to be realized.
- The International Maritime Organization estimates that approximately 940 metric tons of carbon dioxide higher is produced by the port sector, which totals 2% of the global greenhouse gas emissions. The port sector is a global driver of trade and economy and negatively impacts the environment through air pollution and noise pollution.
- Increasing policy coherence is pivotal in supporting the implementation of Ocean Finance at various levels, including at the global, regional, and local level.
- There is a need for enhancing capacity development and capacity building among national focal points on ocean finance cutting across the different stakeholders to support Ocean Finance.
- Promoting and building synergies between the financing sector and the relevant stakeholders for successful implementation of Ocean Finance.
- Repurposing harmful subsidies in the fisheries sector estimated between \$15 to \$17 billion to enhance ocean conservation and restoration.

#### Session 4 - Principles of Blended Finance

In the context of the terminologies that are used by economists and financing experts, there is a difference between integrated finance and blended finance.

***Blended finance looks at the use of development finance for mobilization of additional finance towards sustainable development by public and private sectors.*** Participants discussed how blended finance is a combination of public finance which can support activities such as nature conservation, ocean governance and coastal development.

**The following principles were discussed in the context of blended finance:**

- Principle 1: Anchor blended finance use to a development rationale
- Principle 2: Design blended finance to increase the mobilization of commercial finance.
- Principle 3: Focus on effective partnering for blended finance.
- Principle 4: Monitor blended finance for transparency and results.

#### Session 5 - Preparing for integrated financing actions

In preparation for developing integrated financing principles, the participants were asked to develop a mock proposal with elements that support actions related to climate change, conservation, and ocean management where the finances can contribute to multiple and co-benefits. The session examined a proposed project from an integrated finance perspective to identify needs, gaps, opportunities, and key stakeholders required in implementing the project and the partners directly and indirectly impacted by the project.

- There was a consensus on the importance of building on existing experience in climate finance, nature finance, sustainable blue economy, ocean finance, and pollution related activities. Additionally, involving participants with financial, economic, and environmental backgrounds is important to ideate effective principles and approaches.
- The session also explored in detail what is needed to develop a context-specific set of principles and approaches for integrated financing at global, regional, and national levels to ensure climate, nature, ocean, and development finances are linked for maximum impact of investments – both public and private.

### **Examples of Implemented Initiatives in Integrated Financing within the Caribbean Region:**

During the workshop participants shared examples of initiatives and projects implemented at the country and regional level covering integrated financing- climate, ocean, and biodiversity financing. Below are some examples shared:

- Integrated financing spanning climate, ocean and nature financing in Cuba- the country has established national initiatives and programs to enhance the access to additional financial resources to the public and private sector for nature protection and restoration from international, public and private sources. Such initiatives include the National Biological Diversity Program of Cuba and Financial Solutions to Environmental Development project.
- Caribbean Biodiversity Fund (CBF) - established in 2012, the CBF is an umbrella environmental fund with a flexible structure to implement innovative solutions for resource mobilization in the Caribbean through a range of financial instruments to protect, conserve and manage nature. Currently, the CBF manages about US\$125 million through its Conservation Finance and the Climate Change Programs. The CBF and a group of National Conservation Trust Funds (NCTFs) together form the Caribbean Sustainable Finance Architecture.
- Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI)- established in 1989, CANARI works to promote and facilitate stakeholder participation in the stewardship of natural resources in the Caribbean. Additionally, through its programmes it improves access and delivery of finance for communities, small and micro enterprises and civil society organizations as part of a whole of society approach.

- Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Presentation- started in 198, the organization works with its member states to consolidate the single economic space for enhanced economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental protection by deploying an array of sustainable frameworks, tools and sustainable financing.

