



Distr.  
LIMITED

LC/CDCC.27/DDR/1  
23 March 2018

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

---

Twenty-seventh session of the  
Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee

Gros Islet, Saint Lucia, 27 April 2018

**IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2016-2017 PROGRAMME OF WORK  
SUBPROGRAMME 13: SUBREGIONAL ACTIVITIES IN THE CARIBBEAN**

## CONTENTS

	<i>Paragraph</i>	<i>Page</i>
INTRODUCTION .....	1-5	2
A. REGIONAL CONTEXT .....	6-11	3
B. SUBPROGRAMME 13: SUBREGIONAL ACTIVITIES IN THE CARIBBEAN.....	12-54	4
1. Sustainable development research and analysis .....	16-27	5
2. Caribbean Development and Cooperation.....	28-37	8
3. Technical cooperation for sustainable development .....	38-45	10
4. Resolutions of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee .....	46-54	11
C. ACTIVITIES IN THE CARIBBEAN UNDER OTHER SUBPROGRAMMES.....	55-61	13
1. Activities for Latin America and the Caribbean.....	56-59	13
2. Activities for the Caribbean .....	60	15
D. CONCLUSION .....	61	16
Annex 1 LIST OF PUBLICATIONS .....	-	17
Annex 2 MEETINGS CONVENED BY THE SUBREGIONAL HEADQUARTERS FOR THE CARIBBEAN .....	-	19
Annex 3 SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS CONVENED BY THE SUBREGIONAL HEADQUARTERS FOR THE CARIBBEAN .....	-	21
Annex 4 TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE SUBREGIONAL HEADQUARTERS FOR THE CARIBBEAN .....	-	22
Annex 5 TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY OTHER DIVISIONS OF ECLAC.....	-	25

## INTRODUCTION

1. The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), headquartered in Santiago, Chile, is one of the five regional commissions of the United Nations. Originally established by Economic and Social Council resolution 106(VI) of 25 February 1948, it aims to contribute to the sustainable development of countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. In June 1951, the Commission established the ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico City, which serves the needs of the Central American subregion, as well as Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Haiti; and in December 1966, the ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean was established in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago. ECLAC also maintains country offices in Bogota, Brasilia, Buenos Aires and Montevideo, as well as a liaison office in Washington, D.C.

2. Pursuant to Secretary-General's bulletin ST/SGB/2000/5, entitled "Organization of the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean", the ECLAC secretariat (a) provides substantive secretariat services and documentation for the Commission and its subsidiary bodies; (b) undertakes studies, research and other support activities within the terms of reference of the Commission; (c) promotes economic and social development through regional and subregional cooperation and integration; (d) gathers, organizes, interprets and disseminates information and data relating to the economic and social development of the region; (e) provides advisory services to Governments, at their request, and plans, organizes and executes programmes of technical cooperation; (f) formulates and promotes development cooperation activities and projects of regional and subregional scope commensurate with the needs and priorities of the region and acts as an executing agency for such projects; (g) organizes conferences and intergovernmental and expert group meetings and sponsors training workshops, symposiums and seminars; (h) assists in bringing a regional perspective to global problems and forums and introduces global concerns at the regional and subregional levels; and (i) coordinates ECLAC activities with those of the major departments and offices at United Nations Headquarters, specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations with a view to avoiding duplication and ensuring complementarity in the exchange of information.

3. Subprogramme 13, "Subregional activities in the Caribbean", seeks to promote and strengthen development within the Caribbean subregion and enhance the subregion's cooperation with Latin American countries by achieving (a) improved capacities of policy makers from countries in the subregion to formulate, implement and monitor measures to overcome development challenges and promote economic diversification and social transformation; (b) enhanced capacity and technical expertise to follow up on the major international agreements in the economic, social and environmental fields, including follow up to the Mauritius Strategy for implementation of the SIDS Programme of Action; and (c) enhanced capacity of Caribbean governments and institutions to promote intra- and inter-regional cooperation and integration. In the light of this overall objective, normative as well as technical cooperation activities, in line with the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and, more recently, the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, were implemented by the ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean, in collaboration with United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies, subregional organizations and other development partners.

4. Within this framework, the core functions of the subregional headquarters for the Caribbean are (a) to conduct research on economic and social development in the countries of the Caribbean and

formulate proposals and recommendations relating to such studies (see annex I); (b) to formulate proposals and render technical cooperation to the countries and institutions in the subregion on a wide range of issues related to economic, environmental and social development (see annex IV); (c) to provide secretariat services to the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC); and (d) to prepare country notes on the subregion and contribute to studies and reports prepared by ECLAC (ST/SGB/2000/5). Activities were implemented in collaboration with, as well as with input from other divisions and offices of ECLAC, United Nations funds, programmes and agencies, and various other development partners in the Caribbean. These included the Association of Caribbean States (ACS), the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI), the Caribbean Association of National Telecommunications Organizations (CANTO), Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat, the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility Segregated Portfolio Company (CCRIF SPC), the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA), the Caribbean Policy Development Centre (CPDC), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank (ECCB), the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), the Telecommunications Authority of Trinidad and Tobago (TATT), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the University of the West Indies (UWI).

5. This report highlights the activities carried out by ECLAC in the Caribbean subregion between 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2017. Subprogramme 13 of the ECLAC programme of work 2016-2017 (“Subregional activities in the Caribbean”) covers the Commission’s work in Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago, as well as Anguilla, Aruba, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Curaçao, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands. Subprogramme 12 (“Subregional activities in Mexico and Central America”) includes activities conducted in the Caribbean member States of Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Haiti. In addition, countries of the Caribbean were included in activities organized under many of the 12 other substantive subprogrammes of the ECLAC programme of work 2016-2017, namely: (a) linkages with the global economy, regional integration and cooperation; (b) production and innovation; (c) macroeconomic policies and growth; (d) financing for development; (e) social development and equity; (f) mainstreaming the gender perspective in regional development; (g) population and development; (h) sustainable development and human settlements; (i) natural resources and infrastructure; (j) planning of public administration; (k) statistics; and (l) Support to regional and subregional integration and cooperation processes and organizations.

## **A. REGIONAL CONTEXT**

6. The countries of the Caribbean subregion faced a variety of development challenges, given their social, economic and environmental vulnerabilities and low levels of resilience.

7. Their small, open, and still undiversified economies, which were impacted by the recent recession in major export markets, are still striving to return to sustainable economic growth following

the global economic crisis. Low growth, depressed domestic and international demand and a lack of robust investment in tourism and related services industries have brought high levels of unemployment, particularly among women and youth.

8. Countries of the subregion also face mounting public debt and severe fiscal challenges, with average debt-to-GDP ratios still in the unsustainable range. Such substantial debt burdens contribute to persistently high interest rates and restrain investment. This has also limited the capacity of Caribbean Governments to deliver the full range of social services, raising concerns about erosion of the social fabric and the ability to meet the growing needs of vulnerable groups. The reduction of significant levels of poverty and inequality also remains a major challenge for Caribbean countries.

