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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2023 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, 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, 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. ECLAC also maintains country offices in Buenos Aires, Brasilia, Montevideo and Bogotá, as well as a liaison office in Washington, D.C.

2. Pursuant to the 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 between 1 January 2023 and 31 December 2023. Subprogramme 12, Subregional activities in the Caribbean, of the ECLAC programme of work for 2023, 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 Mexico and Central America, includes activities conducted in the Caribbean member States of Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Haiti. In addition, countries of the Caribbean were included in activities organized under the 12 other substantive subprogrammes of the ECLAC programme of work for 2023, namely: (a) linkages with the global economy, regional integration and cooperation; (b) production and innovation; (c) macroeconomic policies and growth; (d) financing for development; (e) social development and equity; (f) mainstreaming the gender perspective in regional development; (g) population and development; (h) planning of public administration; (i) sustainable development and human settlements; (j) natural resources and infrastructure; (k) statistics; and (l) support to regional and subregional integration and cooperation processes and organizations.

I. SUBPROGRAMME 12: SUBREGIONAL ACTIVITIES IN THE CARIBBEAN

4. The aim of subprogramme 12, Subregional activities in the Caribbean, is to strengthen the sustainable development process in the Caribbean in its economic, social and environmental dimensions, and enhance the subregion's cooperation with Latin American countries. In light of this overall objective, both normative and technical cooperation activities were implemented by the ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean—in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and other significant global platforms which advance the sustainable development agenda of small island developing States. All activities were conducted in collaboration with agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations, and other development partners.

5. Within this framework, the core functions of the subregional headquarters for the Caribbean are: (a) to conduct research on economic and social development in the countries of the Caribbean and formulate proposals and recommendations relating to such studies (see annex I); (b) to formulate proposals and render technical cooperation to the countries and institutions in the subregion on a wide range of issues related to economic, environmental and social development (see annex II); (c) to provide secretariat services to the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee; 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; agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations; and various other development partners in the Caribbean. Those included the Association of Caribbean States, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations secretariat, the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute, the Caribbean Centre for Development Administration, the Caribbean Community secretariat, the Caribbean Geospatial Development Initiative, the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility Segregated Portfolio Company, the Caribbean Development Bank, the Caribbean Meteorological Organization, the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency, the Caribbean Telecommunications Union, the Eastern Caribbean Central Bank, the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Labour Organization, the International Organization for Migration, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, the Pan American Health Organization, the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the Committee of Experts on Global Geospatial Information Management, the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation, the United Nations Resident Coordinator Office in Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean, the United Nations Resident Coordinator Office in Trinidad and Tobago, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the University of the West Indies.

A. Research on economic, social and sustainable development

6. Under the subprogramme, ECLAC 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 topics related to 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 in programme areas which included the economy, environmental development, information and communications technology (ICT) for development, population and development, and social development.

7. Many small, open, hydrocarbon-rich developing economies commonly possess insufficient technical and financial capacity to fully extract their hydrocarbon resources. Hence, these governments commonly encounter the policy dilemma of designing a competitive hydrocarbon fiscal regime, which delicately balances the policy objective of retaining a fair share of their natural resource wealth with the profit-maximizing interest of multinational hydrocarbon companies. The main findings of the subprogramme study “Exploring the elements of an optimal hydrocarbon fiscal regime” indicate that an optimal hydrocarbon fiscal regime for Caribbean economies would allow governments to get their fair share of hydrocarbon rents, while ensuring sufficient exploration and production activity. The study therefore suggests that for the Caribbean, the optimal fiscal regime should include a reservation price, royalties and a windfall tax. It also recommends that a regional strategy and policy for attracting foreign direct investment in the hydrocarbon sector be developed and adopted to improve the optimization of hydrocarbon rents across the subregion.

