



Distribution: General
13 September 2021

United Nations Decade of Sustainable Energy For All (2014-2024)

Sixth Session of the Assembly of SIDS DOCK
Via Telephone and Videoconferencing
28 September 2021/29 September 2021
400 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. EDT – Eastern Daylight Time
9:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. TOT – Tonga Time

BRIEFING NOTE

**Title: The World Bank Energy Services Management Programme (ESMAP):
Japanese Funding Allocated For The SIDS DOCK Institutional Development**

**Key Issue: Whether State Parties to the SIDS DOCK would Authorise the Secretariat of
SIDS DOCK to Request The World Bank ESMAP to Disburse Japanese
Funding Allocated For The SIDS DOCK Institutional Development**

INTRODUCTION

1. This Briefing Note aims to assist SIDS DOCK Member States in confronting a difficult funding dilemma involving The World Bank Energy Services Management Programme (ESMAP), that is severely hindering the institutional development of SIDS DOCK. The SIDS DOCK Foundation, which is the legal owner of the name, “SIDS DOCK,” intends to, on behalf of the SIDS DOCK Organisation, pursue the approximately USD 1.1 million that the World Bank ESMAP has on account for the SIDS DOCK Organisation that is part

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of a grant for SIDS DOCK, received from the Government of Japan, in 2011. One of the major conditions of the grant to the Secretariat was to establish a legal identity for the SIDS DOCK Organisation, which occurred in 2015. In 2017, the SIDS DOCK Foundation's legal identity was established.

2. The "SIDS DOCK" name and mark has been trademarked with the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) and is legally owned by the SIDS DOCK Foundation¹, granting SIDS DOCK the sole use of the name. It is to be noted that the name, "SIDS DOCK," has been registered and in commercial use by the Secretariat of SIDS DOCK since 2011, before the World Bank established the SIDS DOCK Support Trust Fund.
3. The SIDS DOCK Foundation recently drafted its Capital Campaign Strategy to raise funds for the SIDS DOCK Indicative Project Pipeline, and very shortly, the SIDS DOCK Foundation Board will be announcing the fundraising launch of the "Blue Guardians Campaign." SIDS DOCK and ESMAP are both raising funds for SIDS, using the name, "SIDS DOCK." ESMAP has not sought permission from SIDS DOCK, nor has SIDS DOCK granted permission to ESMAP to use the SIDS DOCK trademark or service mark on or in connection with goods and/or services. Continued use of the SIDS DOCK mark is likely to cause confusion, deception, or mistake about the source of the goods and/or services. SIDS DOCK legal advisors informed that SIDS DOCK can prove that it owns the valid mark, that it has priority (its rights in the mark(s) are "senior" to ESMAP's), and that the continued use by ESMAP of the SIDS DOCK mark is likely to cause confusion in the minds of donors, development agencies, SIDS DOCK Partners and the public about the source or sponsorship of the goods or services offered by SIDS DOCK.
4. The World Bank established the SIDS DOCK Support Program Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) to be administered by ESMAP (SIDS DOCK MDTF), to facilitate two grants under a Memorandum of Agreement between Denmark (USD14.5 million in 2010, in Cancun, Mexico) and Japan (USD 15 million in 2011, in Durban, South Africa), to SIDS

¹ SIDS DOCK Trademark Registration No. 469437 (USPTO)

DOCK members and in support of SIDS DOCK start-up activities (see Annex A). It is to be noted that neither the World Bank or UNDP played any role in mobilizing these resources for SIDS DOCK's start-up activities and only became involved because SIDS DOCK was not a registered organization capable of receiving funding, neither the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), at that time.