9. The small island and coastal States of the Caribbean continue to be challenged with adapting to climate change and sea level rise, as well as the ever-increasing risks of exposure to extreme weather events, which have increased in intensity. Related issues of energy and food security have gained prominence on the policy agenda, as the subregion seeks to reduce its heavy dependence on fossil fuel exploration and imports with development of biofuels and other alternative energy technologies.

10. Efforts to respond effectively to emerging demographic trends and to address the challenges more concretely are hampered by the persistent lack of data. Policymakers acknowledge the need to strengthen infrastructure and expand capacity for data collection and analysis on increasingly important issues such as migration rates and remittance flows, the informal economy, persons living with disabilities, and gender-based violence. The use of information and communication technologies must necessarily assume greater importance as a tool for promoting more effective governance and public-sector management, particularly in small multi-island States. Policymakers have also reaffirmed commitment to promoting gender equality and women's empowerment and autonomy, the right to decent work and an adequate standard of living, and attention to the needs of older persons and persons living with disabilities.

11. Altogether, these challenges set the stage for supporting an integrated approach to implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the SAMOA Pathway and the national development agendas of Caribbean countries.

## **B. SUBPROGRAMME 13: SUBREGIONAL ACTIVITIES IN THE CARIBBEAN**

12. During the biennium, the subprogramme directly contributed to advancing the sustainable development process in the countries of the subregion and supported the shaping of the Caribbean response to the mandates established in the major global and regional development platforms to which they have committed. The subprogramme also sought to respond directly to the most urgent development imperatives identified individually by the member States by offering technical and advisory services for capacity building and institutional strengthening, and by undertaking necessary research to guide appropriate policy intervention.

13. As a result, the capacity of the countries to meet their development challenges was markedly increased, evidenced by the acknowledgement of ECLAC's policy and programme advice for action from specific member States on such issues as management and forecasting of public expenditure and revenue; design and promotion of strategies for financing of energy efficiency and renewable energy projects – including the transitioning of vehicles to electric and hybrid, and the diversifying of the

energy mix; development of the yachting sector; and restructuring of national offices for better assessment and monitoring of SDG implementation. Recommendations were also provided to policymakers through technical studies on a number of issues, including opportunities for strengthening cooperation between telecommunications operators and national disaster offices in Caribbean countries; and prospects for blockchain-based settlement frameworks as a solution to the threat of de-risking to Caribbean financial systems. Further, the subprogramme continued to support the repositioning of ECLAC as the leading institution in disaster assessment in the region through the assessments conducted and capacity-building provided in the region.

14. Member States actively engaged in high-level consultations, exploring ways to strengthen subregional integration and increase trade as an effective vehicle for sustainable economic development in the Caribbean. Moreover, the established mechanisms for consultation and coordination of decision-making at the subregional level were used to undertake comprehensive reviews and assessments to shape subregional strategies in response to specific Caribbean concerns relating to the global development agenda. Examples of these were the twenty-sixth Ministerial meeting of the CDCC, the eighteenth Meeting of the Monitoring Committee of the CDCC, and the convening of the seminar Women's Empowerment and Migration in the Caribbean, in collaboration with UN Women and UNFPA, which took place on the eve of the Thirteenth Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Montevideo, Uruguay.

15. In addition, specific high-level consultations were carried out in the context of strengthening the framework for monitoring the implementation of the SIDS development agenda in the Caribbean. In this regard, examples included a workshop – jointly organized with UN DESA and the CARICOM Secretariat – on the development of a set of core indicators, from among the global SDG indicators, for monitoring the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and the SAMOA Pathway in Caribbean small island developing States, as well as a Caribbean symposium on mainstreaming the SDGs in national development planning. The symposium led to the identification of gaps and institutional capacity constraints in planning for the SDGs.

### **1. Sustainable development research and analysis**

16. The subprogramme furthered its efforts to facilitate and support the shaping of subregional perspectives on key issues of interest and concern through the conduct of research on a range of issues related to the economic, social and sustainable development, and the convening of meetings, seminars and workshops of relevance to the Caribbean subregion. The studies, which provided recommendations to policymakers and decision-makers, were reviewed at ad hoc meetings of experts convened in programme areas which included the economy, de-risking, trade agreements, energy efficiency and renewable energy, ICT for development, sustainable development goals, disability, gender and inclusive social protection.

17. The annual *Economic Survey of the Caribbean* presents a comparative analysis of macroeconomic trends in the Caribbean member States against a backdrop of national, regional and international developments. The most recent edition provided policymakers with an in-depth discussion of the economic performance in the subregion and noted that growth in service sector economies were offset by a decline in the goods economies. This resulted in low overall economic growth in the subregion. It also signalled that the subregion managed to decrease its unemployment rate relative to

the previous year. The annual *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of the Caribbean* examines the main factors which influenced the economic performance of the subregion and on that basis makes short-term projections. The latest edition suggested that overall economic growth is expected to triple the growth experienced in 2016, but highlighted some of the downside risks to that optimistic forecast. The subprogramme also contributed a Caribbean perspective to ECLAC flagship publications, as well as the first *Annual report on regional progress and challenges in relation to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Latin America and the Caribbean*.

18. The study entitled “*A Framework for Caribbean medium-term development*” examined the key elements of a framework for Caribbean growth and development over the medium-term. The study noted that, while the Caribbean has made major adjustments in a challenging global environment marked by slower demand, it needed to pursue a new sustainable development framework that integrated economic, social and environmental issues in a seamless way. This would be particularly important in light of the countries’ pursuit of the implementation of the sustainable development goals.

19. The loss of correspondent banking services severely impacts the provision of key financial services on which individuals, businesses and government critically depend. The study titled “*Economic impact of de-risking on the Caribbean: Case studies of Belize, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Antigua and Barbuda*” provides an in-depth examination of the nature of the problem and its impact on three Caribbean countries, and suggests feasible short-and medium-term approaches to address this challenge.

20. “*Monitoring trade agreements: Improving export performance and promoting industrialization in the goods-producing economies of the Caribbean*” explored the recent trade performance of particular Caribbean countries under selected trade agreements, focusing on the identification of the challenges and capacity constraints faced by enterprises in the subregion in exploiting trade opportunities provided by Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) and Partial Scope Agreements (PSAs). It offered a strategic framework aimed at addressing these challenges and constraints which could create a platform for economic diversification and export expansion, and presented possible avenues for strengthening export expansion both at the intensive and extensive margins.