8. It is well documented that the Caribbean subregion has exhibited net emigration, but this trend has intensified over the past two decades, with global North regions representing the main destination of Caribbean emigrants. International migration trends in the Caribbean, in particular Caribbean emigration, have implications for the subregion’s sustainable development, and these are reflected in indicators such as international financial flows, demographic trends and labour productivity. The findings of the subprogramme study “International migration and sustainable development in the Caribbean: an analysis of data trends from 2000 to 2020” underline the complex relationship between migration and sustainable development in the Caribbean, highlighting both opportunities and challenges in the subregion. The study emphasizes the need for policies that address the negative impacts of brain drain and leverage the benefits of remittances, in particular in light of the ageing populations in many Caribbean countries. It also points out that sustainable development strategies should incorporate comprehensive migration data to create informed policies that support national economic and social goals.

9. As the Caribbean seeks to implement strategies for meeting its obligations under the Paris Agreement, the sustainable development of its land transportation subsector has emerged as a significant challenge. This relates both to the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions —of which the subsector is a major contributor— and to the necessity of reducing its overall dependence on imported fossil fuel energy. While several policy initiatives have sought to address these issues, the evidence of growing land transportation problems now motivates a closer examination of challenges in the subsector. Among the main issues are the increasing rate of motor vehicle concentration in small island spaces and growing traffic congestion arising from increased private motor vehicle ownership. Given the pivotal role of transportation in the advancement of economies and society, the subprogramme study “Policy considerations for sustainable transportation in three Caribbean small island developing States: options for improving land transportation efficiency” suggests policy options for improving land transportation efficiency and sustainability in the Caribbean, while contributing to the very limited literature related to the issue of land transportation in small island developing States.

10. Recognizing the importance of unpaid work is critical to Sustainable Development Goal 5 (Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls). As is the case with most of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) focused on the people dimension of the 2030 Agenda, some of the Goal 5 gains have been reversed by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic. Since the onset of COVID-19, many women have been forced to devote more time to unpaid work activities, the extent of which has not previously been well documented in the Caribbean. The subprogramme study “The importance of time-use surveys in guiding social policies: the gendered impact of COVID-19 on paid and unpaid work in the Caribbean” emphasizes the critical role of time-use surveys in informing policy decisions, especially regarding gender equality and labour market participation. The key findings of the study include that the COVID-19

pandemic significantly increased the burden of unpaid work on women; that regular time-use surveys were necessary to gather detailed data on how men and women allocated their time; and that insights from time-use surveys could guide the creation of policies aimed at reducing gender disparities. The study also underscored the importance of institutionalizing time-use surveys within national statistical offices to generate continuous and comprehensive data that can drive effective social policies.

11. The SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway was the 10-year international framework to support sustainable development in small island developing States, adopted in 2014 by the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States. It outlined priorities for small island developing States, such as climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, sustainable energy and ocean conservation. Ahead of the fourth International Conference on Small Island Developing States, held in Antigua and Barbuda in May 2024, ECLAC prepared, on behalf of the Caribbean small island developing States, the study “Progress in implementation of the Samoa Pathway: Caribbean regional synthesis report”, which provides a comprehensive overview of the matter. It assesses the progress made as well as the gaps and challenges that Caribbean small island developing States experienced in implementing the Samoa Pathway. Recommendations on how these gaps and challenges could be addressed in future iterations of the programme of action for small island developing States are also provided. In addition, the report outlines emerging issues and potential priority actions for the subregion's consideration in preparing for the fourth International Conference on Small Island Developing States.

12. Annex I lists the research publications produced under the subprogramme during the reporting period.

B. Technical cooperation for sustainable development

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

14. During the reporting period, a United Nations Development Account project concluded which had focused on providing demand-driven capacity-building (technical assistance and training) to Caribbean States, in particular small island developing States, to produce selected, relevant and prioritized indicators and metrics to monitor climate change and disasters, including those affecting economic activities, and environmental integrity. Through the production of sound statistics and indicators, this project improved information to strengthen resilience to climate change and disasters in the subregion, whose sustainable development has been greatly affected and will continue to be affected in the future by climate change consequences. A key result of the project was the institutionalization of the Environment Statistics Advisory Committee in some of the beneficiary countries. Grenada institutionalized a national inter-agency committee for environmental and climate change statistics and indicators. The Department of Environment of the Statistical Institute of Belize reactivated its Environmental Statistics Advisory Committee, comprising 18 members (from government agencies and academia), to provide technical support for environment statistics.

15. ECLAC provided technical assistance to the Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis in the preparation of its first voluntary national review, specifically in the form of stakeholder engagement, report drafting and multimedia capability. This work culminated in Saint Kitts and Nevis presenting its review at the high-level political forum on sustainable development in July 2023. With the subprogramme's support, the voluntary national review process contributed to increased national ownership and self-assessment of progress towards achieving the SDGs. ECLAC also worked with authorities in Barbados to prepare its voluntary national review and produce multimedia components for its presentation at the high-level political forum.

16. The Government of Belize requested technical assistance from ECLAC to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the scope for optimum trade and investment opportunities in its economy. Under the subprogramme, ECLAC, through fact-finding visits and virtual sessions, prepared a dynamic computational general equilibrium model of the goods-producing sectors of the Belizean economy. The Government of Belize used the model to better understand the performance of those sectors.

17. During its voluntary national review in 2022, the Government of Grenada realized that, while significant strides had been made in SDG reporting, data gaps challenged adequate data collection, analysis and monitoring for measuring progress towards achievement of the SDGs. In 2023, ECLAC provided technical assistance to Grenada to identify data gaps that were hindering the country's ability to accelerate its SDG progress. Similar technical assistance was provided to the Government of Saint Lucia.

18. Under the subprogramme, ECLAC also contributed to the building of national capacities in the Caribbean through training workshops and seminars. In April, government officials and technical practitioners benefited from a workshop organized under the subprogramme, aimed at guiding Caribbean small island developing States on the effective implementation, management and application of geospatial data and information in supporting the advancement of economic, social and environmental sustainable development priorities. Among the topics covered in the workshop were the role of technologies in geospatial information management; geospatial information to support resilience in the Caribbean; and national challenges in implementing the United Nations Integrated Geospatial Information Framework.

19. Digital technologies have the potential to support the achievement of the SDGs and can enable greater resilience during times of crisis. However, increases in the impact of digital technologies correlate with increases in the cost of being excluded from their use, with disproportionately negative effects on marginalized populations. Research conducted under the subprogramme found that four countries in the subregion had digital transformation strategies and/or national ICT plans, and only one country's framework was current. In March 2023, ECLAC collaborated with the Caribbean Telecommunications Union to organize a workshop on measuring the digital society for digital inclusion. Caribbean countries endorsed the need for the development of appropriate metrics to measure the digital society and the level of progress in advancing digital inclusion, and proposed a draft list of subregional priorities and indicators to inform evidence-based policymaking and decision-making.

20. In November, to support the 2020 round of population and housing censuses and, in particular, the processing, analysis and dissemination of census results, ECLAC organized a workshop for staff of the Central Statistical Office of Saint Lucia and the Bahamas National Statistical Institute using the Retrieval of Data for Small Areas by Microcomputer (REDATAM) software.

21. Annex II includes the seminars and workshops conducted by ECLAC, while annex III outlines the technical assistance provided to the countries of the Caribbean.

C. Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee

22. Under the subprogramme, ECLAC convened the twenty-first meeting of the Monitoring Committee of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee, where senior government officials explored repositioning the Caribbean in a dynamic and competitive global environment, strategies to advance Caribbean recovery and economic transformation, furthering the small island developing States agenda in the Caribbean, and confronting the implementation deficit through strengthened institutional capacity. The Monitoring Committee agreed that the conduct of route analysis and the overall improvement

of transport connectivity across the Caribbean were essential to boosting trade and tourism, and that governments should also consider viewing air transport within the subregion as a public good that should be subsidized by the State. The Committee also agreed that the Caribbean needed a stronger voice on global issues.

23. Policymakers and experts from member countries and partner institutions also attended meetings convened under the subprogramme relating to global forums and regional development issues affecting the subregion. In November, Caribbean policymakers and practitioners engaged in a high-level seminar on the theme “Positioning the Caribbean in the knowledge economy: the role of data”. Several panels explored the value and culture of data in a knowledge economy; artificial intelligence and the Caribbean data revolution; citizen-generated data and other unofficial sources of data; and advancing digital inclusion through data and measurement. Participants acknowledged that, while structural constraints limit the statistical capacity of many Caribbean countries, non-traditional and unofficial sources of data should be leveraged to complement official statistics. There was also agreement that the subregion needed to invest in ICT, artificial intelligence and big data to build a knowledge economy.

