



UNITED NATIONS



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

Twenty-third session of the Caribbean Development and
Cooperation Committee
15 and 17 March 2010
St. George's, Grenada

LIMITED
LC/CAR/L.257
26 April 2010
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

**REPORT OF THE TWENTY-THIRD SESSION OF THE
CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION COMMITTEE**

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A. DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The current global economic crisis calls for a development model that better serves the needs of Caribbean countries. Given the high level of public sector debt, migration and incidence of poverty, the international community needs to take into consideration the special situation of Caribbean countries. Policy development needs to be followed up by effective implementation. Better understanding of the experiences of other countries in Latin America and the Caribbean could strengthen discussion on these development issues.
2. To address the impacts of the crisis, a regional stabilization programme has been developed. The call for external financial flows, including foreign direct investment, should to be incorporated into an overall development strategy. Such a strategy also must ensure that capacities to effectively use such investments are available. Countries would need to consider how they could foster an enabling economic climate through the reshaping of incentive structures.
3. Social protection can reduce the impact of the crisis on the poor and, in the long run, reduce extreme variations in economic growth. To measure the extent of poverty, household surveys have been conducted in some countries. To address the needs of vulnerable groups, cash transfers and social pensions could be considered. Given the impact of the crisis on children and youth, school enrolment and attendance must be carefully monitored. Decline in fertility rates has serious long-term implications.
4. The Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC) endorsed the recommendations of the “In-depth evaluation of the role of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) in the Caribbean” through adoption of resolution 73(XXIII) Support for the role of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in the Caribbean and enhancing the functions of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee; and resolution 75(XXIII) Support for the work of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, as contained in Part E of the present report.
5. The Commission could reclaim its role as a Caribbean development ‘think-tank’ for subregional cooperation and integration. Initiatives taken in Latin America could be adapted to the realities in the Caribbean and training provided as necessary. ECLAC could also assist in the development of evidence-based analysis in the Caribbean. As political commitment by leaders is essential, dates of the meetings of the CDCC and other meetings convened by ECLAC Subregional Headquarters should be communicated well in advance to Member States to ensure representation at the highest level.
6. The report of the technical level Meeting of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee, twenty-third session, was adopted with amendments as noted in annex 1.
7. The Committee endorsed the Strategic Framework and Programme of Work for the 2012-2013 biennium. The work programme could include subregional preparations for, and follow-up to, global conferences, including the Rio+20 Earth Summit (2012) and the Global Forum on Migration and Development (2013). Outputs to address the issues of climate change and natural resource management, including biodiversity preservation, could be included.
8. Noting that the International Donors' Conference *Towards a New Future for Haiti* will be convened by the United Nations in New York on 31 March 2010, the Committee stressed the importance of ensuring disbursement of assistance that had already been pledged. Given the magnitude of the earthquake’s impact, countries throughout Latin America and the Caribbean have provided significant humanitarian assistance, including medical care, to Haiti. The meeting called for

greater dissemination of information and statistics related to the January 2010 earthquake in Haiti and sustained efforts for reconstruction under the aegis of the United Nations.

9. The meeting welcomed the accession of Cayman Islands as Associate Member of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee.

10. The CDCC Monitoring Committee will hold its fifteenth meeting at the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, Port of Spain, in April 2011. The exact date will be determined in consultation with the Chair.

11. The Committee adopted the following resolutions: 72 (XXIII) Urgent support for international cooperation in humanitarian aid and the subsequent reconstruction of Haiti; 73 (XXIII) Support for the role of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in the Caribbean and enhancing the functions of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee; 74(XXIII) Follow-up to and realization of the outcomes of the five year review of the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Caribbean small island developing States (including the functioning of the Regional Coordinating Mechanism); and 75(XXIII) Support for the work of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, as contained in Part E of the present report.

B. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

Place and date of the session

12. The Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC) held its twenty-third session at the ministerial level in St. George's on 17 March 2010. A CDCC technical level meeting, held on 15 March 2010 at the same venue, preceded the session.

Attendance

13. Representatives of 12 Member States attended the twenty-third session of CDCC: Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago.

14. Two Associate Members were represented at the twenty-third session: Cayman Islands and United States Virgin Islands.

15. The United Nations Secretariat was represented at the joint opening of the CDCC twenty-third session and the Five-year Caribbean Regional Review meeting of the Mauritius Strategy for the further Implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States by the Under-Secretary-General, Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) and the Director, Office of the High Representative for Least Developed Countries, Land-Locked Countries and Small Island Developing States (OHRLLS). The Senior Programme Officer represented the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) at the CDCC meeting.

16. The following United Nations bodies were represented: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

17. Representatives of the following specialized agencies of the United Nations attended the meeting: International Labour Organization (ILO), International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO), and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

18. Representatives of the following intergovernmental organizations attended the meeting: the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC), the Commonwealth Secretariat, the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), and the Organization of American States (OAS).

19. Representatives of the following regional institutions attended the meeting: The University of the Virgin Islands and The University of the West Indies.

Election of officers

20. The delegations elected to preside over the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee at its twenty-third session were as follows:

Chairperson:	Grenada
Vice-Chair-persons:	Antigua and Barbuda
	Jamaica
	Cayman Islands
Rapporteur:	Belize

Organization of work

21. The meeting adopted document CDCC 23/2 Provisional Programme setting out the organization of work. The Five-year Caribbean Regional Review of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States met in St. George's on 16 and 18 March 2010, immediately prior to and immediately after the twenty-third session of the Committee.

Documentation

22. A list of working documents submitted by the secretariat to the Committee at its twenty-third session is attached as annex III to the present report.

