

Private sector engagement in capacity-building activities for climate action in Latin America and the Caribbean region

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1. Objectives:

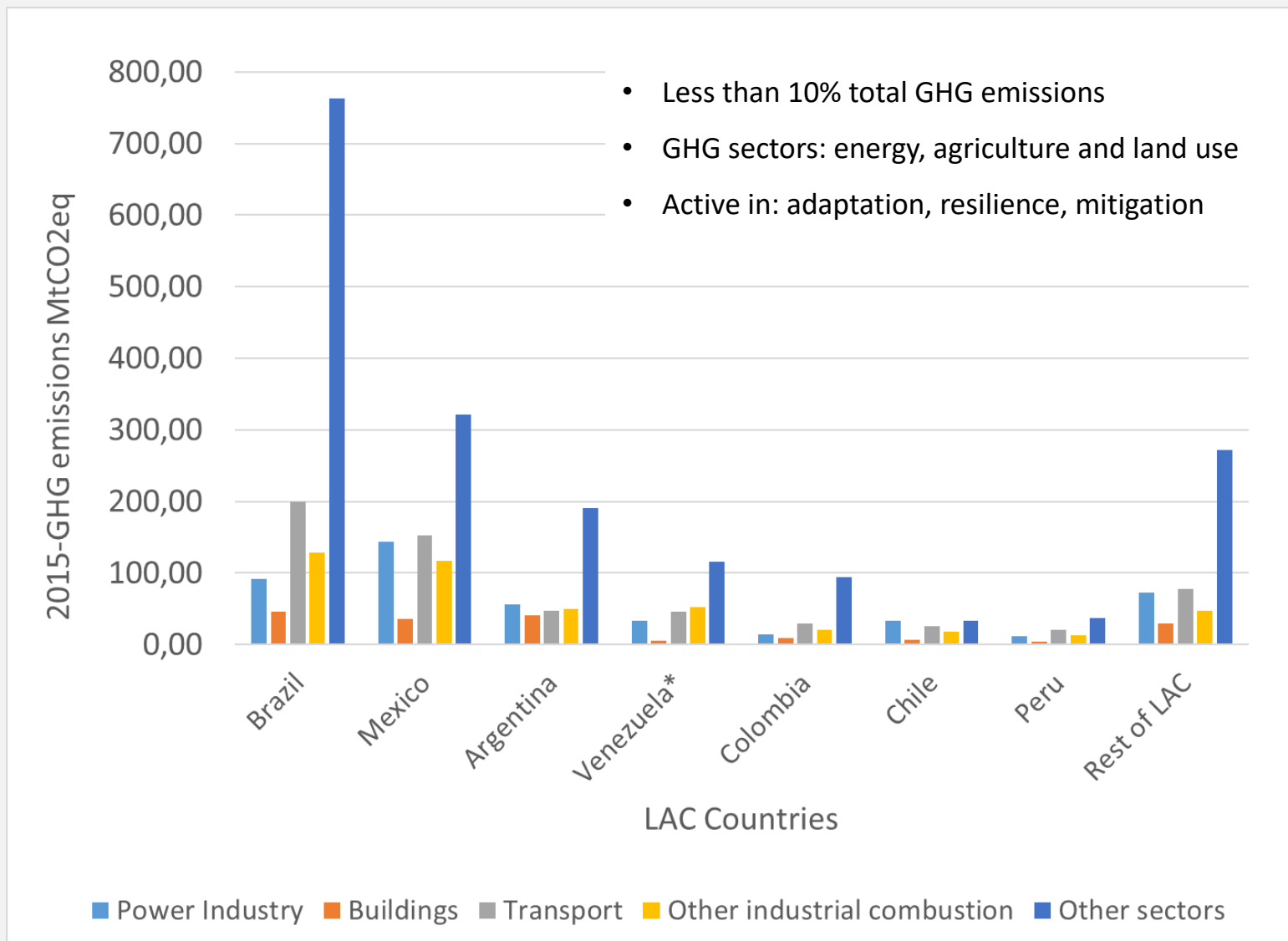


- Determine the type of capacity-building needs that are required by the private sector in Latin America and the Caribbean region.
- Contribute with LAC private sector to develop future climate change strategies.