21. The study “*Barriers to identification and implementation of energy efficiency mechanisms and enhancing renewable energy technologies in the Caribbean*” provided an assessment of the region’s status with respect to energy efficiency and renewable energy, and identified four main implementation barriers: regulatory framework and policies, conservatism, costs and financing, and market barriers. While noting that many Caribbean countries have initiated strategies and projects for deploying renewable energy (RE) technologies and enhancing energy efficiency (EE), a study entitled “*Enhancing energy efficiency in national transportation systems*” pointed out that efforts to transition from fossil fuel energy sources to RE and to enhance EE in domestic transportation remain limited. The study provided a roadmap for vehicle transition, including a multi-dimensional assessment of the issues to be considered, and a description of potential funding alternatives.

22. Telecommunications service can provide invaluable support to disaster management efforts by facilitating communication, coordination, and intelligence collection during emergency situations. The study “*Strengthening cooperation between telecommunications operators and national disaster offices in Caribbean countries*” suggests numerous areas for engagement between telecommunications service operators and national disaster offices and recommends the development of more formalized

frameworks for mutual support. Among other issues, the study considers the need for improvements to information sharing practices, collaboration on public early warning systems, and the inclusion of telecommunications operators in disaster drilling exercises.

23. More than two years have elapsed since the launch of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the overall pace of implementation in the Caribbean has remained slow. The study *“Mechanisms to accelerate the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in the Caribbean”* reveals that Member States with a formalized institutional arrangement for SDG implementation have recorded appreciable progress in mainstreaming the SDGs and in building national ownership of the global agenda. This study presents a template for establishing an institutional framework for SDG implementation in the remaining countries, highlights the critical role played by data in planning for sustainable development, and calls for a renewed focus to strengthen statistical capacities in the Caribbean to support the follow-up and review process of the 2030 Agenda.

24. The global number and proportion of people with disabilities is expected to increase over the coming decades primarily due to population ageing. The study titled *“Disability, human rights and public policy in the Caribbean: A situation analysis”* analyses the situation of persons with disability in the Caribbean, and assesses national laws, policies and programmes in the context of relevant international treaties and agreements. Good practices, gaps, and priorities for action are identified and policy recommendations are provided to support governments in further addressing the issue of disability.

25. The publication *“Advancing the economic empowerment and autonomy of women in the Caribbean through the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”* focused on the economic empowerment and autonomy of women and girls as a strategy for accelerating gender equality through the implementation of the SDGs, which provides the framework for mainstreaming gender issues into all stages of national policies and programmes. In making this argument, the paper highlights some of the major challenges facing the Caribbean subregion in its efforts to achieve greater equality, particularly gender equality, and to promote sustainable development for all.

26. As population age structures change over the coming decades, it is estimated that the cost of providing public education, pensions and health care will increase significantly. The publication *“Inclusive social protection and demographic change: The implications of population ageing for social expenditure in the Caribbean”* examines how falling child dependency ratios and increasing old-age dependency ratios will affect the number of people that receive education and pension benefits, as well as how the changing age profile of the population will impact the demand for health services. The study also analyses how public expenditure in these areas is likely to evolve in response to these demographic changes.

27. Annex I lists the research publications produced by the subprogramme during the reporting period.

## 2. Caribbean Development and Cooperation

28. In April 2016 the subprogramme successfully convened the twenty-sixth Session of the CDCC held at the Ministerial level. Fifteen CDCC Member States<sup>1</sup> - including six at the Ministerial level – and five CDCC Associate Members<sup>2</sup> were represented at this meeting, as well as members of the UN Development System and regional organizations. The Committee endorsed the recommendations of the fourth Caribbean Development Roundtable to create a task force to pursue a single debt relief proposal for the Caribbean. A number of other issues highlighted in the Roundtable also served as a basis for stimulating relevant policy debate, particularly the threat to offshore and correspondent banking faced by Caribbean countries. The Committee also agreed to enhance support for capacity-building in disaster assessment and resilience-building strategies in the Caribbean, promote awareness of ageing in the subregion, and ensure synergy in the implementation of the SDGs and the SAMOA Pathway in the Caribbean.

29. The Committee also considered the report of the seventeenth meeting of the Monitoring Committee, held in June 2015, and summary of conclusions and recommendations of its technical-level meeting and adopted the programme of work for the biennium 2018-2019, which was subsequently approved by ECLAC at its thirty-sixth session, held in Mexico City in May 2016. The Committee welcomed Sint Maarten as the newest associate member of ECLAC to become a member of the CDCC.

30. The eighteenth meeting of the Monitoring Committee of the CDCC, held in May 2017, brought together representatives from Association of Caribbean States, Brookings Institute, CARICOM, Caribbean Policy Development Center, Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, University of Western Indies, and representatives of 16 national Governments of the Caribbean to explore innovative ways to promote growth and development in the subregion, in a period of dynamic change. Two key action points emerged: (i) the issue of urbanization in the Caribbean; and (ii) creative thinking in the implementation of the SDGs.

31. Policymakers and experts from member countries and partner institutions also attended meetings convened by the subprogramme on global fora and regional development issues affecting the subregion. The seventh meeting of the Technical Advisory Committee of the Regional Coordinating Mechanism for the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States decided to undertake a more in-depth analysis of the mechanics of strengthening the TAC/RCM, with a view toward expanding the mandate of the RCM to include monitoring of the SDGs and the SIDS-specific agenda.

32. The fourth Caribbean Development Roundtable (CDR), a forum for development experts to examine new approaches to the challenges to the sustainable development of small developing states of the Caribbean, was convened with the theme "The debt burden: Balancing adjustment with sustainable development in the Caribbean". The Roundtable reflected on how best to advance the interests of the Caribbean within the context of three major agreements adopted by the international community in 2015: The Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development; the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; and the Paris Agreement on climate

---

<sup>1</sup> Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago.

<sup>2</sup> British Virgin Islands, Curaçao, Montserrat, Sint Maarten, Turks and Caicos Islands.

change, and explored the ECLAC proposal to seek debt relief for the Caribbean through a mechanism facilitating climate change adaptation swaps. The Roundtable also took note of proposals being developed by other institutions.

33. On the margins of the thirty-sixth Session of the Commission, a Caribbean consultation titled “Shifting Frontiers: Shaping a sustainable development path for the Caribbean” was convened in Mexico City, Mexico, in May 2016. That consultation engaged Caribbean high-level representatives attending the Session on possible avenues for strengthening regional integration and making trade a more effective vehicle for sustainable economic development in the Caribbean. The representatives also considered new pressures of global shifts on small States, their impact on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and explored possible Caribbean responses.

34. The subprogramme and the IOM jointly organized a seminar entitled “Women’s Empowerment and Migration in the Caribbean”, in collaboration with UN-Women and UNFPA. This seminar, which was attended by representatives from gender affair ministries and bureaus of nine Caribbean countries, including at the ministerial level, focused on addressing the impact of the stages of the migration cycle on the empowerment of women and girls. The outcome of the seminar informed the Caribbean position during the Thirteenth Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean in Montevideo, Uruguay, as well as the new regional agenda “The Montevideo Strategy for Implementation of the Regional Gender Agenda within the Sustainable Development Framework by 2030”.

