



LIMITED

LC/MCCDCC.20/3

28 October 2021

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Twentieth meeting of the Monitoring Committee of the
Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee

Port of Spain, 5 November 2021

**IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2020 PROGRAMME OF WORK
SUBPROGRAMME 12: SUBREGIONAL ACTIVITIES IN THE CARIBBEAN**

Contents

I. INTRODUCTION.....	3
II. SUBPROGRAMME 12: SUBREGIONAL ACTIVITIES IN THE CARIBBEAN	4
III. ACTIVITIES FOR THE CARIBBEAN UNDER OTHER SUBPROGRAMMES.....	9
IV. CONCLUSIONS	10
Annex I: List of publications under subprogramme 12: subregional activities in the Caribbean, 1 January 2020–31 December 2020.....	11
Annex II: Seminars and workshops convened by the subregional headquarters for the Caribbean, 1 January 2020–31 December 2020.....	12
Annex III: Technical assistance provided by the subregional headquarters for the Caribbean, 1 January 2020–31 December 2020.....	13
Annex IV: Meetings convened by the subregional headquarters for the Caribbean, 1 January 2020–31 December 2020.....	14

I. 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 economic and social 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 Buenos Aires, Brasilia, Montevideo and Bogota, 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. This report highlights the activities carried out by ECLAC in the Caribbean subregion between 1 January 2020 and 31 December 2020. Subprogramme 12 of the ECLAC programme of work 2020 ("Subregional activities in the Caribbean") covers the Commission's work in Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, 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, Sint Maarten, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands. Subprogramme 11 ("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 the 12 other substantive Subprogrammes of the ECLAC programme of work 2020, 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) planning of public administration; (i) sustainable development and human settlements; (j) natural resources and infrastructure; (k) statistics; and (l) Support to regional and subregional integration and cooperation processes and organizations.

II. SUBPROGRAMME 12: SUBREGIONAL ACTIVITIES IN THE CARIBBEAN

4. Subprogramme 12, “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, 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.

5. 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 II); (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. Those included the Association of Caribbean States (ACS), Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI), the 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 Commonwealth Secretariat (ComSec), the Caribbean Policy Development Centre (CPDC), the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank (ECCB), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR), and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women).

A. Research on economic, social and sustainable development

6. 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. Many of the research 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, disaster risk management, environmental development, ICT for Development, population and development, social development and statistics. In particular, the programme of work was adjusted in 2020 to accommodate all efforts to support Caribbean countries in their early response to COVID-19.

7. Comprehensive research was undertaken on the impact of COVID-19 on the subregion, with the second edition of the “*Caribbean Outlook: Forging a people-centred approach to sustainable development post-COVID-19*” offering perspectives on how the subregion might address the challenges of response, recovery and resilience-building in the wake of the pandemic, including strategies to ensure that States’ commitments under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway are fulfilled. “*The case for financing: Caribbean resilience building in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic*” assessed the impact of the pandemic-imposed restrictions across six critical sectors¹, offered policy recommendations to ensure a swift recovery, and made a case for greater external concessional financial support to the fiscally-challenged economies of the subregion.

8. The annual “*Economic Survey of the Caribbean*” presents a comparative analysis of macroeconomic trends in the Caribbean member States against a background of national, regional and international developments. The 2020 edition provided policymakers with an in-depth discussion of the economic performance in the subregion in 2019 and made performance projections for 2020. The *Survey* and noted that average real growth in the Caribbean decreased slightly from the previous year, and was expected to decrease even further in 2020 due the effects of COVID-19 in the subregion. 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 2020 edition noted that service-producing economies were expected to record a growth rate of 1.4 per cent, a slight decline relative to the growth rate of 1.7 per cent in 2019. In contrast, the good-producing economies recorded an average real GDP growth rate of 1.2 per cent in 2019, and with the discovery and commercialization of oil in December 2019, Guyana's growth performance was expected to skyrocket in 2020, thereby driving up growth rates among goods-producing countries. Considering this, the *Preliminary Overview* projected a slight improvement in economic performance in the Caribbean.

