



Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean

Twenty-fifth session of the Caribbean Development
and Cooperation Committee
Kingston, Jamaica, 25 April 2014

Distr. LIMITED
CDCC/25/5
LC/CAR/L.437
31 March 2014
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

**IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2012-2013 PROGRAMME OF WORK:
SUBPROGRAMME 13: SUBREGIONAL ACTIVITIES IN THE CARIBBEAN**

This report has been reproduced without formal editing.

CONTENTS

| | | |
|-----------|---|----|
| I. | INTRODUCTION | 2 |
| II. | SUBPROGRAMME 13: SUBREGIONAL ACTIVITIES IN THE CARIBBEAN..... | 2 |
| III. | ACTIVITIES UNDER OTHER SUBPROGRAMMES IN THE CARIBBEAN..... | 9 |
| IV. | CONCLUSIONS | 11 |
| Annex I | List of publications under subprogramme 13: Subregional activities in the Caribbean | 12 |
| Annex II | Meetings convened by the subregional headquarters for the Caribbean..... | 14 |
| Annex III | Seminars and workshops convened by the subregional headquarters for the Caribbean.... | 18 |
| Annex IV | Technical assistance..... | 19 |

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 founded in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago. In addition, ECLAC 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 2012 and 31 December 2013. Subprogramme 13 of the ECLAC programme of work 2012-2013 ("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, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, 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 the 11 other substantive subprogrammes of the ECLAC programme of work 2012-2013, 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; and (k) statistics.

II. SUBPROGRAMME 13: SUBREGIONAL ACTIVITIES IN THE CARIBBEAN

4. Subprogramme 13 ("Subregional activities in the Caribbean") aims to promote and strengthen development within the Caribbean subregion and enhance the subregion's cooperation with Latin American countries by achieving (a) strengthened 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 in relation to a wide range of issues related to economic 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 other divisions and offices of ECLAC, as well as various development partners in the Caribbean, including the United Nations funds, programmes and agencies, the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), the Association of Caribbean States (ACS), the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA), the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC), the Department for International Development (DFID) of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), Agence Française de Développement (AFD) and Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).

6. During the reporting period, the ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean provided secretariat services and support to the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC) as a subsidiary body of ECLAC, helping to enhance its relevance and role in guiding the work of the subprogramme to assist Caribbean countries in follow-up and fulfillment of the Mauritius Strategy. The subprogramme also actively engaged the countries in following up on other global conferences, including monitoring, evaluating and reporting on progress made and gaps in the achievement of the MDGs and IADGs. The subregional headquarters provided effective policy guidance to Caribbean countries through its publications and technical research (Annex I), convened ad hoc meetings of experts on knowledge management, social and gender statistics, climate change and the Mauritius Strategy to review these studies (Annex II), and facilitated greater capacity in the subregion through specialized advisory and technical cooperation services (Annex III and IV).

A. Research on economic, social and sustainable development

7. In an effort to monitor the economic situation in the sub-region more often, the subprogramme increased the number of economic reports to four times per year, including a quarter and a three-quarter-year report. For the half-year report (the Economic Survey) and year-end report (the Preliminary Overview), the subprogramme contributed to the flagships published by the Headquarters in Santiago and published titles of the same name focusing on the Caribbean sub-region. The *Economic Survey of the Caribbean* provided policymakers with an in-depth analysis of the economic performance of the subregion and made recommendations for policy and fiscal change, while the *Preliminary Overview of*

the Caribbean reviewed economic conditions and made forecasts. These publications provided policymakers and national planners with a greater understanding of the challenges facing the subregion and provided important approaches to building resilience in the face of such difficulties.

8. In addition to the above, the subprogramme produced non-recurrent publications to address challenges in the sub-region and presented the findings at occasions such as the 34th Session of the Commission. Among them was the contribution to the publication entitled “Structural Change for Equality,” of a paper entitled, “Macroeconomics for Development”. The publication represented a blueprint for medium term growth with equality, by identifying issues that were relevant to the Caribbean. The Office also collaborated with the ECLAC Mexico office in finalising a study “Macroeconomic Policy Growth and Structural Change in Small Economies” which focused special attention on the issues of small developing states. This important study, which was validated in an expert group meeting, broke new ground in identifying key constraints in the development of the economies of the Caribbean and Central America. The study provided a menu of proposals that could guide policy makers in helping to lift some of the constraints for sustainable development. The subprogramme also reviewed the progress in the implementation of trade, finance and development agreements in the Caribbean, in particular the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) between the EU and CARICOM, in preparation for the Member States’ engagement with the EU in assessing the impact of the EPA on the development of the subregion. With the support of the AFD the subprogramme researched the development trajectories and tension between competition and integration in the Caribbean. The patterns of development in the Caribbean were analyzed, with particular focus on the challenges to and opportunities for sustainable development. The results and recommendations of the project, which were presented in Paris in January 2013 and again during the IDB annual meeting in March 2013 in Panama, were disseminated and publicized among stakeholders, and will form the basis of future development interventions in the Caribbean by the AFD.

9. Monitoring progress towards the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals is a cornerstone of the Commission’s work in the Caribbean. In preparation for the third Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing in Latin America and the Caribbean, the subprogramme supported member states in the preparation of national reports that would give insight on the progress made since the agreement of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA) in 2002 and the Brasilia Declaration in 2007. Eleven national reports were completed and these, together with a presentation based on a regional synthesis of the national reports, formed the basis of discussions at the third Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing in Latin America and the Caribbean which was held in San Jose, Costa Rica, 9-11 May 2012.

10. Economic and social analysis of the impact of climate change on the agriculture, coastal and marine, energy, health, tourism and water sectors is critical to understanding the implications for development in the Caribbean. Six regional sectoral studies were produced and, as part of the process of guiding climate change policy development, Barbados, Grenada, Jamaica and Saint Lucia used the recommendations from the regional sectoral studies to inform their national assessment reports. ECLAC, as secretariat of the Technical Advisory Committee of the Regional Coordinating Mechanism for the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy, hosted the Committee’s fourth meeting, in May 2012, and addressed the Regional Implementation Matrix and progress made by the Caribbean in meeting the thematic areas of the Mauritius Strategy. In the area of diversification of the services sector, the subprogramme conducted a cost-benefit analysis of the demand for yachting and marina services in select countries of the Caribbean. This study was well received as evidenced by a technical assistance request from the Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis for support in developing a yachting policy and additional expressions of interest in further support in this area.