35. A technical meeting to examine the economic autonomy of women in the Caribbean, along with the Caribbean preparatory meeting to the Thirteenth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, were convened in July 2016 in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago. These meetings brought together senior officials with responsibility for supporting women’s advancement programmes and the promotion of gender equity in countries of the wider Caribbean, and were attended by representatives from government, the UN Development System, academia, and non-governmental organizations. The outcome of these meetings was included in the development of a new regional strategy for the implementation of commitments on gender equality and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and also contributed to the finalization of a study on “*Advancing the economic empowerment and autonomy of women in the Caribbean through the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*”.

36. Ahead of the Fourth Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing and the Rights of Older Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean, the subprogramme convened a Caribbean preparatory meeting in Port of Spain in June 2017. The meeting reviewed the status of implementation of regional and global agreements on population ageing and the rights of older persons - based on an ECLAC study - as part of the third global review of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing. The meeting agreed on a number of recommendations - on social protection, labour market participation, health and social care - which were designed to further the implementation of these agreements. The recommendations were subsequently presented to the Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing and the Rights of Older Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean, and represented the contribution of Caribbean member States to the Regional Conference.

37. Annex II lists the meetings organized for the Caribbean under the subprogramme.

### 3. Technical cooperation for sustainable development

38. The subprogramme responded to several requests of the CDCC constituency. The Government of Grenada received technical support in crafting a strategy to develop specific non-tourism service sectors. As an extension of previous technical cooperation, advisory services were provided to Saint Kitts and Nevis on the design of a strategy for the development of the yachting sector, and subsequently an implementation plan for the period 2017-2022. Advisory services were also provided to Grenada regarding the identification of non-tourism industries and subsectors in which the country has a competitive advantage and formulation of a policy framework and strategy for their development.

39. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines received a complete review and update of its national energy policy to accommodate anticipated diversification of its national energy mix, while a technical review of the draft national energy policy of the Cayman Islands was conducted prior to its finalization. A readiness study was completed for Saint Lucia for the transitioning of their fleet of vehicles to electric and hybrid vehicles.

40. Technical assistance was provided to the Government of Trinidad and Tobago in restructuring the Central Statistical Office into an independent National Statistical Institute. Further, as part of the United Nations' Mainstreaming Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS) efforts in Trinidad and Tobago, support was provided in assessing the status of data and statistics for SDG implementation and monitoring. Similarly, a review of data and statistics monitoring was performed in Aruba to support the MAPS mission in that country. Technical assistance was also provided to Trinidad and Tobago's Ministry of Social Development and Family Services in reviewing the 2014 Poverty Reports, while the Government of Jamaica through the Jamaica Promotions Corporation (JAMPRO) benefitted from the technical advice of the subprogramme on best practices in implementation of an internal knowledge management system.

41. The subprogramme responded to country requests for the costs of damages and loss using ECLAC's DaLA methodology from Belize following Hurricane Earl in 2016, and from Bahamas following Hurricane Matthew, also in 2016. After the severe impact of Hurricanes Irma and Maria in 2017, ECLAC also responded to requests for disaster assessment from Anguilla, the Bahamas, the British Virgin Islands, Sint Maarten, and the Turks and Caicos Islands. These missions were coordinated with different agencies of the United Nations System including PAHO and FAO, and with the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank.

42. The subprogramme contributed to building national capacities and awareness by convening workshops and seminars. To support member States in their commitment to build resilience to disasters through improved preparedness for disaster response – as articulated in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 – the subprogramme conducted several national and regional training courses within Latin America and the Caribbean. As a result, the capacities of 267 officials of governments<sup>3</sup>, regional organizations and other United Nations agencies were improved in the conduct of post-disaster assessments using the DALA methodology. Further, under the terms of a Memorandum of Understanding with the CCRIF SPC, the subprogramme built the capacity of eight specialists

---

<sup>3</sup> Aruba, Barbados, the British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, the ACS, CCRIF SPC and CDEMA

involved in disaster management from Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica and Saint Kitts and Nevis through training on the disaster assessment methodology.

43. National officials and technical experts from Guyana, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Suriname were trained in the use of REDATAM software for online dissemination of census data. Post-training REDATAM support was also provided to the Cayman Islands, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Trinidad and Tobago to assist in making their census data accessible online. Through the development account project *Strengthening technical capacity of public finance managers in select Caribbean States*, the subprogramme enhanced the national capacity of public finance managers to apply methods and procedures for better management and forecasting of public expenditure and revenue. In the context of the implementation of this project, more than 80 public finance officials from Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Guyana, Jamaica and Saint Kitts and Nevis were trained in the use and application of Public Expenditure Review (PER) methodology in their Ministries and government agencies to facilitate more accurate and in-depth analysis of their respective countries' budgeting and forecasting processes.

44. The subprogramme also collaborated with the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Commission to deliver a capacity-building workshop on trade data compilation and analysis for 32 senior officers from OECS Ministries of Trade, Customs divisions, Statistics departments and other government agencies. Participants were introduced to a suite of trade software packages to strengthen their respective countries' abilities to effectively analyze and interpret trade and trade-related data and ultimately improve regional competitiveness.

45. Annex III articulates the seminars and workshops conducted by ECLAC, while Annex IV addresses the technical assistance provided to the countries of the Caribbean by the subprogramme.

#### **4. Resolutions of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee**

46. During its twenty-sixth Ministerial Session, the CDCC adopted the following resolutions: Resolution 91 (XXVI), "Enhancing support for capacity-building in disaster assessment and resilience-building strategies in the Caribbean"; Resolution 92 (XXVI), "Promoting awareness of ageing in the Caribbean"; Resolution 93 (XXVI), "Advancing a debt relief initiative for the Caribbean"; Resolution 94 (XXVI), "Ensuring synergy in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway in the Caribbean subregion"; Resolution 95 (XXVI), "Support for the work of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in the Caribbean"; and Resolution 96 (XXVI), "Welcome of Sint Maarten as a member of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee".

47. Consistent with the commitment to renew the delivery of assistance to member States towards strengthening their capacity for risk assessment and resilience building, and further to Resolution 81 (XXV), the subprogramme signed an MOU with the CCRIF SPC, which facilitated capacity-building of disaster management specialists from four Caribbean countries. Also, in March 2017, the subprogramme convened a seminar on disaster risks and resilience building in the Caribbean, which facilitated capacity building in disaster assessments. A number of additional activities have been incorporated into the 2018-2019 programme of work of the subregional headquarters (resolution 91 (XXVI)).