9. Transfer pricing is an accounting procedure that records the financial transactions between a company and its subsidiaries and divisions, and can be applied for services, intellectual property, financing, interest, and the exchange of goods. Transfer pricing risk is the chance that the transfer prices do not reflect true market prices, resulting in the shifting of a company’s profit from one jurisdiction to another and thereby eroding the local tax base. Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago are among the Caribbean countries with commercial reserves of hydrocarbons, where transfer pricing risk has the potential to result in considerable revenue leakage. The study entitled “*Navigating transfer pricing risk in the oil and gas sector: Essential elements of a policy framework for Trinidad and Tobago and Guyana*” explores the oil and gas value chain by examining the oil and gas taxation framework and assessing the mechanics of the industry’s natural creation of opportunities for transfer pricing. The results of the analysis are then used to identify the most appropriate regime with which to address transfer pricing and provide sound policy recommendations for its implementation. The study posits that inherent pricing risk can be mitigated by developing a suitable fiscal and legislative framework complemented by the designation of a competent revenue authority to ensure that multinationals set fair hydrocarbon prices.

10. “*The use of technology and innovative approaches in disaster risk management: A characterization of Caribbean countries’ experiences*” assessed the application of technologies and innovative approaches related to disaster risk management (DRM) in the subregion. The study considered the five pillars of DRM: Risk identification, risk reduction, preparedness, financial protection and resilient recovery. It examined the types of available and applied technologies and innovative approaches, and recommended strategies to advance the use, accessibility and uptake of these in all five pillars of DRM in the Caribbean.

¹ Health, tourism, international transportation, energy, education, social protection

11. Single-use plastics have become a major global threat to public health and the natural environment. Within the Caribbean, as many as twenty-seven countries and territories have legislated or proposed some form of policy controls on reducing the use of plastics over the past decade. The study *“Economic implications of the ban on single-use plastics in the Caribbean: A case study of Trinidad and Tobago”* examines the economic implications of a ban on single-use plastics proposed for implementation in Trinidad and Tobago in 2020. The potential direct impacts to the economy were assessed at roughly 0.058 per cent of annual GDP, to be borne by six key economic subsectors². A revised incentive framework, enhanced waste management infrastructure, public education and awareness raising initiatives were identified as important policy elements to be undertaken in the implementation of the ban.

12. E-government presents untapped opportunities for Caribbean small island developing States (SIDS), including improving access to government, saving individuals and government time and money. However, it must be supported by modern data protection and sharing frameworks in order to build public trust in online services and protect individuals’ right to privacy. Advances in information and communication technologies (ICTs) are also exposing privacy rights to new threats by reducing the amount of control that individuals have over their personal information and increasing the possible negative consequences resulting from access to it. Recent high-profile data breaches have demonstrated the need for modern, robust data protection laws, and resulted in privacy frameworks being overhauled to create enhanced protections for personal data and to strengthen individual rights. One of the latest innovations is the European Union’s General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), which is gaining recognition as international best practice in the area of data protection. *“Creating an enabling environment for e-government and the protection of privacy rights in the Caribbean: A review of data protection legislation for alignment with the General Data Protection Regulation”* examines the data protection laws of six Caribbean countries³. The study aimed at identifying gaps and weaknesses and making targeted recommendations for revision of existing legislation - or adoption of new legislation - in order to bring them into compliance with regional and international standards, including the GDPR. The study concludes that implementing data protection legislation aligned with the GDPR across the subregion would not only guarantee individual privacy rights but also help to create an enabling environment for data sharing and e-governance, and facilitate data and trade flows within and outside the Caribbean.

13. Disaster displacement and environmental migration are among the most serious humanitarian challenges facing the Caribbean. The subregion is constantly faced with population displacement resulting from extreme weather events and the impacts of climate change. Individuals experience these migration processes uniquely on account of their gender-specific inequalities, vulnerabilities, and access to resources and opportunities. Through case studies on the gendered impacts of disaster displacement and environmental migration in four Caribbean SIDS⁴, *“Advancing gender equality in environmental migration and disaster displacement in the Caribbean”* explores how extreme weather events and climate change can amplify inequalities and the risks faced by women, girls, and marginalized groups when they are in the process of environmentally-induced migration. Based on the findings documented in the case studies, recommendations are provided for Caribbean SIDS seeking to develop gender-responsive policies, processes and responses to address disaster displacement and environmental migration, and to enable women, girls, and those experiencing multiple forms of discrimination, to achieve durable solutions that build on their knowledge and capacities while meeting their recovery and livelihood needs.