5. In March 2013, Japan disbursed to the World Bank, the first tranche of USD 9 million to the SIDS DOCK Support Program intended to fund projects in the pipeline and the SIDS DOCK Secretariat. The World Bank proposed to support the SIDS DOCK Secretariat with the objective of the Secretariat being in a position to mobilise funding for SIDS DOCK directly, so that the SIDS DOCK Support Program may eventually be phased out. The World Bank proposed to set aside resources from the subsequent tranche of pledged funding for SIDS DOCK institutional development, subject to the following conditions:
 - a. Completion of the necessary legal steps by SIDS DOCK members for the establishment of the SIDS DOCK organization;
 - b. Agreement by the Program Coordination Group (PCG) on a SIDS DOCK Secretariat business plan, work program and budget, and staffing structure;
 - c. Appointment of critical mass of staff in the SIDS DOCK Secretariat to initiate the agreed work program and;
 - d. Agreement of the donors, including on extending the MDTF's end disbursement date to accommodate SIDS DOCK institutional development activities.

6. Thus far, SIDS DOCK has met the conditions of Items 5 a. through 5 c., and with the establishment of the SIDS DOCK Foundation and with reference to Item 5 d., the SIDS DOCK Organisation is now eligible based on the agreed-on conditions with the World Bank ESMAP to request the grant funds, and for the World Bank ESMAP to close and terminate the "SIDS DOCK Support Program." Regarding the SIDS DOCK Support Trust

Fund established by the World Bank to facilitate the development of the SIDS DOCK Organization, and as noted in the Memorandum of Agreement signed on 8 December 2011, in Durban, South Africa at COP 17, since receiving the Registration Certificate from the UN, the “SIDS DOCK” name and mark/logo has been trademarked with the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) and is owned by the SIDS DOCK Foundation.

7. There have been instances of unauthorised use of the SIDS DOCK name and logo, and without any benefit to the member countries. Now that the SIDS DOCK name has been trademarked, our *pro bono* attorneys advised us of a conflict with the World Bank ESMAP’s “SIDS DOCK Trust Fund.” ESMAP continues to use the SIDS DOCK name and to mobilise resources on behalf of SIDS, and without any approval from the Executive Council, and this needs to be addressed. The proposal is to convene a meeting with The World Bank management to discuss this matter, as well as the USD 1.1 Million from Japan that was earmarked for the Secretariat.

BACKGROUND

8. At the third session of the Assembly of SIDS DOCK, held 23 September 2017, the Assembly approved the formation of the SIDS DOCK Foundation and adopted the Bylaws for the Foundation, as contained in document A/3/14. The SIDS DOCK Foundation is the funding mechanism for the SIDS DOCK Organization and is a unique trust. Organized as a 501(c)(3) under the United States Internal Revenue Code (IRC), the Foundation is a Delaware Non-Profit Corporation. The aim of the Foundation is to support low carbon economic growth and to help generate financial resources to support adaptation to climate change in SIDS, and to sustain and support sustainable energy and climate resilience activities that lead to achievement of Island Energy For Island Life: 25-50-25 by 2033 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
9. The Certificate of Incorporation of the Foundation was filed with the Delaware Secretary of State on the 3 October 2017, and was ratified and affirmed by the Board of Directors at

its first meeting on 12 December 2017. The undertaking of registering of an international organization in the United States with the IRS is a lengthy and costly process requiring specialized legal and accounting services. The filing of the documentation was done by a team of lawyers at Squire, Patton, Boggs, the SIDS DOCK *pro bono* attorneys. The Foundation is intended to serve all SIDS, not just SIDS DOCK Member States, with dedicated windows in a fund specifically earmarked, exclusively for each country, meanwhile the general fund would address global activities.