11. Under the broad heading of knowledge management and information for decision-making within the Mauritius Strategy for Implementation (MSI), the subprogramme prepared a policy document entitled

“Knowledge management: informing decisions to realize good governance”. It provided policy-makers and practitioners with seven recommendations on using knowledge management to inform decisions, a fundamental basis for good governance. The subprogramme also produced a non-recurrent publication on employing knowledge networks as tools for the development of Caribbean Small Island Developing States (SIDS). The publication explored and highlighted the role that knowledge networks can play as an aid in the development of Caribbean SIDS, and provided ideas on assembling and analyzing the different types of knowledge networks. As part of its mandate to support development through the promotion of evidence-based policymaking, the subprogramme prepared a study on how the data collected through the decennial population and housing census could be used to support good governance and aid developmental planning and policymaking. A meeting of regional experts, data users and data producers served to review and validate the study’s recommendations, which provided vital information for Caribbean practitioners on monitoring progress towards the attainment of internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Declaration and Development Goals, the Madrid Plan of Action on Ageing, as well as the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Programme of Action.

B. Technical cooperation for economic and social development

12. As part of its ongoing capacity-building efforts in the Caribbean, ECLAC provided advisory services and training on a variety of issues.

13. AusAID provided support to research that focused on the development of macroeconomic models for assessing the impact of climate change in the Caribbean. This Integrated Assessment Model (IAM) for the Caribbean, which would account for sectoral spillover effects due to climate change, is important to providing evidence-based policy-making on climate change issues in the sub-region. Economists from 16 Caribbean countries increased their knowledge in accessing, collecting and processing national data used to inform the conduct of economic and social assessments of the impact of climate change in the Caribbean. They were also sensitized to the data constraints within the subregion and on scientific methodologies for establishing trends when there are gaps in time series data. Additionally, technical experts were also exposed to, and benefitted from, access to information on the outputs of the economic and social assessments as well as the modus operandi of the Caribbean-specific econometric model that was produced. With this training in the construction of this model, it is expected that the accuracy and value of the IAM will improve and better facilitate the assessment of the economic and social impacts of climate change in the Caribbean. AusAID also supported the assessment of the economic and social impacts of climate change in the Caribbean through six regional sectoral studies. As part of the process of guiding climate change policy development, several countries of the subregion used the recommendations from the regional sectoral studies to inform their National Assessment Reports (NARs).

14. The subprogramme continued to support Member States in their efforts to measure and monitor MDG indicators, strengthening the capacity of 53 planners, statisticians, policy analysts and research staff on the different methods of computation and interpretation of selected MDG indicators related to the achievement of universal primary education (Goal 2); the promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women (Goal 3); the reduction of child mortality (Goal 4) and the improvement of maternal health (Goal 5); gender mainstreaming tools including gender analysis; the development of gender sensitive indicators; and the use of data for planning and reporting purposes. There was also a strong focus on the importance of sex disaggregated data.

15. With the aid of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, the subprogramme supported the formulation of energy policies for three Member States and Associate Members. This led to Aruba’s energy policy being approved by its Prime Minister and the setting of a

target of 100 per cent renewable energy supply by 2030. Suriname has utilized the development of its national energy policy in reporting on the energy thematic area in its national assessment report on the MSI, and has signalled its intent to implement the policy. The subprogramme also undertook a study in six Member States and Associate Members that focused on addressing the fiscal and regulatory barriers to employing energy efficient and renewable energy technologies and strategies to overcome them. Saint Lucia indicated that the findings of the study will inform its energy policy update, and that it will seek technical assistance from ECLAC in implementing the updated policy. Grenada has signalled its intent to use ECLAC's recommendations to update its energy policy to increase the percentage of renewable energy sources within its energy portfolio. Antigua and Barbuda intends to utilize the information provided by ECLAC in the development of a wind/hydro facility, and has set up a task force to implement the recommendations of the study.

16. The subprogramme continued to support Member States with the development and strengthening of institutional capacity in the compilation and production of timely and reliable gender statistics and indicators. Through a workshop 18 gender specialists and statisticians (15 women) from eight countries received training on the mainstreaming of gender into data production, analysis and dissemination of national statistics and indicators, as well as the methodologies for generating internationally recommended gender indicators. In line with the objectives of the International Comparison Programme (ICP), the subprogramme contributed to enhancing the technical capacity of designated price statistics focal points from national statistical offices in 21 Caribbean countries. It also assisted in convening a series of technical meetings, which enhanced the technical capacity of the national statistical offices in the production of price and national accounts statistics.

C. Caribbean Development and Cooperation

17. At the twenty-fourth session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC), held in Georgetown, Guyana, on 31 May 2012, the Committee highlighted the special development challenges faced by the countries in the Caribbean subregion, related to their small size, open, narrow and undiversified economies, fragile ecosystems, and multiple inherent vulnerabilities and, in this respect, underscored the continuing relevance of the CDCC in providing its member States with effective support in developing regional strategies to address these challenges, in collaboration with other regional and international partners. The Committee also took note that the Caribbean subregion has continued to grapple with post-crisis economic recovery, compounded by declines in investment and access to finance, and underscored the need to maintain social protection programmes to support the most vulnerable groups. The meeting strongly supported the convening of the Caribbean Development Round Table (CDR) as a valuable subregional forum for fostering dialogue among stakeholders, and urged consideration of the policy options and the search for solutions which had emerged from the discussions of the second CDR, regarding development challenges of growth, structural transformation and equity through the advancement of trade, investment and innovative financing in the Caribbean. In this regard, the Committee encouraged the active participation of international and regional development partners.