C. AGENDA

1. Adoption of the agenda
2. Procedural matters and organization of work
3. Panel discussion on the economic prospects for the Caribbean
4. Review of the role of ECLAC in the Caribbean
5. Consideration of the report of the fourteenth meeting of the Monitoring Committee and summary of conclusions and recommendations of the technical level meeting of the twenty-third session of CDCC
6. Consideration and adoption of the draft programme of work for the 2012-2013 biennium
7. The Caribbean response to the situation in Haiti
8. Accession of Cayman Islands to CDCC
9. Date and venue of the fifteenth meeting of the Monitoring Committee

10. Preparations for the thirty-third session of the Commission, Brasilia, 30 May to 1 June 2010
11. Adoption of decisions and resolutions
12. Other matters
13. Closure of the meeting

D. SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

23. At the joint opening of the twenty-third session of Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee and the Five-year Caribbean Regional Review meeting of the Mauritius Strategy for the further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (MSI+5), remarks were made by the following speakers:

Ms. Alicia Bárcena, Executive Secretary, ECLAC
 Mr. Sha Zukang, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, DESA
 Mr. Edward Greene, Assistant Secretary-General, CARICOM
 The Honourable Peter David, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Grenada
 The Honourable Tillman Thomas, Prime Minister of Grenada

24. The Executive Secretary of ECLAC expressed appreciation to the Government of Grenada for hosting the two meetings; she expressed sympathy for the lives lost in Haiti and Chile due to recent earthquakes, and noted the support provided by ECLAC in the conduct of disaster impact assessments, with preliminary results already available for both countries. She also thanked the partners who contributed to the organization of these meetings. In her summary of recent economic developments in the Caribbean, the Executive Secretary noted that preliminary estimates suggest economic contraction of 2.1% in 2009 due to the impact of the global economic crisis on tourism, trade and commodities prices. Budgetary constraints have limited application of fiscal and monetary stimuli. She noted that ECLAC has provided support to the Caribbean over a period of 40 years in economic and trade analysis, statistics, population and demographic analysis, gender, knowledge and information management, Millennium Development Goals monitoring, as well as in the areas of climate change and sustainable development. To meet evolving demands in the Caribbean subregion, ECLAC has planned a number of initiatives, including institution of regular Development Policy Round Tables based on the Development Policy Seminar convened in Port of Spain in October 2009. Strengthening of the Regional Coordinating Mechanism would require closer collaboration with governments to ensure the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy. Governments were also urged to participate at the highest level possible in the thirty-third session of ECLAC which would be held in Brasilia in May 2010, to ensure that its programmes continued to foster economic and social resilience in the Caribbean subregion.

25. The Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs thanked the Government of Grenada and ECLAC for co-hosting the regional review of the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy. He reminded the meeting that the outcomes of the regional review would form an input to the global review of the Mauritius Strategy which will be held by the General Assembly during its sixty-fifth session later in 2010. He noted that overall progress in the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy in the Caribbean has been slow and uneven. Although investments in basic education and health have led to lower infant mortality rates as well as higher life expectancy, expenditure has not been constant and access to basic services and economic opportunity have been unequal. The goal of the Barbados Programme of Action and the Mauritius Strategy was to ensure that the next generation in all countries could enjoy the fruits of sustainable development. This required not only appropriate investments, but also public policies to protect both people and the environment, and a strong focus on equity. National strategies for sustainable development were therefore central to guiding development and to addressing issues such as vulnerability to natural disasters and economic shocks.

The Under-Secretary General urged participants to ensure that the outcomes of discussions of the Regional Review meeting included concrete, time bound targets supported by feasible means of implementation.

26. The Assistant Secretary-General of the CARICOM Secretariat reminded the meeting that the process began with the landmark Barbados Programme of Action in 1994 intent on addressing the critical development issues facing small island developing States(SIDS). He congratulated the Director and staff of ECLAC for fostering the linkages between governments, institutions and NGOs, and urged the United Nations system to continue orchestrating the search for creative solutions to the global crisis based on cooperation and partnerships. He informed the meeting that the earthquake would delay the participation of Haiti in the Caribbean Community Trade in Goods regime, and that the Caribbean Community had established a special Haiti Unit within the CARICOM Secretariat and had appointed P.J. Patterson, a former Prime Minister of Jamaica, as CARICOM Champion for Haiti. He highlighted Caribbean achievements in functional cooperation, including a long-standing partnership in health with Cuba, the merging of five regional health institutions into one Caribbean Public Health Authority, and the Pan Caribbean Partnership accelerated approach to HIV/AIDS between Dutch-, French- and Spanish- speaking countries and CARICOM Member States, designated an international best practice by the United Nations.

27. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Grenada noted in his remarks that this session of the CDCC would assess developments in the Caribbean and the strategic role of ECLAC. Since this session of the Committee had coincided with the five-year regional review of the Mauritius Strategy in the Caribbean, participants would need to review the work of ECLAC and endorse its proposed 2012-2013 strategic framework, as well as formulate an Outcome Statement in preparation for the global review of the Mauritius Strategy.

28. The Prime Minister of Grenada thanked the Government of Trinidad and Tobago for guiding the CDCC as its Chair over the past four years. He noted that the present session would highlight the vulnerabilities of Caribbean small island developing States, particularly against the backdrop of a global economic crisis that had increased unemployment, reduced tourist arrivals, slowed exports and exacerbated the fiscal strain in many SIDS. The Committee, at its twenty-third session, would therefore assess development trends in the Caribbean and define the strategic role of ECLAC to support regional integration and national development. The Prime Minister warmly welcomed all delegates to Grenada and expressed his wish for successful deliberations.

29. The opening ceremony ended with a moment of silence for the victims of the recent earthquakes in Haiti, Chile and Turkey.

1. Adoption of the agenda

30. The provisional agenda was adopted without any amendments.

2. Procedural matters and organization of work

31. The session was chaired by The Honourable Nazim Burke, Minister for Finance, Planning Economy, Energy, Foreign Trade and Cooperatives of Grenada. The secretariat noted the organization of work of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee.

3. Panel discussion on the economic prospects for the Caribbean

32. The Executive Secretary noted that the global economic crisis had ended the longest period of economic growth in Latin America and the Caribbean. High levels of public debt, coupled with fiscal and current account deficits, and low levels of international reserves, have limited the scope for counter-cyclical fiscal policies in many Caribbean economies. The global economy was expected to

recover slowly in 2010. Led by South America, the Latin American and Caribbean region was expected to grow by 4.3%, while slower growth was expected for countries that were more dependent on recovery in the United States of America. Presentations by three panellists then followed.

33. The first panellist, from the University of the West Indies (UWI), summarized the human security implications of the global economic crisis for the Caribbean and drew attention to issues of youth unemployment, poverty and crime, and the impact on women and children. The panellist proposed that governments should introduce measures to safeguard jobs, strengthen targeting and delivery of existing programmes, strengthen community and private sector involvement, and introduce measures to formalize the informal sector. Addressing these issues at the subregional level required a coordinated strategy for strengthening of institutions to manage risk, safeguarding the rights of migrants, placing Haiti's development challenges onto the regional agenda, and launching discussions on development options to reduce economic and social vulnerabilities in the Caribbean.