² Bakeries, Caterers, Food Manufacturers, Restaurants, Supermarkets, Vegetable Markets

³ Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cayman Islands, Jamaica

⁴ The Bahamas, Cuba, Dominica, Jamaica

14. The high prevalence of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) in the Caribbean calls for sustained efforts to control these diseases and their risk factors. Such efforts are envisaged in several global, regional and national frameworks that exist to address the problem of NCDs, including the health and economic burdens that they pose to countries around the world. In the Caribbean, the Heads of Government have long articulated the relationship between health and development, a position that aligns well with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development's commitments to ensure that individuals fulfil their potential in a healthy environment. With NCDs contributing the most to disability-adjusted life years globally, and considering the ageing of the population and the high and rising rates of childhood obesity in the Caribbean, the study "*Addressing the adverse impacts of non-communicable diseases on the sustainable development of Caribbean countries*" makes a case for renewed focus on addressing NCDs, given their potential to constitute an even greater burden in the future. It recognizes the leadership role played by the Caribbean in championing the fight against NCDs on the global stage, while noting that the early successes recorded in the subregion in addressing the NCDs seemed to have stalled. Ahead of 2030, the target year for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the study observes that many Caribbean countries are currently not on track to achieve SDG 3.4 target of reducing premature mortality from non-communicable diseases by one-third.

15. Among Caribbean statistical offices, there is widespread awareness of the issue of statistical confidentiality which has often led to quite strong restrictions on the availability of detailed and disaggregated census tables. In North America, Europe, Australia and New Zealand, statistical offices use disclosure control methods, particularly methods involving some form of data perturbation, to safely publish detailed and disaggregated census tables. These methods are not used in the Caribbean, but could safely facilitate the release of much more detailed census tables than has hitherto been possible in many Caribbean countries. The study "*Statistical disclosure control for Caribbean census tables: A proposal to expand the availability of disaggregated census data*" reviews the problem of statistical disclosure control for census tables and international best practice, focusing particularly on the use of perturbative methods; it carries out comparative analysis and testing of the cell perturbation method and random rounding methods; and recommends that these methods should be made available to statistical offices through the ECLAC REDATAM software.

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

B. Technical cooperation for sustainable development

17. The subprogramme responded directly to specific requests of member States, offering technical and advisory services for institutional strengthening and capacity-building.

18. A technical mission was conducted to Antigua and Barbuda to assess the country's progress in the implementation of the SDGs as well as plans for the presentation of the nation's first voluntary national review to the High-Level Political Forum. ECLAC assisted Grenada in culling a confidential microdata file from its 2018 survey on violence against women, for the use of researchers. Saint Lucia received assistance in assessing the implementation of its Gender Equality Frameworks and Practices. Technical assistance was provided to Grenada and Trinidad and Tobago on the impact of COVID-19 on Caribbean creative industries – specifically within the festivals subsector. Technical advice was provided to several Ministries and agencies in Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines with respect to avenues for clustering of the cruise-ship and yachting industries.

19. ECLAC's Damage and Loss Assessment (DaLA) report on the impact of Hurricane Dorian in the Bahamas, which was accepted by the government in early 2020, included recommendations to guide the country's resilient reconstruction efforts. The report was used by the government to inform the development

of national policies on resilience building, and to update existing legislation regarding the impact of natural disasters and strategies for resilient reconstruction.

20. The subprogramme also contributed to the building of national capacities in the Caribbean through training workshops and seminars. For the first time participants were trained in the conduct of post-disaster assessments using the DaLA methodology via an online training course; this course complements the traditional in-country training. In September participants benefitted from a virtual workshop on the construction of SDG indicators based on population and housing census data processed using the REDATAM software. In December, a training titled “Evidence-based policy planning for sustainable development in the Caribbean” was conducted to improve capacity in areas of evidence-based approaches in which countries have experienced challenges. The training also provided a platform for countries to share experiences and lessons learned for the purpose of institutionalizing more evidence-based processes into national planning.

