



ADDRESSING FEMICIDE

ADDRESSING FEMICIDE IN LATIN
AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

CRISIS PROTECTION

DISASTERS, INEQUALITY AND SOCIAL
PROTECTION SYSTEMS IN THE
CONTEXT OF PROTRACTED CRISIS

COP 26 SIDE EVENT

REGIONAL PARLIAMENTARIANS MAKE
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT AT
COP 26 SIDE EVENT

Contents

- 4** Addressing femicide in Latin America and the Caribbean
- 6** Disasters, inequality and social protection systems in the context of protracted crisis
- 10** Quarless addresses geospatial experts at UN GGIM meeting side event
- 12** Japan donates medical equipment to Trinidad and Tobago
- 14** Countries reaffirm the urgency of measuring gender gaps
- 16** Regional Parliamentarians make important announcement at COP 26 side event



About us

Issued on a monthly basis, The Hummingbird offers insights into the latest projects, publications, technical assistance missions and research carried out by ECLAC Caribbean. In addition to these, sneak previews are provided of the most salient upcoming events, alongside enriching follow-ups to previously covered issues. With a view to featuring a variety of facets of Caribbean life and lifestyle, The Hummingbird also zooms in on cultural activities and landmark occurrences through an eye-opening regional round-up.

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Please see our contact details on the back cover of this newsletter.

International Days

1 December

World AIDS Day

2 December

International Day for the Abolition of Slavery

10 December

Human Rights Day



18 December


International Migrants Day

Upcoming Events


26-27 January

Sixty-second meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean


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**ECLAC Caribbean**
Posted Dec 9


ECLAC Caribbean staff and their family commemorated the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women by joining the #UNITE campaign and its #16Days of Activism.




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**ECLAC Caribbean**
Posted Nov 25


"Women are being the most affected by job loss, the burden of care, confinement and poverty." #ECLAC's Executive Secretary Alicia Bárcena. More information here: <https://bit.ly/3FPkzYp>



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**ECLAC Caribbean**
Posted Nov 24

At least 4,091 women were the victims of femicide in 26 countries (17 in Latin America and 9 in the Caribbean) in 2020. More information: <https://bit.ly/3FPkzYp>



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ADDRESSING FEMICIDE IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

In recognition of the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against women, observed annually on 25 November, ECLAC's Gender Equality Observatory released the latest statistics available on the true "shadow pandemic". The observance launches 16 days of activism through to December 10, which is International Human Rights Day.

ECLAC's report warned that femicide (which is the killing of a female), or feminicide, as an extreme and lethal form of gender violence, continues to affect thousands of women and girls each year in Latin America and the Caribbean. This despite an increase in its visibility, state responses and the pressure applied by women's movements, which have strenuously expressed their rejection of gender violence.

The report notes that at least 4,091 women were victims of femicide in 26 countries (17 in Latin America and nine in the Caribbean) during 2020, marking

a reduction of 10.6 per cent over 2019, when 4,576 cases were reported. This is according to data from the Gender Equality Observatory, which each year consolidates and updates the figures on femicide and women's violent, gender-based deaths provided by governments.

It is important to note that this regional indicator is an approximation, because there is still no common methodology used to generate standardized statistics on this crime, ECLAC explained.

In Latin America, the highest femicide rates are reported in Honduras (4.7 per 100,000 women), the Dominican Republic (2.4 per 100,000 women) and El Salvador (2.1 per 100,000 women), although these three countries all saw their figures decline over 2019, as did Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Guatemala, Paraguay, Puerto Rico and Uruguay.

The 2020 femicide rates in Argentina, Chile, Mexico and Nicaragua held steady from 2019, while rising in Ecuador, Costa Rica and Panama when

compared with the year before. Out of those countries, Panama reported the most significant increase, ECLAC indicated.

In the English-speaking Caribbean, four of the nine countries and territories with data available on violent, gender-based deaths saw an increase in the rate per 100,000 women between 2019 and 2020.

In Grenada, the rate jumped from 1.9 to 5.5 per 100,000 women; in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, from 0 to 5.5; in Suriname, from 1.1 to 2.8; and in Trinidad and Tobago, it rose from 2.9 to 3.1. It is worth highlighting that none of the countries or territories of the subregion has classified femicide, or feminicide, as a criminal offense.

