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of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee

Port of Spain, 9 December 2025

**IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2024 PROGRAMME OF WORK
SUBPROGRAMME 12: SUBREGIONAL ACTIVITIES IN THE CARIBBEAN**

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INTRODUCTION

1. The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), headquartered in Santiago, Chile, is one of the five regional commissions of the United Nations. Originally established by Economic and Social Council resolution 106(VI) of 25 February 1948, it aims to contribute to the economic and social development of countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. In June 1951, the Commission established the ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico City, which serves the needs of the Central American subregion, as well as Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Haiti; and in December 1966, the ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean was established in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago. ECLAC also maintains country offices in Argentina, 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 2024 and 31 December 2024. Subprogramme 12 of the ECLAC programme of work 2024 ("Subregional activities in the Caribbean") covers the Commission's work in Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago, as well as Anguilla, Aruba, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Curaçao, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, Sint Maarten, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands. Subprogramme 11 ("Subregional activities in Central America, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Mexico") 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 2024, namely: (a) international trade, integration and infrastructure; (b) production and innovation; (c) macroeconomic policies and growth; (d) social development and equity; (e) gender equality and women's autonomy; (f) population and development; (g) sustainable development and human settlements; (h) natural resources; (i) planning and public management for development; (j) statistics; and (l) Support to regional and subregional integration and cooperation processes and organizations.

A. SUBPROGRAMME 12: SUBREGIONAL ACTIVITIES IN THE CARIBBEAN

4. Subprogramme 12, “Subregional activities in the Caribbean”, seeks to strengthen the sustainable development processes in the Caribbean in the economic, social and environmental dimensions, and to enhance the subregion’s cooperation with Latin American countries. In the light of this overall objective, normative as well as technical cooperation activities, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other global and regional mandates, 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 1); (b) to formulate proposals and render technical cooperation to the countries and institutions in the subregion on a wide range of issues related to economic, environmental and social development (see annex 2); (c) to provide secretariat services to the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC); and (d) to prepare country notes on the subregion and contribute to studies and reports prepared by ECLAC (ST/SGB/2000/5). Activities were implemented in collaboration with, as well as with input from other divisions and offices of ECLAC, United Nations funds, programmes and agencies, and various other development partners in the Caribbean. Among those were the Alliance of Small Island Developing States (AOSIS), Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI), the Caribbean Centre for Development Administration (CARICAD), the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat, the Caribbean Geospatial Development Initiative (CARIGEO), the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility Segregated Portfolio Company (CCRIF SPC), the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA), the Caribbean Telecommunications Union (CTU), the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank (ECCB), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), Organization of American States (OAS), the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), the Parliamentary Observatory on Climate Change and Just Transition (OPCC), the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO), the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Information Centre (UNIC) for the Caribbean Area, United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), the United Nations Resident Coordinator’s Office (UN RCO) based in Belize, Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago, the United Nations Volunteers (UNV), the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the University of the West Indies (UWI), and the World Food Programme (WFP).

1. Research on economic, social and sustainable development

6. The subprogramme furthered its efforts to facilitate and support the shaping of subregional perspectives on key issues of interest and concern through the conduct of research on a range of issues related to the economic, social and sustainable development, and the convening of meetings, seminars and workshops of relevance to the Caribbean. Many of the research studies, which provided recommendations to policymakers and decision-makers, were reviewed at ad hoc meetings of experts convened in programme areas which included the economy, disaster risk management, environmental development, ICT for development, population and development, social development and statistics. In particular, the programme of work continued to accommodate efforts to support Caribbean countries in their recovery efforts in the wake of COVID-19.

7. The annual “[*Preliminary Overview of the Economies of the Caribbean*](#)” examines the main factors which influenced the economic performance of the subregion and on that basis makes short-term projections. The 2023 edition noted that, while the Caribbean is on a recovery trajectory post-pandemic, challenges such as high inflation and external economic pressures persist. Job growth was expected to remain low, with the unemployment rate projected to stabilize at around 5.6 per cent in the coming years. Additionally, the report emphasized the importance of addressing social issues and sustaining economic stability to foster long-term growth in the subregion. Overall, the *Preliminary Overview* projected a slight improvement in economic performance in the Caribbean.

