

Enhancing Institutional Infrastructure and Governance for Sustainable Development in the Caribbean

ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean
Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago



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Challenges

- Differences in **sustainable development** objectives as it relates to linking environment to the traditional economic development paradigm;
- **Policy challenges** - fragmentation of sustainable development roles and functions across sectors (ministries and agencies) and communities;
- **Administrative** – current institutional administrative arrangements ;
- **Information** – good quality data for decision-making are scarce ;
- **Capacity** - capacity requirements for effective and successful in the development and implementation of policies for sustainable development ;
- **Funding** – generating sufficient finance to aid implementation and/or build capacity for sustainable development;
- **Accountability** - the transparency of practices and mechanisms across constituents



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The Response....

- environmental governance
 - The region has developed several environmental laws over the last twenty years in response to the global conventions Caribbean Sea through the CEP (one of the UNEP Regional Seas Programmes)
 - policy, coastal zone management and sustainable tourismOECS Secretariat for energy
 - Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs);
 - the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC, Belize)
 - the Caribbean Large Marine Ecosystem Project (CLME)
 - CREDP.
- Freedom of Information legislation Protocol to the Convention Establishing the Sustainable Tourism Zone of the Caribbean (STZC);
- Caribbean Court of Justice.



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Recommendations

- Build participatory governance capacities by strengthening national, sub-regional and regional mechanisms to involve sub-national actors in participatory decision-making
- Adopt horizontal governance tools to foster coherence across sustainable development-related policy areas and enhance inter-institutional co-operation across ministries and public agencies;
- Foster capacity-building at all levels of government;
- Create, update and harmonise appropriate mechanisms / platforms, including information systems and electronic databases;
- Address legislative/ regulatory shortcomings;
- Adopt innovative financial approaches for the various sectors, combining the efforts and capabilities of public, private sectors and the communities
- Strengthen social programmes



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