"We will never tire of shedding light on the violence that affects women and girls in the region on a daily basis and that has repercussions for society as a whole, since it constitutes an obstacle to achieving equality as well as sustainable



development and peace,” Alicia Bárcena, ECLAC’s Executive Secretary, declared.

In 2021, this call has become even more urgent with the expansion of the UNiTE by 2030 to End Violence against Women campaign, which seeks to mobilize governments, civil society, women’s organizations, young people, the private sector, the media, and the entire United Nations system to join forces to address the global pandemic of violence against women and girls.

Femicide violence is present throughout the life cycle of women, although it exhibits greater intensity during women’s reproductive years, the report noted.

In absolute terms, in most of the Member countries that provide data to ECLAC, the highest number of cases of femicide in 2020 corresponded to the age range of between 30 and 44 years (344 women). Adolescents and young women between 15 and 29 years of age

were the group with the second-highest incidence of femicide, with 335 victims in 2020. The situation of girls and adolescents in the region also sounds an alarm. ECLAC reports that at least 40 girls under 15 years of age were the victims of femicide in the LAC region.

Femicide not only affects the victims but also their circle, and their closest dependents in particular. In 2020, at least 357 children and adolescents, among other dependents, were under the care of the femicide victims in seven countries of Latin America: Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Although the countries of the region have made progress in the past decade where the production of statistics on femicide is concerned, national record-keeping systems need to be strengthened and the information should be standardized, to provide better data for analyzing the characteristics of this crime on a national level and to improve regional and

international comparability.

It is therefore important to expand the measurement and raise awareness of other forms of violence that are part of the continuum of femicide violence – particularly sexual violence, which is closely linked to femicide, since it is common for the murder of women and girls to be preceded by acts of sexual violence.

Bárcena concluded, “Here at ECLAC we stress the importance of measurements on violence against women and girls becoming a central element in the framework of countries’ systems for information and official statistics. Today, preventing and making women and girls’ right to a violence-free life a reality is an urgent objective in the region that cannot be delayed”. ■



DISASTERS, INEQUALITY AND SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEMS

in the context of protracted crisis



The Fourth Session of the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean was recently convened under the Chairmanship of Antigua and Barbuda, with the collaboration of ECLAC and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The meeting, held virtually, addressed the rise in inequality particularly in times of crisis, and the need to have universal, comprehensive, resilient and sustainable social protection systems, to effectively respond to member States' vulnerability to disasters.

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Disasters, inequality and social protection systems in the context of protracted crisis

Dean Jonas, Minister of Social Transformation, Human Resource Development and the Blue Economy of Antigua and Barbuda assumed the Chair of the Conference, a position he will hold for the next two years. It is the first time that a Caribbean member State has assumed leadership of one of the substantive Subsidiary bodies of the Commission. He assumed leadership of the Conference from Mexico, outgoing Chair, represented at the meeting by Javier May, Secretary of Welfare of Mexico. Also opening the Conference were ECLAC Executive Secretary, Alicia Bárcena, and Luis Felipe López-Calva, Regional Director for Latin America and the Caribbean of UNDP. Member States and

social development and related agencies across in the region were well represented at this important Conference.

Bárcena, presented a document, entitled 'Disasters and inequality in a protracted crisis: towards universal, comprehensive, resilient and sustainable social protection systems in Latin America and the Caribbean'.

The document analyzes options for implementing the Regional Agenda for Inclusive Social Development (RAISD) in light of demands for social protection amid disasters, with an approach geared towards a transformative recovery with equality and sustainability. The RAISD was approved in Mexico during the

Third Regional Conference on Social Development, held in October 2019.

Bárcena said: "The pandemic has become a multidimensional disaster. Although it began as a health emergency, it quickly transformed into the worst economic crisis in the last 100 years, with severe effects on women; children, adolescents and youth; and indigenous and Afro-descendent populations".

She clarified that this is not the only cause for concern in the region, as there are also disasters of geological and hydrometeorological origin and the effects of climate change.