8. “[*Building post-pandemic economic resilience by diversifying tourism: the case of Antigua and Barbuda, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Saint Lucia*](#)” focuses on strategies for building post-pandemic economic resilience in Caribbean countries by diversifying their tourism sectors. It emphasizes the need for countries in the subregion to advance their tourism offerings beyond traditional sun-and-sand models, and to develop niche markets such as eco-tourism, cultural tourism and adventure tourism. It advocates for the integration of sustainable practices in tourism development, focusing on environmental conservation, community engagement, and social responsibility, to ensure long-term viability. There are recommendations for increased investment in infrastructure, including digital technologies and transport systems; the establishment of robust policy frameworks that encourage collaboration between government, private sector, and local communities in tourism planning and development efforts; and the importance of creating strategies that enhance resilience against future economic shocks, including improving local capacities to adapt to changing conditions. Overall, the study serves as a guide for Caribbean countries to rethink and reshape their tourism sectors to foster economic resilience and long-term sustainability in a post-pandemic world.

9. The study “[*Population and development in the Caribbean \(2018-2023\): accelerating implementation of the Montevideo Consensus*](#)” highlights the need for accelerated implementation of the Montevideo Consensus on population and development. The document stresses the importance of aligning public policies with the commitments made in the Consensus to effectively address population-related challenges, while calling for strategic planning mechanisms which incorporate demographic insights into sustainable development agendas at the national and regional levels. It underscores the necessity for enhanced data collection and monitoring frameworks to evaluate progress and inform decisions, and advocates for greater inclusivity and stakeholder participation in the implementation processes to ensure that diverse community needs are met. The study also points to the need for integrated approaches across different sectors, including health, education and social welfare, to support population development goals, and, overall, serves as a call to action for Caribbean countries to prioritize and accelerate the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus to foster sustainable and equitable development in the subregion.

10. “[*Artificial intelligence readiness in the Caribbean: an exploratory review*](#)” examines the current state of artificial intelligence (AI) preparedness in the Caribbean, highlighting both opportunities and challenges. It emphasizes that while some Caribbean countries are beginning to explore AI technologies, overall readiness remains limited due to factors such as infrastructure gaps, lack of skilled workforce, and rudimentary digital ecosystems. The study advocates for regional collaboration, investment in digital capacity-building, and policy development to enhance AI readiness and leverage AI for sustainable development in the Caribbean.

11. Vehicle congestion, inadequate infrastructure, environmental degradation and social inequities are some of the major challenges associated with urban expansion. The study “[*An assessment of urban expansion in Caribbean small island developing States: the cases of Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago*](#)” evaluates the dynamics and implications of urban growth in those two countries, highlighting the rapid urbanization occurring in those jurisdictions and the significant changes in land use and population

distribution towards urban areas. The study also illustrates how urban growth impacts sustainability in those islands, and provides recommendations for policymakers to manage urban growth sustainably, emphasizing the need for integrated planning and development strategies that accommodate population increases while addressing environmental concerns. Insights into local contexts were also showcased, revealing distinct patterns of urban expansion and their socio-economic implications.

12. Annex 1 lists the research publications produced by the subprogramme during the reporting period.

2. Technical cooperation for sustainable development

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

14. Technical support was delivered to Caribbean countries to enhance national policies aimed at fostering sustainable economic development. ECLAC assisted the Ministry of Education and National Reconciliation of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines with the development of a national Science, Technology, and Innovation policy. Technical support was also provided to the Ministry of Youth Empowerment, Ageing and Disabilities of Saint Kitts and Nevis to strengthen social policies, including updating the Special Needs Policy and drafting an accompanying bill to enhance the rights and protections of persons with disabilities. Additionally, ECLAC supported the Ministry of Social Development and Gender Affairs in the development of a Communication Strategy to improve public awareness on how to access government services, particularly for vulnerable populations. The subregional headquarters provided technical support to the Directorate General for Foreign Trade of Belize in identifying emerging competitive advantages, expanding export opportunities, and addressing key trade-related challenges of the industries related to the agro-productive sector. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Export Development of Grenada received technical assistance in identifying data priorities which support the production of official statistics and facilitate the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.