10. In 2011, with a grant of USD 14.5 million from the Government of Denmark, the SIDS DOCK Support Program Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) was established and administered by The World Bank Energy Sector Management Programme [ESMAP] (SIDS DOCK MDTF). The grant from Denmark was split in half between the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which utilised an existing Trust Fund for a similar purpose – the UNDP Environment and Energy Thematic Trust Fund. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) involving the donor, UNDP, World Bank, and the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) was signed. The SIDS DOCK Support Program had an implementation period of 18 months, beginning July 1, 2011, through December 31, 2012.
11. In 2012, at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Fourteenth Session of the Conference of Parties (COP 17) in Durban, South Africa, the Government of Japan announced a new contribution of USD 15 million to the SIDS DOCK Program – all retained by the World Bank. This brought the total start-up grant amount to USD 29.5 million for SIDS DOCK. The project reviews showed that the project was well funded but poorly executed by the World Bank ESMAP and the UNDP. Up to 2020, the records show that ESMAP was still implementing the Program, which was in its “second phase” which started in 2015. The SIDS DOCK Organisation had no role in the management of the funds.
12. On 9 July 2015, the Statute Establishing SIDS DOCK came into force, when nine members ratified the Treaty, and on 27 September 2015, the SIDS DOCK held a Signing Ceremony

on the margins of the 70th UN General Assembly. The first session of the Assembly of SIDS DOCK was held on the margins of the COP 21, Paris, France, 30 November 2015 to 12 December 2015, where the President and two Vice Presidents for the Assembly were elected. On 3 June 2016, SIDS DOCK received its Registration Certificate No.: 53471, and was registered as an international organisation with the Secretariat of the United Nations.

IN THE KNOW: HOW THE IDEA OF SIDS DOCK CAME ABOUT

13. After participating in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Fourteenth Session of the Conference of Parties (COP 14) in Poznan, Poland, from 1-12 December 2008, a group of frustrated colleagues from Small Island Developing States (SIDS) collectively came to the hard realisation that the necessary and committed resources to assist SIDS with climate change adaptation will not be materialising any time soon and SIDS would have to find other options to finance accelerated adaptation measures. It was this group of colleagues that came up with the name, “SIDS DOCK.”
14. SIDS DOCK is so named because it is designed as a “**DOCKing station,**” to connect the energy sector in Small Island Developing States (SIDS) with the global markets for finance, sustainable energy technologies and carbon. The SIDS DOCK organisation was established to provide SIDS with a mechanism:
 - a. Through which SIDS can access investment financing from the global markets and from entities such as pension funds, and labour unions, and socially responsible investment funds wanting to support sustainable energy development.
 - b. For coordinating the development of technical capacity, sharing of technical expertise and the provision of technical support to adaptation and mitigation activities, and sustainable development.

- c. To assist SIDS transition to a sustainable energy sector through the acquisition and transfer of sustainable energy technologies and by increasing energy efficiency and conservation and development of renewable energy.
 - d. For participating in the global carbon market and to conduct advocacy and develop cooperative agreements with parties who wish to assist with financial resources.
15. Further, at COP 14, the Group of 77 and China could not reach agreement on adaptation due to disagreement over the response measures that was put forward at the UNFCCC COP 13, held in Bali, Indonesia, from 11-12 December 2007, where SIDS objected to the inclusion of compensation to oil-producing countries for not producing crude oil as part of mitigation measures, because it would result in revenue losses for them.
16. During COP 14, meetings were held with SIDS representatives; four countries reiterated their interest in becoming a pilot country subject to formal approval from capital, two others expressed interest to be included. Discussions with country representatives confirmed the importance of sustainable energy and the negative impacts on development and the need for renewable energy (RE) and energy efficiency (EE), and that targeting the savings from reducing the need for imported fuel by developing renewable energy resources was a logical approach to increasing financial resources for investing in climate adaptation.
17. Based on discussions with the leadership of the Alliance for Small Island States (AOSIS), a presentation was made to the representatives of the SIDS in attendance at the UNFCCC Preparatory Meeting for COP 15, in Bonn, Germany, on 6 April 2009. The response was generally positive with a significant majority endorsing the SIDS DOCK Concept; major questions focused on financing, responsibilities of the SIDS, and governance of the organisation.