“ *This is an ideal occasion to amplify the voice of the Caribbean and its specificities, challenges and lessons learned, placing it at the center of social development in the region.* ”

- Alicia Bárcena, Executive Secretary of ECLAC

The Fourth Session took place against a backdrop of disasters, Bárcena warned, citing the droughts seriously impacting the Central American Dry Corridor, the Paraná river basin and the Southern Cone, and pointing to the devastating hurricane season that had lashed the Caribbean, not to mention the recent earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.

“This is an ideal occasion to amplify the voice of the Caribbean and its specificities, challenges and lessons learned, placing it at the center of social development in the region”, she emphasized.

Bárcena asserted that COVID-19 had served to emphasize the importance of developing universal, inclusive, resilient and sustainable social protection systems to achieve a transformative recovery with equality

and sustainability. To that end, she reiterated, new social and fiscal compacts must be carried forward.

Meanwhile, Minister Jonas lauded the event, saying: “The Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean presents a unique opportunity for us to critically and honestly reflect on, and assess the progress we have made in our respective countries and as a region in relation to social protection. We must not take this opportunity for granted”. He called on countries to be “proactive and innovative” in order to achieve a transformative recovery in the framework of the 2030 Agenda’s Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

He also warned about Caribbean countries’ high degree of vulnerability to the effects of climate change, in a

context of heavy indebtedness, and he flagged the overall rise in inflation, which has had a major impact on the most disadvantaged populations.

To address these challenges, he emphasized that it is necessary to foster strategic trade between the subregion’s countries and transform social protection systems to move towards more inclusive and egalitarian societies. ■



JAMAICA'S MANDATORY WORK-FROM-HOME ORDER TO END DECEMBER 31— HOLNESS

The mandatory work-from-home order for public sector workers that has been in place since 2020 will come to an end on December 31.

Jamaica's Prime Minister Andrew Holness made the announcement recently in the House of Representatives, as he updated the country on new COVID-19 protocols.

"There has been a lot of concern about the loss of productivity that this measure is having. We need to get back to normal, but of course, to do so safely. This is not to say that we are abandoning work from home totally; it will be an option, but not a requirement," Holness stated.

He said individual ministries, departments and agencies should assess their own circumstances and determine what is best for them. The goal, he said, "is to return to full productivity effective the first workday in January 2022. The public sector must get back to work at their workplaces," he added.

Holness noted that the private sector normally follows the lead of the government in this regard. As such, he said the Administration was similarly encouraging the private sector to do what is best for them. He noted further that some private entities have indicated that it was time that they bring their staff back to the office. ■



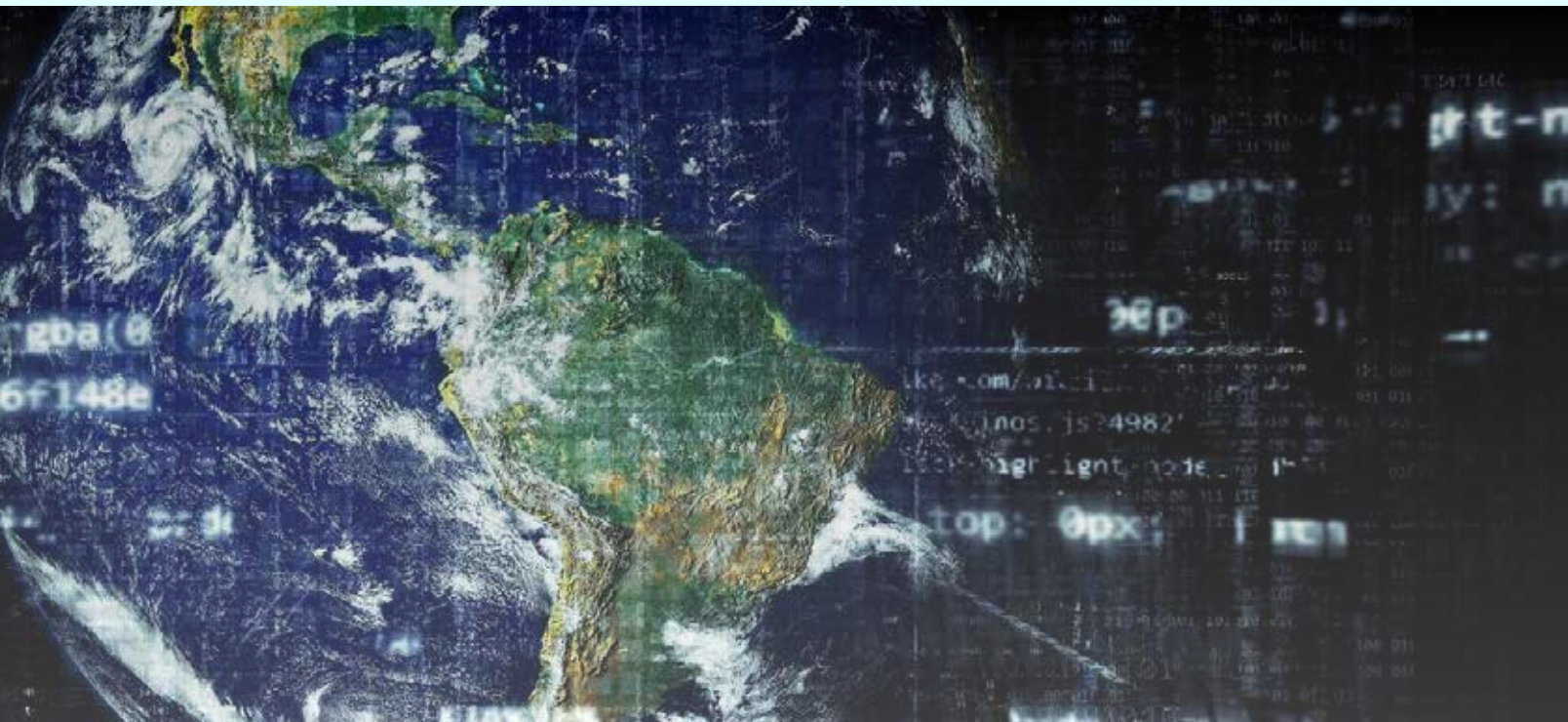
QUARLESS ADDRESSES GEOSPATIAL EXPERTS AT UN GGIM MEETING SIDE EVENT

ECLAC Caribbean Director, Diane Quarless, recently emphasized the benefits of applying Geospatial Technologies and Data to support sustainable development in the Caribbean.

She said that that geospatial technology is a powerful tool that can assist member States in supporting the implementation of important global development platform, particularly the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and the SIDS Sustainable Development Agenda.

Quarless was addressing participants at a side event during the meeting of the UN Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information (UN-GGIM), which was held in November 2021. Participants included national statistical and disaster management experts, GIS officers and policymakers from the Caribbean.

As an arm of the UN System, the UN-GGIM, is mandated to provide a facility for member countries to address the challenges faced in adopting geospatial technologies. However, there has been limited and slow uptake of UN-GGIM



frameworks, guidelines, and other services by the Caribbean.

Quarless noted that ECLAC, in partnership with the CCRIF SPC, recently concluded a study entitled, "Study on the applications of Geospatial technologies and data in Disaster Risk Management in the Caribbean" and delivered two regional workshops targeting policymakers and technical officers with oversight for GIS.

"The outcome of this recent work revealed that there is still much to be done to improve the development and implementation of policies to support geospatial technologies and data in their application in disaster risk management. The need for enhanced capacity building, access to technologies, and data sharing platforms were also important take-aways from the recent events," she noted.

She also drew attention to the Caribbean Geospatial Development Initiative (CARIGEO). "This initiative is positioned to assist the subregion in advancing the use of this technology. To date, there have been several webinars, aimed at building and reinforcing geospatial expertise in the

Caribbean."

CARIGEO also hosts the Caribbean Geoportal as an open mapping community for Caribbean experts to explore various products. This platform provides access to learning tools and educational packages, facilitating collaboration and data sharing, ultimately supporting geospatial work in the subregion.

Director Quarless added that while the paucity of data has historically been a challenge in the subregion, geospatial technologies could assist in filling existing data gaps through innovative means, thereby establishing concrete evidence to guide appropriate development strategies. She described it as an excellent tool to support decision-making.

"It effectively places a powerful mechanism in the hand of the user to organize and analyze data in a manner that reveals patterns and linkages within the spatial dimension. The ability of these tools to visualize data also offers considerable potential for the region. It can be used in monitoring public policy, while simultaneously informing on the status of implementation of the development agenda, providing quality

analysis for appropriate decision-making."