TM: OCDE/CEPAL/CAF(2016)

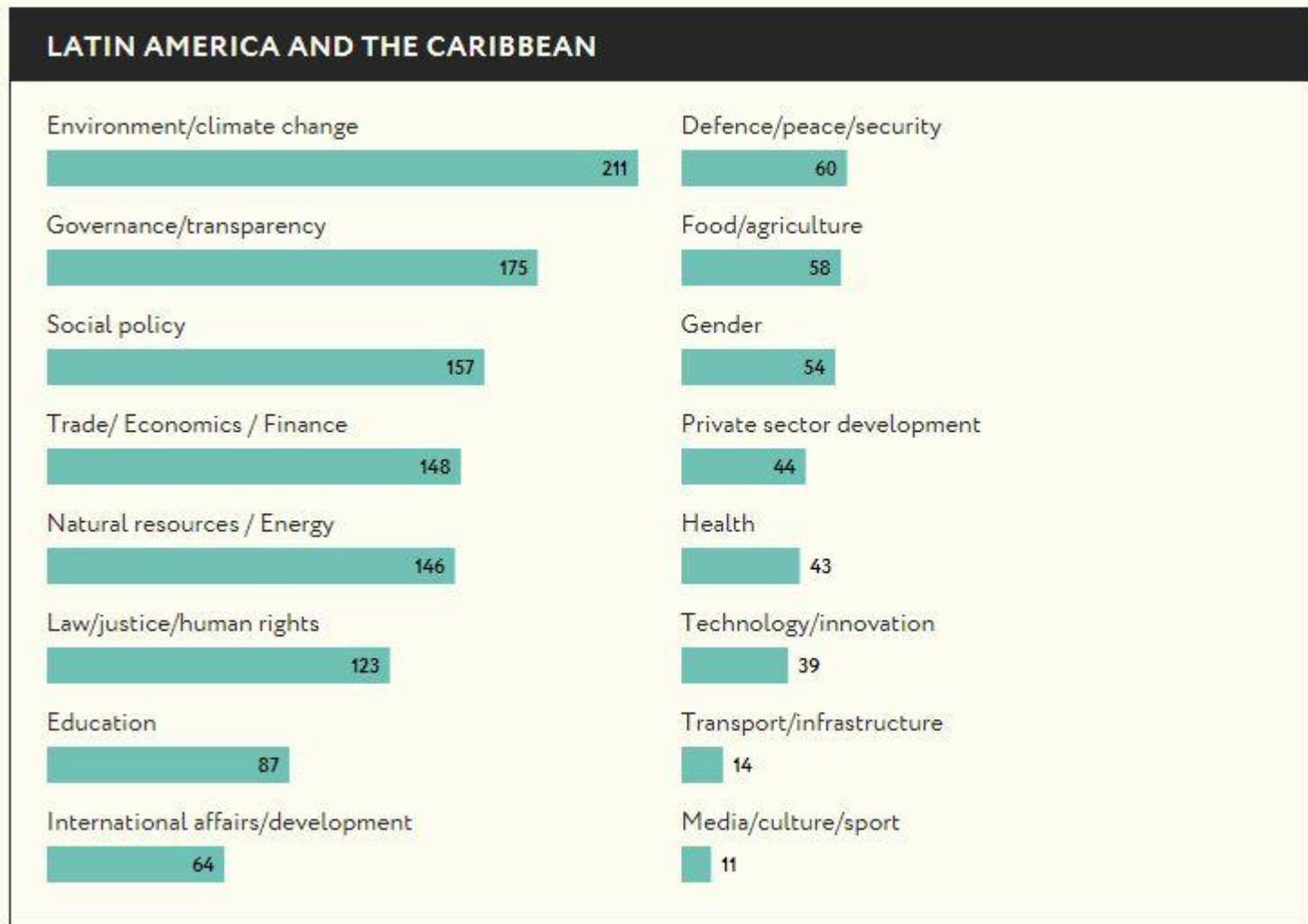


2. Context: LAC 2015 GHG emissions



Source: EDGAR Emissions database for global atmospheric research https://edgar.jrc.ec.europa.eu/overview.php?v=50_GHG

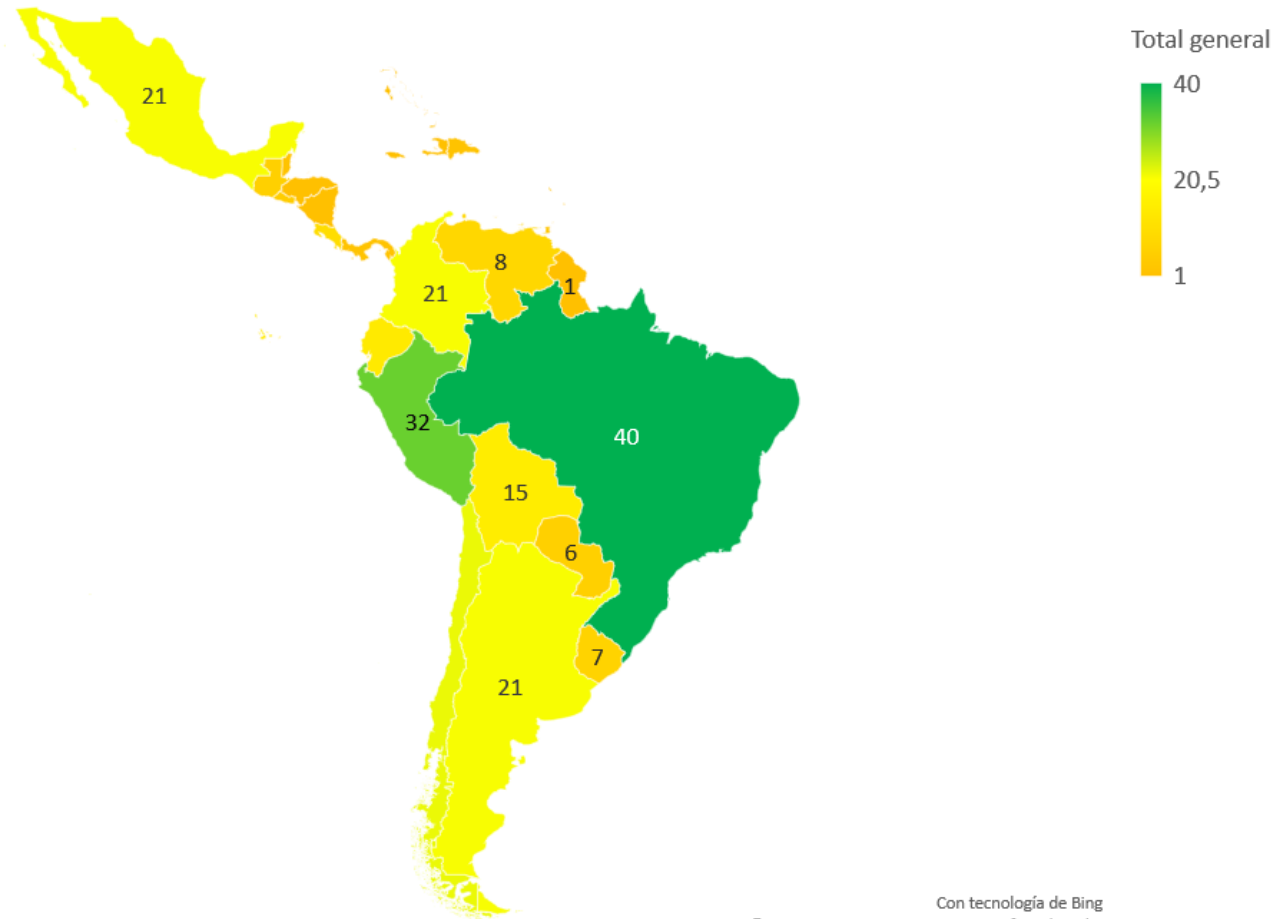
2. Climate change policy and research centers in the LAC region:



Source: <https://onthinktanks.org/topics-covered/> (Consulted on 28/11/2019)

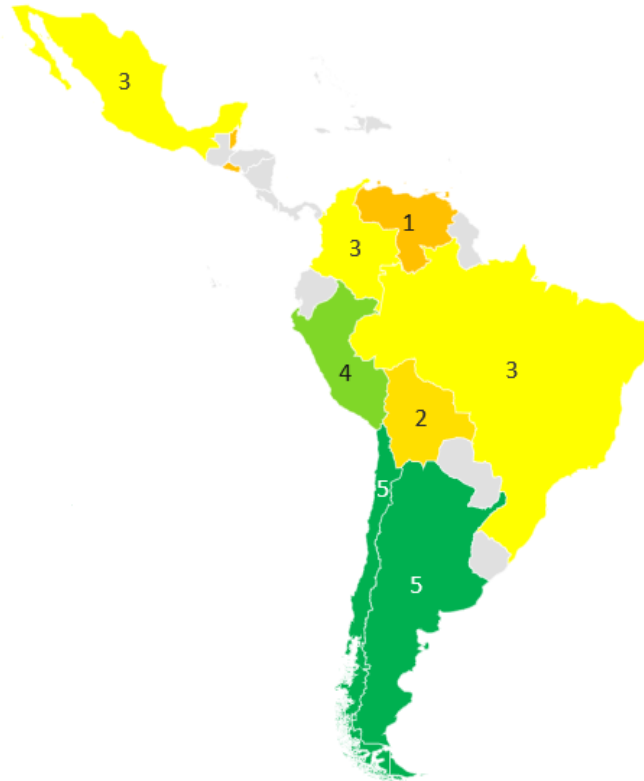
2. Climate change policy and research centers in the LAC region:

Policy and research climate change institutions in the LAC region



2. Climate change policy and research centers in the LAC region:

Policy and research climate change institutions related to Universities or affiliated to Academia

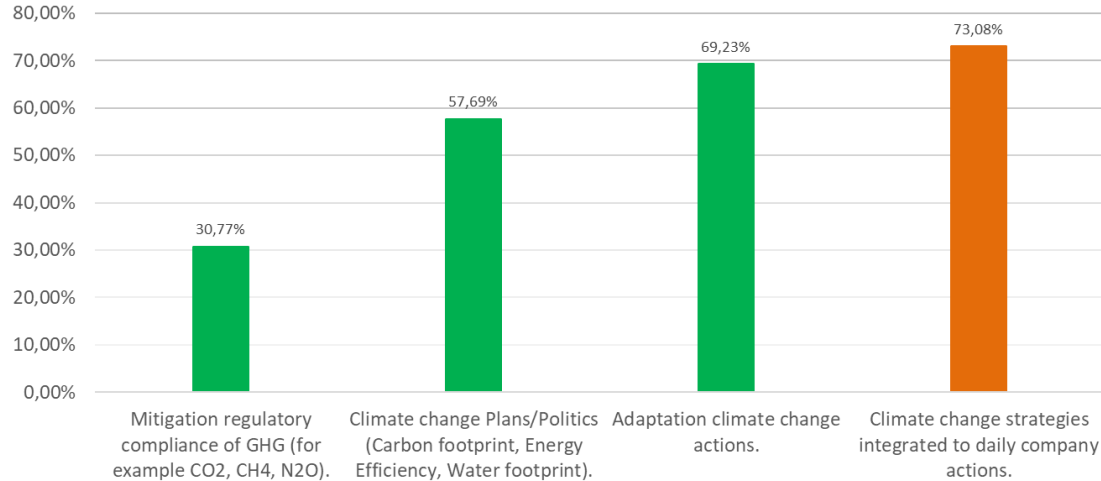


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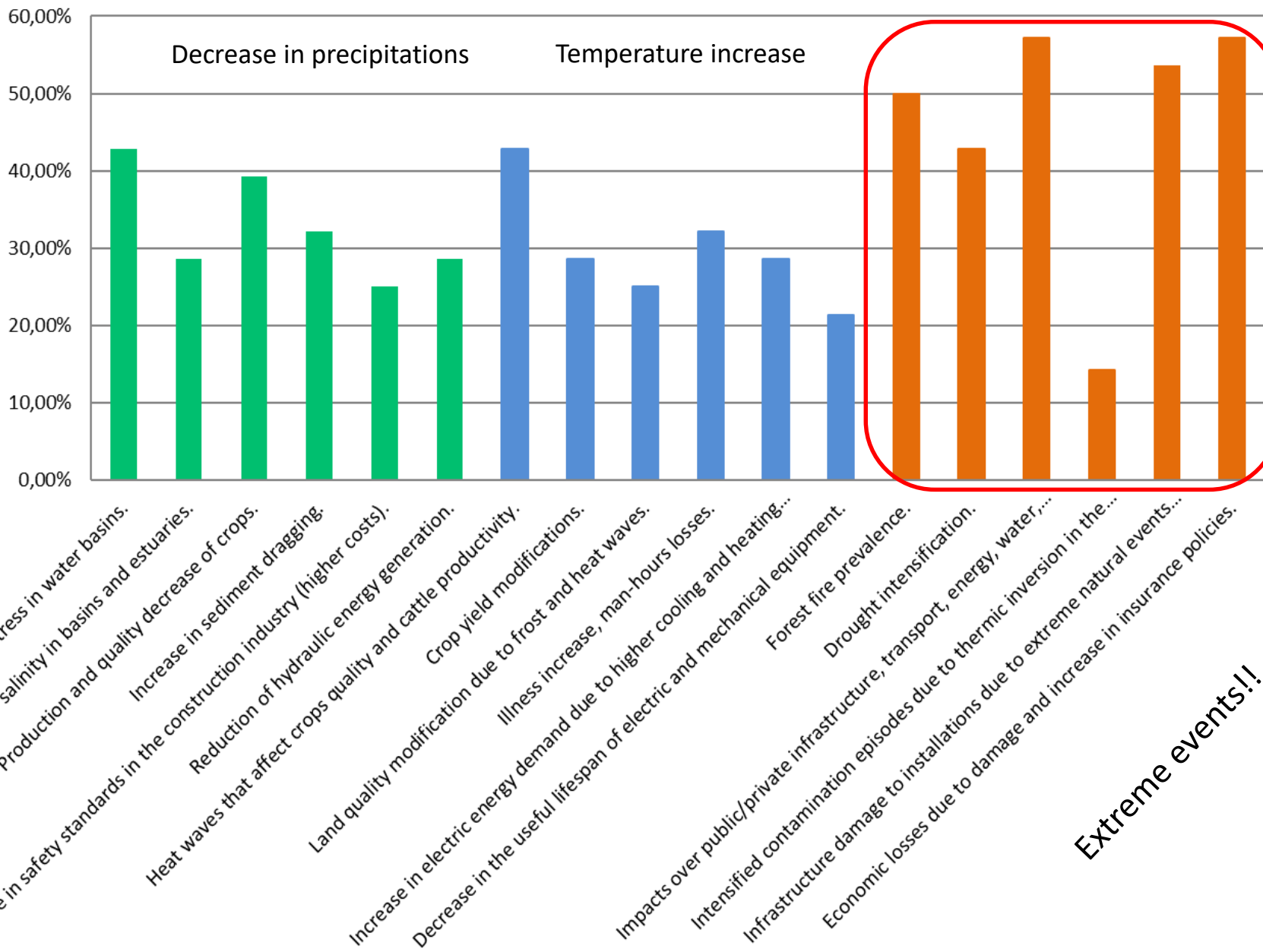


3. Survey on private sector climate change capacity-building needs in the LAC region:

WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS DO YOU CONSIDER THAT NEED TO BE STRENGTHENED THROUGH BETTER INFORMATION/CAPACITATION/LEARNING IN YOUR RESPECTIVE SECTOR/COMPANY/ASSOCIATION?



Potential impacts that you consider are not being properly addressed within your sector due to lack of skills/knowledge/capacities



Extreme events!!

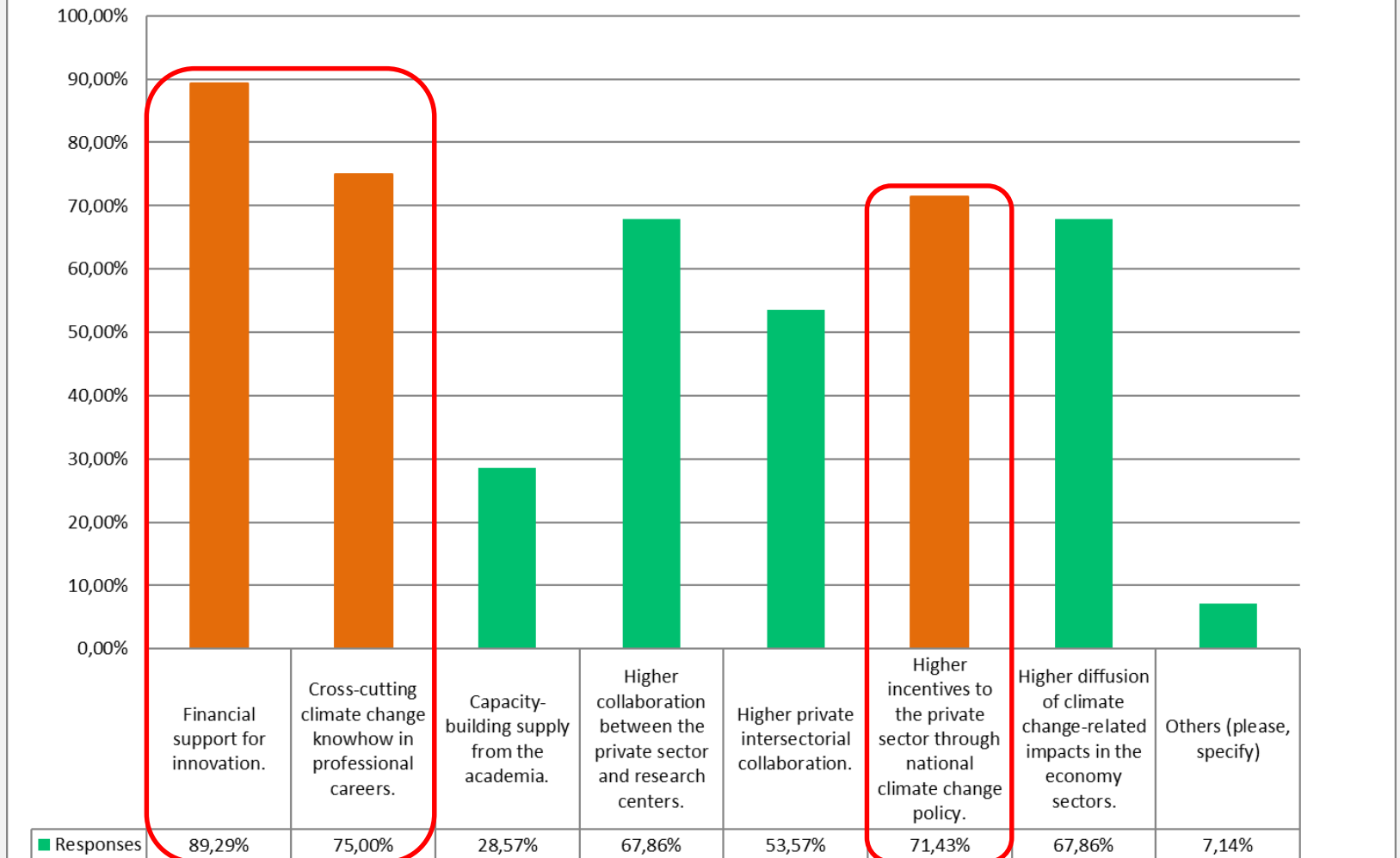
3. Survey on private sector climate change capacity-building needs in the LAC region:

Open question: Do you think that there are still some climate change-related effects that have not been properly addressed in your sector due to lack of capacities/knowledge?

1. Carbon pricing.
2. Carbon markets uncertainty management.
3. Impacts on power transmission and distribution due to heat waves, storms and floods.
4. Improvement of water statistics.
5. Improvement and extension of technology transfer.
6. Climate change capacity-building supply to rural sectors.
7. Business opportunities that climate change adaptation represent for private sector.
8. Economic restrictions. The fees of some services do not factor in climate investment.
9. Active social involvement.
10. Regulations for industrial water use.
11. Embodied carbon (construction).
12. Biodiversity loss.
13. Water rights and education.
14. Payment capacity of debtors who are vulnerable to climate change impacts.
15. No environmental and climatic indicators for loan evaluation.

3. Survey on private sector climate change capacity-building needs in the LAC region:

What actions do you consider are necessary to be developed in your country to properly address the climate change effects identified in the preceding question?



3. Survey on private sector climate change capacity-building needs in the LAC region:

The gaps can be classified as: social, institution-related and structural (i.e. political, physical, etc.).

- Financial support and financing possibilities promotion.
- Knowledge about complex climatic jargon, climate models and SDGs.
- Statistics, data, indicators and indexes.
- Guidelines, information and government frameworks.
- Attention to cross-cutting sectors (e.g. health, transport, education).



4. Conclusions:

Capacity building needs:

1) Financing

- Better access to financing opportunities.
- New climate financial instruments.

2) Better education

- Develop more skillful individuals and professionals.
- Develop the capacity to supply the type of professionals the new low-carbon economy will require and support the labor market with climate change experts in the fields of engineering, IT, communication, etc.

3) Improve information systems

- Development and refinement of new concepts related to climate change and sustainable development.
- Specialized and open statistical and information support.

4) Institutions

- Strengthen energy, infrastructure and entrepreneurship.
- If there is no well-designed climate-related public policy in place, then it becomes much more difficult for the private sector to overcome its “capacity-building” needs.



4. Conclusions:

The more immediate “capacity-building” needs that can be identified in the private sector are affected by social, economic and governmental factors and must be considered before designing and implementing climate change capacity-building programs.

Climate action must be faced as a multi-variable challenge, where new capacities must come from diverse disciplines and actors.



Thank you for your attention

Map of engagement for private sector actors in capacity-building activities for
climate action in Latin America and the Caribbean.

December, 2019