18. The SIDS DOCK organization was established through a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA), signed on 18 December 2009, on the fringes of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference of Parties (COP) 19, in Copenhagen, Denmark, by the following thirteen (13) Members of the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS): Bahamas (Commonwealth of the), Barbados, Belize, Cabo Verde (Republic of), Dominican Republic, Grenada, Jamaica, Mauritius (Republic of), Palau (Republic of), Samoa (Independent State of), Saint Lucia, Seychelles (Republic of) and Solomon Islands. To date, 32 AOSIS members are part of the SIDS DOCK organisation, and 17 are Members having either ratified or acceded to the Statute Establishing SIDS DOCK.
19. SIDS DOCK is a concept developed jointly by the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC/5Cs) and the Secretariat of the Pacific Environment Programme (SPREP), intended to provide SIDS with a mechanism to begin generating a portion of the funding needed for adaptation to climate change. Although the 5Cs and SPREP had been collaborating on the development of the SIDS DOCK Concept since the beginning of 2008, it wasn't until August 2009 that the two institutions formally signed a Memorandum of Cooperation which led to the rapid in-depth discussions and consultations with individual SIDS. The Memorandum of Cooperation was finalized during an AOSIS meeting in Grenada, during the period July 22-25, 2009.
20. The purpose of the Memorandum is to allow the Parties to benefit from collaboration on climate change adaptation and sustainable energy initiatives as well as international funding, in order to contribute to the goal of reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions through diversification from petroleum fuel and expansion of renewable energy and improvements in energy efficiency through the design and implementation of sustainable energy projects that focuses on alternative energy systems and technologies, and which provides the Parties with access to exceptional information that such a collaboration can offer. It was the 5Cs and SPREP that would facilitate the administering of SIDS DOCK Start-up Activities under the SIDS DOCK Support Program, funded by Denmark.

SIDS DOCK SUPPORT PROGRAM AND ITS OBJECTIVES

21. In December 2010, in Cancun, Mexico, the *SIDS DOCK Support Program* was launched with four Partners: the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank, and the Government of Denmark, which announced a grant of USD 14.5 million in start-up contributions. At the time, the SIDS DOCK Indicative Project Pipeline was in excess of USD 1.6 billion, representing potential investments in a mix of renewable energy and energy efficiency projects, feasibility studies, and capacity building.

22. The funding proposal to Denmark was prepared jointly by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank (WB), and the Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP), in close consultation with the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS). The proposal noted that it aims to support the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) to transition to low carbon economies through development and deployment of renewable energy (RE) resources and promotion of greater energy efficiency (EE). The Program will be implemented by UNDP and ESMAP (through WB regional units and the Environment Department). It is envisaged that UNDP and ESMAP will each establish a Trust Fund for this purpose, and the Program coordination mechanisms will be articulated through a Memorandum of Understanding involving the donor, UNDP, WB, and AOSIS. This program has implementation period of 18 months, beginning July 1, 2011, through December 31, 2012, with a total program budget of USD 14.5 million².

² SIDS DOCK Support Program - A joint initiative of UNDP, ESMAP and the World Bank, March 2, 2011

Figure 1: Budget SIDS DOCK Support Program: Grant from Government of Denmark³

Outcomes and Outputs Budget	Programme Budget		Funds Transferred to Institutions	
	USD million	% of Total Budget	UNDP	WBG
Outcome 1 Creation of the enabling environment to remove barriers and implement RE and EE measures, thus creating fiscal space for development and climate-resilient actions				
Activity 1: Upstream Country Projects (TBD)**	\$ 7,000,000	48.3%	\$ 3,500,000	\$ 3,500,000
Activity 2: SIDS Dock Platform Building	\$ 1,385,000	9.6%	\$ 1,385,000	\$ -
Activity 3: Virtual Knowledge Center	\$ 400,000	2.8%	\$ -	\$ 400,000
Outcome 2 Implementation of projects that demonstrate, develop, and deploy RE and EE initiatives within a sustainable development context				
Activity 4: Downstream Country Projects (TBD)**	\$ 3,500,000	24.1%	\$ 1,750,000	\$ 1,750,000
Activity 5: Innovation Seed Fund	tbd	0.0%		
Activity 6: Options Paper for Revolving Fund	tbd	0.0%		
(Total for Activities 5 and 6)	\$ 500,000	3.4%	\$ -	\$ 500,000
	0			
Contingencies	\$ 700,000	4.8%	\$ 363,277	\$ 336,723
Sub-total (USD millions)	\$ 13,485,000	93.0%	\$ 6,998,277	\$ 6,486,723
Indicative Admin Fees @ 7% ***	\$ 1,015,000	7.0%	\$ 526,752	\$ 488,248
Grand total	\$ 14,500,000	99.95%	\$ 7,525,029	\$ 6,974,971