Quarless underscored the importance of promoting greater technical participation of Caribbean member States at UN-GGIM meetings.

She noted that with increased advocacy aimed at informing high-level policy and decisions makers of the importance of supporting the development, application and integration of geospatial technologies and data to support sustainable development, the tides may soon change. She encouraged participants to continuously draw attention to the challenges that SIDS face at UN-GGIM meetings.

"Having a SIDS voice at the table is critical. Your function as geospatial professionals and statistical officers can best inform and articulate regional needs and concerns. Communicating these helps to advance the SIDS sustainable development agenda," Quarless concluded. ■



JAPAN DONATES MEDICAL EQUIPMENT TO TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

JAPAN's Government has made its first delivery of medical equipment to Trinidad and Tobago (TT). In a recent release, Japan's Embassy in Port of Spain, said the donation was made through the Project for Enhancing the Healthcare System through the Provision of Medical Equipment, which is funded by the Government of Japan and managed by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) with a total budget of US\$4.8 million.

This country is the second to receive a delivery of medical equipment under the project. Guyana was the first, receiving its donation in October. The Embassy said the project supported the Governments of Belize, Guyana, Suriname, and TT through the procurement of critical medical equipment in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

"The Government of Japan is pleased to be able to support Trinidad and Tobago's public health system through the provision of this equipment in collaboration with UNOPS, building on ongoing regional and global cooperation through such organizations as CARPHA and COVAX facility, and welcomes this project as an opportunity to further strengthen

the existing bonds of friendship and cooperation enjoyed between our two countries", said Ambassador of Japan Tatsuo Hirayama.

This first delivery of equipment consists of 15 ultrasound scanning systems, which will benefit 23,400 people in nine hospitals around the country.

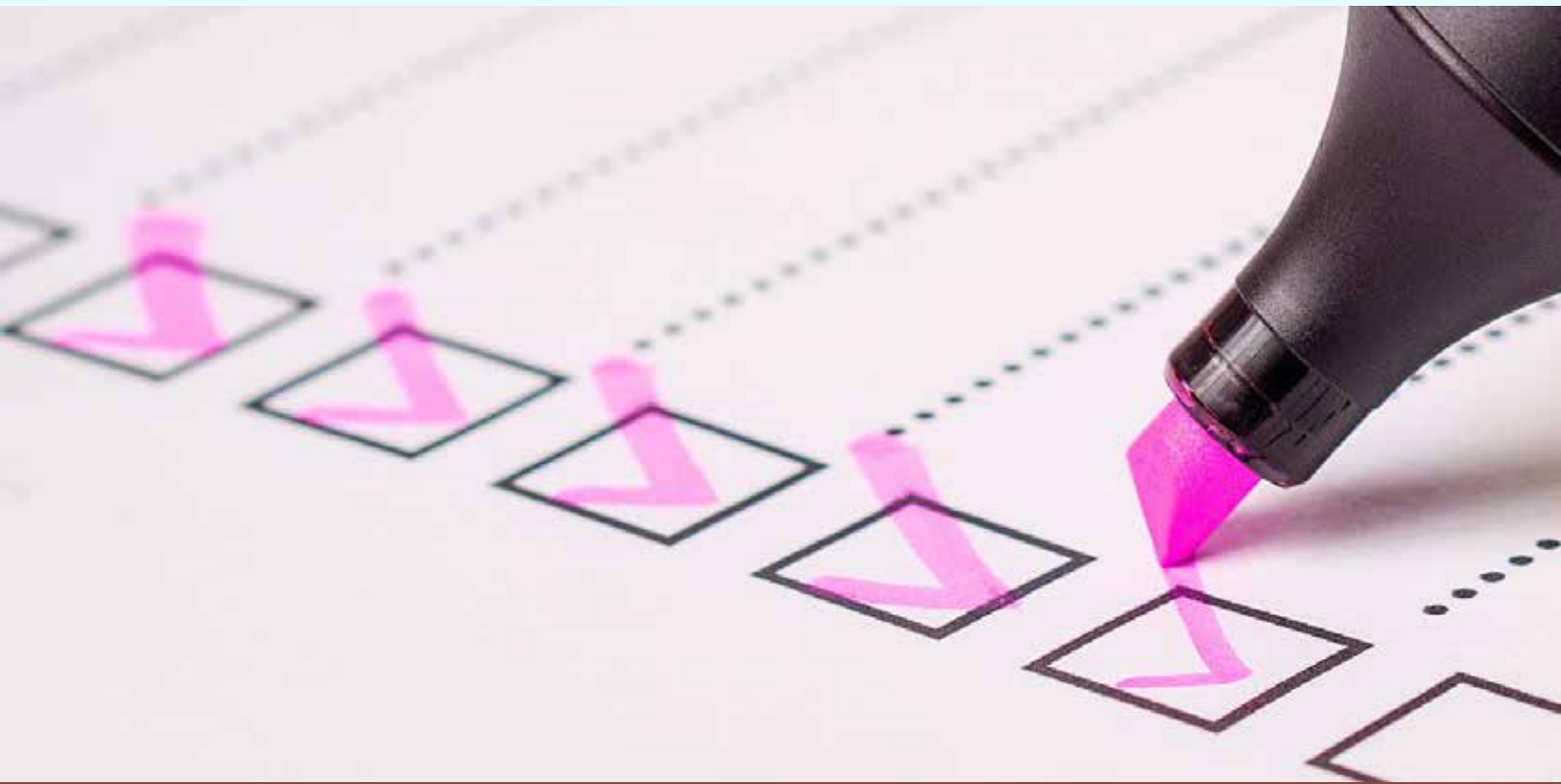
Also quoted in the release was Trinidad and Tobago's Health Minister Terrence Deyalsingh, who said, "The Ministry of Health, on behalf of the Government, is thankful to the Government of Japan for funding this project for enhancing the healthcare system, and to UNOPS for its meticulous management of this initiative. The 15 portable ultrasound units we received were allocated to hospitals across both islands, and we eagerly await the arrival of the other items which would enhance the capacity of our public hospitals to treat with COVID-19- patients, in particular. We remain committed to working with UNOPS on this project and to collaborating with the Government of Japan on other important areas of mutual interest".

