

Project brief: “Climate-resilient and sustainable energy supply in the Caribbean (CliRESII)”

Project title	Climate-resilient and sustainable energy supply in the Caribbean (CliRESII)
Overall objective	The regulatory and financial conditions for a climate-resilient and climate-neutral energy supply in selected Caribbean countries have improved.
Budget	Up to 6,000,000 EUR
Duration	From 07/2025 – 06/2028 (3 years)
Geographical focus	St. Lucia and Grenada (Output 1), all CARICOM countries for investment project development (Output 2) and outreach and knowledge sharing activities (Output3)
Political Partner	CARICOM
Project approach	In output one, the project focuses on strengthening and building strategic competencies to prepare a regulatory framework for an accelerated energy transition in St. Lucia and Grenada and to stimulate a public discussion on the transition to a climate-resilient and climate-friendly energy supply. To this end, the strategic competencies of the specialists and managers in the <i>Department of Energy</i> (DoE) in St. Lucia and the <i>National Ozone Unit</i> (NZU) in Grenada as well as in two energy supply companies (LUCELEC and GRENLEC) are being further developed. Local actors/ organizations who have yet to be selected are strengthened on a case-by-case basis in the development of an investment project consisting of decentralised RE/EE plants in the framework of output two. Output three aims to transfer good practices and promote the dissemination of knowledge for implementing a climate-resilient and decarbonization-oriented energy supply between utilities in CARICOM countries via regional organizations (e.g. CCREEE and CARILEC) and integrates new knowledge for an energy transition into their structures.

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Target group	As intermediaries, the project addresses the employees of the DoE of the Ministry of Education, Sustainable Development, Innovation, Science, Technology and Vocational Training and the Ministry of Infrastructure, Ports, Transport, Physical Development and Urban Renewal in St. Lucia and the employees of the NZU of the Ministry of Climate Resilience, the Environment and Renewable Energy in Grenada. The project also aims at experts from the regional organisations CCREEE and CARILEC as intermediaries. Through the above-mentioned mediators, the entire population of CARICOM member states dependent on energy supply (approx. 18.5 million people, 51% of whom are women) is indirectly reached, who benefit from a climate-friendly, secure and economical electricity supply regardless of gender, age, income or ethnicity. The target group also includes the project participants of the investment projects to be developed consisting of decentralised RE/EE plants, i.e. energy users, the private sector and energy supply companies. In the group of energy users, the project focuses on small companies run by women, for example, as well as population groups or households affected by energy poverty, whose development is often affected by high electricity prices.
Implementing partner(s)	Important implementing partners are the DoE at the Ministry of Education, Sustainable Development, Innovation, Research, Technology and Vocational Training in St. Lucia and the NZU at the Ministry of Climate Resilience, Environment and Renewable Energy in Grenada. They are responsible for the development and implementation of the Integrated Resource and Resilience Plan (IRRP) and strategic energy planning as well as for the development of regulatory requirements. The institutions of the downstream partner structures include the LUCELEC energy supply company in St. Lucia and the energy supply company GRENLEC in Grenada, each of which plays a decisive role in the development of the energy sector as the only energy supply company in its country. For the sustainable design of energy systems up to the energy transition, the majority of LUCELEC and GRENLEC employees need professional skills. The Association of Caribbean Energy Utilities (CARILEC) is also part of the downstream partner structure. CARILEC has developed from a sole interest group advocate to a service provider for new technical topics such as energy transition and new business models for utilities. The Caribbean Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (CCREEE), which is part of CARICOM, is another implementing partner and has established itself as the central organization for the development of the IRRP.