34. The presentation by the CDCC secretariat focused on foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows to the Caribbean, the cost of incentives needed to attract FDI, and its impact on growth, productivity and technology transfer. The Caribbean is dependent on FDI, largely from transnational corporations, due to scarcity of capital and technological know-how. The shares of FDI to gross domestic product (GDP) and gross fixed capital formation were relatively large during the period 1970 to 2007, for countries of the Eastern Caribbean Currency Union (ECCU). However, FDI inflows were directed towards only a few sectors, such as agriculture and tourism, with limited promotion of inter-sectoral linkages. Growth in total factor productivity in these countries had declined since the 1990s, and the service sector had started to lose its competitiveness. These issues could be addressed through progressive dismantling of the system of fiscal incentives, creation of a broad corporate tax structure to encourage competitiveness, especially in the services sector, and harmonization of the incentive structure across the Caribbean.

35. The presentation by the Permanent Representative of Grenada to the United Nations noted that the World Bank had classified all but three countries in the Caribbean (the Dominican Republic, Guyana and Haiti) as upper middle income countries, and that one hundred and one countries worldwide are now considered middle-income. A vulnerability index needed to be constructed to capture the high levels of poverty and the economic and social impact of external shocks on Caribbean middle-income countries. The level of income inequality in the Latin American and Caribbean region was also one of the highest in the world. To address these issues, Caribbean countries needed to:

- (a) Engage the United Nations so that it "Delivers as One"¹
- (b) Strengthen social safety nets
- (c) Promote integration of countries of the Caribbean into the regional and global economy
- (d) Identify alternative sources of water, given the ongoing drought.

36. In response to the presentations by the panellists, the representative of Guyana requested clarification on methods of ensuring that new entrants into the labour market obtained employment.

37. In response, the UWI panellist stated that some countries had facilities for providing technical training and noted the high rate of emigration, especially by skilled people. Furthermore, despite the high poverty rate, many people did not consider themselves as poor.

38. The representative of Grenada informed the meeting that OECS had developed an eight-point stabilization programme to address the impacts of the crisis and that the international community should treat the subregion as a special case, given the high levels of public debt.

¹ Delivering as One: Report of the Secretary-General's High-Level Panel (9 November 2006). See [online]: <http://www.un.org/events/panel/resources/pdfs/HLP-SWC-FinalReport.pdf>

39. The United States Virgin Islands representative stated that an appropriate development model was needed for the Caribbean, as the current development model had not served the subregion well.
40. The secretariat noted that FDI must be part of the development strategy and that incentives needed to be put in place to encourage mobility of labour, including the free return of emigrants.
41. The Barbados representative stated that it was crucial to address the issue of poverty and noted that Barbados had recently conducted a household survey. Given the current situation, Barbados was not in support of the current classification of middle-income countries and called for the development of a specific human development or vulnerability index for the Caribbean.
42. The Belize representative requested the secretariat to propose additional recommendations on how to create an enabling economic climate vis-à-vis reshaping the investment incentive structure.
43. The UNFPA representative made reference to the issues of cash transfers, as well as enrolment and school attendance of vulnerable groups and expressed the need for social pensions to assist the elderly. The decline in fertility rates in the Caribbean will have serious demographic implications.
44. The Saint Vincent and the Grenadines representative stated that this meeting could facilitate policy development but policy implementation was at best minimal in countries of the Caribbean.
45. The Executive Secretary noted the need to understand the different experiences of the Latin American and Caribbean region in order to enhance the discussion on development, as growth without equality was of little consequence.
46. The UWI panellist expressed agreement with the proposal for a universal pension for the elderly and highlighted the need for a strategy to keep skilled persons within the Caribbean.
47. The secretariat stated that policymakers needed to recognize that people now lived in a globalized environment, and that current institutional arrangements did not adequately accommodate the return of migrants. The Grenada panellist stated that policies that strengthened the core of society could enable economic growth

4. Review of the role of ECLAC in the Caribbean

48. In their presentation on the findings and results of the independent evaluation of the role of ECLAC in the Caribbean, Dame Billie Miller and Alexa Khan noted that the objectives of the evaluation had been to determine the:
- (a) Progress made towards meeting the ECLAC mandate for the Caribbean
 - (b) Degree to which desired outcomes have occurred
 - (c) Efficiency with which outputs were delivered
 - (d) Validity of the strategy and partnership arrangements.
49. The methodology employed had included interviews, questionnaires, document reviews and field visits. The short time frame and the low response rate to the stakeholder survey had been some of the constraints.

The report included, among others, the following findings:

- (a) ECLAC publications, analyses and statistics were widely used by Caribbean countries and the methodologies developed, including the damage and loss assessments, were invaluable. Its technical assistance was also highly valued
- (b) Although the capacity of ECLAC to produce a high volume of publications was unparalleled, the depth of analysis and incorporation of the Caribbean reality was still insufficient and limited the relevance of some of its initiatives
- (c) Caribbean stakeholders did not perceive ECLAC as a ‘think tank,’ in that its research did not provide clear policy options on development issues
- (d) Despite its limited effectiveness as a mechanism for promoting integration and cooperation, CDCC was still relevant, particularly as a mechanism for generating a regional, Latin America and Caribbean perspective on the global development dialogue.

Based on the findings, the presenters recommended:

- (a) A comprehensive engagement strategy targeting Member States and regional organizations
- (b) A mechanism to support development thinking in the Caribbean, such as a Caribbean Development Round Table
- (c) A review of publications to identify areas of focus, and an action plan to provide credible, independent, research-based policy options
- (d) A communication and outreach strategy to support the engagement strategy noted above
- (e) A review of the role, function and mandate of CDCC to optimize its potential as a mechanism for cooperation between Latin America and the Caribbean
- (f) A review of the ECLAC work programme to ensure that it was in line with the resources available, complemented by a comprehensive fund-raising strategy
- (g) A strategy to institutionalize a results-based management system
- (h) Expanded assistance to national capacity-building, including skills, processes and systems on damage and loss assessment for natural disasters.

50. The Committee endorsed the recommendations of the *“In-depth evaluation of the role of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in the Caribbean”* through adoption of resolution 73 (XXIII) Support for the role of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in the Caribbean and enhancing the functions of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee, and resolution 75 (XXIII) Support for the work of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, as contained in Part E of the present report.

51. In the discussion which followed, the representative of Belize queried the validity of an evaluation based on a 10% response rate. He was advised that this response rate only applied to the electronic questionnaire.