21. In November the subprogramme convened a seminar titled "Sustainable Development and Disaster Risk Management: Financing and Planning for Disaster Risk Management (DRM) in Caribbean small island developing States". The seminar served to further increase knowledge and awareness on the value of integrating DRM into national development plans and strategies for resilience building, and identified policies and operative linkages for financing the management of the COVID-19 pandemic under a DRM framework. Attendees examined current and innovative financial mechanisms for DRM in the Caribbean, as well as identified and highlighted local and regional gaps and other resourcing requirements in financing DRM.

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

C. Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee

23. The subprogramme successfully convened the 28th Session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC) held at the Ministerial level. Representatives from fourteen member States⁵ attended the Session; representatives from eight associate members of the CDCC⁶ also attended. The Committee gave attention to the critical development challenges facing the subregion that needed to be urgently addressed to promote recovery and resilience post pandemic and to advance the sustainable development of the member States. During the meeting the Committee: (i) endorsed the recommended response to the impact of COVID-19; (ii) agreed to continued support for disaster risk management in the Caribbean; and (iii) supported the repositioning of the Regional Coordinating Mechanism as the Caribbean SIDS Mechanism for Sustainable Development.

24. The CDCC also considered the report of the nineteenth meeting of the Monitoring Committee and summary of conclusions and recommendations of its technical-level meeting and adopted the programme of work for the year 2021, which was subsequently approved by ECLAC at its thirty-eighth session, held online (with Costa Rica as Chair) in October 2020.

25. The sixth 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 "Securing debt sustainability and resilience in the time of COVID-19". The Roundtable explored issues critical to Caribbean sustainable development, including post-

⁵ Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Suriname.

⁶ Anguilla, Aruba, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Curaçao, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, and US Virgin Islands.

COVID-19 resilience building and economic restructuring; short-term solutions to the liquidity and debt challenges facing the subregion; and strategies to secure urgent financial support for the countries of subregion which faced grave circumstances of solvency given their already heavily indebted status. In this regard, the meeting received an update on the Commission's advocacy on behalf of the Caribbean in the special consultations on Financing for Development in the Era of COVID-19, being championed by Secretary General Guterres and co-chaired by the Prime Ministers of Canada and Jamaica.

26. 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. In April ECLAC convened a meeting of Caribbean Finance Ministers to highlight the liquidity, solvency and debt challenges facing Caribbean economies due to the fiscal impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and address how the financial needs and vulnerabilities of the Caribbean can be articulated by the Secretary General of the United Nations on behalf of the member States to secure much needed attention of the international financial community.

27. Ministers and High-Level Authorities of the Mechanisms for the Advancement of Women in Latin America and the Caribbean from 16 Caribbean countries and territories engaged in a high-level virtual subregional dialogue under the theme "The response to the crisis of the COVID-19 pandemic from the gender perspective". The meeting was jointly organized with UN Women in April, and participants shared information on initiatives that the governments of the subregion were advancing - with special consideration for the needs of women; analysed the different economic and social scenarios of the current crisis and its differentiated impacts on women in the short-, medium- and long-term; analysed available data on a possible increase in violence against women; and discussed prevention and response measures in relation to COVID-19.

28. Annex IV lists the meetings organized for the Caribbean under the subprogramme.

D. Resolutions of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee

29. During its 28th Ministerial Session, the CDCC adopted the following resolutions: Resolution 102 (XXVIII), "Response to the impact of COVID-19"; Resolution 103 (XXVIII), "Support for disaster risk management in the Caribbean"; Resolution 104 (XXVIII), "Repositioning the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee – Regional Coordinating Mechanism for Sustainable Development as the Caribbean SIDS Mechanism for Sustainable Development"; and Resolution 105 (XXVIII), "Support for the work of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in the Caribbean".

III. ACTIVITIES FOR THE CARIBBEAN UNDER OTHER SUBPROGRAMMES

30. Countries of the Caribbean participated in a wide variety of activities implemented under the eleven other subprogrammes of ECLAC during the reporting period.