18. The Committee acknowledged the need to enhance regional coordination in support of the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States by strengthening the institutional framework for sustainable development. The CDCC underscored the important role played by the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) subregional headquarters for the Caribbean, which serves as the Secretariat for the Regional Coordinating Mechanism (RCM) and its Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), in support of implementation of the Mauritius Strategy, and welcomed efforts to revitalize the role of the RCM, including the strengthening of the national focal point mechanism as well as the development of a database to monitor progress made in implementation of the

Mauritius Strategy. The meeting took note of the need both to promote partnerships between small island developing States through South-South cooperation, and to mobilize resources in support of the work of the Technical Advisory Committee of the Regional Coordinating Mechanism. The Committee considered and endorsed the recommendations contained in the TAC meeting report.

19. The Committee considered the report of the fifteenth meeting of the Monitoring Committee and summary of conclusions and recommendations of its technical-level meeting and adopted the programme of work for the biennium 2014-2015, which was subsequently approved by ECLAC at its thirty-fourth session, held in San Salvador in August 2012. The Committee also welcomed the accession of Bermuda, Curacao, Guadeloupe and Martinique as associate members of ECLAC.

20. The Committee adopted the following resolutions: 76 (XXIV) "Support for the Caribbean Development Round Table"; 77 (XXIV) "Revitalization of the Coordinating Roles and Responsibilities of the Regional Coordinating Mechanism"; 78 (XXIV) "Strengthening National Capacities in Statistics"; 79 (XXIV) "Support for the work of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean"; and 80 (XXIV) "Thirty-fourth Session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean".

21. As a result of the subprogramme's interventions, several Caribbean institutions and governments took action to promote intra- and inter-regional cooperation and integration. For example, in line with ECLAC's recommendation for the pursuit of economic diversification as well as accelerated structural economic change that leverages the sectoral innovation and the comparative advantage of member States, Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago have embarked on a food security project where food is grown in Guyana and processed in Trinidad and Tobago. Also, Guyana proposed further strengthening of the regional integration and cooperation process as a response to the global competitive forces that limit the opportunities for being active participants at the global level. In the area of air transportation, the Second Meeting of the Caribbean Development Roundtable advocated the review of the high costs of transportation within the subregion. In this regard, Trinidad and Tobago and the OECS member States have engaged in discussions designed to rationalize the routes of Caribbean Airlines and LIAT so as to streamline passenger uptake and regional transportation efficiency.

22. Further, ECLAC's technical inputs formed the basis of several regional initiatives that promoted intra- and inter-regional cooperation. In this regard, ECLAC sought to build consensus and fostered a unified Caribbean position on several hemispheric and global development issues: (i) in April 2012, the meeting of experts to develop an action plan for sustainable statistical capacity in the Caribbean in Port of Spain, established a cooperation framework for statistical capacity-building, composed of subregional development partners, and several member States; (ii) in March 2013, the Caribbean Forum: Shaping a sustainable development agenda to address the Caribbean reality in the twenty-first century in Bogota, advanced the position of Caribbean SIDS within the context of nine guidelines and 31 priority areas of attention as input in defining a post-2015 development agenda; (iii) in July 2013, the Caribbean Regional Preparatory Meeting for the Third International Conference on small island development States (SIDS) in Kingston, produced a negotiated outcome document which articulated the challenges and issues facing Caribbean SIDS; (iv) in July 2013, the Caribbean Forum on Population, Migration and Development in Georgetown, developed an outcome document that served as the road map for national and subregional action, as well as the negotiated Caribbean position within the context of the hemispheric First Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean; (v) in August 2013, the Caribbean Preparatory Meeting for the Twelfth Session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean in Kingstown, identified a number of priority issues that were included as the Caribbean position in the agreements of the Santo Domingo Consensus; (vi) in August 2013, the Caribbean Caucus to the Third International Conference on SIDS in Bridgetown, ratified the Caribbean position around the outcome document of Kingston, July 2013; (vii) in October 2013, the Caribbean

Caucus to the Twelfth Session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean in Santo Domingo, ratified the Caribbean position around the outcome document of Kingstown, August 2013; and (viii) in December 2013, ECLAC collaborated with the CARICOM Secretariat in convening a High-level Regional Meeting on Persons living with Disabilities to promote and facilitate cooperative initiatives among Caribbean States to more effectively serve the needs of this vulnerable group of citizens. Through consensus, the Petion-Ville Declaration identified strategies for adoption by member States and called for the strengthening of their legislative frameworks.

D. Country notes and contributions to ECLAC studies and reports

23. ECLAC produces six flagship publications, namely, *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean*, *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean*, *Foreign Investment in Latin America and the Caribbean*, *Latin America and the Caribbean in the World Economy*, *Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean* and *Social Panorama of Latin America*. The subprogramme contributed a Caribbean perspective to the *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean*, *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean*, *Foreign Direct Investment in Latin America and the Caribbean*, *Latin America and the Caribbean in the World Economy* and *Social Panorama of Latin America*.

24. The *Economic Survey of Latin America and the Caribbean* and the *Preliminary Overview of the Economies of Latin America and the Caribbean* present a comparative analysis of macroeconomic trends in the member States against the backdrop of national, regional and international developments. The most recent edition of the *Economic Survey* suggests that, while the Caribbean subregion has experienced improved economic performance, there are considerable downside risks. Among the most significant are the continued difficulties in major export markets and the depressing effects on export growth. The *Preliminary Overview 2012-13* underscored the impact of weak global growth on the Caribbean, noting that the service-producers were badly affected due to the fall-out in tourism. It projected that growth will strengthen in 2013, but overall economic prospects will continue to be dampened by the fiscal imbalance and high debt in most economies of the Caribbean.