24. In April, under the subprogramme, ECLAC collaborated with youth leaders from the Commonwealth Youth Programme and the Caribbean Regional Youth Council, the UN-Women Multi-Country Office in the Caribbean and UNFPA to organize a two-day dialogue session ahead of the Economic and Social Council youth forum. The discussions were structured around the general theme of the 2023 high-level political forum: accelerating the recovery from COVID-19 and the full implementation of the 2023 Agenda at all levels. In particular, the youth forum explored the views and solutions proposed by young people on the SDGs prioritized for review at the 2023 high-level political forum: Goal 6 (Clean water and sanitation), Goal 7 (Affordable and clean energy), Goal 9 (Industry, innovation and infrastructure), Goal 11 (Sustainable cities and communities) and Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

25. In September, ECLAC collaborated with UNFPA to organize the Caribbean Forum on Population and Development in Antigua and Barbuda. The Forum brought together representatives of governments, academia, youth, civil society and international organizations from across the Caribbean and beyond, to discuss progress in the implementation of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development in the Caribbean over the period 2018–2023 and strategies for acceleration in that regard. During the Forum, participants discussed emerging issues, challenges, lessons learned and best practices, as well as actions to accelerate implementation.

26. Expert group meetings were also convened during the reporting period to examine topics in the Caribbean listed below.

- Challenges and opportunities in financing Goals 4 and 9
- The economic costs of vehicle traffic congestion
- International migration and sustainable development
- Measuring the digital society to advance digital inclusion
- Urban expansion in Caribbean small island developing States
- Building economic resilience through tourism diversification post-COVID-19

27. Annex IV lists the meetings organized for the Caribbean under the subprogramme.

II. Activities for the Caribbean under other subprogrammes

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

A. Activities for Latin America and the Caribbean

29. 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

| Meeting | Venue | Date |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|
| Seventeenth Conference of Ministers and Heads of Planning of Latin America and the Caribbean | Santiago (hybrid) | 17 and 18 January |
| Twenty-ninth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Council for Planning of the Latin American and Caribbean Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES) | Santiago (hybrid) | 19 January |
| Third edition of the Regional Water Dialogues in Latin America and the Caribbean | Santiago (hybrid) | 1–3 February |
| Sixty-fourth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean | Virtual | 8 and 9 February |
| Preparatory meeting for the second meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement) | Virtual | 6 March |
| Second meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Escazú Agreement | Buenos Aires | 19–21 April |
| Sixth meeting of the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development | Santiago | 26–28 April |
| Twenty-second meeting of the Executive Committee of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC | Virtual | 3 and 4 May |
| First session of the Regional Conference on South-South Cooperation in Latin America and the Caribbean | Santiago | 30 and 31 May |
| High-Level Latin America Regional Review Meeting of the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014–2024 | Asunción | 27 and 28 July |
| First meeting of the Committee to Support Implementation and Compliance of the Escazú Agreement | Santiago | 10 August |
| Caribbean Forum on Population and Development | Saint John's | 4 and 5 September |
| Twelfth meeting of the Statistical Conference of the Americas of ECLAC | Santiago | 26–28 September |

| Meeting | Venue | Date |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|
| Fifth session of the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin America and the Caribbean | Santiago | 3–5 October |
| Fifteenth Ministerial Forum for Development in Latin America and the Caribbean | | |
| Sixty-fifth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean | Santiago (hybrid) | 11 October |
| Thirty-seventh session of the Committee of the Whole of ECLAC | New York | 17 October |
| Tenth session of the Regional Committee of United Nations Global Geospatial Information Management for the Americas | Santiago | 18–20 October |
| Twenty-first meeting of the Monitoring Committee of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee | Port of Spain | 3 November |
| Nineteenth meeting of the Regional Council for Planning of ILPES | Santo Domingo | 7–9 November |
| Fifth meeting of the Presiding Officers of the Regional Conference on Population and Development, and special session on the theme “10 years of the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development” | Santiago | 14 and 15 November |

B. Activities of the ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico

29. Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee member countries Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Haiti all benefited from the support of the ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico.