48. In pursuance of greater awareness surrounding the issue of population ageing in the Caribbean, the subprogramme prepared a Caribbean synthesis report on the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing and the San José Charter on the Rights of Older Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean, and convened a subregional review to assess progress in implementation. Further, within the context of establishing inclusive social protection, the subprogramme conducted a study on the implications of population ageing for social expenditure in the Caribbean, and prepared a policy brief to sensitize policy makers and practitioners to the approval of the Inter-American Convention on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons, and its role in the promotion and protection of the human rights of older persons. Notwithstanding, the policy brief noted that there was a gap between relevant policy and its implementation on behalf of older persons, and cited insufficient funds and lack of human and political resources as the main causes (resolution 92 (XXVI)).

49. Several parallel activities were undertaken to advance the debt relief initiative. The subprogramme convened a meeting of the Task Force on the debt for climate-change adaptation swap initiative, as well as released an issue of the Caribbean Development Report which chronicled the history of debt in the subregion and its pervasiveness, and offered solutions for the sustainable reduction of debt in the short to medium-term. Also, the subprogramme furthered its advocacy and sensitization for the initiative through several endeavours. The subprogramme contacted the OECS Secretariat and signalled its desire to collaborate in the development of a pilot study of one country, which could be taken to the Green Climate Fund. A concept note and budget were sent to the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP) Secretariat in Brussels for possible funding; discussions are ongoing. Also, the subprogramme presented at SALISES, UWI Mona Campus, on the need for a debt for climate adaptation swap for the Caribbean (resolution 93 (XXVI)).

50. The subprogramme, in its capacity as Secretariat of the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) of the Regional Coordinating Mechanism (RCM), convened a special meeting of the TAC of the RCM, with a view towards strengthening the framework for monitoring the implementation of the SIDS development agenda in the Caribbean and support the achievement of the SAMOA Pathway Outcomes as well as the SDGs. The subprogramme also convened a symposium on mainstreaming the Sustainable Development Goals in national development planning, conducted a study on mechanisms to accelerate the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, and convened a workshop to accelerate the SDGs at which policy-makers were sensitized to advancing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (resolution 94 (XXVI)).

51. The subprogramme also developed a project proposal which the Department of Economic and Social Affairs approved for funding. The project is supporting the synergizing of the Sustainable Development Goals and Caribbean SIDS agendas by improving the capacity of Caribbean countries to integrate the SDGs and the SIDS agenda into coherent national development plans. The project will also assist in improving the institutional capacity of Caribbean SIDS to review and follow-up on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SIDS agenda (resolution 94 (XXVI)).

52. The subprogramme supported development in the Associate Members in several ways. The Cayman Islands was a beneficiary of the recently completed GIZ Energy Project, which focused on promoting energy efficiency and strengthening financing for renewable energy and energy efficiency in the Caribbean. The Cayman Islands also benefited from training on the use of REDATAM for online dissemination of census data. Anguilla and Montserrat continue to be included in the economic research

for the *Economic Survey of the Caribbean* and the *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of the Caribbean*; efforts are underway to include other Associate Members (resolution 95 (XXVI)).

53. Promotional activities of the subprogramme served to extend the reach and awareness of the organization in the various communities as a development partner in the subregion. These activities included energy efficiency and renewable energy presentations to school children in the Caribbean and Latin America, a gender-based violence sensitization seminar in a local rural community, and an evening of film which highlighted and explored some of the social challenges facing young and older Caribbean persons (resolution 95 (XXVI)).

54. The subprogramme also supported the Caribbean SIDS development agenda through various other initiatives and studies, including a seminar on science, technology and innovation for sustainable development, which explored innovation in transactions and financing in the Caribbean; facilitated capacity building in information and communications technology for development (ICT4D) and knowledge management by convening the Leaders Activating Research Networks (LEARN) workshop and reviewing the knowledge management programme of JAMPRO Trade and Investment Jamaica; conducted a study on innovative financing for sustainable development within the context of the challenges faced by middle-income countries, which examined the impact of correspondent/de-risking banking on regional economies; and built the capacity of regional governments to monitor trade agreements and trade performance by convening a workshop on the use of TradeCAN and MAGIC. Altogether, these interventions underscored the continued alignment and relevance of the programme of work of the subprogramme in responding to the development needs of the subregion (resolution 95 (XXVI)).

### C. ACTIVITIES IN THE CARIBBEAN UNDER OTHER SUBPROGRAMMES

55. Countries of the Caribbean participated in a wide variety of activities implemented under the twelve other subprogrammes of ECLAC for the biennium 2016-2017.

#### 1. Activities for Latin America and the Caribbean

56. Member States from the Caribbean attended a number of intergovernmental meetings organized by ECLAC for Latin America and the Caribbean (see Table 2).

Table 2. Intergovernmental meetings organized by ECLAC for Latin America and the Caribbean

<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Venue</b>	<b>Date</b>
Fifty-third meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean	Santiago	26-28 January 2016
Third meeting of the Negotiating Committee of the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters	Montevideo	5-8 April 2016
Fourth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Committee on South-South Cooperation	Santiago	14 April 2016
Twenty-sixth session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee	Basseterre	22 April 2016

<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Venue</b>	<b>Date</b>
Thirty-First Session of the Committee of the Whole	New York	28 April 2016
Thirty-sixth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	Mexico City	23-27 May 2016
Fourth meeting of the Negotiating Committee of the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Principle 10)	Santo Domingo	9-12 August 2016
Second session of the Conference on Science, Innovation and ICTs of ECLAC	San José	12-13 September 2016
Third meeting Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean	Santiago	4 – 6 October 2016
Fifty-fourth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean	Montevideo	25 October 2016
Thirteenth Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean	Montevideo	25-28 October 2016
First meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean	Santo Domingo	1 November 2016
Fifth meeting of the Negotiating Committee of the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Principle 10)	Santiago	21-25 November 2016
Twenty-sixth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES)	Santiago	25 November 2016
Fifth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Committee on South-South Cooperation	Santo Domingo	11 January 2017
Thirty-second session of the Committee of the Whole	New York	30 January 2017
Intersessional meeting (virtual) of the Negotiating Committee of the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Access to Justice in Latin America and the Caribbean (Principle 10)	Santiago	31 January 2017
Intersessional meeting (virtual) of the Negotiating Committee of the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Access to Justice in Latin America and the Caribbean (Principle 10)	Santiago	7 March 2017
Sixth meeting of the Negotiating Committee - Principle 10	Brasília	20-24 March 2017
Sixth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Committee on South-South Cooperation of ECLAC	Mexico City	25 April 2017
Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development	Mexico City	26-28 April 2017
Intersessional meeting (virtual) of the Negotiating Committee of the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Access to Justice in Latin America and the Caribbean (Principle 10)	Santiago	23 May 2017
Fifty-Fifth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean	Santiago	25-26 May 2017
Fourth Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing and the Rights of Older Persons	Asunción	27-30 June 2017
Intersessional meeting (virtual) of the Negotiating Committee of the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Access to Justice in Latin America and the Caribbean (Principle 10)	Santiago	13 July 2017
Seventh meeting of the Negotiating Committee of the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Access to Justice in Latin America and the Caribbean (Principle 10)	Buenos Aires	31 July-4 August 2017
Fifty-sixth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean	La Habana	5- 6 October 2017
Sixteenth meeting of the Regional Council for Planning of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES)	Lima	12 October 2017
First high-level Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) academic forum	Santiago	17-18 October 2017
Second Meeting of the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean	Montevideo	25-27 October 2017
Special meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Population and Development	Santiago	7-9 November 2017
Eighth Meeting of the Negotiating Committee - Principle 10	Santiago	27 November-1 December 2017