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Results Matrix: “Climate-resilient and sustainable energy supply in the Caribbean (CliRESII)”

Objectives	Indicators	Sources and date of data collection
Outcome The regulatory and financial conditions for a climate-resilient and climate-neutral energy supply in selected Caribbean countries have improved.	Outcome Indicator 1 4 draft regulations for the implementation of the energy transition, one of them with elements to promote gender equality, have been adopted by the responsible decision-makers in St. Lucia and Grenada. Baseline: 0 Draft regulations (Currently, there is no regulation in St. Lucia and Grenada that shapes an energy transition, e.g. with regard to the expansion of renewable energies (RE) or increasing energy efficiency (EE); this is officially documented in the Implementation Plan of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)) Target value: 4 draft regulations, one of them related to gender equality	In the 3rd year of implementation: Analysis of press publications of the responsible decision-makers (e.g. cabinet, regulatory authority, energy minister) in official law gazettes (e.g. <i>Government Gazette</i>) regarding the adopted bills, including elements to promote gender equality. Regulations for the implementation of the energy transition towards a climate-neutral and climate-resilient energy supply can include, for example: allowing approaches to new technologies and solutions through flexible regulation, e.g. for electromobility, storage technologies, hydrogen, etc. Thresholds for self-production of electricity RE in households and businesses; grid connection conditions for the feed-in of electricity from RE; project-specific RE auctions; Increase in EE; Regulation of contracting procedures (provision or supply of operating materials (heating, cooling, electricity, steam, compressed air, etc. and agreed remuneration, usually known as <i>integrated utility services</i> (IUS) in the Caribbean); Regulation of cushioning measures to ensure affordable electricity supply for vulnerable and female-headed households (gender equity); Regulatory requirements for the disposal or recycling of batteries or the return or recycling of old photovoltaic (PV) modules; Guidelines for priority actions for civil protection. Countries are St. Lucia and Grenada.
	Outcome Indicator 2 Financial institutions have confirmed that they will finance a total of 3 investment projects in the field of RE plants and EE solutions in selected CARICOM countries. Baseline: 1 confirmed investment project (project with <i>Caribbean Development Bank</i> (CDB) (Cli-RES I)) Target value: 3 confirmed investment projects	In the 3rd year of implementation: analysis of letters from financial institutions (e.g. <i>European Investment Bank</i> (EIB), CDB, Caribbean Community (CARICOM) <i>Development Fund</i> (CDF)), each of which confirms that the project will be financed. The confirmation is considered to have been achieved for the purposes of the indicator if the financial institution intends to finance the investment project. Investment projects from decentralised RE/EE plants are, for example, subsidies for rooftop solar systems or the replacement of inefficient refrigerators via a financial mechanism with the energy supply company (EVU). Selected Caribbean countries include St. Lucia and Grenada.

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	Outcome Indicator 3 3 Templates for good practices with regard to climate-resilient and decarbonisation-oriented energy supply, one of which takes into account the needs of women, have been adopted in other CARICOM countries. Baseline: 1 template (IUS model) Target value: 2 proposals, one of them to take into account the needs of women	Annual analysis of documentation showing that CARICOM countries have adopted or are in the process of adopting templates (e.g. in the context of the preparation of Integrated Resources and Resilience Plans (IRRP)). A template is considered adopted if significant parts of the standard text, e.g. draft regulations, procedural instructions have been used for the development of national documents in other CARICOM countries. Good practices for climate-resilient and decarbonisation-oriented energy supply include, for example: Technical procedures for prosumer models (in this context, a prosumer is an electricity consumer who is also an electricity producer, e.g. through a solar rooftop system); Support programmes for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises and households affected by energy poverty, or women-led small businesses, to help them pay their electricity bills according to their needs; Other CARICOM countries within the meaning of this indicator are all CARICOM countries excluding St. Lucia and Grenada.	
Objectives	Indicators	Examples of key activities for outputs	Assumptions
Output 1 A regulatory framework for the energy transition in St. Lucia and Grenada has been prepared.	Output indicator 1.1 6 Draft regulations for the implementation of the energy transition, one of them with elements to promote gender equality, have been submitted to the decision-makers in St. Lucia and Grenada by the responsible department. Baseline: 1 draft regulation (an energy law is available in the draft version) Target: 4 draft regulations, one of which is related to gender equality	Expert advice to key actors in the pilot country (Ministry of Energy and Climate, utilities, regulators) on the analysis of the IRRPs prepared by the <i>Caribbean Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency</i> (CCREEE) (e.g. analysis of national socio-economic opportunities through the implementation of the IRRP and corresponding impact on gender equality) Expert advice to the energy administration on the definition of strategic goals for the implementation of the energy transition with harmonization of <i>Long Term Strategies</i> (LTS), nationally developed plans and NDCs Expert advice to the energy administration on the drafting of regulatory regulations for the promotion of RE Expert advice to the bodies responsible for civil protection measures on the definition of civil protection measures and their coordination with civil	The <i>Department of Energy</i> in St. Lucia and Grenada provides personnel and data for the development of regulations for the implementation of the IRRP. Energy users in St. Lucia and Grenada are participating in the development of an investment project consisting of decentralised RE/EE plants from the public and/or private sector. Utilities are open to sharing their experience from developing new business models to promote RE with Caribbean utilities. In the long term, the climate-friendly expansion and conversion of the electricity system turns out to be the best economic development path in