The remaining medical equipment, which will complete the donation

TT, such as Intensive care hospital beds, ICU patient monitors, hospital stretchers, ventilator systems, syringe infusion pumps, volumetric infusion pumps and electrical suction pumps, is expected to arrive in the country in the coming months.

"This project is managed by UNOPS in a comprehensive manner, safeguarding the procurement and delivery process while strictly adhering to the requirements of the health authorities of TT, as well as of each of the beneficiary countries. We try to ensure the highest quality, transparency and performance of the economic resources provided by the Government of Japan, to leave no one behind, in full alignment with the principles of fair public management", said Alejandro Rossi, director of the UNOPS Multi-Country Office for the English and Dutch Caribbean, Costa Rica and Panamá.

In the coming months, more than 40 different types of medical equipment will continue to arrive in four countries, according to the requests made by the health authorities of each country, the release said. ■



COUNTRIES REAFFIRM THE URGENCY OF MEASURING GENDER GAPS

The 11th meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas (SCA) of ECLAC ended with a call to strengthen knowledge dissemination from a gender perspective. Representatives from Latin American and Caribbean countries also reaffirmed their commitment to incorporating the gender perspective into statistical production, and urged the breaking of statistical silence in pursuit of social justice.

The gathering brought together representatives using a hybrid format (both virtual and in-person) from 33 Member States and seven associate members of ECLAC, as well as delegates from the UN System and international organizations in the region. All expressed support for the work carried out by national statistics offices in the last two years, despite the adverse circumstances presented by the COVID-19 pandemic.

ECLAC Executive Secretary, Alicia Bárcena, remarked that the innovative

nature of the Statistical Conference of the Americas, is “an example and inspiration for the global arena due to its renewed commitment to ‘leave no one behind’, and to incorporate the gender perspective into all its work endeavors.”

She underlined the SCA’s progress on working jointly to develop tools and criteria for evaluating and improving the quality of information sources, and she stressed the importance of furthering the development of ecosystem accounts. She also mentioned the collaborative work carried out with the rest of the UN system that is operating in the region, to better coordinate cooperation activities and statistical technical assistance related to the Sustainable Development Goals’ indicators.