15. Through the development account project “*Building back better in tourism-dependent Caribbean economies post-COVID-19*”, which aims to support the development of practical strategies and concrete proposals in six countries¹ to aid their efforts to rebuild specific socio-economic sectors post-pandemic, ECLAC conducted training Saint Kitts and Nevis and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, providing both capacity building and opportunities to women, youth and rural or community-based entrepreneurs. Through workshops and focus groups, the DA project on “*Innovation, Digital Government Transformation and Changing Mindsets in the Caribbean SIDS*” has contributed to an enhanced understanding by government officials² of the importance of changing mindsets to support an environment conducive to innovation and digital transformation in the public sector, thus contributing to improved service delivery. In the case of Saint Lucia, a workshop on the use and implementation of UNDESA’s Digital Government Capabilities Assessment as well as on Changing Mindsets for Innovation and Digital Transformation was organized. Presentations were also made by ECLAC on public value and the role of technologies, and by the Caribbean Centre for Administrative Development (CARICAD) on public sector transformation and policies that can support it. In the Bahamas, the UNDESA/ECLAC/CARICAD team conducted a preliminary assessment, analyzed gaps and challenges, identified opportunities and options to improve changing mindsets for innovation and digital transformation; including The Bahamas National Development Plan and how it relates to public sector modernization.

¹ Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

² The Bahamas, Barbados, Guyana, Saint Lucia.

16. The subprogramme also contributed to the building of national capacities in the Caribbean through training workshops and seminars. ECLAC delivered a course “From Digital Government to Smart Government”, targeted to public administration professionals, technicians, and managers from 11 English and Dutch-speaking Caribbean countries and territories. Its aim was to build the capacity of the public administration stakeholders to provide citizen-focused solutions to advance evidence-based decision making and data-driven policies to create public value and build a path towards a resilient Smart Government in the Caribbean. In April a masterclass in Data and Statistics for Decision Making was organized for members of both chambers of the Parliament of Trinidad and Tobago to highlight the importance of quality data and statistics in informing decision-making in the public sector, and to underscore the role of parliamentarians in creating an enabling legislative environment for the production, dissemination and use of quality official statistics in a timely manner. In August a national workshop on the United Nations Integrated Geospatial Information Framework was organized to promote the implementation of the UN-IGIF as a tool for advancing national geospatial information management. This capacity-building workshop focused on integrating geospatial information with other data for sustainable development in small island developing States. In February a workshop introducing computable general equilibrium modelling with a focus on trade and tax policy was held for professionals across multiple public sectors from Belize, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. A similar workshop was held in November for Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Belize, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago. Also in November a workshop on the use of REDATAM for census data dissemination and survey microdata was held for staff of the statistical offices of Belize and Jamaica.

17. Annex 1 articulates the seminars and workshops conducted by the ECLAC, while annex 3 addresses the technical assistance provided to the countries of the Caribbean.

3. Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee

18. The subprogramme successfully convened the 30th Session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC) held at the Ministerial level. Representatives from 14 member States³ attended the session; representatives from eight associate members of ECLAC⁴ also attended. The Committee gave attention to the critical development challenges facing the subregion that needed to be urgently addressed to promote recovery and resilience post pandemic and to advance the sustainable development of the member States. During the meeting the Committee: (i) explored transforming Latin America and the Caribbean’s development model to a more productive, inclusive and sustainable one; (ii) examined ways to accelerate implementation of the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing Sates; and (iii) discussed how to address the sustainable development challenges of associate members of ECLAC.

19. The CDCC also considered the report of the twenty-first meeting of the Monitoring Committee and summary of conclusions and recommendations of its technical-level meeting and adopted the programme of work for the year 2025, which was subsequently approved by ECLAC at its fortieth session, held in Lima in October 2024.

³ Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago.

⁴ Anguilla, Aruba, British Virgin Islands, Curaçao, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Montserrat, and Sint Maarten.