57. The report of the twenty-sixth session of the CDCC was submitted to the thirty-sixth session of ECLAC, held in Mexico City from 23-27 May 2016. Consequent on that report, ECLAC adopted resolution 705 (XXXVI) (“Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee”), in which it took note of the resolutions adopted by the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee at its twenty-sixth session, the recommendations formulated by the Monitoring Committee at its seventeenth meeting, and the conclusions reached at the fourth meeting of the Caribbean Development Roundtable, and urged the Executive Secretary to employ all measures necessary to ensure the full implementation of the afore-mentioned resolutions, recommendations and conclusions. Representatives from nine CDCC Member States<sup>4</sup>, including four at the Ministerial level, and three Associate Members<sup>5</sup>, took part in the thirty-sixth session of ECLAC.

58. The thirty-sixth session of ECLAC also adopted resolution 700 (XXXVI), which established the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development as a regional mechanism to follow up and review the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, its means of implementation, and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. The Economic and Social Council subsequently endorsed the establishment of the Forum in its resolution 2016/12. The First Meeting of the Forum was organized in Mexico City in April 2017 to support the efforts of member States with integration of the SDGs in national development planning. A key objective of the Forum is to strengthen data and statistical systems in the region to ensure that there is effective monitoring and measurement of progress with SDG implementation. Representatives from 13 CDCC member States<sup>6</sup> took part in the meeting of the Forum and, on 26 April, attended the “*Caribbean consultation on implementing the SDGs*”. Belize reported to the Forum on the preparation of its Voluntary National Report to the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development.

59. The Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee, at its twenty-sixth session in Basseterre in April 2016, issued Resolution 94(XXVI) that requested the Secretariat of the Commission, “through its subregional headquarters for the Caribbean and in collaboration with the relevant agencies of the United Nations system and the Caribbean Community, to provide the institutional support to facilitate synergy in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway at the national and regional levels”. Pursuant to this resolution and in line with the objective of the Forum noted above, the subprogramme - in collaboration with other Divisions of ECLAC - is currently providing technical assistance to member States in the development of integrated long-term development planning that incorporates the SDGs, the development of institutional frameworks for SDG implementation at the national level, and statistical capacity strengthening for the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

## 2. Activities for the Caribbean

60. Various technical cooperation activities in the Caribbean were conducted by the substantive divisions at ECLAC headquarters in Santiago as well as by the subregional headquarters in Mexico between 1 January 2016 and 31 December 2017, and are included in annex V.

---

<sup>4</sup> Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis.

<sup>5</sup> The British Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Sint Maarten.

<sup>6</sup> Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago.

#### **D. CONCLUSION**

61. The programme of work for the biennium 2016-2017 focused on regional issues in economic, social and sustainable development, as well as in statistics and knowledge management. The 2018-2019 activities undertaken will increasingly be organized in collaboration with a range of ECLAC divisions and development partners in the Caribbean, and will continue to focus and build upon the achievements of the previous biennia, with particular attention given to supporting the progress of CDCC countries in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

## Annex I

**LIST OF PUBLICATIONS**

- Preliminary overview of the economies of the Caribbean 2015-2016 (LC/CAR/L.503)
- A framework for Caribbean medium-term development (LC/CAR/L.506)
- Economic Survey of the Caribbean 2016 – economic recovery in the Caribbean: The dichotomy of goods and service economies (LC/CAR/L.507)
- Barriers to identification and implementation of energy efficiency mechanisms and enhancing renewable energy technologies in the Caribbean (LC/CAR/W.11)
- Energy efficiency policies in the Caribbean: a manual to guide the discussion (LC/CAR/W.12)
- Identification of mechanisms for financing of energy efficiency and renewable energy initiatives to increase investment in the Commonwealth of Dominica (LC/CAR/W.13)
- Identification of mechanisms for financing of energy efficiency and renewable energy initiatives to increase investment in Saint Lucia (LC/CAR/W.14)
- Strengthening cooperation between telecommunications operators and national disaster offices in the Caribbean (LC/CAR/TS.2017/1)
- Enhancing energy efficiency in national transportation systems – A readiness analysis for Saint Lucia (LC/CAR/TS.2017/2)
- Preliminary overview of the economies of the Caribbean 2016-2017 (LC/CAR/TS.2017/3)
- Assessing the opportunities for enhanced integration of the associate members of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/CAR/TS.2017/4)
- Promoting energy efficiency in government transportation systems – A transition roadmap and criteria for a readiness analysis (LC/CAR/TS.2017/5)
- Mainstreaming disaster risk management strategies in development instruments – Policy briefs for selected member countries of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (LC/CAR/TS.2017/6)
- Women’s empowerment and migration in the Caribbean (LC/CAR/TS.2017/7)
- Advancing the economic empowerment and autonomy of women in the Caribbean through the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (LC/CAR/TS.2017/8)
- Economic Survey of the Caribbean 2017 (LC/CAR/TS.2017/9)
- Caribbean synthesis report on the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing and the San José Charter on the rights of older persons in Latin America and the Caribbean (LC/CAR/TS.2017/10)
- An analysis of the art and craft sector and its potential for sustainable tourism development in the Caribbean (LC/CAR/TS.2017/11)
- Disability, human rights, and public policy in the Caribbean (LC/CAR/TS.2017/12)

- Monitoring trade agreements: improving export performance and promoting industrialization in the goods-producing economies of the Caribbean (LC/CAR/TS.2017/13)
- Inclusive social protection and demographic change (LC/CAR/TS.2017/14)
- Economic impact of de-risking on the Caribbean (LC/CAR/TS.2017/15)
- Planning for the 2020 round of population censuses in the Caribbean (LC/CAR/TS.2017/16)
- A global value chain analysis of offshore medical universities in the Caribbean (LC/CAR/TS.2017/17)
- Caribbean development report (LC/CAR/TS.2017/18)
- Mechanisms to accelerate the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in the Caribbean (LC/CAR/TS.2017/19)
- A study on the creative industry as a pillar of sustained growth and diversification (LC/CAR/TS.2017/20)
- Review of the Regional Coordinating Mechanism for the implementation of the small island developing States development agenda in the Caribbean (LC/CAR/TS.2017/21)