A. Activities for Latin America and the Caribbean

31. Member States from the Caribbean attended many 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

Meeting	Venue	Date
XIV Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean	Santiago, Chile	27–31 January
Extraordinary meeting of the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC	Virtual	2 June
Virtual dialogue: The impacts of Covid-19, an opportunity to reaffirm the central role of migrants' human rights in sustainable development	Virtual	20 August
Nineteenth meeting of the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC	Virtual	25–27 August
Virtual dialogue: The impacts of COVID-19, an opportunity to reaffirm the realization of the Human Rights of Afro-descendant populations in sustainable development	Virtual	21 September
Virtual dialogue: Challenges for the protection of older persons and their rights during the COVID-19 pandemic	Virtual	8 October
Virtual dialogue: The impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, sexual and reproductive health challenges in the context of achieving sustainable development	Virtual	19 October
Thirty-eighth session of ECLAC	Virtual	26–28 October
Seventh Ministerial Conference on the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean	Virtual	23–26 November
Virtual dialogue: Persons with disabilities and their rights in the COVID-19 pandemic: leaving no one behind	Virtual	1 December 2020
Second meeting of the signatory countries to the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean	Virtual	9–10 December

32. The report of the twenty-eighth session of CDCC was submitted to the thirty-eighth session of ECLAC, held from 26-28 October 2020 online, with Costa Rica as Chair. Consequent on that report, ECLAC adopted resolution 746 (XXXVIII) (“Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee”), in which it took note of the resolutions adopted during the twenty-eighth session of the CDCC, the recommendations formulated during the nineteenth meeting of the Monitoring Committee of CDCC, and the conclusions reached at the sixth meeting of the Caribbean Development Roundtable, and urged the Executive Secretary to employ all measures necessary to ensure the full implementation of the respective resolutions, recommendations and conclusions.

IV. CONCLUSION

33. The programme of work for the year 2021 is focused on regional issues in economic, social and sustainable development, as well as in statistics and knowledge management. The 2021 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 this and previous years, with particular attention given to supporting the progress of CDCC countries in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and the SIDS sustainable development agenda against the backdrop of the impact of COVID-19 on their sustainable development efforts.

Annex I

**LIST OF PUBLICATIONS UNDER
SUBPROGRAMME 12: SUBREGIONAL ACTIVITIES IN THE CARIBBEAN
1 JANUARY 2020 - 31 DECEMBER 2020**

- The Caribbean Outlook: Forging a people-centred approach to sustainable development post-COVID-19 (LC/SES.38/12)
- Caribbean synthesis report on the implementation of the Lisbon Declaration on youth policies and programmes (LC/CAR/TS.2020/1)
- Preliminary overview of the economies of the Caribbean 2019–2020 (LC/CAR/TS.2020/2)
- The use of technology and innovative approaches in disaster and risk management: A characterization of Caribbean countries' experience (LC/CAR/TS.2020/3)
- Creating an enabling environment for e-government and the protection of privacy rights in the Caribbean: A review of data protection legislation for alignment with the General Data Protection Regulation (LC/CAR/TS.2020/4)
- Economic implications of the ban on single-use plastics in the Caribbean: A case study of Trinidad and Tobago (LC/CAR/TS.2020/5)
- Statistical disclosure control for Caribbean census tables: A proposal to expand the availability of disaggregated census data (LC/CAR/TS.2020/6)
- The case for financing: Caribbean resilience building in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic (LC/CAR/TS.2020/7)
- Advancing gender equality in environmental migration and disaster displacement in the Caribbean (LC/CAR/TS.2020/8)
- Report of the assessment of the implementation of gender equality frameworks and practices in Saint Lucia (LC/CAR/R.2020/1)

Annex II**SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS CONVENED BY THE SUBREGIONAL HEADQUARTERS FOR THE CARIBBEAN, 1 JANUARY 2020 - 31 DECEMBER 2020**

Title of seminar/workshop	Venue and date	Participating members and associate members
E-learning course on the Damage and Loss Assessment Methodology and planning for disaster risk reduction	ILPES online platform 13 January–10 February	Chile, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Puerto Rico
Workshop on Leaving No One Behind in the Caribbean: Building resilience through universal social protection	Virtual 6–7 October	Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Anguilla, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Curaçao, Montserrat, Sint Maarten
Seminar on sustainable development and disaster risk management: Financing and planning for disaster risk management in the Caribbean small island developing States	Virtual 17 November (p.m.)	Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Anguilla, Aruba, British Virgin Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands
Training in evidence-based policy planning for sustainable development in the Caribbean	Virtual 10 December	Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, British Virgin Islands