20. The eighth Caribbean Development Roundtable (CDR), a forum for development experts to examine new approaches to the challenges to the sustainable development of small developing States of the Caribbean, was convened with the theme "*Confronting the challenges to resilient growth and sustainable development in the Caribbean*". The Roundtable explored issues critical to Caribbean sustainable development, including confronting climate change through risk reduction and resilience-building; operationalizing the multidimensional vulnerability index and addressing data needs; improving access to innovative climate finance; improving productive development policy for a more inclusive and sustainable future; and revisiting economic diversification as the key driver for growth and development.

21. Policymakers and experts from member countries and partner institutions also attended meetings convened by the subprogramme on development issues affecting the subregion. In January ECLAC convened a meeting to discuss modalities for operationalizing the Caribbean Small Island Developing States (SIDS) Mechanism for Sustainable Development. The meeting emphasized the urgent need for effective strategies to address the unique challenges faced by Caribbean countries, including climate change, economic vulnerability, and social inequalities. Participants highlighted the importance of governments, civil society, and international organizations – focusing on resource mobilization, capacity building and the integration of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into national and regional policies. The meeting underscored the commitment to establishing a unified approach to fostering resilience and sustainable development in Caribbean SIDS.

22. In March ECLAC brought together policymakers, economic experts, and representatives from various productive sectors, who shared insights into effective strategies for managing and reducing public debt in the Caribbean. Key topics covered included the impact of economic growth, fiscal consolidation, enhanced governance, and sustainable financial practices. The meeting emphasized the importance of international cooperation and support in implementing debt reduction measures, fostering resilience, and achieving sustainable development goals. The discussions aimed to pave the way for more robust economic policies that could improve the fiscal health of Caribbean countries.

23. The virtual meeting titled “Harnessing artificial intelligence and digital government: perspectives for Caribbean small island developing States (SIDS)”, convened by ECLAC in September, explored the opportunities and challenges of integrating artificial intelligence and digital technologies within the governance frameworks of SIDS in the Caribbean. Participants, including government officials and technology experts, discussed the potential of AI to enhance public service delivery, improve operational efficiency, and foster citizen engagement. The meeting highlighted the need for developing robust digital infrastructure and skills to support successful implementation. Emphasis was placed on collaboration among stakeholders to ensure that digital transformation was inclusive, sustainable, and tailored to the unique needs of Caribbean SIDS, ultimately aiming to bolster resilience and support sustainable development in the subregion.

24. In November a meeting of experts was convened virtually on human capital formation in the Caribbean and focused on strategies to enhance the development and utilization of human resources in the subregion. Participants, including policymakers, educators and industry representatives, discussed the critical importance of investing in education, skills training, and vocational programs to meet the evolving demands of the labour market. Key topics included addressing educational disparities, promoting lifelong learning, and leveraging technology to facilitate access to quality education. The meeting underscored the need for collaborative efforts among governments, the private sector, and international organizations to build a skilled workforce capable of driving sustainable economic growth and enhancing social well-being in the Caribbean.

25. Annex 4 lists the meetings organized for the Caribbean by the ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean under the subprogramme.

4. Resolutions of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee

26. During its 30th Ministerial Session, the CDCC adopted the following resolutions: Resolution 112 (XXX), “Support for the implementation of the outcome of the Fourth International Conference on Small Island Developing States”; Resolution 113 (XXX), “Support for the work of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in the Caribbean”; Resolution 114 (XXX), “Strengthening support for improved disaster response and resilience in Caribbean small island developing States”; Resolution 115 (XXX), “Harnessing international migration for sustainable development in the Caribbean”; Resolution 116 (XXX), “Support for the Associate Members of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean”.

B. ACTIVITIES FOR THE CARIBBEAN UNDER OTHER SUBPROGRAMMES

27. Countries of the Caribbean participated in a wide variety of activities implemented under the 12 other subprogrammes. of ECLAC during the reporting period.

1. Activities for Latin America and the Caribbean

28. Member States from the Caribbean attended many intergovernmental meetings organized by ECLAC for Latin America and the Caribbean (see Table 1).