The event coincided with the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women – which is commemorated each year on 25 November. In this context, Bárcena

warned that in Latin America and the Caribbean, justice and equality cannot be discussed without addressing the pandemic that has remained in the shadows for many years: gender-based violence against women and its most extreme form, femicide.

She noted that current femicide statistics still need greater standardization, which means that investing in their improvement is an imperative that corresponds to the duty of States to carry out due diligence. This process, which will enable States and societies to have solid, systematized and quality evidence, will allow for comprehensive strengthening of the approach to one of the most severe human rights violations in the region, she added.

“Our message is clear: violence against women, no matter where it happens, is unacceptable. We have to break that statistical silence that makes social justice so elusive,” she concluded.



DOMINICAN REPUBLIC TOURISM IS BREAKING PRE-PANDEMIC RECORDS

On the final day of the event, the countries participating approved a resolution in which they reaffirmed their commitment to incorporating the gender perspective into statistical production, and highlighted recent progress in strengthening and modernizing the legal frameworks for the production of official statistics in the countries of the region.

The resolution also urged the strengthening of knowledge dissemination and horizontal cooperation through the Knowledge Transfer Network, and stressed that member States should support the proper conduct of the 2020 round of population and housing censuses. This can be achieved by applying international recommendations and standards, and by mobilizing the necessary financial resources.

The SCA's Executive Committee for the 2022-2023 biennium is now comprised of Argentina as Chair, Canada, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Grenada, Italy and Jamaica. ■

Tourism in the Dominican Republic set yet another record, with a total of 519,349 tourist arrivals. For the year, the country has reported 4.263 million tourists, reported Tourism Minister David Collado.

The November total represented a 197 per cent improvement over November 2020, and, more importantly, a 12 per cent improvement over the same period in 2019, before the pandemic.

"Every time this process of our tourism recovery is more solid and more evident", Collado said. He predicted that the country's tourism performance for the remainder of the year would be "formidable."

Punta Cana continues to be the country's primary tourism hub, accounting for 53 percent of visitor arrivals last month — itself a 16 percent jump over November 2019.

Collado said the country's major airports: Punta Cana, Santo Domingo and Santiago, have all recovered their pre-pandemic performance.

The country, which had unique, randomized testing protocols for arriving passengers throughout much of the pandemic, has benefited of late from the loosening of foreign restrictions, most notably in Canada — long a top source market for the country and now beginning to recover from COVID-19.

In July, for example, just 1,000 Canadians came to the Dominican Republic; in November, that number climbed to more than 40,000. In other words, the Dominican Republic remains the Caribbean's highest-volume tourism destination — and it's showing no signs of slowing down. ■



REGIONAL PARLIAMENTARIANS MAKE IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT AT COP 26 SIDE EVENT

The creation of a Parliamentary Observatory on Climate Change and Just Transition (POCC), aimed at raising the level of awareness and involvement of parliamentary leaders in Latin America, the Caribbean was announced at the 26th Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 26), held in Glasgow during November. The POCC will promote the constitution of a shared information tool on the state of parliamentary procedures related to environmental initiatives, and environmental legislation in the Latin America and the Caribbean region and other parts of the world.

The announcement was made at a special side event held during the climate conference, was co-convened by ECLAC, the Presidency of the Environment Commission of the Federal Senate of Brazil, and the Presidency of the Commission of Environment and Sustainable Development of the National Senate

of Argentina, with the support of the European Union through the Euroclima+ Programme.

The POCC initiative was inspired by the observed need to strengthen inter-parliamentary cooperation, to motivate greater awareness and action among policy makers, so to increase the level of attention given to the passage of legislation relevant to transition to low-carbon economies.

In advance of the announcement, Parliamentary discussions on Just Transition were held, to mobilize support and identify areas of interest for the design of the Parliamentary Observatory. These discussions included two high-level international seminars with political leaders from the region and the rest of the world, as well as a series of technical meetings to coordinate and agree on the structure, objectives, and activities of the observatory. Parliamentary representatives from

the British Virgin Islands, Curaçao, Guyana, Montserrat, and the Turks and Caicos Islands were among the Caribbean countries that participated, along with states from the wider Latin America.