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		protection plans and protocols Content and organisational support of a public discourse between relevant actors of national and regional energy policy via social and conservative media as well as a regular exchange of expertise	the comparatively small economies of the CARICOM countries.
Output 2 Investment projects eligible for funding institutions in selected Caribbean countries have been developed.	Output indicator 2.1 3 eligible investment projects from decentralised RE plants or EE solutions that prove the technical and financial feasibility have been developed. Baseline: 1 eligible investment project (feasibility study for a project with CDB (Cli-RES I) is available) Target value: 2 eligible investment projects	Provision of international expertise for the implementation of workshops for further education in the field of sustainable energy supply (e.g. in hotels, breweries, supermarkets, office buildings, schools, airports, hospitals, waterworks, residential buildings) with regard to the use of RE and EE as well as its resilience to extreme weather events and sea level rise. Expert advice to potential project participants (e.g. energy users, private sector, utilities, government agencies) on the development of a financing model (e.g. contracting approach, IUS) for the dissemination of individual RE and EE applications Expert advice to private, public and municipal stakeholders on the bundling of many small investment projects into a comprehensive approach Technical support in establishing contacts and promoting an exchange of knowledge between national actors (e.g. EVU utility) and regional and international actors in financial cooperation (esp. EIB, CDB, CDF)	Financial institutions remain interested in financing energy projects in the Caribbean. The private sector is participating in the development of an investment project consisting of decentralised RE/EE plants.
Output 3 Good practices for implementing climate-resilient and decarbonisation-oriented energy supply in selected Caribbean countries have been developed.	Output indicator 3.1 Utilities in St. Lucia and Grenada have developed 3 good practices for implementing a climate-resilient, low-emission energy supply. Baseline: 1 Good Practice (IUS, introduced by Cli-RES I) Target value: 3 good practices Output indicator 3.2 8 good practices for implementing a climate-resilient and low-emission energy supply, one of which takes into account the needs of women, have been	Identification and analysis of suitable business models for St. Lucia and Grenada to promote RE and EE solutions that are successfully pursued in other Caribbean countries In cooperation with regional actors (e.g. CARILEC, CCREEE, other Caribbean countries) support for the introduction of the business models in the energy supply companies of St. Lucia and Grenada. Expert advice to stakeholders responsible for disaster control on the further development of resilience standards as well as measures to quickly repair	Utilities are open to developing new business models to implement an energy transition.

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	developed by the <i>Caribbean Electric Utilities Service Corporation</i> (CARILEC) and/or the <i>Caribbean Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency</i> (CCREEE). Baseline: 3 good practices developed by CARILEC (IUS model, <i>net billing</i>, RE auctions) Target value: 6 good practices developed by CARILEC/CCREEE, 1 of which takes into account the needs of women	infrastructure damage after extreme weather events Creation of knowledge products on good practices to promote climate-friendly electricity supply, e.g. due to positive learning experiences, and their dissemination to the region via CARILEC, CCREEE and, where applicable, through programs of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States.	
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