52. The representative of Cuba noted that, since the CDCC was a forum for interregional debate, issues could be addressed by adapting the experiences of Latin American countries to the Caribbean context. This may require reformulation of the ECLAC programme of work in the Caribbean in order to reflect the realities faced by the countries of the subregion and to promote regional cooperation and integration. In this connection, Member States had proposed projects in priority areas such as national statistics, natural disaster management and mitigation, integration, trade and tourism, to be supported by development partners and in collaboration with the CARICOM Secretariat and the Latin America Economic System (SELA).

53. The Barbados representative underscored the need for greater evidence-based analysis as well as political commitment by leaders. She expressed support for the concept of ECLAC as a ‘think tank’ and the organization of a Development Round Table. Noting the presence of her Minister at the previous session of the Committee, more prominent scheduling of its meetings could ensure a higher level of participation and representation.

54. The Guyana representative stated that a niche must be carved out for ECLAC and noted with concern that it was difficult for countries to participate in various meetings organized by many organizations. The ‘think tank’ role should adequately complement other initiatives and functions and ECLAC was encouraged to provide more training in key priority areas. The representative enquired whether there were specific proposals for increasing cooperation between Latin America and the Caribbean and on the role of ECLAC in the new Community of Latin America and the Caribbean (CALC).

55. The Jamaica representative expressed broad support for the recommendations contained in the evaluation report, stressed the need for a more relevant role for the Committee, and endorsed the call for greater integration between Latin America and the Caribbean, noting that this should be a two-way process. Meeting dates should be communicated well in advance to enable countries to use limited resources effectively.

56. The Antigua and Barbuda representative expressed thanks to the evaluation team and noted that it was time to create a culture of evaluation in the Caribbean.

57. The UNDP representative thanked the consultants for the report and stressed the need for the development ‘think tank’ in the Caribbean.

58. The ILO representative noted that results-based management required frequent reporting and reminded the meeting of a previous report on the role of CDCC which should not be forgotten.

59. The UWI representative stated that ECLAC needed to reclaim its role and begin new discussions.

5. Consideration of the report of the fourteenth meeting of the Monitoring Committee and summary of conclusions and recommendations of the technical level meeting of the twenty-third session of the CDCC

60. The report of the technical level meeting of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee at its twenty-third session was adopted with amendments as noted in annex 1.

6. Consideration and adoption of the draft programme of work for the 2012-2013 biennium

61. The Committee endorsed the ECLAC Programme of Work for the 2012-2013 biennium. The work programme would be oriented towards subregional preparations for, and follow-up to, global

conferences, including the Rio+20 Earth Summit (2012) and the Global Forum on Migration and Development (2013). Work programme outputs would address the issues of climate change and natural resource management, including biodiversity. The representative of Cuba requested flexibility in the work programme with the possibility of periodic reviews.

62. ILO proposed possible collaboration on monitoring the Economic Partnership Agreement. Given the impact of the Economic Partnership Agreement on people, countries that were signatories needed to ensure that workers and stakeholders were part of the process. UNDP welcomed the work of ECLAC on the use of statistics and data, both to inform policy and for preparation of the Caribbean Millennium Development Goals Report for the High-Level session of the General Assembly.

7. The Caribbean response to the situation in Haiti

63. The secretariat had conducted a Damage and Loss Assessment in Haiti following the earthquake in January 2010. Losses from the earthquake have been estimated at US\$ 7.7 billion. CARICOM noted that reconstruction of Haiti would require long-term commitment from the international community, since 80% of the country's productive capacity had been destroyed in the earthquake. Assistance should be focused on budgetary support, primarily in the form of grants, and strengthening of governance, including administrative procedures, in line with the priorities of the Government of Haiti. A CARICOM office to assist reconstruction in Haiti had been established and the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) has been instrumental in the coordination of humanitarian assistance.

64. Noting that United Nations would convene the International Donors' Conference *Towards a New Future for Haiti* in New York on 31 March 2010, the Committee stressed the importance of ensuring disbursement of assistance that had already been pledged. Due to the magnitude of the earthquake's impact, countries throughout Latin America and the Caribbean have mobilized significant humanitarian assistance, including medical care, to Haiti. Greater dissemination of information and statistics related to this natural disaster and sustained efforts for reconstruction under the aegis of the United Nations were essential. The representative of Trinidad and Tobago requested that the meeting note Prime Minister Patrick Manning's proposal for the establishment of a regional development fund for Haiti.

8. Accession of Cayman Islands to CDCC

65. The meeting noted the accession of the Cayman Islands as Associate Member of CDCC. The representative of the Cayman Islands gave a brief statement and thanked the Committee for its endorsement.

9. Date and venue of the fifteenth meeting of the Monitoring Committee

66. The fifteenth meeting of the Monitoring Committee would be held at ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, Port of Spain, in April 2011. The exact date would be determined in consultation with the Chair.

10. Preparations for the thirty-third session of the Commission, Brasilia, 30 May to 1 June 2010

67. The Executive Secretary noted that a key document for the thirty-third session of the Commission, called "Time for equality: Closing gaps, opening trails", had been completed and was now being translated into English for dissemination before the session. The website of the session would be launched on Monday, 22 March 2010. Dr. Leonel Fernandez, President of the Dominican Republic, would hand over the Chairmanship of the session to the President of Brazil, Luiz Inácio

Lula da Silva, who would make a presentation on the role of the State and provide a review of Brazil's development.

68. A strong Caribbean presence at the thirty-third session would be essential, given the substantive discussion on development and cooperation among countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.

11. Adoption of decisions and resolutions

69. The Committee adopted resolutions 72(XXIII) Urgent support for international cooperation in humanitarian aid and the subsequent reconstruction of Haiti; 73(XXIII) Support for the role of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in the Caribbean and enhancing the functions of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee; 74(XXIII) Follow-up to and realization of the outcomes of the five year review of the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Caribbean small island developing States (including the functioning of the Regional Coordinating Mechanism); and 75(XXIII) Support for the work of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean. The resolutions adopted are contained in Part E of the present report.

12. Other matters

No other matters were raised for discussion.

13. Closure of the meeting

70. The Minister of Finance, Planning Economy, Energy, Foreign Trade and Cooperatives of Grenada thanked the delegates for their participation in the ministerial level meeting of CDCC at its twenty-third session and extended a warm welcome to Cayman Islands, as the newest Associate Member of the Committee.

71. The Executive Secretary thanked the Government of Grenada for hosting the meeting and reiterated her commitment to the Caribbean. She also requested countries of the Caribbean to participate in the thirty-third session of the ECLAC to be held in Brasilia from 30 May to 2 June 2010.

E. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION COMMITTEE AT ITS TWENTY-THIRD SESSION

72 (XXIII) URGENT SUPPORT FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN HUMANITARIAN AID AND THE SUBSEQUENT RECONSTRUCTION OF HAITI

The Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee,

Taking note of the frequency and intensity of natural disasters, the threat which these natural disasters pose to Haiti, the negative cumulative effects of such disasters on government resources, and the diversion of those resources from development priorities and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals,

Noting also the challenges which Haiti faces in addressing their development efforts in the light of the recent catastrophic earthquake,

Recalling the provisions of resolution 606(XXX), adopted by the Commission at its thirtieth session, held in San Juan, Puerto Rico from 28 June to 2 July 2004,

Reiterating the provisions of resolutions 606(XXX) of 2004 and 624(XXXI) of 2006 on support for the United Nations stabilization mission in Haiti,²

Highly commends the contributions made to the recovery of Haiti by Caribbean Governments in response to the devastating disaster, including the Dominican Republic and Jamaica, including the assignment of medical personnel;

Highly commends the Government of Cuba for its role prior to and its response after the disaster through the assignment of medical personnel and assistance in building capacity by training of Haitian professionals; and encouraging the broadening and strengthening of such activities;

Recognizes the efforts of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean as the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee secretariat in responding to the requests by Haiti, including the involvement of the Commission in the recent impact assessment coordinated by the Government of Haiti,

Welcomes and commends the recent resolutions of the Caribbean Community *Inter-sessional Meeting of Heads of State on Haiti* convened in Dominica, the work of the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency and the Regional Security System,

Recommends that the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee, through the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and together with the Caribbean Community, continue and broaden cooperation activities with Haiti in close coordination with the Government of Haiti, with the aim of supporting reconstruction through a coordinated approach;

Also recommends a regional effort to end the lack of awareness of Haiti's historic and cultural relevance.

² Report of the thirty-first session of the Commission, Montevideo, Uruguay, 20-24 March 2006 LC/G.2318, and ECOSOC reportE/2006/15/Add.1

**73 (XXIII) SUPPORT FOR THE ROLE OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN IN THE CARIBBEAN AND ENHANCING THE
FUNCTIONS OF THE CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION
COMMITTEE**

The Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee,

Recalling the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean resolution 358(XVI) of 1975 establishing the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee as a subsidiary organ of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to act as a coordinating body for activities relating to development and cooperation in that subregion,

Recalling also the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee resolution 29(XII) on the role and functioning of the Committee and resolution 55(XVIII) which recognised the continuing validity of the basic principles and concepts contained in the Constituent Declaration of the Committee,

Taking note of resolutions 621(XXXI)³ of 2006 and 641(XXXII)⁴ of 2008 of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, on the important role of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee as a forum in which the Governments of the subregion can exchange information and share experiences, with a view to meeting the primary challenges posed by the process of sustainable development,

Bearing in mind that resolution 67(XXII) of 2008 of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee called for redefining and revitalizing the role of the Committee in Caribbean Regional Development to continue to serve strictly as an intergovernmental forum for the benefit of the member and associate member countries, stressing the need for wider collaboration with subregional and regional partners in the achievement of sustained regional development,

Taking into account the proposals made by the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee at its twenty-second session with respect to redefining and revitalizing the role of the Committee in Caribbean regional development, as contained in report LC/CAR/L.163,

Acknowledging that the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee is an important intergovernmental forum for promoting regional cooperation and integration within the Caribbean and between the Caribbean and Latin America, thereby, highlighting the urgent need to enhance its functions in fulfilling that role,

Welcomes the in-depth evaluation by an independent evaluation team of the role of the Commission in the Caribbean conducted at the request of the Executive Secretary as part of a wider periodic evaluation strategy of the organization;

Endorses the recommendations of the evaluation report and the completion of such an initiative with the view of strengthening the role, function and mandate of the Committee as adopted in resolution 55 of its eighteenth session;

Invites the key parties such as the Caribbean Community, the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, the Caribbean Development Bank, the Latin American Economic System, and the

³ LC/G.2318 (Ses.31)

⁴ Resolutions adopted by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean at its thirty-second session in 2008.

Inter-American Development Bank, to join with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to spearhead a Caribbean Development Round Table on an annual basis;

Requests the Executive Secretary to implement these recommendations to strengthen the role of the Commission in the Caribbean and to report on progress to the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee at its twenty-fourth session;

Requests the Monitoring Committee to review the implementation of these proposals at its fifteenth session, to be held in 2011, and to report its findings to Governments of Member States for discussion by the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee at its twenty-fourth session.

74(XXIII) FOLLOW-UP TO AND REALIZATION OF THE OUTCOMES OF THE FIVE-YEAR REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MAURITIUS STRATEGY FOR CARIBBEAN SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES (INCLUDING THE FUNCTIONING OF THE REGIONAL COORDINATING MECHANISM)

The Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee,

Recalling resolution 358(XVI) of 1975 of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, establishing the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee as a subsidiary organ of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to act as a coordinating body for activities relating to development and cooperation in that subregion,

Recalling also resolution 65(XXI) of 2006 of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee, which agreed to the establishment of a Regional Coordinating Mechanism for the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the further Implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for Small Island Developing States,

Recalling also resolution 71(XXII) of 2008 of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee, approving the work programme of the Technical Advisory Committee, taking into account the agenda of the Commission on Sustainable Development and the Mauritius Strategy,

Takes note that two meetings of the Technical Advisory Committee have been convened to follow up on the outcomes of the Implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Caribbean small island developing States and to initiate preparations for the five-year review report of the Mauritius Strategy, which will be considered by the General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session in September 2010;

Understands that a Meeting of the Subregional Ministerial Five-year Review of the Implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for Caribbean small island developing States (including the functioning of the Regional Coordinating Mechanism), scheduled to take place in Grenada on 18 March 2010, will endorse an Outcome Statement for presentation to an interregional Small Island Developing States meeting, to be held in May 2010, as well as to the Commission on Sustainable Development and the General Assembly review in September 2010;

Understands further that the Five-year Mauritius Strategy Review Meeting is being held in accordance with Resolutions 62/191 of 19 December 2007 and 63/213 of 19 December 2008, of the General Assembly which resolve that the General Assembly convene a High-Level Meeting at its sixty-fifth session to review progress made in addressing the vulnerability of small island developing States through implementation of the Mauritius Strategy. The Meeting will be hosted by the Government of Grenada in cooperation with the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. The meeting is also being convened in close collaboration with the Caribbean Community Secretariat, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Environmental Programme;