During the COP 26 side event, Parliamentarians from Argentina, Brazil, The British Virgin Islands, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Curaçao, Guatemala, Montserrat, Turks and Caicos, and Uruguay, issued a joint statement. "We, Parliamentarians of Latin America and the Caribbean, gathered in Glasgow, on the occasion of the 26th COP of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), are convinced of the fundamental role that Parliament representatives worldwide, play in building consensus-based, long-term policies, and we have come together to shift from words to climate action," the statement read.

It articulated a vision to establish a



ECLAC FAMILY: STAFF MOVEMENT

The ECLAC Caribbean family extended a very warm 'Au revoir' to colleague Jeanette Song'e, as she moved on to another chapter in a long career of service within the United Nations.

Jeanette spent 10 years with the ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean in Port of Spain, and 2021 also marked her 21st year in the United Nations. In her departure message, she described the experience as fulfilling, exciting and very challenging both on a personal and professional level.

She said she was grateful for the opportunity to serve in the Caribbean and to make her small contribution and, as she moves on to new experiences, we wish nothing but the best for her. Bon voyage, Jeanette! ■

roadmap involving all jurisdictions and State powers of the respective countries, to push for a new development paradigm towards a transition to sustainable low-carbon economies in the global South.

In this context, the initiative asserts that Parliaments play a central role in defining legislative instruments that integrate environmental protection, and in particular, climate change mitigation and adaptation, as important dimensions of every public policy.

The statement continued that the POCC will serve as a shared information tool on the state of parliamentary procedures related to environmental initiatives and environmental legislation in Latin America and the Caribbean. It will also drive climate action within the realm of legislative decision-making. The Parliamentary Observatory is intended to serve as an open access information platform that hopefully, will be a useful tool for strengthening environmental democracy in the Latin American and Caribbean region. ■

LONG SERVICE AWARDS

ECLAC Caribbean Director, Diane Quarless, recently extended warmest congratulations to three staff members from the Port of Spain office, who received long service awards from Santiago, Chile, headquarters recently.

The Director thanked Juda Francis, Shawn Campbell and Veera Deokiesingh-Fraser for their dedicated and distinguished service to ECLAC. "You are pillars on which our organization stands! Many thanks for your service, both to the Commission and to the people of the Caribbean, on whose behalf we work every day!" ■

Christmas Wreath Bread

Prep: 30 min. + rising

Bake: 20 min. + cooling

Makes 1 wreath (16 slices)

What you will need:

- 2 packages (1/4 ounce each) active dry yeast
- 1-1/2 cups warm water (110° to 115°)
- 6 tablespoons butter
- 1/3 cup nonfat dry milk powder
- 1/4 cup sugar
- 1 large egg
- 3/4 teaspoon salt
- 4-1/2 to 5-1/2 cups all-purpose flour
- 2 tablespoons butter, melted
- 1/2 cup chopped almonds
- 1-1/2 teaspoons ground cinnamon
- 1 cup confectioners' sugar
- 1 tablespoon water
- 1/4 teaspoon almond extract

How to Make it:

1. In a large bowl, dissolve yeast in warm water. Add the butter, milk powder, sugar, egg, salt and 3 cups flour. Beat on medium speed for 3 minutes. Stir in enough remaining flour to form a soft dough (dough will be sticky).
2. Turn onto a floured surface; knead until smooth and elastic, about 6-8 minutes. Place in a greased bowl, turning once to grease the top. Cover and let rise in a warm place until doubled, about 1 hour.
3. Punch dough down. On a lightly floured surface, roll dough into an 18x12-in. rectangle. Brush with melted butter. Sprinkle with chopped almonds and cinnamon to within 1/2 in. of edges. Roll up jelly-roll style, starting with a long side; pinch seam to seal.
4. Place seam side down on a greased baking sheet; pinch ends together to form a ring. With scissors, cut from outside edge to two-thirds of the way toward center of ring at 1-in. intervals. Separate strips slightly; twist to allow filling to show. Cover and let rise until doubled, about 45 minutes.
5. Bake at 375° for 20-25 minutes or until golden brown. Combine confectioners' sugar, water and extract; drizzle over warm bread.



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