Table 1
Intergovernmental meetings organized by ECLAC for Latin America and the Caribbean

Meeting	Venue	Date
Preparatory meeting for the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Escazú Agreement	Santiago, Chile	4 March
Fourth edition of the Regional Water Dialogues of Latin America and the Caribbean	San José, Costa Rica	11–13 March
Preparatory meeting for the Ninth Ministerial Conference on the Information Society	Montevideo, Uruguay	12–14 March
Fourth meeting of the Conference on Science, Innovation and Information and Communications Technologies	Bogotá, Colombia	4 and 5 April
Seventh Meeting of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development	Santiago, Chile	15–18 April
Third meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Escazú Agreement	Santiago, Chile	22–24 April
Fourth meeting of the Committee to Support Implementation and Compliance of the Escazú Agreement	Santiago, Chile	25 April
First meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on South-South Cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean	Santiago, Chile	19 June
Fifth session of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean	Cartagena de Indias, Colombia	3 and 4 July

Meeting	Venue	Date
Twenty-third meeting of the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas	Santiago, Chile	28 and 29 August
Thirtieth Session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee	Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago	11 September
Fortieth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean	Lima, Peru	9–11 October
Sixth Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean	Bridgetown, Barbados	31 October
Ninth Ministerial Conference on the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean	Santiago, Chile	7 and 8 November
Thirtieth Meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning of the Latin American and Caribbean	Santiago, Chile	27 and 28 November
Sixty-sixth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean	Santiago, Chile	4 and 5 December

29. The report of the thirtieth session of CDCC was submitted to the fortieth session of ECLAC, held from 9-11 October 2024 in Lima. Consequent on that report, ECLAC adopted resolution 779 (XL) (“Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee”), in which it took note of the resolutions adopted during the thirtieth session of the CDCC, the recommendations formulated during the twenty-first meeting of the Monitoring Committee of CDCC, and the conclusions reached at the eighth meeting of the Caribbean Development Roundtable. The Commission welcomed the role of the subregional headquarters in supporting the efforts of small island developing States to monitor and advance the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other relevant global instruments, and urged the Executive Secretary to employ all measures necessary to ensure the full implementation of the respective resolutions, recommendations and conclusions.

C. CONCLUSION

30. The subregional headquarters for the Caribbean engaged in varied avenues of research, provided technical assistance and capacity building across several thematic areas, and convened meetings to address topics of interest and concern to the Caribbean. Despite those activities, it is important to note that during the reporting period the office faced significant challenges in fully implementing the programme of work, primarily due to limited financial resources and several vacancies in key staffing positions. These constraints hindered comprehensive programme execution, impeding the office’s ability to respond to the needs of the CDCC members and associate members of ECLAC in addressing current and emerging sustainable development challenges.

31. The programme of work for the year 2025 is focused on regional issues in economic, social and sustainable development, as well as in statistics and knowledge management. The 2025 activities undertaken will increasingly be organized in collaboration with a range of ECLAC divisions and development partners in the Caribbean, and will continue to focus and build upon the achievements of this and previous years, with particular attention given to supporting the progress of CDCC countries in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and the SIDS sustainable development agenda against the backdrop of the lingering impact of COVID-19 on their sustainable development efforts.

Annex 1**LIST OF PUBLICATIONS UNDER SUBPROGRAMME 12: SUBREGIONAL ACTIVITIES
IN THE CARIBBEAN 1 JANUARY 2024 - 31 DECEMBER 2024**

- Population and development in the Caribbean (2018–2023): accelerating implementation of the Montevideo Consensus (LC/CAR/TS.2024/1)
- Exploring the notion of a Caribbean emissions trading scheme: financing the greening of Caribbean economies (LC/CAR/TS.2024/2)
- An assessment of urban expansion in Caribbean small island developing States: the cases of Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago (LC/CAR/TS.2024/3)
- Preliminary overview of the economies of the Caribbean 2022–2023 (LC/CAR/TS.2024/4)
- Building post-pandemic economic resilience by diversifying tourism: the case of Antigua and Barbuda, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Saint Lucia (LC/CAR/TS.2024/5)
- Development profile of ECLAC associate members: statistical report on the economic, social and environmental situation (LC/CAR/TS.2024/6)
- Drivers of public debt reduction in the Caribbean: a case study of Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Suriname (LC/CAR/TS.2024/7)
- Artificial intelligence readiness in the Caribbean: an exploratory review (LC/CAR/TS.2024/8)