25. The publication *Latin America and the Caribbean in the World Economy, 2011-2012* contained a contribution from the subregional headquarters which focused on “Regional Integration and Cooperation Initiatives in CARICOM”. It noted that although regional integration had slackened in recent years owing to the impact of the global crisis, CARICOM had developed an ICT strategy to raise the efficiency of service delivery. It highlighted that some progress was made under the EPA, including the development of the rules of procedure for the Joint-Council. The edition of *Foreign Investment in Latin America and the Caribbean* published in 2013 highlighted the recovery in FDI to the Caribbean after the crisis, with flows directed mainly at natural resources including mining. However, tourism and electricity generation also received higher inflows. It underscored the fact that FDI continues to reinforce low value added comparative advantage in the sub-region, thereby contributing little to building dynamically competitive sectors. The statistical databases maintained by the ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean have been integrated into CEPALSTAT, as part of the process of systematizing that office’s contribution to the *Statistical Yearbook for Latin America and the Caribbean*. The subregional headquarters for the Caribbean contributed to the *Social Panorama of Latin America* by providing a situational analysis of the position of persons with disabilities, and advanced policy prescriptions for their care needs and social protection.

III. ACTIVITIES UNDER OTHER SUBPROGRAMMES IN THE CARIBBEAN

26. Countries of the Caribbean participated in activities implemented under other subprogrammes for the biennium 2012-2013 for countries of the Latin American and Caribbean region, as well as those specifically for countries in the Caribbean.

A. Activities for Latin America and the Caribbean

27. 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

| Meeting | Venue | Date |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| Forty-seventh meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean | Panama | 3-4 May 2012 |
| Session of the Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development | San Jose, Costa Rica | 8-11 May 2012 |
| Session of the Ad Hoc Committee on Population and Development | Quito, Ecuador | 4-6 July 2012 |
| Thirty-fourth session of ECLAC | San Salvador, El Salvador | 27-31 August 2012 |
| First meeting of the signatory countries of the Declaration on the application of Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean | Chile, Santiago | 6-7 November 2012 |
| Forty-eighth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean | Santiago, Chile | 7-8 November 2012 |
| Conference on Sustainable Development in Latin America and the Caribbean: follow-up to the development agenda beyond 2015 and to Rio+20 | Bogota, Colombia | 7-9 March 2013 |
| Fourth Ministerial Conference on the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean | Montevideo, Uruguay. | 3-5 April 2013 |
| Second Meeting of the signatory countries of the Declaration on the application of Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean | Guadalajara, Mexico | 16-17 April 2013 |
| First session of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean | Montevideo, Uruguay. | 12-15 August 2013 |
| Twelfth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean | Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic | 15-18 October 2013 |
| Third Meeting of signatory countries of the Declaration on the application of Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean | Lima, Peru | 30-31 October 2013 |
| Seventh meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean | Santiago, Chile | 5-7 November 2013 |
| Regional preparatory meeting on the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action | Asunción, Paraguay | 19 November 2013 |

| Meeting | Venue | Date |
|---|---------------------|---------------------------|
| Thirteenth Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean | Brasilia, Brazil | 21-22 November 2013 |

28. The report on the twenty-fourth session of CDCC was one of the inputs to the thirty-third session of ECLAC, held from 27-31 August 2012 in Brasilia. Further to that report, ECLAC adopted resolution 655 (XXXIII) ("Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee"), in which it took note of the report on the twenty-third session of CDCC and the report of the fourteenth meeting of the Monitoring Committee of CDCC, and called upon the Executive Secretary to employ all measures necessary to ensure the full implementation of the respective decisions and resolutions. Representatives of Barbados, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago and of CDB and CARICOM took part in the thirty-third session of ECLAC.

29. In the area of social development, ECLAC launched a new thematic portal in November 2012 aimed at disseminating knowledge on social protection as a key development strategy to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. The Commission also published reports on social protection systems in Latin American and Caribbean countries. These reports aim to disseminate knowledge and to foster discussions on the main challenges of social protection systems in terms of achieving key development goals, such as combating poverty and hunger. An international workshop on "Food security, rural poverty and social protection in Latin America and the Caribbean" was organized in collaboration with FAO.

B. Activities for the Caribbean

30. Various technical cooperation activities in the Caribbean were carried out by the substantive divisions at ECLAC headquarters in Santiago as well as by the subregional headquarters in Mexico during the reporting period.

31. The International Comparison Programme (ICP) project in the Caribbean facilitated the conduct of expert meetings and capacity building activities on Prices statistics and National Accounts statistics, the provision of technical assistance to Caribbean member states in these areas and also the support of member states with limited financial assistance to facilitate the collection of the required prices for the four quarters of the 2011 round of ICP. This has led to statisticians from 18 countries trained on both national accounts statistics and the identification and collection of household consumption and other prices of items in an expanded basket of consumer items in the Caribbean. The results of the work have been very encouraging. The World Bank, which is the global coordinator of the ICP, noted that Caribbean countries are meeting and in some cases exceeding the expectations. Since 2011, Haiti, through the Haitian Institute of Statistics (IHSI), has been incorporated into the subregional initiative of the International Comparison Project (ICP).

32. Further, the Fund for Economic and Social Assistance (FAES/MEF) was designated as the institutional partner by the Prime Minister of Haiti for ECLAC Social Protection and Conditional Cash Transfers (CCT) scheme. Also, in partnership with the Colegio de Mexico, ECLAC has delivered technical assistance to public sector institutions within Haiti, in the areas of food security, migration and remittances.

33. With the support of ESCAP and APCICT, fifteen government officials from five Caribbean Member States and Associate Members were trained on disaster risk management (DRM), which focused on matching ICTs with identified DRM information needs in the context of the Caribbean. Participants also examined existing technological applications, including the benefits of and barriers to their use.

Overall, the participants benefitted from increased capacity to improve disaster risk management using ICTs at the national and sub-regional levels in the Caribbean. In collaboration with the ECLAC Headquarters and the subregional headquarters in Mexico, the subprogramme also provided a two-day training in August 2013 on the use of three trade software packages, the Competitive Analysis of Nations (TradeCAN 2009), the Growth of International Commerce (MAGIC Plus) and the World Integrated Trade System (WITS), delivered to nine Caribbean Member States and Associate Members. The training provided a functional overview of the software packages, enabling participants to develop more evidenced-based trade strategies, and built the capacity of researchers and trade negotiators to provide more rigorous, analytical policy research to inform future trade negotiations.

IV. CONCLUSION

34. The programme of work for the biennium 2012-2013 focused on regional issues in economic, social and sustainable development, as well as in statistics and knowledge management. The 2014-2015 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 biennium.

Annex I**LIST OF PUBLICATIONS UNDER SUBPROGRAMME 13: SUBREGIONAL ACTIVITIES IN THE CARIBBEAN**

Climate change and the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development: A focus on the Caribbean (LC/CAR/L.375)

Twenty-fourth session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee: Implementation of the 2010-2011 programme of work: subregional activities in the Caribbean (LC/CAR/L.377)

Twenty-fourth session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee: Proposed programme of work for the biennium 2014-2015 (LC/CAR/L.378)

The Regional Coordinating Mechanism for the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the sustainable development of Small Island Developing States (LC/CAR/L.379)

A study on the capacity of statistical offices of the Caribbean to produce environment, social, economic and gender statistics (LC/CAR/L.380)

An assessment of the economic and social impacts of climate change on the tourism sector in the Caribbean (LC/CAR/L.394)

An assessment of the economic and social impacts of climate change on the coastal and marine sector in the Caribbean (LC/CAR/L.395)

An assessment of the economic and social impacts of climate change on the health sector in the Caribbean (LC/CAR/L.396)

An assessment of the economic and social impacts of climate change on the energy sector in the Caribbean (LC/CAR/L.397)

An assessment of the economic and social impacts of climate change on the agriculture sector in the Caribbean (LC/CAR/L.398)

An assessment of the economic and social impacts of climate change on the water sector in the Caribbean (LC/CAR/L.399)

Caribbean Forum: Shaping a sustainable development agenda to address the Caribbean reality in the twenty-first century (LC/CAR/L.400 rev.1)

Development paths in the Caribbean (LC/CAR/L.401)

Economic Survey of the Caribbean 2011-2012: Positive growth amidst lingering downside risks (LC/CAR/L.402)

The carbon footprint of ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean: Moving towards a climate neutral strategy (LC/CAR/L.404)

Policy brief: An assessment of the economic and social impacts of climate change on the tourism sector in the Caribbean (LC/CAR/L.405)

An assessment of fiscal and regulatory barriers to deployment of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies in Guyana (LC/CAR/L.406)

Review and evaluation of the implementation of the Cairo Programme of Action in the Caribbean (2009-2013) (LC/CAR/L.407)

Policy brief: An assessment of the economic and social impacts of climate change on the coastal and marine sector in the Caribbean (LC/CAR/L.409)

Preliminary Overview of the Caribbean Economies: 2012-2013 (LC/CAR/L.410)

Caribbean Development Report: Macroeconomic policy for structural transformation and social protection in small states (LC/CAR/L.411)

Knowledge management: Informing decisions to realise good governance (LC/CAR/L.413)

The use of census data for national development planning: Focus on the 2010 Population and Housing Census (LC/CAR/L.414)

Development of a modelling framework in support of an assessment of the economic and social impacts of climate change in the Caribbean (LC/CAR/L.418)

Economic Survey of the Caribbean 2013: Improved economic performance with reduced downside risks (LC/CAR/L.420)

Towards diversification of the tourism sector: A recreational demand study of yachting and marina services in the Caribbean (LC/CAR/L.421)

Information and communication technology for disaster risk management in the Caribbean (LC/CAR/L.430)

Progress in implementation of the Mauritius Strategy: Caribbean Regional Synthesis Report (LC/CAR/L.431)

Situation of unpaid work and gender in the Caribbean (LC/CAR/L.432)

Foreign direct investment in the Caribbean (LC/CAR/L.433)

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

| Meeting | Venue and date | Participating Members and Associate Members |
|---|--|---|
| Second expert group meeting: Development of economic frameworks in support of an assessment of the economic and social impacts of climate change in the Caribbean. LC/CAR/L.374 | Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 2-3 February 2012. | Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago |
| Expert group meeting on price statistics and national accounts: ICP round 2011. LC/CAR/L.385 | Basseterre, Saint Kitts and Nevis, 26-30 March 2012. | Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Anguilla, Aruba, Bermuda, Cayman Islands and Curaçao |
| Expert group meeting to develop an action plan for sustainable statistical capacity development in the Caribbean. LC/CAR/L.386 | Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 26-27 April 2012. | Barbados, Belize, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago |
| Fourth meeting of the technical advisory committee of the regional coordinating mechanism for the Mauritius Strategy for the further implementation of the Barbados programme of action for the sustainable development of small island developing States. LC/CAR/L.381 | Georgetown, Guyana, 25 May 2012. | Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica and Saint Lucia |
| Second meeting of the Caribbean development roundtable. LC/CAR/L.382 | Georgetown, Guyana, 30 May 2012. | Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Cuba, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago |
| Twenty-fourth session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee. LC/CAR/L.383 | Georgetown, Guyana, 31 May 2012. | Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Cuba, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago |
| Third expert group meeting: Development of economic frameworks in support of an assessment of the economic and social impacts of climate change in the Caribbean. LC/CAR/L.387. | Bridgetown, Barbados, 7-8 June 2012. | Belize, Cuba, Guyana (CARICOM), Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago |
| Expert group meeting on development paths in the Caribbean. LC/CAR/L.389 | Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 12 June 2012. | Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, Martinique, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago |

| Meeting | Venue and date | Participating Members and Associate Members |
|--|--|---|
| Fourth expert group meeting of the project: Development of economic frameworks in support of an assessment of the economic and social impacts of climate change in the Caribbean. LC/CAR/L.388 | Kingston, Jamaica, 18-19 July 2012. | Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago |
| Expert group meeting on modelling methodologies and practices to guide macroeconomic policies to enhance growth and efficiency while reducing economic vulnerability. LC/CAR/L.391 | Kingston, Jamaica, 22 August 2012. | Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Guyana (CARICOM), Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago |
| Expert group meeting on price statistics (ICP) | Oranjestad, Aruba, 27-31 August 2012 | Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Anguilla, Aruba, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Curaçao and Montserrat |
| Sixth expert group meeting: Development of economic frameworks in support of an assessment of the economic and social impacts of climate change in the Caribbean. LC/CAR/L. 392 | Havana, Cuba, 4-5 September 2012. | Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Guyana (CARICOM), Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago |
| Technical advisory meeting of the development of economic frameworks in support of an assessment of the economic and social impacts of climate change in the Caribbean. LC/CAR/L.393 | Castries, Saint Lucia, 18-19 October 2012. | Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia and Suriname |
| Caribbean forum: Shaping a sustainable development agenda to address the Caribbean reality in the twenty-first century. LC/CAR/L.408 | Bogota, Colombia, 5-6 March 2013. | Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Cuba, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago |
| Expert group meeting on price statistics: ICP Round 2011 | Montego Bay, Jamaica, 13-15 March 2013. | Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Anguilla, Aruba, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Curaçao, Montserrat, Turks and Caicos Islands, Sint Maarten and Caribbean Netherlands |
| Meeting on fiscal and regulatory barriers to implementation of energy efficiency measures and | Georgetown, Guyana, 18 April 2013 | Guyana, Belize and Curaçao |

| Meeting | Venue and date | Participating Members and Associate Members |
|---|--|--|
| renewable energy technologies in Belize, Curaçao and Guyana. LC/CAR/L.403 | | |
| Symposium to discuss paper: "Introduction to the convergence model of integrated production." LC/CAR/L.423 | Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 9 May 2013 | Chile, El Salvador, Mexico, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago |
| Expert group meeting on national accounts | Willemstad, Curaçao, 27 May-1 June 2013 | Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Anguilla, Aruba, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Curaçao, Montserrat, Turks and Caicos Islands, Sint Maarten and Caribbean Netherlands |
| Expert group meeting on yachting and marina services in the Caribbean. LC/CAR/L.412 | Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 21 June 2013 | Barbados, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, United States of America and Sint Maarten |
| Meeting on energy efficiency in the Caribbean | Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 25 June 2013 | Barbados, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago |
| Caribbean Regional Preparatory meeting for the Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States. LC/CAR/L.427 | Kingston, Jamaica, 2-4 July 2013 | Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Canada, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Mexico, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, British Virgin Islands, Curaçao, Turks and Caicos Islands, and United States Virgin Islands |
| Caribbean Forum on Population, Migration and Development. LC/CAR/L.428 | Georgetown, Guyana, 9-10 July 2013 | Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, and Cayman Islands |
| Sixteenth meeting of the Monitoring Committee of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee. LC/CAR/L.417 | Georgetown, Guyana, 11 July 2013 | Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Aruba, Cayman Islands, Curaçao and Montserrat |
| Expert group meeting to explore and promote wider use of the 2010 Population and Housing Census. LC/CAR/L.415 | Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 29 July 2013 | Grenada, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, and Aruba |

| Meeting | Venue and date | Participating Members and Associate Members |
|--|---|--|
| Expert group meeting on unpaid work and gender in the Caribbean. LC/CAR/L.422 | Kingston, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, 8 August 2013 | Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Bahamas, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Montserrat, and Turks and Caicos Islands |
| Caribbean preparatory meeting for the twelfth session of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean. LC/CAR/L.416 | Kingston, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, 9 August 2013 | Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Bahamas, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Montserrat, and Turks and Caicos Islands |
| Caribbean regional strategic consultation on the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States. LC/CAR/L.425 | Bridgetown, Barbados, 25 August 2013 | Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, Bermuda and British Virgin Islands |
| Expert group meeting on information and communication technologies for disaster risk management in the Caribbean. LC/CAR/L.419 | Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 16 September 2013 | Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and Montserrat |

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

| Title of seminar/workshop | Venue and date | Participating Members and Associate Members |
|--|---|--|
| National training workshop on capacity building for gender mainstreaming and the production and collection of reliable desegregated data. LC/CAR/L.376 | Kingston, Jamaica, 20-22 March 2012 | Jamaica |
| National workshop on REDATAM+SP XPLAN and webserver applications development. LC/CAR/L.384 | Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 16-20 April 2012 | Trinidad and Tobago |
| Training workshop on the use of TradeCAN, MAGIC Plus and WITS software. LC/CAR/L.424 | Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 14-15 August 2013 | Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Aruba and Curaçao |
| Subregional workshop on information and communication technologies for disaster risk management in the Caribbean. LC/CAR/L.426 | Port of Spain Trinidad and Tobago, 17-18 September 2013 | Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and Montserrat |
| Training programme on innovative, fiscal and regulatory incentives for energy efficiency and renewable energy initiatives | Georgetown, Guyana, 14-16 October 2013 | Grenada, Guyana, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago |
| Regional training course on the development of gender indicators and the collection of data on gender. LC/CAR/L.429 | Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, 26-28 November 2013 | Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Spain, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, and Aruba |
| Training programme on innovative fiscal and regulatory incentives for energy efficiency and renewable energy initiatives | Kingston, Jamaica, 26-28 November 2013 | Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Guyana, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Aruba and Bermuda |

Annex IV**TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE**

| Dates | Member or associate member and description of assistance |
|----------------------------|---|
| | Antigua and Barbuda |
| 26-29 November 2012 | ECLAC supported a technical mission comprising members from FAO, IICA, PAHO, CFNI, WFP, and the Government of Antigua and Barbuda in reviewing its national Poverty Reduction Strategy and Food and Nutrition Security Policy. A draft Plan of Action of was prepared. |
| 13-14 November 2013 | To convene stakeholder consultations with governments, private sector and civil society on fiscal and regulatory barriers to implementation of energy efficiency and renewable energy measures |
| 10 December 2013 | To present the draft national report on fiscal and regulatory barriers to facilitate advancing energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies |
| | Bahamas |
| 17-20 February 2013 | Technical mission to support the revision of an existing national energy policy. It was felt that the existing documentation could be better oriented into an energy policy framework, by incorporating a regime of specific policy targets, relevant indicators, and the role of various energy stakeholders in moving the country towards improved energy security over the medium to long term. |
| | Barbados |
| 26 February – 2 March 2012 | To conduct training on the economics of climate changes as a part of the ECLAC/UNDP “Programme of High-Level Diplomatic Courses”. |
| 10-13 March 2012 | To participate in the round table on gender equity in disaster risk management in the Caribbean which led to the development of a draft action plan for mainstreaming a gender perspective in disaster risk management as well as established guidelines for Caribbean participation in the IV International Conference on Gender and Disasters held in May 2012. |
| 7-13 May 2012 | To conduct a seminar addressed to policy makers and gather data for an AusAID supported project. |
| 6-9 June 2012 | Third expert meeting on the development of economic frameworks for the economic and social impacts of climate change in the Caribbean |
| | Belize |
| 18-20 February 2013 | Technical mission to obtain data and information from stakeholder consultations to: (1) Identify current fiscal and regulatory loopholes that prohibit more broad based participation and wide spread deployment of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies; and (2) Obtain information on what the respective stakeholders are prepared to do as part of a national consensus to meet Belize’s energy needs. |
| | Cuba |
| 22-25 February 2012 | Technical mission to assist the Government of Cuba in their request that the country be reincorporated Into the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). A schedule was discussed and an MOU signed between IFAD and Cuba. |
| 11-14 April 2012 | Technical mission to work jointly with IFAD and the government of Cuba in the development of paper to analyse the socio-economic development |

| Dates | Member or associate member and description of assistance |
|-------------------------------|--|
| | of the country so that Cuba could re-negotiate its debt to IFAD. |
| 16-25 October 2012 | Technical mission to provide assistance to the National Statistics Office (ONEI) of Cuba with regard to the implementation of indicators as well as participated in meetings on outstanding issues such as government and construction. |
| 12-17 November 2012 | Technical mission to provide ONEI with information on the progress of the International Comparison Programme in Cuba. |
| 9-15 February 2013 | To meet with high-level Cuban officials regarding technical cooperation projects in the region |
| 8-13 April 2013 | To provide technical assistance to the National Statistical Institute of Cuba. |
| 7-8 May 2013 | To provide technical assistance in the area of microfinance to the Central Bank of Cuba |
| 8-12 June 2013 | To provide technical assistance on integration and cooperation process during the Annual International Academic Seminar, organized and requested by International Economy Research Centre |
| 17-24 July 2013 | To provide technical assistance to the National Statistical Institute of Cuba (Consumer Price index and working group on prices for domestics and imported goods.) |
| | Dominica |
| 20-24 March 2012 | To participate in Dominica's International Development partners/Donor Conference with the theme "Building resilience through a low-carbon development pathway". |
| | Dominican Republic |
| 15-21 January 2012 | Technical mission focussed on the use of "Encuesta Nacional de Ingresos y Gastos de los Hogares (ENIGH)" (<i>National Household Income and Expenditure Survey</i>) to generate indicators on gender., specifically the development of a set of basic indicators that can be added to the SISGE, system of gender sensitive indicators, used by the NSO, in order to assess poverty, inequality and women. Mission concluded with a presentation. |
| 25-27 January 2012 | Presented on the project "Open Data for Public Policies in Latin America and the Caribbean" and open data awareness. |
| 29 January – 19 February 2012 | To participate in the conclusion of Encuesta Nacional de Actividad Económica (ENAE) (<i>National Survey of Economic Activity</i>) of 2008, work on the development of the validation rules for ENAE 2009-10 and worked on the sample size for ENAE 2011. Provided follow-up training to NSO staff as well as staff of other agencies in ISIC Rev. 4. |
| 12-25 February 2012 | To conduct a regional training course, in collaboration with the Central Bank of Dominican Republic, on statistics for officials from central banks, statistical institutions, and national accounts offices. |
| 22-25 February 2012 | To conduct meetings with the Ministry of Women and other national and civil society authorities in relation to the organization of the XII Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean that will take place in October 2013 in Santo Domingo. |
| 11-17 March 2012 | Technical mission to assist and support the development of a plan for the mainstreaming of gender within the National Statistical Office (ONE). The plan includes the development of a gender statistics catalogue, the later expansion of the catalogue to the National Statistical System as well as the provision of training to ONE officials. |

| Dates | Member or associate member and description of assistance |
|-------------------------|---|
| 29 May – 2 June 2012 | To conduct meetings with governmental and private participants in the Development Account project, that focus on strengthening the capacities of national export industries in Latin America and the Caribbean in order to address the challenges of climate change. |
| 29 July – 1 August 2012 | To participate in and present at a workshop on the new official methodology implemented for measuring poverty in the country. |
| 25-30 September 2012 | Technical mission to assist ONE in the area of poverty, specifically on the use of new methodologies. A course on the construction of poverty profiles and analyses were also delivered to ONE technicians as well as staff members from other institutions. |
| 12-21 November 2012 | Technical mission to review the progress made in the gender mainstreaming process and the generation of a gender statistics compendium, and to conduct a course on gender mainstreaming in statistics. |
| 15-19 January 2013 | To conduct the 7 th workshop on draft regional public goods, regional statistics frame of establishments and business directory. Recommendations on minimum standards, best practices and the maintenance and strengthening the Board of Companies and Establishments were made. |
| 31 March – 6 April 2013 | Technical mission to provide assistance on generating statistics on adolescent reproduction, including teenage pregnancy, and socio-economic conditions. |
| 15-16 April 2013 | Presented the Fiscal Panorama of Latin America and the Caribbean (as part of the technical cooperation initiative : Design and implementation of growth-oriented macroeconomic policies) |
| 27-31 May 2013 | Technical mission to provide training for strengthening the capacity to devise and analyse decent work indicators (in cooperation with the International Labour Organization) |
| 10-14 June 2013 | Technical mission to provide assistance on the evaluation of the consumer price index |
| 25-28 November 2013 | Provide technical assistance at the seventh regional forum on energy integration by promoting the exchange of experiences, reflection and technical discussion on lessons learned in the energy sector in Latin America and the Caribbean |
| | Grenada |
| ??? | Technical mission to conduct field work for input into the non-recurrent publication in diversification of the services sector in Caribbean countries. Visited with the Marine and Yachting Association of Grenada (MAYAG). Interviewed marina operators at Por Luis Marina. Gathered data and information. |
| 10 September 2013 | To host consultation to obtain information on fiscal and regulatory barriers to implementation of energy efficiency and renewable energy measures. |
| 26 September 2013 | To present the draft training manual on the removal of barriers to implementation of energy efficiency and renewable energy measures |
| | Guyana |
| 16-17 January 2013 | Technical mission to gather data on the fiscal and regulatory barriers and gaps in implementing energy efficiency and renewable energy measures. Members of the public and private sectors, international organizations, civil society and the regulatory authorities were present. |

| Dates | Member or associate member and description of assistance |
|------------------------------|--|
| 24 September 2013 | To present the draft training manual on the removal of barriers to implementation of energy efficiency and renewable energy measures |
| | Haiti |
| 10-15 January 2012 | Technical mission to obtain stakeholder input, at the request of the government of Haiti, for the implementation of two government initiatives, namely the “Ti Manman Cherie program” and the “Aba Grangou initiative”. Provided recommendations based on the input from stakeholders. |
| 29 January – 4 February 2012 | An INEGI-ECLAC joint mission to conduct a training workshop on short term national accounts for the Haitian Institute of Statistics and Informatics (IHSI) as well as staff from some other public and private institutions. |
| 24 June – 1 July 2012 | Technical mission to provide assistance to IHSI in order to expand short run economic indicators as part of INEGI-ECLAC joint activities. |
| 20-26 January 2013 | To participate in the organization of the seminar on international migration and development, in collaboration with COLMEX-MHAVE, as well as hold meetings with national partners and authorities in the country to strengthen areas of cooperation. |
| | Jamaica |
| 19-23 March 2012 | In collaboration with the Bureau of Women’s Affairs and the Planning Institute of Jamaica, conducted a national training workshop on Capacity Building for Gender Mainstreaming and the Production and Collection of Reliable Disaggregate Data. The workshop aimed to build the capacity of government planners, policy analysts, researchers and statisticians in the collection and analysis of gender statistics to assist the implementation of the national policy on gender equality. |
| 7-13 May 2012 | To speak to policy makers and gather data for an AUSAID project by conducting a seminar. |
| 16-20 July 2012 | To attend the fourth meeting on the development of economic frameworks in support of an assessment of the economic and social impacts of climate change in the Caribbean. |
| 26 January – 3 February 2013 | National seminar on developing a schedule for the implementation of 2008 SNA in Jamaica as a pilot in the region. A later meeting also looked at the development of a regional plan for implementation through the region. |
| | Saint Kitts and Nevis |
| 24-31 March 2012 | Expert group meeting on price statistics and national accounts that was jointly organized by ECLAC, CARICOM, CARTAC and ECCB. |
| | Saint Lucia |
| 16-17 October 2012 | Technical mission to gather data for a study of the service economy in the Caribbean |
| 5 December 2013 | To present the draft report on the assessment of the fiscal and regulatory barriers to deployment of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies |
| | Suriname |
| Early February 2013 | To convene stakeholder consultation with a view to providing support in the preparation of a draft energy policy for Suriname. |
| 19 April 2013 | To present the draft National Energy Policies to the Government of Suriname. |
| | Trinidad and Tobago |
| 1-4 February 2012 | To participate in the second Expert Group meeting on economic development frameworks in support of an assessment of the economic |

| Dates | Member or associate member and description of assistance |
|----------------------------|---|
| | and social impacts of climate change in the Caribbean. Presented participants of an update on the process of data collection as well as the challenges faced during the process. |
| 15-22 April 2012 | To conduct a national workshop on REDATAM, specifically focusing on the dissemination of census data through web applications, in order to strengthen capacity within the Central Statistic Office (CSO) |
| 25-29 April 2012 | To participate in an expert group meeting to develop an action plan for sustainable statistical capacity development in the Caribbean. General guidelines were agreed to which would be developed into a project proposal for submission to CIDA. |
| | Aruba |
| 2-4 October 2012 | ECLAC presented the paper “Greening the economy in the Caribbean – Best practices and lessons learnt” at the Green Aruba Conference. This included the Green Economy Initiative of Barbados, the Organic Farming initiative of Dominica and the Low Carbon Development Strategy of Guyana. The institutional framework within which these initiatives should be co-ordinated was also introduced, ranging from political commitment, to human and financial resources and infrastructure. The global institutional framework was also addressed as per the MDGs and the anticipated SDGs. |
| Early February 2013 | Technical mission to support the development of a draft national energy policy. Met with members of the public sector, private sector and civil society all of whom provided information on the utilities in Aruba. Attention was paid to obtaining information on the energy mix, the vision of Aruba for energy to 2030, current initiatives by both the public and private sector and the input of civil society to the energy agenda in Aruba. Of particular importance was a meeting with the Prime Minister as well as the Ministers with responsibility for social affairs and energy. |
| 17 April 2013 | To present the draft National Energy Policies to the Government of Aruba. |
| | Curaçao |
| 28 February - 1 March 2013 | To obtain data and information from stakeholder consultations for GIZ project. (1) Identify current fiscal and regulatory loopholes that prohibit more broad based participation and wide spread deployment of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies; and (2) Obtain information on what the respective stakeholders are prepared to do as part of a national consensus to meet the country’s energy needs. |
| | Montserrat |
| 29-30 March 2012 | Technical mission to conduct meetings with stakeholders involved in energy development on the island, specifically to obtain updated information on the project aimed at exploiting geothermal energy involving the installation of a geothermoelectric plant. ECLAC was asked to make recommendations with regard to the negotiations between DIFD and the Montserrat government as well as highlight the assistance it could provide to the project. |
| | Turks and Caicos |
| 3-5 December 2013 | To provide technical support to the Ministry of the Environment and Home Affairs, Department of Social Development and gender Affairs in the facilitation of two workshops on the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). |