Cuba

30. During 2023, ECLAC was in constant remote technical dialogue with the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Labour and Social Security and the University of Havana. In addition, it organized a professional exchange for Cuban officials in Mexico on public care policies for older persons. The Cuban officials held conversations with the Government of Mexico and the Institute for Dignified Ageing in Mexico City. ECLAC also organized a discussion panel on care experiences in Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Chile, Colombia and Peru regarding the legal, political and economic challenges related to ageing, as well as social protection and care systems for older persons. Representatives of the Cuban government highlighted how these opportunities helped them to integrate a gender perspective, move towards legal consolidation and develop monitoring indicators. The efforts of the Cuban government, with the support of ECLAC, allowed the Cuban Council of Ministers to approve the National Care System in Cuba in December 2023. Also in 2023, technical support was provided in updating the Social Security and Social Assistance Law.

31. Within the framework of a project financed by the Joint Sustainable Development Goals Fund, an integrated national financing framework for the SDGs in Cuba was built, in close collaboration with the government. The framework, which serves as a tool to plan, define and evaluate gender-sensitive financial policies, is useful to improve their effectiveness and promote the mobilization of resources for the SDGs. Studies and policy notes have been published¹ to synthesize and systematize the main results.

¹ See [online] <https://www.cepal.org/es/marco-integrado-financiamiento-cuba-ciffra>.

32. The project began in July 2020 and concluded in March 2023, culminating in a workshop with the Cuban authorities. ECLAC contributions have been recognized by both the Joint Sustainable Development Goals Fund and the Government of Cuba. The project won a United Nations Small Island Developing States Partnerships Award in 2023. Both ECLAC and the Ministry of Economy and Planning of Cuba attended the awards ceremony in New York on 10 July 2023, a testament to Cuba's high level of ownership of the project results.

Dominican Republic

33. Technical assistance was initiated for the review of rules of origin in the trade agreements of Mexico and the Dominican Republic, at the request of the Embassy of the Dominican Republic in Mexico. The expected outcome was the identification of specific Dominican industries that can link into the global value chains in which Mexico participates by leveraging each country's trade agreements.

34. In addition, research and analysis were conducted on the following topics:

- Productive linkages between Mexico and the Dominican Republic (<https://www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/80482-encadenamientos-productivos-la-republica-dominicana-mexico>); bilateral trade and investment relations between the Dominican Republic and Mexico (<https://repositorio.cepal.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/81c9be64-d5bd-46fd-9f67-e52cf7a3e89b/content>).
- Foreign investment in the drivers of sustainable development and its flows to Central America, Cuba, Haiti, Mexico and the Dominican Republic, 2015–2021 (<https://www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/47980-la-inversion-extranjera-sectores-dinamizadores-desarrollo-sostenible-sus-flujos>).
- Financial inclusion with a territorial and gender perspective in the Dominican Republic (<https://www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/48994-caracterizacion-la-inclusion-financiera-la-republica-dominicana-perspectiva>).
- General systemic approach to structural gaps in the Dominican Republic (<https://www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/48995-diagnostico-brechas-estructurales-la-republica-dominicana-aproximacion-sistematica>).
- Conceptualization and measurement of structural poverty gaps under the rights-based approach in Mexico, El Salvador, Panama and the Dominican Republic (<https://repositorio.cepal.org/entities/publication/d1205bca-ddae-49ea-98fd-607a71017b85>).

Haiti

35. ECLAC has extensive experience in the construction, analysis and use of input-output tables and has been working on this topic with Haiti for several years, as seen in the following examples under the programme "New narratives for rural transformation in Latin America and the Caribbean", which was funded by the International Fund for Agricultural Development and implemented by ECLAC between 2019 and 2023:

- The first input-output table of Haiti was developed, along with an analysis of structural gaps in the Haitian economy based on that table.

- The programme prioritized a capacity-building component, which included a training workshop on the construction of the Haitian input-output table. This workshop was intended for public officials in areas related to the statistical system, national accounting, planning, and the economy in general. The target institutions included: the Haitian Institute of Statistics and Information Technology, the Haitian central bank, the Ministries of Economy and of Planning, and academic institutions (e.g. State University of Haiti, Quisqueya University). The need for such a training workshop was emphasized by various Haitian stakeholders during the seminar held on 9 and 10 March 2023 at the ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico.

36. In addition, research documents on the following topics were published in 2023:

- Methodology for the construction of the input-output table of Haiti, 2011–2012, and its incorporation into the input-output table of Central America, Mexico and the Dominican Republic, 2011 (<https://www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/68018-descripcion-metodologica-la-construccion-la-matriz-insumo-producto-haiti-2011>).
- Analysis of structural gaps in Haiti's economy based on input-output tables (<https://www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/68691-brechas-estructurales-la-economia-haiti-un-analisis-partir-matrices-insumo>).

III. CONCLUSION

37. The programme of work for 2024 is focused on regional issues relating to economic, social and sustainable development, as well as statistics and knowledge management. The activities undertaken in 2024 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 to supporting the progress of Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee member countries in achieving the SDGs and the small island developing States sustainable development agenda against the backdrop of the outcomes of the fourth International Conference on Small Island Developing States.

Annex I**LIST OF PUBLICATIONS UNDER SUBPROGRAMME 12: SUBREGIONAL ACTIVITIES
IN THE CARIBBEAN 1 JANUARY 2023–31 DECEMBER 2023**

- Economic Survey of the Caribbean 2022 (LC/CAR/TS.2023/1)
- Exploring the elements of an optimal hydrocarbon fiscal regime (LC/CAR/TS.2023/2)
- Policy considerations for sustainable transportation in three Caribbean small island developing States: options for improving land transportation efficiency. Barbados, the British Virgin Islands and Jamaica. (LC/CAR/TS.2023/3)
- The importance of time-use surveys in guiding social policies: the gendered impact of COVID-19 on paid and unpaid work in the Caribbean (LC/CAR/TS.2023/4)
- Advancing geospatial information management for disaster risk management in the Caribbean (LC/CAR/TS.2023/5)
- A study on challenges and opportunities in financing Sustainable Development Goals 4 and 9 in three Caribbean countries: an exploratory analysis (LC/CAR/TS.2023/6)
- Progress in implementation of the Samoa Pathway: Caribbean Regional Synthesis Report (LC/CAR/TS.2023/7)
- Assessment of the economic costs of vehicle traffic congestion in the Caribbean: a case study of Trinidad and Tobago (LC/CAR/TS.2023/8)
- International migration and sustainable development in the Caribbean: an analysis of data trends from 2000 to 2020 (LC/CAR/TS.2023/9)

Annex II

**SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS CONVENED BY THE SUBREGIONAL HEADQUARTERS
FOR THE CARIBBEAN, 1 JANUARY 2023–31 DECEMBER 2023**

| Title of seminar/workshop | Venue and date | Participating members and associate members |
|---|--|--|
| Workshop on measuring the digital society for digital inclusion | Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago (hybrid) 27 and 28 March | Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Montserrat |
| Training workshop on accelerating progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals in Trinidad and Tobago: Sustainable and green recovery opportunities post-COVID-19 | Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago 4–6 April | Trinidad and Tobago |
| Workshop on the implementation of global guidelines to strengthen geospatial information management in the Caribbean | Castries, Saint Lucia 19–21 April | Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Grenada, Guyana, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Montserrat |
| Regional workshop: Caribbean SIDS relevant climate change and disaster indicators for evidence-based policies | Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago (hybrid) 10–12 May | Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago |
| Workshop on the development of a national science, technology and innovation policy for sustainable development in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | Kingstown, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 3–5 October | Saint Vincent and the Grenadines |
| Seminar on positioning the Caribbean in the knowledge economy: the role of data | Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago 1 and 2 November | The Bahamas, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, British Virgin Islands, Curaçao, Martinique, Montserrat |
| Workshop on census and survey data dissemination using REDATAM | Castries, Saint Lucia 27 November– 8 December | The Bahamas, Saint Lucia |

Annex III

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE SUBREGIONAL HEADQUARTERS FOR THE CARIBBEAN, 1 JANUARY 2023–31 DECEMBER 2023

| Dates | Member or associate member and description of assistance |
|--------------------------|---|
| | The Bahamas |
| 27 November – 8 December | To deliver REDATAM training. |
| | Cuba |
| 7–13 May | Technical assistance in the area of national accounts at the request of the National Office of Statistics and Information (ONEI). |
| 3–9 September | To provide technical assistance to the Government Commission for Demographic Dynamics on the finalization of the proposal for a national comprehensive life care system. |
| | Dominican Republic |
| 11–13 June | Technical assistance on strengthening a rural development strategy and building a renewed agenda for rural development at the request of the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Development. |
| 11–17 June | Training on the use of REDATAM to process the census data of the tenth National Population and Housing Census. |
| 21–24 August | Technical assistance on digital governance and government interoperability at the request of the Government Office for Information and Communications Technology (OGTIC). |
| 22–25 November | To present the results of the feasibility study on parametric insurance for the agriculture sector. This feasibility study was done at the request of General Directorate on Agricultural Risks (DIGERA), Ministry of Agriculture. |
| | Grenada |
| 12–18 November | Identify data gaps which were hindering the country's ability to accelerate its SDG implementation. |
| | Haiti |
| 24–29 September | Training on the construction of an input-output matrix at the request of the Bank of the Republic of Haiti (BRH) and its training institute (IFBC). |
| | Jamaica |
| 30 May–4 June | Technical assistance on contributions of international migration to sustainable development at the request of the Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ). |
| | Saint Lucia |
| 17–23 April | To provide advisory services at workshop on the implementation of the integrated geospatial information framework. Workshop organized at the request of the Ministry of Infrastructure, Ports, Transport, Physical Development and Urban Renewal. |
| 5–11 November | Identify data gaps which were hindering the country's ability to accelerate its SDG implementation. |
| 27 November–8 December | To deliver REDATAM training. |
| | Saint Vincent and the Grenadines |
| 2–6 October | To provide technical assistance to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines in the drafting of their national science, technology and innovation policy for sustainable development. |

Annex IV

**MEETINGS CONVENED BY THE SUBREGIONAL HEADQUARTERS
FOR THE CARIBBEAN, 1 JANUARY 2023–31 DECEMBER 2023**

| Meeting | Venue and date | Participating members and associate members |
|--|--|---|
| Expert group meeting on challenges and opportunities in financing Sustainable Development Goals 4 and 9 in three Caribbean countries | Virtual 22 March | Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Saint Lucia |
| Meeting of the twenty-ninth Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee Bureau | Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago 3 and 4 April | Antigua and Barbuda, Jamaica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Montserrat |
| Caribbean Forum on Population and Development | Saint John's, Antigua and Barbuda 4 and 5 September | Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Curaçao, Montserrat, Sint Maarten |
| Expert group meeting to review a study titled "Assessment of the economic costs of vehicle traffic congestion in the Caribbean: a case study of Trinidad and Tobago" | Virtual 6 September | Trinidad and Tobago |
| Expert group meeting on international migration and sustainable development in the Caribbean: an analysis of data trends from 2000 to 2020 | Virtual 7 September | Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Anguilla, Curaçao, Montserrat, Sin Maarten, Turks and Caicos Islands |
| Expert group meeting on measuring the digital society to advance digital inclusion in the Caribbean | Virtual 18 September | Belize, Dominica, Jamaica, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands |
| Twenty-first meeting of the Monitoring Committee of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee | Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago 3 November | Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, British Virgin Islands, Curaçao, Martinique, Montserrat |
| Expert group meeting to review study titled "An assessment of urban expansion in Caribbean SIDS: the cases of Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago" | Virtual 8 November | Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago |
| Expert group meeting on building economic resilience through tourism diversification post-COVID-19 | Virtual 19 December | Antigua and Barbuda, Saint Kitts and Nevis |