Takes note of work being undertaken in the Association of Caribbean States on the Caribbean Sea Initiative and its linkages with the Mauritius Strategy. Calls on Member countries to participate actively in the work of the Association of Caribbean States Caribbean Sea Commission and calls for the Commission to continue supporting the Association of Caribbean States in furthering the Caribbean Sea Initiative;

Calls on member countries to fully participate in these events and to ensure that the Caribbean position is well articulated in the Grenada Outcome Statement and in reports to be presented to the Commission on Sustainable Development and the General Assembly review in September 2010;

Also calls on member countries to participate fully in the May 2010 meeting of the Commission on Sustainable Development and the September 2010 Small Island Developing States review in the framework of the United Nations General Assembly at its sixty-fifth session;

Requests the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to provide the necessary technical assistance to member countries through the mobilization of extrabudgetary resources, to continue its support for implementation in the Caribbean of the Mauritius Strategy for the implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for small island developing States;

Further requests the Executive Secretary to report to the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee at its twenty-fourth session on the implementation of these recommendations;

Recommends that more consideration be paid to communication, to ensure greater knowledge and understanding of work being done and resulting achievements.

75(XXIII) SUPPORT FOR THE WORK OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN SUBREGIONAL HEADQUARTERS FOR THE CARIBBEAN

The Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee,

Recalling resolution 358(XVI) of 1975 of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean establishing the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee as a subsidiary organ of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to act as a coordinating body for activities relating to development and cooperation in that subregion,

Recalling also resolution 29(XII) of 1989 of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee on the role and functioning of the Committee and resolution 55(XVIII) of 2000 which recognized the continuing validity of the basic principles and concepts contained in the Constituent Declaration of the Committee,

Recognizing the important role of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee as a forum in which the Governments of the subregion can exchange information and share experiences with a view to meeting the primary challenges posed by the process of sustainable development,

Recognizing also that resolution 67(XXII) of 2008 of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee decided, among others, to emphasize the continuing relevance of the Committee in providing its members with effective support in developing regional strategies to address common global and regional challenges and to inform the articulation of positions in regional and international forums through the elaboration of issue-based negotiating platforms in specific areas of key interest to the Caribbean,

Bearing in mind, that the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean has embarked on a mission to seek a new vision and approach to the role of the Commission in the Caribbean aimed at increasing effectiveness, visibility and relevance,

Taking into account the particular needs of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee member countries, which face special development challenges, the result of their relatively small size, open, narrow and undiversified economies, fragile ecosystems and multiple vulnerabilities, including to natural hazards,

Affirming the importance of both the analytical and operational activities carried out by the Committee secretariat,

Expresses the necessity for the most efficient and effective implementation of the development programmes for the Caribbean subregion: the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee secretariat should continue to cooperate closely with the Association of Caribbean States, the Caribbean Community, the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, the Caribbean Development Bank, the Latin American Economic System, the Latin American Energy Organization, and other regional governmental and non-governmental organizations;

Expresses appreciation to the Director and staff of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean for the assistance provided to the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee members and associate members through implementation of the work programme for the 2008-2009 biennium and the modified work programme for 2010-2011;

Reiterates the desire of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean/ Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee members and associate members to participate meaningfully in all elements of the work programme of the Commission for the 2012-2013 biennium;

Further reiterates the need for flexibility to include additional activities, within the work programme, in order to respond to the current needs of the subregion;

Requests the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean secretariat to continue its regular contact with the Commission/Committee members and associate members to promote more integral involvement in the development efforts of national governments and to ensure more effective implementation of the work programme; in this regard, we believe that the initial steps would be taken through:

Requesting project proposals from Member States on the identified priority areas in the subregion such as national statistics development, natural disaster prevention and mitigation, tourism, trade, environment and development, among others. The Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee would work interacting with the countries through monitoring the project execution;

Analyzing the possibilities of obtaining financial resources outside of the region, as well as within and outside the United Nations system, in order to undertake specific activities in countries;

Identifying relationships that the Commission/Committee secretariat could establish among the Caribbean Community, the Association of Caribbean States, the Latin American Economic System, the Latin American Energy Organization and the Central American Integration System secretariats, to foster dialogue and develop specific actions for future functional cooperation between the Caribbean and Latin America;

Revitalizing the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee as the coordinating and advisory framework of the Caribbean for development and cooperation issues of events within the United Nations system and other forums;

Optimizing the use of ordinary financial resources of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the extrabudgetary resources of other agencies within the system, funds and countries to address Caribbean needs;

Conducting analyses of the integration processes carried out in Latin America, and their impact on the Caribbean.

Taking into account the Report of the Monitoring Committee of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee at its fourteenth meeting held in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, on 8 September 2009;

Adopts the draft Strategic Framework and Programme of Work of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean for the 2012 - 2013 biennium, as amended, taking into account the necessary flexibility to its implementation;

Requests the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to present the adopted Programme of Work for the 2012-2013 biennium to the Commission at its thirty-third session which will take place in Brazil from 30 May to 1 June 2010;

Further requests the Monitoring Committee of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee to review the implementation of these proposals and to report its findings to Member Governments for discussion by the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee at its twenty-fourth session.

Annex I

Twenty-third session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee
at the Technical Level

St. George's, Grenada
15 March 2010

REPORT

1. Welcome remarks

1. Ms Victoria Farley, Deputy Director, Multilateral Relations Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Trinidad and Tobago, as outgoing Chair of the Caribbean Cooperation and Development Committee (Committee); Mr. Neil Pierre, Director and Ms. Laura Lopez, Secretary of the Commission, ECLAC; and Mr. Timothy Antoine, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Finance and Planning, Grenada, as incoming Chair of the Committee, welcomed the participants in their opening remarks

2. Election of the Bureau

2. Grenada was elected as Chair, Antigua and Barbuda and Jamaica as Vice-Chairs, and Belize as Rapporteur.

3. Adoption of the agenda

3. The Committee reviewed the provisional agenda of its twenty-third session, as contained in documents CDCC 23TECH/1 and CDCC 23 TECH/Add.1. Noting the importance of agenda item 8 on "Consideration of the proposed work programme for the 2012-2013 biennium", the Committee decided to review this agenda item during its Ministerial segment on Wednesday, 17 March 2010. The agenda was adopted as amended.

4. Procedural matters and organization of work

4. The secretariat briefed the Committee on its programme of work as well as organizational arrangements for the session.

5. Report on the implementation of the 2008-2009 ECLAC programme of work for the Caribbean

5. The Committee had before it document MONCOM 15/3. The secretariat briefed the Committee on the implementation of the programme of work for the biennium 2008-2009.