Annex III**TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE SUBREGIONAL HEADQUARTERS
FOR THE CARIBBEAN, 1 JANUARY 2020 - 31 DECEMBER 2020**

Dates	Member or associate member and description of assistance
	Antigua and Barbuda
4 – 6 March 2020	Technical mission to assess the country's progress in the implementation of the SDGs as well as plans for the nation's first VNR to the HLPF
	Technical advice provided with respect to avenues for clustering of the cruise-ship and yachting industries
	British Virgin Islands
10 December 2020	Training in evidence-based policy planning for sustainable development in the Caribbean
	Chile
13 January–10 February 2020	E-learning course on Damage and Loss Assessment Methodology and planning for disaster risk reduction
	Dominica
10 December 2020	Training in evidence-based policy planning for sustainable development in the Caribbean
	Grenada
	Technical assistance provided with respect to the impact of COVID-19 on the creative industry – specifically within the festival subsector
	Technical assistance provided to the Central Statistical Office to support the preparation of a confidentialized microdata file from the Women's Health and Life Experiences Survey 2018 (a survey of violence against women)
	Technical advice provided with respect to avenues for clustering of the cruise-ship and yachting industries
10 December 2020	Training in evidence-based policy planning for sustainable development in the Caribbean
	Puerto Rico
13 January–10 February 2020	E-learning course on Damage and Loss Assessment Methodology and planning for disaster risk reduction
	Saint Lucia
	Assessment of the implementation of gender equality frameworks and practices
10 December 2020	Training in evidence-based policy planning for sustainable development in the Caribbean
	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
13 January–10 February 2020	E-learning course on Damage and Loss Assessment Methodology and planning for disaster risk reduction
	Technical advice provided with respect to avenues for clustering of the cruise-ship and yachting industries
	Trinidad and Tobago
13 January–10 February 2020	E-learning course on Damage and Loss Assessment Methodology and planning for disaster risk reduction
	Technical assistance provided with respect to the impact of COVID-19 on the creative industry – specifically within the festival subsector
	Training in evidence-based policy planning for sustainable development in the Caribbean

Annex IV**MEETINGS CONVENED BY THE SUBREGIONAL HEADQUARTERS
FOR THE CARIBBEAN, 1 JANUARY 2020 - 31 DECEMBER 2020**

Meeting	Venue and date	Participating members and associate members
Expert group meeting to review the study on the use of technology and innovative approaches in disaster and risk management: a characterization of Caribbean countries' experiences	Virtual 26 May	Trinidad and Tobago
Expert group meeting on creating an enabling environment for e-government in the Caribbean: a review of data protection legislation for alignment with the General Data Protection Regulation	Virtual 15 July	Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Jamaica, Cayman Islands
Expert group meeting to review study on economic implications of the ban of single-use plastics on the economies of the Caribbean: a case study of Trinidad and Tobago	Virtual 20 August	Trinidad and Tobago
Sixth meeting of the Caribbean Development Roundtable	Virtual 10 September (a.m.)	Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Anguilla, Aruba, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Curaçao, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, United States Virgin Islands
Twenty-eighth session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee	Virtual 10 September (p.m.)	Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Anguilla, Aruba, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Curaçao, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, United States Virgin Islands
Expert group meeting: a study on a gender perspective on environmental migration and disaster displacement in the Caribbean	Virtual 5 November	The Bahamas, Dominica
Expert group meeting to discuss a study on the case for financing: Caribbean resilience building in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic	Virtual 6 November	Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada, Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago
Expert group meeting on statistical disclosure control for Caribbean census tables	Virtual 10 November	Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Aruba, British Virgin Islands, Montserrat
Expert group meeting on navigating transfer pricing risk in the oil and gas sector: lessons and policy advice for Guyana, and Trinidad and Tobago	Virtual 16 November	Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago

Meeting	Venue and date	Participating members and associate members
Expert group meeting on addressing non-communicable diseases in the Caribbean in fulfilment of the Sustainable Development Goals and the SAMOA Pathway	Virtual 30 November	Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Guyana, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Virtual dialogue: Population impacts and policy responses to the COVID-19 pandemic in the Caribbean	Virtual 8 December	Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Cayman Islands, British Virgin Islands, Curaçao, French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Sint Maarten