#### Key takeaways:

- A crucial consideration lies in recognizing the conceptual understanding of what is integrated finances and how it must be accomplished. However, the challenge lies in the limited capacity to execute these tasks comprehensively at the national level. This encompasses various aspects, from crafting a proposal to assessing impacts and subsequently monitoring and evaluating the outcomes. Breakout sessions emphasized the importance of collaboration throughout project stages, noting that regional environmental challenges require effective transboundary cooperation. The need to re-purpose nature negative subsidies and incentives as identified earlier was at \$500 billion per year was also highlighted.
- A whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach involving relevant in effective resource mobilization will be critical to achieve integrated financing, supported by policy coherence and alignment.
- Building partnerships with regional organizations such as CARICOM, development banks, NGOs (Non-Governmental Organizations), governments, research institutes, academic institutions. to assist in capacity development, technical assistance and facilitate knowledge exchange were identified as needed enablers.
- NGOs, community groups, and civil society organizations and their grassroots connections are essential in raising awareness, globalizing public support, and involving local communities in conservation and mitigation efforts.
- Conservation Trust funds highlighted those opportunities for financing that may be easier for non-government entities and in the case of the National Conservation Trust funds (NCTFs), the role of government to assist in securing funds was noted.
- Collaboration with the private sector is essential for advancing sustainable practices and achieving a harmonious balance between economic development and environmental protection, as well as securing integrated finances.
- The workshop noted that the Caribbean is being represented by St Lucia at the GCF Council meetings where discussions on integrated financing can also be explored and promoted as an opportunity.
- Participants also suggested the need to explore options for integrated financing in terms of the specific development agenda for SIDS during the 4th International Conference on Small Island Developing States, *Charting the Course Toward Resilient Prosperity, to be held from 27 to 30 May 2024* in Antigua and Barbuda

- The policy coherence elements also come into play a particularly key role because finance planning or finance policy will drive many decisions at the national level and will influence not just the regional but also the global level discussions on financing.
- Biodiversity offset projects should have discussions related to the blue economy, and the components of ocean finance should align with the global biodiversity framework targets. This includes addressing aspects such as coastal resources and genetic resources.
- Biodiversity offset projects should actively participate in discussions related to blue economy, ocean finance, and the components of ocean finance should align with the global biodiversity framework goals and targets. This includes addressing aspects such as coastal resources and genetic resources.
- Debt profiles can constrain an organization's access to debt instruments like debt-for-nature swaps. In Belize and Barbados, Conservation Trust funds were established to receive funding from debt swaps and blue bonds, facilitating the effective deployment of these funds on the ground in both countries. Funding that the Caribbean Biodiversity Fund has is not classified in the provided categories.
- New blue bonds from Belize and Barbados were cited as potential examples of suggestive integrated financing.

## Outcomes and Recommendations

Integrating finance from a classical economic perspective means looking at how current approaches and principles disrupt traditional financing. According to the workshop, more resource mobilization is needed today, including leveraging from the domestic sector, international public finance, leveraging the private sector, and exploring the various innovative instruments that are now available to increase resource mobilization.

**The following 4 principles and 3 approaches were suggested as guiding the future of integrated financing in SIDS:**

### **Integrated Financing – Principles**

Principle 1: Ensure climate, nature and ocean finance policies and practices are aligned and coherent with an intention to create fullest co-benefits.

Principle 2: Donor coordination is at the heart of achieving integrated financing. Public and private sector financing for environmental management should be founded on integrated financing and metrics for accountability developed.

Principle 3: National fiscal and environmental financing policies should explicitly support and ensure integrated financing as basis for project and programme design.

Principle 4: Financing Multilateral Environmental Agreement (MEAs) implementation should be based on integrated financing and capacities of financing institutions for this needs to be built.

### **Integrated Financing – Approaches**

1. Project and programme design related to environmental sustainability and development should use integrated financing principles.
2. Capacities of all relevant stakeholders to design, evaluate, implement, and monitor environmental management projects and programmes need to be built.
3. Regional networks for supporting integrated financing plans with relevant experts as members of the networks will be critical to share experiences and lessons learned.

### **Key recommendations**

- National capacities to focus on integrated financing programme and project design as they are critical to ensure that countries will be able to secure financing and deploy them for generating co-benefits.
- Financing institutions need to understand the specific characteristics of environmental financing such as for climate change, biodiversity, ocean management and pollution while expanding their focus in support of better environmental management.
- Financing institutions, including the global environment facility (GEF), the Development for Latin America and Caribbean (CAF) and others need to encourage submission of projects that provide for multiple benefits and build their internal capacities to deal with emerging financing needs.
- A network programme calling for integrated financing across multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) is critically needed to ensure every dollar secured and invested are in support of national and local actions to implement the objectives and decisions.
- UNEP is encouraged to support the outcomes of the meeting to anchor the principles and approaches for integrated financing and ensure such principles and approaches are used by all stakeholders.