** \$10.5m to be used across activities 1 and 4. Specific allocations to be determined.

*** For WB/ESMAP: 2% for TF administration fee and 5% estimated for ESMAP program management and administration costs.

23. Funding Allocation Denmark Grant (USD 14.5 million)

- The World Bank requires a standard percentage of 2% of the total trust fund as a fee for overall trust fund administration (USD 180,000).
- ESMAP will set aside approximately 5% to cover the cost of managing the SIDS DOCK Support Program Funds (USD 450,000), including for contingencies.
- ESMAP will also provide funding to the World Bank task teams who will work with the recipients in preparing and supervising the grants (USD 30,000-50,000 per project).
- Funding will be available for projects that promote renewable energy and energy efficiency as follows:

³ SIDS DOCK Support Program - A joint initiative of UNDP, ESMAP and the World Bank, March 2, 2011

- Caribbean: USD 2,100,000
- Pacific: USD 2,100,000
- AIMS: USD 1,090,000
- OTEC: USD 2,850,000

24. Funding Allocation Japan Grant (USD 9 million – first tranche of USD 15 million)

Grants will be provided to recipients for the following activities:

Component 1: Strengthening the enabling environment for RE development and EE programs, through assessment, studies, and knowledge exchange activities relating to RE/EE technology, resources, design, planning and deployment, and development of specific policy recommendations.

Component 2: Supporting identification and piloting of innovative RE and EE approaches and technologies for potential replication and/or scaling up.

*Table: Examples of ESMAP Planned Versus Actual Implementation of the SIDS DOCK Support Program Grant from Government of Denmark
SIDS DOCK Platform Activities (USD 900,000)*

Outcome	Planned	Budget (USD)	Deliverable	Comments
Outcome 1: Creation of the enabling environment to remove barriers and implement RE and EE measures, thus creating fiscal	Activity 3: Virtual Knowledge Center	400,000	Huddle	No outputs

space for development and climate-resilient actions				
Outcome 2: Implementation of projects that demonstrate, develop, and deploy RE and EE initiatives within a sustainable development context	Activity 5: Innovation Seed Fund Activity 6: Options Paper for Revolving Fund	500,000	Ashden Award	The fund was never established Review Report to ESMAP: “We were expecting a paper that would focus on how we would get funds into the NFM other than what was identified and the required governance structure, instead, we received an overview of investment barriers to RE and EE in SIDS, a subject that, according to the review of the paper on behalf of the Pacific National Coordinators, they don’t, “...see any value in this report. <i>Nothing new in here. Subject</i>

				<i>has been overstudied (sic) by all Jack and Harry working in developing countries.”</i>
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SIDS DOCK SUPPORT PROGRAM PLATFORM BUILDING ACTIVITIES