## Annex II

**MEETINGS CONVENED BY THE SUBREGIONAL HEADQUARTERS  
FOR THE CARIBBEAN**

<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Venue and date</b>	<b>Participating members and associate members</b>
Special meeting of the Technical Advisory Committee of the Regional Coordinating Mechanism	Port of Spain 5 April 2016	Barbados, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago
Fourth meeting of the Caribbean Development Roundtable	Basseterre, 21 April 2016	Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, British Virgin Islands, Curaçao, Montserrat, Sint Maarten, and Turks and Caicos Islands
Twenty-sixth session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee	Basseterre, 22 April 2016	Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, British Virgin Islands, Curaçao, Montserrat, Sint Maarten, and Turks and Caicos Islands
Regional dialogue on energy efficiency and renewable energy policy in the Caribbean	Port of Spain 17 May 2016	Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, and the Cayman Islands
Expert group meeting on strengthening cooperation between telecommunication operators and national disaster offices in Caribbean countries	15 June 2016 Port of Spain	The Bahamas, Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Puerto Rico, and Montserrat
Technical meeting to examine the economic autonomy of women in the Caribbean	Port of Spain 26 July 2016	The Bahamas, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago
Meeting to evaluate the GIZ project sustainable energy in the Caribbean	Port of Spain 8 September 2016	Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Expert group meeting on disability, human rights and public policy	11 April 2017 Port of Spain	Barbados, Jamaica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Cayman Islands
Eighteenth meeting of the Monitoring Committee of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee	19 May 2017 Port of Spain	Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Aruba, British Virgin Islands, and Curaçao
Launch of the energy efficiency database programme for Latin America and the Caribbean, and capacity building workshop on energy efficiency indicators	25-26 May 2017 Kingston	Barbados, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Caribbean preparatory meeting for the Fourth Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing and the Rights of Older Persons	1-2 June 2017 Port of Spain	The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, and Sint Maarten
Expert group meeting to consider an analysis of the art and craft sector and its potential for sustainable tourism development in the Caribbean	26 July 2017 Port of Spain	Saint Lucia, and Trinidad and Tobago
Expert group meeting: an analysis of offshore medical universities in the Caribbean	26 September 2017 Port of Spain	Barbados, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, and Trinidad and Tobago
Expert group meeting on monitoring trade agreements: improving export performance and promoting industrialization in the goods-producing economies in the Caribbean	8 November 2017 Port of Spain	Belize, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago
Expert group meeting: an assessment of the challenges to Caribbean offshore financial centres	9 November 2017 Port of Spain	Antigua and Barbuda, and Saint Kitts and Nevis

<b>Meeting</b>	<b>Venue and date</b>	<b>Participating members and associate members</b>
Expert group meeting on inclusive social protection and demographic change	21 November 2017 Port of Spain	Grenada, Guyana, Barbados, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago
Meeting of the Task Force to advance the ECLAC debt for climate adaptation swap initiative	23-24 November 2017 Port of Spain	Jamaica, Saint Lucia, and Trinidad and Tobago
Expert group meeting on planning for the 2020 round of censuses in the Caribbean	1 December 2017 Port of Spain	Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Grenada, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Aruba, and British Virgin Islands
Expert group meeting on the music and film sectors in Jamaica	4 December 2017 Port of Spain	Jamaica

## Annex III

**SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS CONVENED BY THE SUBREGIONAL HEADQUARTERS  
FOR THE CARIBBEAN**

<b>Title of seminar/workshop</b>	<b>Venue and date</b>	<b>Participating members and associate members</b>
Training course on disaster assessment methodology (Arequipa and Ica, Peru)	3-5 February 2016 Arequipa 8-10 February 2016 Ica	Peru
Training course on disaster assessment methodology (Panama City, Panama)	18-19 February 2016 Panama City	Panama
Training course on disaster assessment methodology (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)	1-4 March 2016 Rio de Janeiro	Brazil
Regional workshop on the use of REDATAM for the online dissemination of census data	4-15 April 2016 Kingston	Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Cayman Islands
Training workshop on energy efficiency and renewable energy policy in the Caribbean	18 May 2016 Port of Spain	Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, and the Cayman Islands
Seminar on science, technology and innovation for sustainable development – Exploring innovation in transactions and financing in the Caribbean	1-3 June 2016 Port of Spain	Barbados, Dominica, Haiti, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Bermuda, and Montserrat
Training course on disaster assessment methodology – Paraguay	1-3 August 2016 Asunción	Paraguay
Caribbean seminar on women's empowerment and migration in the Caribbean	25 October 2016 Montevideo	Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Belize, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Turks and Caicos Islands
Leaders Activating Research Networks (LEARN) workshop-Caribbean	24 November 2016 Port of Spain	Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, and Curaçao
Training course on disaster assessment methodology - Association of Caribbean States	24-27 January 2017 Port of Spain	Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Aruba, and British Virgin Islands
Caribbean symposium on mainstreaming the sustainable development goals in national development planning	14-16 February 2017 Kingston	Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Anguilla, Aruba, British Virgin Islands, Curaçao, Montserrat, Sint Maarten, and United States Virgin Islands
Seminar and training course on disaster risk management - Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency	14-16 March 2017 Saint Michael	Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Trinidad and Tobago
Workshop to accelerate the Sustainable Development Goals implementation in the Caribbean	18 May 2017 Port of Spain	Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Aruba, British Virgin Islands, and Curaçao
Workshop on TradeCAN, MAGIC PLUS and WITS	14-16 November 2017 Kingstown	Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Montserrat