## Annex 1.

### Workshop Agenda

Regional Workshop on Financing  
 ROK Hotel, King Street, Kingston, Jamaica  
 06-07 November 2023  
 Agenda

#### 06 November 2023

Time	Agenda item	Lead	Expected Focus
09:00 – 09:30	Registration	UNEP	
09:30 – 10:00	Welcome remarks	UNEP, Cartagena Secretariat, UN Multi-Country Office, and, CARICOM Secretariat	Welcome remarks, setting the scene
10:00 – 10:15	Self-introductions (tour de table)	All	Knowing the participants
10:15 – 10:30	Purpose of the workshop	UNEP	Presentation on the focus of the workshop and key issues to be discussed.
10:30– 11:00	Group photo and health break	All	
11:00 – 11:30	Expectations related to financing – mapping	All	During this session, the participants will either work individually or in country groups to note key expectations on financing (not the workshop per se) in support of environmental management. The notes will be used for discussions during the second day.
11:30 – 12:00	Understanding climate financing	UNEP	The presentation will focus on principles and approaches related to climate finance and related issues.
12:00 – 12:30	Understanding nature finance	UNEP	The presentation will focus on options and approaches for nature finance, including those related to GBF.
12:30 – 13:00	Understanding ocean/blue finance	UNEP	This presentation will focus on how ocean finances issues are being addressed and emerging issues.

13:00 – 14:00	Lunch break		
14:00 – 14:15	Understanding approaches and principles	UNEP	Participants will be provided with a working note on various approaches and principles being used for climate, nature and ocean finance as well as sustainable financing. The Working Note will guide the work of participants during the workshop.
14:15 – 15:00	Presentations from key institutions	Caribbean Biodiversity Fund, CANARI, OECS	The presentations to focus on key activities and plans related to financing climate, nature and ocean issues in the region.
15:00 – 16:00	Presentations to continue	Institutions and country focal points	The floor will be open for those institutions interested to make presentations and countries to share their ideas and needs. Countries will be presenting 5 minute presentation on their understanding of <b>INTEGRATED FINANCING</b> .
16:00 – 16:15	Health Break		
16:15 – 17:00	Presentations from countries/institutions continued	Institutions and country focal points	The floor will be open for those institutions interested to make presentations and countries to share their ideas and needs. Countries will be presenting 5 minute presentation on their understanding of <b>INTEGRATED FINANCING</b> .
17:00	Closing day 1		

### 07 November 2023

09:00 – 09:15	Recap of Day 1, agenda for Day 2	UNEP	
09:15 – 10:30	Mapping of approaches and principles	Group 1 – Approaches focus. Group 2 – Principles focus	Mapping key points where climate, nature and ocean finance approaches and principles meet and where they differ
10:30 – 10:45	Health break		
10:45 – 11:15	Presentations from group work	All	

11:15 – 12:30	Preparing for integrated financing actions	Group 1 – Development of specific ideas on integrated financing (no more than 2) Group 2 – Capacity and related needs for integrated financing	During this session, the groups will reflect on discussions thus far and prepare an informal note on how to prepare at nation level to work on integrated finances and needed capacities to develop such plans. The capacity development group will also focus on any bottlenecks at national level
12:30 – 13:00	Presentations from the groups	All	
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch		
14:00 – 15:00	Continuation of discussions from previous sessions	As above	As above
15:00 – 15:45	Facilitated discussions to map the group work in the morning and afternoon	UNEP	During this session, the discussions will focus on how the needs from countries can meet with the ideas from financing institutions in future planning
15:45 – 16:00	Health break		
16:00 – 16:30	Wrap-up session	All	During this session, UNEP will make a short 10-minute presentation on upcoming plans in support of financing issues followed by a discussion on next steps and closing of the workshop.



## Annex 2.

### List of Participants

Delivering on the Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) Targets Related to Financing					
Venue: Kingston Jamaica					
Date: November 6-7, 2023					
List of Participants					
	Name	Role	Organization	Country	Email Address
1	Ashleigh Blythe	Project Assistant	Cartagena Secretariat	Jamaica	<a href="mailto:asleigh.blythe@un.org">asleigh.blythe@un.org</a>
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4	Donna Sue S.	UNEP-Cartagena Convention Secretary	Cartagena Secretariat	Regional	<a href="mailto:donna.spencer@un.org">donna.spencer@un.org</a>
5	Dr David Persaud	Environmental Manager	Ministry of Planning and Development	Trinidad and Tobago	david.persaud@planning.gov.tt
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7	Ignacio Lorenzo Arana	Director for Biodiversity and Climate	CAF	Based in Uruguay	<a href="mailto:ilorenzo@caf.com">ilorenzo@caf.com</a>
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## UN Environment Programme

Environmental Policy Unit, Environmental Conventions and Policy Branch

Law Division

Workshop report



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18	Peron Johnson	Permanent Secretary	The Environmental and Renewable Energy		<a href="mailto:ps@ere.gov.gd">ps@ere.gov.gd</a>
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**UN Environment Programme**

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Workshop report



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