25. It is unfortunate that the implementation of the Support Program Platform Building Activities under the SIDS DOCK initiative was much slower than initially anticipated – a project started in 2011 with an 18-month completion date of December 2012, is still ongoing 10 years later, in 2021, in the case of ESMAP. In 2017, ESMAP requested Denmark and Japan to extend the SIDS DOCK Support Program grant agreement closing date from June 2018 to December 2020. These unfortunate delays only showed the need to provide SIDS with a unique survival mechanism that is an innovative option to help finance climate change adaptation through transformation of the SIDS energy sector. The exercise also showed the need for SIDS to take charge of their own destiny, the need to clearly articulate their own position in the international development arena, and the need to forge partnerships built on mutual trust, understanding and goals.
26. Research shows that SIDS must pursue a strategy to develop the necessary human resources with the technical capacity in SIDS, for the purpose of better stewardship of renewable energy resources and management of the transformed low carbon energy sector. SIDS also recognise that the *business-as-usual* approach of ‘*going it alone*’ does not work, and that a new collective approach to capacity building is required in order to transform the SIDS energy sector and achieve the goals of the SIDS DOCK for a low carbon economy by 2033. This strategy was implemented to finalise the Platform Documents.
27. When SIDS combine their competitive skills and advantages it leads to greater outcomes with significant benefits for all. Case in point, designating the Working Group Leadership for the finalisation of the SIDS DOCK Public Education and Awareness Pilot Program to the Republic of the Seychelles that have vast expertise and lessons learned in public education and awareness in environment and energy, compared to other SIDS. The

establishment of Working Groups to finalise the Platform Documents proved to be the best mechanism in getting regional consensus and agreement. Countries were asked to indicate their areas of participation in completion of the Platform Documents.

28. The establishment and start-up of SIDS DOCK continues to be a learning experience for all partners, but showcasing the “SIDS DOCK Platform” in Samoa, at the Third Conference on SIDS in 2014, was a rewarding opportunity for the fledging organisation. **The Platform, or the pieces that bring the organisation to life, addresses the key functions of SIDS DOCK**, for example, how will we address financing and carbon trading – with a National Financing Mechanism (NFM); how will we get our message out – with a Public Education and Awareness Programme (PEP); how will we increase the development and deployment of technologies – through a SIDS-Appropriate Technologies Strategy; and where and how will we get the new skills to implement the transformation of the SIDS energy sector – through a Capacity Building programme that identifies the resources needed from the individual to the systemic levels. Ambitious, yes. Doable, yes. Any option, no, as SIDS are *following a path that is represented by the worst-case scenario for climate change generated by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)*.

Table: Endorsement of Presentations - SIDS DOCK Platform Documents
SIDS DOCK Side Events, Third Conference on SIDS, Apia, Samoa, 1-6 September 2014

Samoa Side Event	SIDS DOCK Platform Documents	Date Presented
Side Event 129: Ceremony for the Opening of Signature of the SIDS DOCK Statute	Statute Establishing the SIDS DOCK	1 September 2014
Side Event 130: SIDS DOCK-UNIDO SE4ALL Presentations	1. SIDS DOCK Online Knowledge Platform: Island Life Information Network (ILIN) – The SIDS DOCK Virtual Knowledge Network	2 September 2014

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. SIDS-Appropriate Sustainable Energy Technologies: SIDS DOCK Indicative Project Portfolio 3. A Guidebook for Decision-Makers Concerning the Attraction of Low Carbon Finance to Small Island Developing States: SIDS DOCK National Financing Mechanism 	
Side Event 131: Ocean Resources and Climate Resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SIDS DOCK Pilot Public Education & Awareness Programme (SIDS DOCK PEP) 2. Capacity Building: Training programs designed to build national capacity in SIDS 3. Policy Harmonization to Promote Needed Investments in Caribbean Small Island Developing States 	4 September 2014

SECRETARIAT BUSINESS PLAN, WORK PROGRAMME AND BUDGET, AND STAFFING STRUCTURE

29. The *SIDS DOCK Business Plan 2011-2014* was jointly developed by the AOSIS, SPREP and the CCCCC/5Cs, in November 2010. As discussed in the *Limited Draft Concept Paper*, the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (5Cs) and the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) proposed the creation of a new institution, SIDS DOCK Limited (“SDL”), whose key mission would be to catalyse the transformation of the energy sector of SIDS to increase energy security, reduce GHG emissions, and generate resources for investment in adaptation to climate change. The purpose of the Business Plan is to outline the key activities and services that SIDS DOCK would engage