6. The Committee noted that the secretariat should consider assisting countries to ensure attainment of Millennium Development Goals; address the vulnerabilities inherent in small islands developing States; strengthen monitoring and evaluation frameworks; and ensure more efficient and effective use of external financial resources. The Committee further noted that some countries had adopted or are in the process of adopting MDG-plus targets and indicators focused on localizing the Goals and making them more relevant to the Caribbean context. The meeting called on the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to promote Caribbean specific targets and indicators in their contribution to the preparation process leading up to the high-level review of the Millennium Development Goals in September 2010.

7. The global economic crisis has adversely affected progress towards attainment in the Caribbean of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration. Given the special needs of these countries, the international community, including through the Annual Ministerial Review of ECOSOC, could address how countries can maintain progress towards attainment of the Millennium Development Goals at the subregional-level taking full account of the issue of vulnerability of small island developing States to external shocks. A review and elaboration of a Caribbean human development index that takes into account the vulnerability of these countries would also be useful.

8. Countries in the Caribbean also need assistance in tapping into resources, such as the Global Environment Facility, that have been made available to them and to use such resources more efficiently and effectively. The secretariat noted that funds, such as the European Regional Development Fund, are available on a regional basis and can be accessed only through a regional mechanism. ECLAC could assist countries to prepare proposals for accessing those resources, to strengthen capacity in the review of legal instruments governing environmental issues and raise awareness of changes taking place in the sector.

9. Noting the lag in productivity and loss of competitiveness in key productive sectors, technical assistance on statistical collection and analysis as well as research on small and medium enterprises could help address issues of poverty and unemployment. Rates for school enrolment and youth employment suggest that, in many countries, youths are not in education, employment and training. Such statistics suggest the need to examine the long-term impact of socioeconomic policies, such as the quality and relevance of investment in education, on these countries.

6. The role of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee in regional development - Presentation and discussion

- (a) Monitoring the Millennium Development Goals in the Caribbean
- (b) Preliminary overview of Caribbean economies
- (c) Towards sustainable tourism development in the Caribbean
- (d) Economics of climate change for Caribbean countries.

10. The secretariat made presentations on key issues affecting development in the Caribbean, namely, (a) preparation of the Caribbean Millennium Development Goals report as an input to the high-level meeting to be convened during the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly in September 2010; (b) economic progress in the Caribbean in 2009 and prospects for 2010; (c) sustainable tourism development which would be considered by the Commission at its thirty-third sessions in Brasilia in May 2010; and (d) work programme on climate change which took into account post-Copenhagen developments and prospects for the Caribbean.

11. A comprehensive approach to development was essential. Since economic developments affected people, it was important to ensure that environmental and social policies were an integral part of macroeconomic policies to ensure sustainable development. In this context, issues such as youth employment needed to be considered. Countries in the Caribbean could also consider how they could foster partnerships with Asian economies, given their increasing prominence in the global economy.

12. Given the importance of maintaining food and energy security, the secretariat could consider how national and regional resources could foster long-term economic growth. Agriculture was an important sector for development. Economic diversification in the agricultural sector, as well as in other sectors, should take into consideration how countries could further foster development in interlinked sectors, especially those that were higher on the value-added chain. Given the high cost of energy in countries of the Caribbean, research on energy efficiency as well as alternative sources of energy, including renewable energy, could also be conducted. The secretariat noted, however, that

countries needed to prioritize their development goals in order to ensure that conflicting demands were not placed on resources needed for attainment of their goals.

13. In addition, research needed to be undertaken to examine the barriers to change in the energy and food security mix, especially in relation to the increased utilization of local produce as inputs, especially in critical industries like tourism. This research would outline the main factors preventing the Caribbean region from implementing the widely-publicized recommendations to adopt energy efficiency and renewable energy initiatives to reduce importation demands and foreign exchange losses which were prevalent in the food and energy supply chain.

14. Fluctuations in visitor arrivals, nature of such arrivals and discounting have had a significant economic impact on countries in the Caribbean. Diversification of markets and products, and development of ecotourism could foster further development of the tourism sector.

15. The common position of countries of the Caribbean on climate change should be strengthened in preparation for the next round of negotiations in Mexico in 2010. Technical assistance could be sought to focus on strengthening national capacities to address related issues, such as coastal, water and natural resource management, in collaboration with CARICOM, as well as other development partners.

7. Strategic review of the implementation of the 2010-2011 programme of work as approved by the sixty-fourth session of the United Nations General Assembly

16. The Committee had before it document LC/CAR/L.160. The secretariat introduced the programme of work for the biennium 2010-2011.

17. It was recommended that the programme of work should be better aligned with the priorities of the countries of the Caribbean and with the comparative advantages of the Commission. The inclusion of environmental statistics in the work programme would be welcomed. Furthermore, it was noted that a more integrated approach to the social and economic dimensions of development should be pursued. Greater visibility needed to be given to the transformational impact of the work of ECLAC on the people of the Caribbean. The Committee noted the increase in discretionary outputs in the previous biennium and suggested that attention be given to this issue during the current biennium. Information on the website needed to be presented in a more accessible manner.

18. Ownership, as evidenced by country support throughout the development process, could affect the impact and effectiveness of programmes by development partners.

19. Given the high transaction costs for project development under the Clean Development Mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol, small countries needed to consolidate these proposals. ECLAC could assist preparation of regional project proposals and promote exchange of country experiences on energy efficiency and development of renewable energy.

20. Possible areas of focus (environmental statistics, disaster and loss assessment, social protection for ageing populations and mercury elimination, among others) and collaboration (knowledge management, decent work as well as women and youth employment) with development partners in the Caribbean were identified.

8. Consideration of the proposed programme of work for the 2012-2013 biennium

[Item postponed for discussion on 17 March 2010.]

9. Consideration of the work programme of the Technical Advisory Committee of the Regional Coordinating Mechanism for the Mauritius Strategy.

21. The Committee reviewed preparations for the midterm review of the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy, stressed the need for the international community to fully recognize the special needs of small island developing States, and adopted the draft work programme of the Technical Advisory Committee of the Regional Coordinating Mechanism for the sustainable development of small island developing States.

10. Other matters

22. No additional matters were raised.

11. Consideration of the draft report of the fifteenth meeting of the Monitoring Committee of the CDCC

23. The Chair summarized the conclusions of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee at the technical level, twenty-third session, for consideration at its ministerial segment.