## Annex IV

**TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE SUBREGIONAL HEADQUARTERS  
FOR THE CARIBBEAN**

<b>Dates</b>	<b>Member or associate member and description of assistance</b>
<b>Antigua and Barbuda</b>	
February – December 2017	Study to analyse the economic impact of de-risking on the banking sector.
14 – 16 November 2017	Training course: Data compilation and analysis to inform trade policy formulation, negotiation and implementation for the Ministry of Trade and the Customs department.
<b>Barbados</b>	
24 – 27 January 2017	Training course: Planning for Disaster Risk Management and Disaster Assessment Methodology in the context of the 2030 Development Agenda and the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (co-organized with the Association of Caribbean States (ACS))
<b>Bahamas (The)</b>	
September – November 2017	Damage and Loss Assessment in the aftermath of Hurricanes Irma and Maria (co-organized with the Inter-American Development Bank).
29 October – 4 November 2017	Assessment of the capacity of The Bahamas to design and implement an institutional framework for mainstreaming the SDGs in national development processes.
<b>Belize</b>	
26 September 2016 – 30 April 2017	Study on identification of challenges and capacity constraints faced by industries in the sub region in exploiting trade opportunities provided by Free Trade Areas and Partial Scope Agreements, and development of a strategic framework to address same.
February – December 2017	Study to analyse the economic impact of de-risking on the banking sector.
<b>Dominica</b>	
24 – 27 January 2017	Training course: Planning for Disaster Risk Management & Disaster Assessment Methodology in the context of the 2030 Development Agenda and the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (co-organized with the ACS)
14 – 16 November 2017	Training course: Data compilation and analysis to inform trade policy formulation, negotiation and implementation for the Ministry of Trade and the Customs department.
<b>Grenada</b>	
23 March – 22 July 2016	Study on the non-tourism services sector in Grenada, in order to determine the subsectors in which the country has a competitive advantage; to develop a broad policy framework and strategy for developing these subsectors.
24 – 27 January 2017	Training course: Planning for Disaster Risk Management and Disaster Assessment Methodology in the context of the 2030 Development Agenda and the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (co-organized with the ACS)
<b>Guyana</b>	
9 -22 October 2016	Training workshop on the development of REDATAM applications for the dissemination of population and housing census data
22 – 24 November 2017	Assessment of the capacity of Guyana to design and implement an institutional framework for mainstreaming the SDGs in national development processes.
<b>Jamaica</b>	
2 – 16 April 2016	REDATAM workshop: creation of database and applications development for the 2011 census data dissemination through the Internet using REDATAM webserver
29 November – 12 December 2017	Review of the knowledge management programme of JAMPRO Trade and Investment Jamaica.
4 – 6 December 2017	Support to the Government of Jamaica in hosting the Dialogue for Development Lecture Series on launching the process of “Localising the SDGs in Jamaica”

<b>Dates</b>	<b>Member or associate member and description of assistance</b>
<b>Saint Kitts and Nevis</b>	
2 – 16 April 2016	REDATAM workshop: creation of database and applications development for the 2011 census data dissemination through the Internet using REDATAM webserver
Finalized on 24 March 2017	ECLAC initiated the preparation of a Yachting Development Implementation Plan.
February – December 2017	Study to analyse the economic impact of de-risking on the banking sector.
8 – 10 November 2017	Assessment of the capacity of Saint Kitts and Nevis to design and implement an institutional framework for mainstreaming the SDGs in national development processes.
14 – 16 November 2017	Training course: Data compilation and analysis to inform trade policy formulation, negotiation and implementation for the Ministry of Trade and the Customs department.
<b>Saint Lucia</b>	
20 July – 20 September 2016	Enhancing energy efficiency in national transportation systems. A readiness analysis for Saint Lucia
24 – 27 January 2017	Training course: Planning for Disaster Risk Management and Disaster Assessment Methodology in the context of the 2030 Development Agenda and the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (co-organized with the ACS)
14 – 16 November 2017	Training course: Data compilation and analysis to inform trade policy formulation, negotiation and implementation for the Ministry of Trade and the Customs department.
<b>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</b>	
25 – 26 August 2016	ECLAC prepared a new National Energy Policy for the government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
9-22 October 2016	Training workshop on the development of REDATAM applications for the dissemination of population and housing census data.
24 – 27 January 2017	Training course: Planning for Disaster Risk Management and Disaster Assessment Methodology in the context of the 2030 Development Agenda and the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (co-organized with the ACS)
14 – 16 November 2017	Training course: Data compilation and analysis to inform trade policy formulation, negotiation and implementation for the Ministry of Trade and the Customs department.
<b>Suriname</b>	
9 – 22 October 2016	Training workshop on the development of REDATAM applications for the dissemination of population and housing census data.
26 September 2016 – 30 April 2017	Study on identification of challenges and capacity constraints faced by industries in the sub region in exploiting trade opportunities provided by Free Trade Areas and Partial Scope Agreements, and development of a strategic framework to address same.
<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>	
26 September 2016 – 30 April 2017	Study on identification of challenges and capacity constraints faced by industries in the sub region in exploiting trade opportunities provided by Free Trade Areas and Partial Scope Agreements, and development of a strategic framework to address same.
1 December 2016 – 31 January 2017	A methodological review of the Trinidad and Tobago 2014 Poverty Report.
24 – 27 January 2017	Training course: Planning for Disaster Risk Management and Disaster Assessment Methodology in the context of the 2030 Development Agenda and the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (co-organized with the ACS)
<b>Anguilla</b>	
16-21 October 2017	Damage and Loss Assessment in the aftermath of Hurricanes Irma and Maria.
<b>Aruba</b>	
24 – 27 January 2017	Training course: Planning for Disaster Risk Management and Disaster Assessment Methodology in the context of the 2030 Development Agenda and the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (co-organized with the ACS)
16 – 20 October 2017	Assessment of the capacity of Aruba to design and implement an institutional framework for mainstreaming the SDGs in national development processes.

<b>Dates</b>	<b>Member or associate member and description of assistance</b>
<b>British Virgin Islands</b>	
24 – 27 January 2017	Training course: Planning for Disaster Risk Management and Disaster Assessment Methodology in the context of the 2030 Development Agenda and the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (co-organized with the ACS)
12-18 November 2017	Damage and Loss Assessment in the aftermath of Hurricanes Irma and Maria.
<b>Cayman Islands</b>	
2 April – 16 April 2016	REDATAM workshop: creation of database and applications development for the 2011 census data dissemination through the Internet using REDATAM webserver
25 – 28 September 2016	ECLAC reviewed the National Energy Plan for the Government of the Cayman Islands
<b>Montserrat</b>	
14 – 16 November 2017	Training course: Data compilation and analysis to inform trade policy formulation, negotiation and implementation for the Ministry of Trade and the Customs department.
<b>Sint Maarten</b>	
21-27 October 2017	Damage and Loss Assessment in the aftermath of Hurricanes Irma and Maria.
<b>Turks and Caicos Islands</b>	
6-11 November 2017	Damage and Loss Assessment in the aftermath of Hurricanes Irma and Maria.

## Annex V

**TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY OTHER DIVISIONS OF ECLAC**

<b>Dates</b>	<b>Member or associate member and description of assistance</b>
<b>Cuba</b>	
17-21 January 2016	To provide technical assistance to the Government of Cuba in the areas of ageing and care.
18-21 June 2017	To provide technical assistance for the strengthening of two value chains.
21-23 November 2017	To provide technical assistance in the strengthening of the tomato canning value chain.
<b>Dominican Republic</b>	
12-15 April 2016	To provide technical assistance to the Cabinet responsible for coordinating social policies.
2-7 June 2016	To provide technical assistance regarding cross-border transport operations with the Dominican Republic and Haiti.
30 October - 5 November 2016	To provide technical assistance to the National Statistical Office (ONE) on indicators of poverty and vulnerability.
<b>Haiti</b>	
17-20 April 2016	To provide technical assistance (follow-up) in the area of social protection.
4-7 December 2016	To provide technical assistance at the request of the Government of the Republic of Haiti and the Central Bank, with the delivery of a workshop on value chains.