30. in to pursue its mission and present a financial plan that would enable it to become an operational entity.
31. On 24 September 2016, the second session of the Assembly of SIDS DOCK approved the SIDS DOCK Work Programme and Budget for 2016-2021, as contained in Document A/2/7. The Explanatory Notes noted: *“Our income of \$7,749,998⁴, is estimated to come from at least four targeted sources, including fixed income of \$300,000 from the Host Country over five years, and \$1.1 million in grant funding from the Government of Japan under the World Bank Energy Management Program (ESMAP) managed SIDS DOCK Support Program, over three years.”* Additionally, there is a detailed staffing plan included.
32. The SIDS DOCK Secretariat (“Secretariat”) is one of the three principal organs of SIDS DOCK the other two being the Assembly and the Council. The Secretariat is headed by a Secretary-General who is the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), responsible for overseeing the work of the Secretariat, and responsible for its functioning, and for the implementation and execution of the decisions, directives, and policies of the Assembly. The Secretary-General is supported by two, full-time staff: a Chief of Staff and Project Director, and a Research Assistant. The Secretariat is responsible for the day-to-day management and operation of the SIDS DOCK, and its affiliated services and assists the Assembly, the Council, the Foundation and subsidiary organs in the performance of their respective duties, responsibilities and functions.
33. The Secretariat also relies on a database of consultants who assist with project proposal preparation and monitoring programmes and services to SIDS DOCK Member States within the guidelines of contracts and financing plans. The Secretariat also depends on a strong team of volunteers who are professionals that provide a range of *pro bono* services related to sustainable energy and climate resilience projects and programmes. From the inception of the SIDS DOCK Organisation, and due to the unique status of its founders, i.e., the Heads of State and Government of Small Islands and Low-lying Developing States,

⁴⁴⁴ All dollar figures quoted in United States dollars

34. the SIDS DOCK Organisation has been very fortunate to have a small volunteer network to help with its start-up activities and to develop the SIDS DOCK Platform. Beginning with a small group of SIDS professionals and advocates, the SIDS DOCK Steering Committee, comprised of the SIDS UN Ambassadors, to the U.S. law firm, Squire Patton Boggs – the SIDS DOCK *pro bono* attorneys – and many others, have made significant contribution to the establishment of the SIDS DOCK Organisation.
35. The Secretariat of SIDS DOCK has a physical presence in Belmopan, Belize and is located at the following address:

SIDS DOCK Secretariat
Attention: Secretary-General
C/O Ministry of Public Utilities and Logistics
Government of Belize
NEMO Building
Melhado Parade
Belmopan, Cayo District
Belize
Tel:1-301-873-4522
Fax: +(501)-822-2619/0020
E-mail: secretariat@sidsdock.org

KEY RECOMMENDATIONS:

34. That the Assembly of SIDS DOCK Decides that the Secretariat of SIDS DOCK is authorised to request The World Bank ESMAP to disburse USD 1.1 million in Japanese funding allocated for the SIDS DOCK Institutional Development.
35. That the Assembly of SIDS DOCK authorises the Secretary-General of SIDS DOCK to coordinate discussions between SIDS DOCK and The World Bank.

36. That recognizing the leadership activities of the SIDS DOCK organization's centre of gravity is at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, USA; and that due to the restrictions imposed as a result of the COVID-19, the Secretary-General's access and availability is limited, that the Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of Tonga to the United Nations be designated as the point of contact and follow-up, working closely with the SIDS DOCK Foundation, the SIDS DOCK Bureau, the Executive Council of SIDS DOCK and the Secretariat of SIDS DOCK, to maintain effective communication.

SIDS DOCK SECRETARIAT

BELMOPAN, BELIZE

MAY 21, 2021