12. Closure of the meeting

24. The Chairperson and the Director of the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean made their closing remarks.

Annex II

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

A. Member States

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

Representative:

- Janil Greenaway, Minister Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Antigua and Barbuda to the United Nations, New York

Delegation member:

- Delamine Andrew, Environment Officer, Environment Division

BAHAMAS

Representative:

- Tishka Francis, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Bahamas to the United Nations, New York

BARBADOS

Representative:

- Simone Rudder, Senior Foreign Service Officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

BELIZE

Representative:

- Paul Flowers, Strategic Planning and Policy Advisor, Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment

CUBA

Representative:

- Vladimir Falcón, Second Secretary, Embassy of Cuba, St George's

Delegation members:

- Ramiro León Torras, Especialista, Ministerio del Comercio Exterior y la Inversión Extranjera, Dirección de América Latina y el Caribe

- Yarine Ramírez, Diplomatic Attaché, Embassy of Cuba, St George's

GRENADA

Representatives:

- The Honourable Nazim Burke, Minister of Finance, Planning Economy, Energy, Foreign Trade and Cooperatives

Delegation Members:

- Timothy Antoine, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Planning Economy, Energy, Foreign Trade and Cooperatives

- Dessima Williams, Permanent Representative and Ambassador of Grenada to the United Nations, New York
- Mervin Haynes, Director, Economic and Technical Cooperation, Ministry of Finance
- Rickie Morain, Project Officer, Ministry of Finance, Planning Economy, Energy, Foreign Trade and Cooperatives

GUYANA

Representative:

- The Honourable Carolyn Rodrigues-Birkett, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

JAMAICA

Representative:

- Janice Miller, Director, Economic Affairs Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade

SAINT LUCIA

Representative:

- Hildreth M. Lewis, Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Representative:

- Trelson Mapp, Economist I, Central Planning Division, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning

Delegation member:

- Nyasha Hamilton, Environmental Educator, Ministry of Health and the Environment

SURINAME

Representative:

- Shefferon Kartowikromo, Deputy Chief of Mission, Embassy of the Republic of Suriname

Delegation member:

- Gladys Abdoelsaboer, Staff Official, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Representative:

- Victoria Farley, Foreign Service Officer III, Deputy Director, Multilateral Relations Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Delegation members:

- Rueanna Haynes, International Relations Officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Melissa Bertrand, Planning Officer II (Agriculture), Ministry of Planning, Housing and the Environment

B. Associate Members

CAYMAN ISLANDS

Representative:

- Kenneth S. Ebanks, Senior Strategic Advisor, Office of the Premier and Ministry of Finance, Tourism and Development

UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS

Representative:

- David Edgecombe, Assistant to the Governor for External Affairs, Office of the Governor

C. United Nations Secretariat

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)

- Mark Griffith, Senior Programme Officer, Panama City
- Christopher Corbin, Programme Officer (Environment), Kingston

D. United Nations Bodies

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

- Michelle Gyles-McDonnough, United Nations Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative, Bridgetown
- Reynold Murray, Programme Manager, Bridgetown
- Alison Drayton, Division for United Nations Affairs, Bureau for Resources and Strategic Partnerships (BRSP), New York

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

- Glen Smith, National Programme Officer, Kingston

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

- Tom Olsen, Representative, Bridgetown
- Oladimeji Olowu, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, Bridgetown

E. Specialized Agencies

International Labour Organization (ILO)

- Geir Myrstad, Special Adviser, Port of Spain

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

- Philip Cross, Representative, Bridgetown

Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO)

- Gina Watson, PAHO/WHO Representative for Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean States, Bridgetown

United Nations Educational, Scientific, Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

- Kwame Boafo, Director, UNESCO Kingston Cluster Office of the Caribbean
- Eugene Gittens, Secretary General, Grenada National Commission for UNESCO, St George's

F. Other Intergovernmental Organizations

Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat

- Edward Greene, Assistant Secretary-General
- Garfield Barnwell, Director, Sustainable Development

- Beverley Reynolds, Programme Manager, Sustainable Development

Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC)

- Ulric Trotz, Science Adviser

Commonwealth Secretariat

- Constance Vigilance, Economic Adviser
- Ibukunoluwa Ibitoye, Research Officer, Small States, Economic Affairs Division

Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)

- Una May Gordon, IICA Representative in the OECS

Organization of American States (OAS)

Terence Craig, Representative, OAS Grenada Office

G. Regional Institutions

University of the Virgin Islands

- LaVerne Ragster, Professor, Marine Biology

The University of the West Indies

- Wayne Hunte, Pro Vice-Chancellor, Office of Research
- David Smith, Coordinator, University Consortium of Small Island States

H. Panellists

- Dame Billie Miller, Consultant, In-Depth Evaluation Team
- Alexa Khan, Consultant, In-Depth Evaluation Team
- Patsy Lewis, Senior Fellow, University of the West Indies

I. Secretariat

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

- Alicia Bárcena, Executive Secretary
- Laura Lopez, Secretary of the Commission
- Rudolf Buitelaar, Chief, Project Management Unit, Programme Planning and Operations Division

ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean

- Neil Pierre, Director
- Hirohito Toda, Deputy Chief
- Asha Kambon, Regional Advisor
- Dillon Alleyne, Economic Affairs Officer
- Charmaine Gomes, Sustainable Development Officer
- Roberto Machado, Economic Affairs Officer
- Willard Phillips, Economic Affairs Officer
- Sheila Stuart, Gender Affairs Officer
- Dale Alexander, Programmer

Annex III

List of documents

Twenty-third session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee at the technical level, St. George's, 15 March 2010

- CDCC 23 TECH/1 - Provisional agenda
- CDCC 23 TECH/2 - Provisional annotated agenda
- CDCC 23
TECH/1/Add.1 - Provisional programme

Twenty-third session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee, St George's, 17 March 2010

- CDCC 23/1 - Provisional agenda
- CDCC 23/1/Add.1 - Provisional annotated agenda
- CDCC 23/2 - Provisional programme
- LC/CAR/L.160 - Proposed draft programme of work of the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, 2010-2011
- LC/CAR/L.218 - Report of the Fourteenth meeting of the Monitoring Committee of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee
- LC/CAR/L.249 - Proposed programme of work of the ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean: Subprogramme 13. Subregional activities in the Caribbean, 2012-2013.
- LC/CAR/L.254 - Report on the implementation of the ECLAC Work Programme – Subregional Activities for the Caribbean, 2008-2009
- In-depth Evaluation of the Role of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) in the Caribbean