Annex 2

**SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS CONVENED BY THE SUBREGIONAL HEADQUARTERS
FOR THE CARIBBEAN, 1 JANUARY 2024–31 DECEMBER 2024**

Title of seminar/workshop	Venue and date	Participating members and associate members
Seminar on health equity for women and girls of African descent: a consultation to promote health and well-being for women and girls of African descent in the Caribbean	Virtual 24 January	Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis
Training workshop: an introduction to computable general equilibrium modelling with a focus on trade and tax policy	Virtual 7 February	Belize, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Workshop on data and statistics for decision-making	Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago 15 and 16 May	Trinidad and Tobago
Entrepreneurial training workshop for capacity building and the enhancement of business-related activities	Basseterre, Saint Kitts and Nevis 8–12 July	Saint Kitts and Nevis
Workshop on the United Nations Integrated Geospatial Information Framework	St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago (hybrid) 21–23 August	Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Colombia, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago
Training workshop: an introduction to computable general equilibrium modelling with a focus on trade and tax policy	Virtual 7 and 8 October	Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago
Workshop on the use of REDATAM for the dissemination of census and survey microdata	Kingston, Jamaica 18–22 November	Belize, Jamaica
Entrepreneurial training workshop for capacity building and the enhancement of business-related activities	Kingstown, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 25–29 November	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Annex 3

**TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE SUBREGIONAL HEADQUARTERS
FOR THE CARIBBEAN, 1 JANUARY 2024–31 DECEMBER 2024**

Dates	Member or associate member and description of assistance
	Belize
	Technical assistance for the development of a framework for the country's industries and agro-productive sector
	Cuba
14–20 April	This technical assistance was provided at the request of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security. The aim of this mission was to draft a proposal for the implementation of a national comprehensive care plan.
	Dominican Republic
3–6 September	This Technical assistance was provided at the request of the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development. The objective was to strengthen the national monitoring and evaluation policy system.
	Grenada
	Technical assistance to identify data priorities which support the production of official statistics for SDG implementation
	Haiti
7–14 September	To review and provide input on the Rapid Crisis Impact Assessment, particularly the section on the economy. To discuss the Assessment with national counterparts and representatives from international organizations, including the United Nations and the United Nations Country Team.
	Jamaica
18–22 November	To deliver training on the use of REDATAM.
	Saint Kitts and Nevis
	Update special needs policy and draft an accompanying bill
	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
	Development of a national Science, Technology and Innovation policy
	Turks and Caicos Islands
17 and 18 September	To deliver training on gender data collection.

Annex 4

**MEETINGS CONVENED BY THE SUBREGIONAL HEADQUARTERS
FOR THE CARIBBEAN, 1 JANUARY 2024 - 31 DECEMBER 2024**

Meeting	Venue and date	Participating members and associate members
Meeting to discuss modalities for operationalizing the Caribbean Small Island Developing States Mechanism for Sustainable Development	15 January	Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, British Virgin Islands
Meeting on health equity for women and girls of African descent	24 January	Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis
Expert group meeting on drivers of debt reduction in the Caribbean	20 March	Jamaica, Suriname
Masterclass on data and statistics for decision-making	22 April	Trinidad and Tobago
Expert group meeting on statistics for sustainable development in associate members of ECLAC	26 June	Dominican Republic, Aruba, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, Sint Maarten, United States Virgin Islands
Eighth meeting of the Caribbean Development Roundtable	9 and 10 September	Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Anguilla, Aruba, British Virgin Islands, Curaçao, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Montserrat, Sint Maarten
Thirtieth meeting of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee	11 September	Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Anguilla, Aruba, British Virgin Islands, Curaçao, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Montserrat, Sint Maarten
Harnessing artificial intelligence and digital government: perspectives for Caribbean small island developing States	17 September	Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, Aruba
Expert group meeting on human capital formation in the Caribbean	11 November	Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago