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Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean

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REPORT OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION OF THE CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION COMMITTEE

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CONTENTS

A.	DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	1
B.	ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK.....	2
	1. Place and date of the session.....	2
	2. Attendance	2
	3. Election of officers.....	3
	4. Adoption of the agenda.....	3
	5. Procedural matters and organization of work	3
	6. Documentation.....	3
C.	AGENDA.....	3
D.	SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS	4
	1. Opening of the session	4
	2. Ministerial dialogue: Macroeconomic policy for structural transformation and social protection in small States	6
	3. Regional Coordinating Mechanism for the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States	7
	4. Enhancing sustainable statistical capacity in the Caribbean.....	8
	5. Evaluation of the role of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in the Caribbean.....	9
	6. Work programme matters	10
	7. Thirty-fourth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, San Salvador, 27 - 31 August 2012	11
	8. Date and venue of the sixteenth meeting of the Monitoring Committee of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee	12
	9. Consideration and adoption of resolutions	12
	10. Other matters.....	12
	11. Closure of the session	12
E.	RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION COMMITTEE AT ITS TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION	13
Annex I	List of participants	21
Annex II	List of documents.....	24

A. DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC) highlighted the special development challenges faced by the countries in the Caribbean subregion, related to their small size, open, narrow and undiversified economies, fragile ecosystems, and multiple inherent vulnerabilities and, in this respect, underscored the continuing relevance of the CDCC in providing its member States with effective support in developing regional strategies to address these challenges, in collaboration with other regional and international partners.

2. The Committee took note that the Caribbean subregion has continued to grapple with post-crisis economic recovery, compounded by declines in investment and access to finance, and underscored the need to maintain social protection programmes to support the most vulnerable groups. The meeting strongly supported the convening of the Caribbean Development Round Table (CDR) as a valuable subregional forum for fostering dialogue among stakeholders, and urged consideration of the policy options and the search for solutions which had emerged from the discussions of the second CDR, regarding development challenges of growth, structural transformation and equity through the advancement of trade, investment and innovative financing in the Caribbean. In this regard, the Committee encouraged the active participation of international and regional development partners.

3. The Committee acknowledged the need to enhance regional coordination in support of the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States by strengthening the institutional framework for sustainable development. The CDCC underscored the important role played by the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) subregional headquarters for the Caribbean, which serves as the Secretariat for the Regional Coordinating Mechanism (RCM) and its Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), in support of implementation of the Mauritius Strategy, and welcomed efforts to revitalize the role of the RCM, including the strengthening of the national focal point mechanism as well as the development of a database to monitor progress made in implementation of the Mauritius Strategy. The meeting took note of the need both to promote partnerships between small island developing States through South-South cooperation, and to mobilize resources in support of the work of the Technical Advisory Committee of the Regional Coordinating Mechanism. The Committee considered and endorsed the recommendations contained in the TAC meeting report.

4. The meeting acknowledged that the data-deficient status of most Caribbean countries presented real challenges for measuring and monitoring development progress, devising targeted, evidence-based policy solutions, and strengthening advocacy on behalf of the subregion. The Committee highlighted the important role of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the United Nations system, in:

- (a) strengthening indigenous capacity for data gathering, statistical analysis, and other skills necessary for the compilation of key social, environmental and demographic indicators;
- (b) contributing towards the enhancement of the data-supply systems in member countries;
- (c) providing support to member States for the processing and analysis of population and housing censuses, through promoting the inclusion of, and providing technical and financial support for, the participation of Caribbean countries in the 2011 round of the International Comparison Programme; and
- (d) providing strong support to ongoing initiatives that enhanced the sustainable statistical capacities in the subregion.

5. The Committee welcomed the report on progress made - through implementation of the recommendations of the first phase of the in-depth evaluation on strengthening the role of the Commission - in making the ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean a more effective catalyst for development in the Caribbean. It considered the recommendations of the second phase of

the in-depth study, which identified ways in which ECLAC could support the work of its subregional headquarters for the Caribbean.

6. The CDCC endorsed the activities proposed in the Programme of Work for the 2014-2015 biennium, through the adoption of resolution 79 (XXIV), Support for the work of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in the Caribbean.

7. The Committee took note of both the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) to be convened in Rio de Janeiro from 20 to 22 June 2012, and the thirty-fourth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to be held in San Salvador from 27-31 August 2012, and stressed the importance of ensuring the full and active participation by Caribbean countries in these meetings at the highest level.

8. The CDCC agreed that the sixteenth meeting of its Monitoring Committee would be held at the ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean in Port of Spain in 2013. The exact date would be determined in consultation with the Chair.

9. The Committee adopted the following resolutions: resolution 76 (XXIV), Support for the Caribbean Development Round Table; resolution 77 (XXIV), Revitalization of the coordinating roles and responsibilities of the Regional Coordinating Mechanism; resolution 78 (XXIV), Strengthening national capacities in statistics; resolution 79 (XXIV), Support for the work of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in the Caribbean; and resolution 80 (XXIV), Thirty-fourth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean.

B. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

1. Place and date of the session

10. The Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC) held its twenty-fourth session at the ministerial level in Georgetown, Guyana on 31 May 2012.

2. Attendance

11. Representatives of ten member States attended the twenty-fourth session of the CDCC: Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Cuba, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago.

12. Representatives of Curaçao and Panama attended as observers.

13. The United Nations Secretariat was represented by the Senior Political Affairs Officer of the Americas Division in the Department of Political Affairs (DPA).

14. The following United Nations bodies were represented: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

15. Representatives of the following intergovernmental organizations attended the meeting: Association of Caribbean States (ACS), the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), the Commonwealth Secretariat, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), and the Organization of American States (OAS).

16. A full list of participants in the twenty-fourth session of the CDCC is attached as annex I to the present report.

3. Election of officers

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

Chairperson:	Guyana
Vice-chairpersons:	Antigua and Barbuda Jamaica Trinidad and Tobago
Rapporteur:	Saint Kitts and Nevis

4. Adoption of the agenda

18. The provisional agenda was adopted without amendment.

5. Procedural matters and organization of work

19. The session was chaired by the Honourable Carolyn Rodrigues-Birkett, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Guyana. The secretariat noted the organization of work of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee.

20. The meeting adopted document CDCC 24/3/Rev.1, Provisional programme, setting out the organization of work.

6. Documentation

21. A list of working documents submitted by the secretariat to the Committee at its twenty-fourth session is attached as annex II to the present report.

C. AGENDA

- Item 1. Opening of the session
 - (a) Opening ceremony
 - (b) Election of officers
 - (c) Adoption of the agenda
 - (d) Procedural matters and organization of work
- Item 2. Macroeconomic policy for structural transformation and social protection in small States
- Item 3. Regional Coordinating Mechanism for the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States
- Item 4. Enhancing sustainable statistical capacity in the Caribbean
- Item 5. Evaluation of the role of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in the Caribbean
- Item 6. Work programme matters
- Item 7. Thirty-fourth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, San Salvador, 27-31 August 2012

- Item 8. Date and venue of the sixteenth meeting of the Monitoring Committee of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee
- Item 9. Consideration and adoption of resolutions
- Item 10. Other matters
- Item 11. Closure of the session

D. SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

1. Opening of the session

22. At the opening of the twenty-fourth session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee, remarks were made by the following speakers:

The Honourable Carolyn Rodrigues-Birkett, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Guyana

Diane Quarless, Director of ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean
Ambassador Irwin LaRocque, Secretary-General of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat

The Honourable Patrick Simmons, Minister of Youth Empowerment and Sports of Grenada
His Excellency Donald Ramotar, President of the Republic of Guyana

23. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Guyana noted that the meeting was being convened at a time when most member States were experiencing the effects of the financial crisis. She pointed out that the Caribbean subregion had achieved some level of development in spite of those challenges which had affected trade liberalization programmes. She reminded members that both Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago were celebrating their fiftieth anniversary of independence in 2012, and exhorted all delegations to use that milestone as an opportunity to chart a development course anew, taking into account emerging challenges, particularly in the social and environmental sectors, including climate change. The Minister urged the subregion to address these challenges through greater collaboration and integration. She also called for the implementation of new strategies to address pressing global issues. The Minister underscored the importance and relevance of the role played by CDCC in the subregion, in facilitating dialogue within a multilateral framework, and promoting the search for solutions through consideration of both subregional and national policy responses.

24. The Director of ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean acknowledged the excellent arrangements of the Government of the Republic of Guyana in facilitating the twenty-fourth session of the CDCC, the first time that a meeting of the CDCC was being hosted by Guyana. Guyana represented an important link in widening and deepening integration and cooperation between the Caribbean and Latin America, a process which ECLAC saw as integral to its own role and function in the region. She pledged the secretariat's renewed commitment to the development aspirations of the peoples of the Caribbean, through seeking a more strategic role as coordinator and facilitator of development support for the Caribbean, synergizing and leveraging the support made available through the many institutions of the United Nations system operating in the Caribbean. She signalled the importance of the responsibility held by the office as the secretariat of the Regional Coordinating Mechanism, which monitors and facilitates sustainable development in the subregion through implementation of the Mauritius Strategy, and noted ECLAC involvement in all activities related to the upcoming global reviews of the Millennium Development Goals, and Population and Development, respectively.

25. The Director stated that the principal challenge facing the Caribbean lay in identifying paths to development that put emphasis on macroeconomic stability coupled with growth, equity, and environmental sustainability. She underscored the need to explore innovative partnerships which

afforded creative and durable solutions, and strengthened the resilience of countries in the subregion. She encouraged member States to embrace the Caribbean Development Round Table as the forum needed to promote policy dialogue that engaged all stakeholders in the development process and allowed a fresh perspective in addressing persistent problems.

26. The Secretary-General of the CARICOM Secretariat noted that the CDCC was meeting at a time when the Caribbean subregion needed new ideas for development, and that he had been pleased, therefore, with the outcome of the Caribbean Development Round Table held on the previous day. He acknowledged that there was need to forge stronger links between member States of CARICOM and ECLAC, with a view to deepening and widening collaboration and integration. He called on Caribbean States to seek synergies in the development aspirations and objectives of the Latin American and Caribbean region, suggesting that the output of the Caribbean Development Round Table could serve as a stimulus for policymakers pursuing growth. He expressed concern that Caribbean States continued to suffer from the negative effects of the downturn in the international economy, including the recent Euro crisis, and underscored the need to refocus on strategies to reduce vulnerability and build resilience through market development, calling for advancement of the Caribbean development process of collaboration between organizations. He stressed the need to ensure that more attention be given to the social and environmental aspects of development, and especially of human resource development, given the inextricable link between economic development and gains in education and the development of information and communications technology (ICT) skills, and pointed to the need to address the impact of climate change on Caribbean development. He called on representatives to identify the most effective use of increasingly scarce resources and to advocate for increased resources to be made available to ECLAC, which would undoubtedly enhance opportunities for collaboration between ECLAC and CARICOM on several fronts.

27. The Minister of Youth Empowerment and Sports of Grenada highlighted the importance of a people-centred approach to development, with special focus on youth and the more vulnerable groups in society. He noted that, even as the Caribbean had begun to show nascent signs of recovery with an increase in regional gross domestic product (GDP) of 0.5% in 2010 and an expected rise of 2% in 2012, it was important to ensure that there was continued investment in the development of human capital, and that member States remained committed to providing the socio-economic stimuli that promoted equity and improved quality of life and well-being.

28. The President of the Republic of Guyana pointed out the timeliness of the meeting, taking place when the Caribbean was going through a crisis. He expressed the view that, although the crisis was externally driven, its impact on Caribbean member States had been severe, affecting areas such as foreign exchange, food and fuel. He underscored the vulnerability of the subregion to such exogenous shocks, given the openness of its economies and their dependence on international trade. He highlighted the impact of climate change on the countries of the Caribbean, and expressed the hope that the outcome of the second Round Table would help to guide decision-makers in determining how to marry politics with economics with a view to finding practical, workable solutions. He welcomed the Caribbean Development Round Table and encouraged the convening of more such meetings as a mechanism for bringing good minds together to aid in charting the way forward.

29. The President of Guyana called for member States to introduce more joint approaches in the development of subregional integration efforts that would allow opportunities for success in a competitive world. He stressed the need to identify strategies to fashion effective responses to those external influences that directly affected the subregion. He reiterated the strong belief of the Government of Guyana that building stronger bridges between Caribbean and its Latin American neighbours was an essential part of any Caribbean strategy for building resilience to global challenges, and urged the promotion of greater synergies between member States of the Caribbean, Central America and South America, for the specific purpose of strengthening Latin American and Caribbean integration, even while simultaneously strengthening relationships with partners in the North.

30. The President of Guyana drew attention to the fact that the Caribbean had the highest level of income inequality in the world, a matter demanding urgent response and redress. In order to achieve sustained growth and eradicate poverty, he called for strategies aimed at improving quality of life through investment in human capital, stressing that the goal of stamping out poverty in the subregion was a pressing mandate. He emphasized the value of education and skills training in empowering Caribbean peoples to compete effectively in the global workplace, and highlighted the importance attached by the Government of Guyana to human-resource development among the youth and other vulnerable groups. He noted that approximately 30% of Guyana Government spending was earmarked for social services and related areas.

31. Reflecting on the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) to be convened in Brazil in June 2012, the President of Guyana called on member States of the Caribbean attending the meeting to speak with one voice in advocating that attention be given to the sustainable development agenda of the Caribbean subregion, particularly with respect to the issue of climate change. He noted the degradation of the environment brought about by natural disasters and the impending consequences for the Caribbean. In this regard, he expressed appreciation to ECLAC for its research and the work carried out in response to the damaging floods which had affected Guyana in 2005, in which more than 60% of GDP had been lost, demonstration of the serious impact that such natural disasters can and do have on the economies of small States. He urged delegates to reconsider their relationship with nature – to live in harmony with the environment. He renewed his call for the Caribbean to focus on developing alternate sources of energy to reduce its dependence on fossil fuel, and reported that the Government of Guyana would be pursuing low carbon development with a view to minimizing the impact of both oil imports and climate change on GDP.

32. The President highlighted the importance of the mission of the Regional Coordinating Mechanism, and urged member States to provide it with more targeted support and attention, particularly at the national level, in order to promote effective monitoring and oversight of implementation of the sustainable development agenda in the Caribbean.

2. Ministerial dialogue: Macroeconomic policy for structural transformation and social protection in small States

33. The Honourable Winston Dookeran, Minister of Finance of Trinidad and Tobago presented the proceedings of the Caribbean Development Round Table held on 30 May 2012 to the twenty-fourth session of the CDCC. He reported that the forum had offered an opportunity to clarify the approaches to sustainable development in the post-crisis era. He drew attention to the seminal role that ECLAC has played as a catalyst for new ideas, a long-held tradition. Reflecting on the evolution of development economic thinking, he recalled that, in earlier years, the issues had focused on the impact of core countries on peripheral ones; instead, more recent debates examined the ways in which peripheral and core countries affected each other.

34. The Minister identified, among the main issues in the second CDR meeting discussion, the need to expand Caribbean integration space to embrace the Latin American region; thus, more integration was seen as desirable, not less. Attention was given to the role of different foreign exchange regimes and ways in which these could be linked to credible macroeconomic policies for sustainable development. Regarding the need for fiscal buffers, Minister Dookeran pointed out that Trinidad and Tobago was experimenting with a Heritage and Stabilization Fund. He noted that there was need to develop domestic buffers and examine regional ones. There was much discussion on the need for the mobility of capital and labour in the Caribbean and concern at the range of institutional structures that limited such movement.

35. Minister Dookeran highlighted the discussion which had examined areas of export opportunity, including exports of educational, health care and housing services, and had addressed programmes intended to raise productivity and ensure social protection. He also noted reference made to the need for better balancing of tripartite relations in the labour market, as has been achieved in Barbados. He reported extensive discussion on the lack of social protection programmes for children,

and the need to embrace some of the initiatives designed to finance social protection programmes currently being implemented in Brazil.

36. Finally, he expressed the view that the logic of politics and economics should be synchronized in ways that promoted sustainable development more effectively.

37. The representative of Jamaica pointed out that greater capital mobility might occur with the development of a junior stock exchange, since the requirements might not be onerous. He also stressed that the movement of people was important to cement and deepen the Caribbean subregional integration process. He further pointed out the lack of progress in the integration process, and challenged the meeting to find ways of addressing this issue.

38. The representative of Saint Kitts and Nevis made a case in support of a system of fixed exchange rates, given the experience of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States. He felt that the focus on best practices across the Caribbean was important for informing policymakers of policies which had – and had not – worked.

39. The representative of Antigua and Barbuda felt that the movement of capital and persons must be accelerated, but cautioned that free movement must have developmental objectives, including a robust local infrastructure.

40. The Secretary-General of CARICOM suggested that member States appeared to have lost sight of the purpose of integration – the betterment of its citizens, noting that member States were acting independently. He also pointed out that there were too many meetings, and that efforts should be made to incorporate new initiatives into existing schedules to reduce, and make more meaningful, the number of meetings ministers were required to attend.

41. UNFPA called on member States to take into consideration population and demographic issues in designing and implementing economic and social policies. In this regard, significant investment should be made in the youth sector, and consideration also given to the disabled.

42. FAO urged the meeting to consider the need for food security in Caribbean development, and to make it an important part of the development agenda.

3. Regional Coordinating Mechanism for the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

43. The Adviser to the President of the Republic of Guyana presented the report of the meeting of the Technical Advisory Committee of the Regional Coordinating Mechanism which was held on 25 May 2012 in Georgetown, Guyana. The report outlined the RCM vision to 2015, including its work programme, and the 20-year evaluation of the Barbados Programme of Action and the 10-year evaluation of the Mauritius Strategy to take place in 2014. The discussion, focused on establishing priorities given the limited resources available, yielded several core priorities. These included climate change and disaster management, water- and waste-management, land degradation, science, technology and innovation, capacity-building, policy- and institutional strengthening, and data collection, collation and analysis. The need emerged for developing economic, social and environmental indicators to measure development progress, and a governance framework to manage integrated sustainable development strategies better at both national and regional levels.

44. The representative of Jamaica affirmed the commitment of the Government of Jamaica to sustainable development goals, and endorsed the recommendations of the TAC report. He noted that the Caribbean continued to be vulnerable to climate change, and that Jamaica planned to engage the international community with a view to advancing advocacy in this area. He cautioned that Jamaica required a clearer understanding of the green economy to ensure that green initiatives did not affect future growth negatively.

45. The representative of Cuba underlined the importance of the unity of the Caribbean and small island developing States (SIDS). He stressed the importance of looking beyond the subregion to seek the cooperation and coordination of all countries in the region, and highlighted the importance of SIDS taking a balanced approach to economic, social and environmental development, consolidating the gains already achieved. Many countries needed support in meeting their commitments under the multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) of twenty years ago in Rio.

46. The Commonwealth Secretariat representative suggested that ECLAC should leverage the opportunity presented by the mandate of the RCM for the Caribbean to collaborate on SIDS-related issues across all SIDS regions.

47. The CARICOM representative noted that Caribbean SIDS were said to be the most vulnerable to disasters and sea-level rise; that six of the most vulnerable countries in the world were Caribbean SIDS. He suggested that the RCM should be strengthened to focus more on implementation. He called for the RCM to be institutionalized within ECLAC.

48. The representative of Guyana noted that the TAC was a technical body and that the CDCC forum - which served, effectively, as the RCM - provided a formal intergovernmental coordinating mechanism for Caribbean SIDS to consult, manage and monitor sustainable development issues. He pointed out that, while member States were committed to the green economy, failure to understand what it meant could lead to negative repercussions upon implementation. Clarifying the Caribbean position on the green economy had been a major focus of the CARICOM presentation and should be placed in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication.

49. The Director noted that the responsibility for coordinating and supporting the TAC of the RCM was an important one. She suggested that further consideration might be given to its role and function when the meeting addressed the work programme presentation, should member States wish to make that an activity deserving of ongoing support.

50. The meeting endorsed the recommendations of the Technical Advisory Committee of the Regional Coordinating Mechanism.

4. Enhancing sustainable statistical capacity in the Caribbean

51. The Director of ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean signalled to member States the renewed focus being placed by ECLAC on the development of statistical capacity, given the indispensable role that a robust statistical system played in overall development, and recognizing the chronic weakness in such systems in the Caribbean. She noted that the Caribbean was known as a data-deficient region: a circumstance resulting from limited indigenous human-resource and institutional capacity for the production, analysis and dissemination of official statistics on which sound, evidence-based policy and decision-making depended. The need to strengthen statistical capacity at the national level had become a more urgent objective given the increasing demand—by academia, researchers, policy analysts, the business community and government decision-makers—for data of a broader scope that were more detailed, timely, accurate, relevant and comparable.

52. The Director informed the meeting of a joint initiative on statistical development currently being pursued between ECLAC and the CARICOM Secretariat, with the support of the Canadian International Development Agency. She noted that an expert meeting had recently been convened to ensure that the joint initiative would address the critical areas of need comprehensively for the establishment of sustainable systems for the collection, analysis, and dissemination of statistics in the countries of the Caribbean. National directors of statistics, and agencies and institutions engaged in the production and analysis of a range of statistics in the subregion, had participated in the meeting. It was expected that the joint initiative would enhance sustainable statistical capacity in the Caribbean in the medium term.

53. The representative of Jamaica expressed concern regarding the need to strengthen indigenous capacity for data collection. He noted, in particular, that Jamaica was interested in the collection and analysis of data relating to the service industry, since those data influenced policy and impacted the measurement of GDP. He pointed out the need for more robust data collection and analysis in the creative industries and in social development, and stressed the importance of training to ensure more effective data capture and analysis. Representatives of Belize and Guyana endorsed these views and expressed support for the joint initiative.

54. ILO, UNFPA and UNICEF all welcomed the update on the joint initiative, and expressed their readiness to collaborate with ECLAC and the CARICOM Secretariat in support of its implementation.

55. The meeting took note of, and welcomed, the proposed ECLAC-CARICOM joint initiative.

5. Evaluation of the role of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in the Caribbean

56. Dame Biller Miller outlined the genesis of the second phase of the evaluation on the role of ECLAC in the Caribbean. The consultant stated that the first phase of the exercise had focused on measures to rationalise the role and enhance the effectiveness of the subregional headquarters in Port of Spain. She reminded the meeting that the Caribbean Development Round Table had been the result of a recommendation of the first-phase evaluation, which had signalled the need for a forum of development thinkers to support the search for practical, innovative solutions to the development challenges faced by the member States of the Caribbean subregion. She expressed pleasure at the early success of the Round Table. She noted that the second phase of the evaluation was intended to assess the relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of the services provided to the Caribbean by both ECLAC headquarters and the subregional headquarters in Mexico.

57. The main findings were presented to the meeting by Alexa Khan, co-author of the evaluation report. She provided an overview of the objectives and process of the second-phase exercise and outlined the key findings of the assessments as set out in the report. The report concluded that ECLAC provided substantial support to Caribbean member States, which had resulted in the implementation of several significant policy initiatives and the promotion of regional consensus on important development issues.

58. Ms. Khan also highlighted the need for improved information flows in terms of awareness of the work of the related divisions and units within ECLAC, and pointed to the desirability of greater support for the subregional headquarters in the Caribbean by ECLAC headquarters in Santiago, with a view to strengthening overall programme output. She noted that, notwithstanding the contribution of ECLAC to the subregion, it appeared that the expectations of Caribbean member States regarding ECLAC support did not match the impact on, or awareness of Caribbean member States of, follow-up activities offered through technical assistance programmes. The principal recommendation of the report, therefore, was that ECLAC needed to establish a profile more visible to its Caribbean member States, to the regional organizations, and to the agencies in the United Nations system. The report also suggested that cooperation across subprogrammes, particularly between the subregional headquarters of Mexico and the subregional headquarters of the Caribbean, would greatly enhance the overall impact of ECLAC work in the Caribbean, and facilitate the optimization by ECLAC of South-South cooperation.

59. The evaluation team recommended that ECLAC develop a comprehensive strategy aimed at building and sustaining statistical capacity in the Caribbean. While the provision of technical assistance in all areas of work was critical, the report underscored the importance of a strong mechanism for follow-up and implementation of key policy recommendations. Such a mechanism, to be effective, would have to be closely aligned to the priorities identified, and be managed by an operational strategy which allowed for re-direction and refinement of goals, as required. The creation of a formal mechanism to facilitate policy engagement was worthy of consideration. The evaluation

team also suggested that the delivery of programmes and promotion of ECLAC work would be greatly enhanced by the introduction of formal partnerships with academia and other regional and international partners.

60. The Chair suggested that consideration be given to creating a working group to oversee the revitalization of the CDCC, following-up actively on the recommendations of the evaluation team in phases one and two of their report. She also suggested that the CDCC periodically review the status of implementation of the recommendations of the evaluation team.

61. The representative of Jamaica commended the team for its work and endorsed the proposal that a working group be established to chart the way forward. He expressed satisfaction with the outcomes of the CDR, and suggested that it should be scheduled biennially, which would allow for some level of implementation of the agreed recommendations and decisions. This would enable the working group to pursue issues identified by the CDR actively, and prepare status reports of progress achieved ad interim.

62. The Chair noted that the development discourse required more active, meaningful engagement with civil society. She suggested that the CDR could be closely linked to the work of CARICOM, ensuring that a session could be set aside to deal with issues identified by the CDR. Dame Billie Miller noted that the CDCC was a unique and larger organization given the composition of its membership. She therefore favoured the continued use of the CDCC framework for the convening of the CDR. She suggested that a more focused agenda might be considered for future round tables, with wider interaction and strong panellists.

63. The Director of ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean informed the meeting that the recommendations provided in the first phase of the evaluation were, in fact, being implemented.

64. The meeting endorsed the recommendations contained in the second phase of the evaluation report.

6. Work programme matters

65. The ECLAC secretariat provided an overview of the implementation of the work undertaken during the 2010-2011 programme cycle, highlighting key areas of activity. The Director of ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean presented a comprehensive introduction to the work programme currently being implemented, and key outputs expected in the 2012-2013 biennium. She emphasized the office's efforts to ensure a balance between technical research on various aspects of subregional development and providing technical assistance, training and coordination functions to Caribbean member States. She noted that ECLAC, in collaboration with the Mexico office, intended to continue providing support to member States in the Damage and Loss Assessments of natural disasters (DaLA) and to continue to undertake valuable work in the area of sustainable development. She pointed out that ECLAC intended to strengthen the Regional Coordinating Mechanism related to sustainable development, and challenged delegates to resource the Regional Coordinating Mechanism and the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) properly, as a means of ensuring their effectiveness.

66. Underscoring the need for information and outreach, the Director advised that the subregional headquarters had created an Information and Outreach Section in the office. The unit would be tasked with designing and implementing an effective programme to update member States on the work of ECLAC and to coordinate requests for research and technical assistance from member States. The Director noted that, in preparing the extrabudgetary CIDA-funded project document on developing statistical capacity in the Caribbean, to be jointly coordinated and managed by ECLAC and CARICOM, there has been excellent cooperation between the two organizations.

67. The Director of the subregional headquarters for Mexico provided members with a description of the activities of that office which were undertaken in the Caribbean.

68. The UNFPA representative expressed an interest in improved collaboration with ECLAC. He gave an update of the activities related to the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD+20) processes, and informed the meeting of UNFPA intention to enhance their relationship through joint technical assistance missions. These would cover training in the analysis of the 2010 census data, reporting on Goal 5 of the Millennium Development Goals, youth, and joint advocacy to promote the integration of population dynamics.

69. The CARICOM representative called for the institutionalization of the RCM and its incorporation in the work programme as a standard activity. This was supported by the representative from Guyana who reminded the meeting that this was discussed at the recently concluded TAC meeting of the RCM.

70. The representative of Jamaica highlighted the paucity of data on the services sector in the Caribbean and requested that a study on the services sector be undertaken by ECLAC. He noted that the study could provide a benchmark for capturing strategic information the sector. He underscored the importance of the services sector—beyond a focus on tourism—to include the creative industries and other sectors, in such a way that these could be monetized to provide income and well-being for actors in those sectors.

71. The representative of Cuba noted that the Latin American and Caribbean Economic System (SELA) and the Latin American Integration Association (Asociación Latinoamericana de Integración, ALADI) should be included in efforts to promote cooperation in energy matters. This, he underscored, could form an integrated effort, with institutions contributing according to their relative strengths. In response, the representative of Jamaica pointed out that energy loomed large as an area of concern for the Caribbean, especially under the current circumstances of high fuel prices, and requested a study on energy in the subregion.

72. The representative of Antigua and Barbuda sought information on the specific assistance provided to her country by ECLAC. The secretariat assured her that a range of technical assistance activities were carried out in many countries of the CDCC, including Antigua and Barbuda, as presented in annex V of the implementation document of the 2010-2011 biennium. The secretariat informed delegations that specific requests of members were addressed insofar as the secretariat had the capacity to respond. The secretariat noted that a study of the services sector was an extensive proposition that would present a challenge for ECLAC at this time, given its current constraints. It was pointed out that studies on energy had been conducted for Jamaica.

73. The meeting took note of the 2014-2015 work programme, and endorsed the reports of the 2010-2011 and 2012-2013 work programmes, respectively.

7. Thirty-fourth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, San Salvador, 27 - 31 August 2012

74. The Secretary of the Commission apprised the meeting of a key document for the thirty-fourth Session of the Commission entitled “Structuralist policies for equality: an integrated vision of development.” The main theme of the document was structural change in Latin America and the Caribbean and its connection to sustained growth and equality. The document represented the continuity of efforts in a preceding document introduced at the previous session of the Commission, called “Time for equality: closing gaps, opening trails.” It attempted to articulate fully the different dimensions of development – convergence (internal and external), growth, macroeconomic performance and equality. From this approach emerged an integrated view of the role of the various policies – industrial, macroeconomic and social – and a discussion on ways to create synergies among them.

8. Date and venue of the sixteenth meeting of the Monitoring Committee of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee

75. The sixteenth meeting of the Monitoring Committee would be held at ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean, Port of Spain, in 2013. The exact date would be determined in consultation with the Chair.

9. Consideration and adoption of resolutions

76. Resolution 77 (XXIV), Revitalization of the Coordinating Roles and Responsibilities of the Regional Coordinating Mechanism, resolution 79 (XXIV), Support for the work of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in the Caribbean and resolution 80 (XXIV), Thirty-fourth Session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, were presented and adopted without any modifications.

77. It was decided that resolution 76 (XXIV), Support for the Caribbean Development Round Table, be edited to reflect that the Round Table was to be held once per biennium and that, in the intervening year, a working group would convene to discuss progress. In resolution 78 (XXIV), Strengthening National Capacities in Statistics, it was agreed that the term 'data-poor' would be replaced with 'data-deficient'.

10. Other matters

78. The representative from UNFPA made a presentation on the process for the convening of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD+20) scheduled for a date subsequent to the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) meeting. He conveyed timelines for member States to submit country reports, and the dates and venues for the upcoming preparatory meetings.

79. The delegate from Guyana gave a synopsis of the preparations for the Rio+20 processes, and proposed that the meeting urge members to prepare for, and attend, this important meeting.

11. Closure of the session

80. In her closing remarks, the Director of ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean expressed her thanks to the Government of the Republic of Guyana for its generous hospitality, and more specifically, to personnel associated with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Guyana International Conference Centre. She thanked Grenada for being the Chair over the past two years and member States for their support and attendance, and assured them that every effort would be made towards closer collaboration. She acknowledged Dame Billie Miller and Ms. Alexa Khan for their sound presentation of the ECLAC Evaluation Report and looked forward to implementing its key recommendations.

81. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Guyana thanked the delegates for their participation in the ministerial-level meeting of CDCC at its twenty-fourth session, and encouraged the countries of the Caribbean to participate in the upcoming United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development and the thirty-fourth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to be held in San Salvador from 27-31 August 2012.

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

76 (XXIV) SUPPORT FOR THE CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT ROUND TABLE

The Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee,

Recalling resolution 73 (XXIII) adopted at the twenty-third session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee in 2010, which invited key parties to join the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in spearheading a Caribbean Development Round Table to consider the sustainable development challenges of the subregion,

Noting that the Caribbean subregion continues to confront serious challenges, including onerous public debt and current account deficits, in its efforts to preserve and enhance the development gains already achieved,

Concerned that the slow pace of post-crisis recovery in the Caribbean subregion has been aggravated by declines in investment and limited access to finance,

Cognizant of the need to maintain social protection programmes within the context of limited resources,

Recognizing that these challenges could retard progress towards attainment of internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

1. *Strongly endorses* the biennial convening of the Caribbean Development Round Table as a forum that will focus on strategies to address these challenges;
2. *Welcomes* the recommendations of the second meeting of the Caribbean Development Round Table;
3. *Urges* consideration of the policy options emerging from the discussions for growth, structural transformation and equity in the Caribbean;
4. *Acknowledges* the need to maintain dialogue among stakeholders to address emerging sustainable development issues and to build bridges of partnership between the Caribbean and Latin America in order to widen development options for the Caribbean subregion through trade, investment, financing and functional cooperation;
5. *Calls* on development partners, including the Caribbean Community, the Secretariat of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, the Caribbean Development Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank, to partner with the Commission in convening the Caribbean Development Round Table and promoting it as a central forum for addressing development in the Caribbean.

77(XXIV) REVITALIZATION OF THE COORDINATING ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE REGIONAL COORDINATING MECHANISM

The Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee,

Recalling its resolutions 65(XXI) adopted at its twenty-first session of 2006,¹ 71(XXII) adopted at its twenty-second session of 2008² and 74(XXIII) adopted at its twenty-third session of 2010³ on the Regional Coordinating Mechanism and its Technical Advisory Committee, for the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States,

Taking into consideration General Assembly resolution 65/2 of 15 October 2010, which renews the resolve to fulfil commitments to further implement the Mauritius Strategy and underscores the urgency of finding additional solutions to the major challenges facing small island developing States in a concerted manner,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolutions 64/236 of 24 December 2009 and 66/197 of 22 December 2011 and in accordance with the purposes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development to be held from 20 to 22 June 2012 in Rio de Janeiro, which are to further secure political commitment for sustainable development, assessing the progress to date and the remaining gaps in the implementation of the outcomes of the major summits on sustainable development, as well as addressing new and emerging challenges,

Acknowledging the need to enhance regional coordination in support of the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States by strengthening the institutional framework for sustainable development,

Recalling the Fourth Meeting of the Technical Advisory Committee, convened in Georgetown, on 25 May 2012, which sought to revitalize the role of the Regional Coordinating Mechanism in respect of the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, and to strengthen coordination and oversight in this regard,

1. *Reaffirms* its commitment to fully operationalize the Regional Coordinating Mechanism for monitoring and supporting progress in the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;

2. *Calls upon countries*, in this regard, to make the National Focal Point Mechanism of the Regional Coordinating Mechanism fully functional;

3. *Endorses* the elements of the work programme presented by the Technical Advisory Committee to The Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee and encourages the preparation of a more detailed plan for the deliberations of the Regional Coordinating Mechanism;

4. *Requests* the Commission, in collaboration with the Caribbean Community, to work towards building a comprehensive quantitative and qualitative monitoring and evaluation database on progress made in the implementation of each thematic area of the Mauritius Strategy for the further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;

¹ (LC/CAR/L.086)

² (LC/CAR/L.196rev.1)

³ (LC/CAR/L.257)

5. *Invites* the Technical Advisory Committee of the Regional Coordinating Mechanism to consider in its work plan the outcomes of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development within the context of the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;

6. *Encourages* partnerships between small island developing States and between small island developing States and South-South cooperation partners;

7. *Supports* a strategy for the mobilization of resources in support of the work of the Technical Advisory Committee of the Regional Coordinating Mechanism.

78 (XXIV) STRENGTHENING NATIONAL CAPACITIES IN STATISTICS

The Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee,

Recalling the mandate conferred upon the Committee as a permanent subsidiary body of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, to cooperate in the adoption of concrete measures aimed at the sustainable development of the Caribbean subregion and to promote initiatives to strengthen cooperation among them,

Recognizing the important role that the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and agencies of the other United Nations system can play in strengthening the data supply systems in member countries, particularly as regards the organizational and modernization aspects of information collection and management, including database design and management using appropriate software and hardware,

Recognizing also the contribution made by the Statistical Conference of the Americas, a subsidiary body of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, in the coordination of activities in the field of official statistics in the region and in conveying the voice of the countries, in which respect the participation of the Caribbean countries has increased in the past few years, including in the working groups of the Conference,

Noting that the Caribbean, as a data-deficient region, has a continuing need to secure programmatic support to assist in developing sustainable statistical capacities and in transferring statistical knowledge, skills and techniques,

Acknowledging the progress achieved by the Commission in enhancing the capacity of member States to compile indicators for the Millennium Development Goals through the conduct of training workshops in several member States of the subregion, in supporting capacity-building for improved processing and analysis of population and housing censuses through regional and national training in the REDATAM System for the Retrieval of Census Data for Small Areas by Microcomputer and CSPro software packages, in promoting the inclusion of Caribbean countries in the 2011 round of the International Comparison Programme and in providing technical and financial support for their participation;

Welcoming the recent proposal by the Canadian International Development Agency to support a long-term initiative for fostering sustainable statistical capacities in the subregion,

Bearing in mind the effective collaboration of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Caribbean Community and other partners in the preparation of this proposal,

Emphasizing the importance of relevant and comparable, high-quality statistics delivered on a timely and regular basis as a fundamental prerequisite for effective decision-making based on sound information or a reliable knowledge base,

Recognizing the call made by the Technical Advisory Committee of the Regional Coordinating Mechanism for improved access to statistical data to support planning, decision-making, monitoring and evaluation activities to advance the Mauritius Strategy for the further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States and the calls made by other users of statistics for data that are broader in scope, more frequently produced and more timely, accurate, relevant and comparable,

Recognizing also the appeal made by the Statistical Conference of the Americas at its sixth meeting in 2011 to States members, United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies and international organizations to make an active contribution to the work to be carried out under the

Biennial programme of regional and international cooperation activities, 2012-2013 of the Statistical Conference of the Americas;

Recognizing further that the statistics required must of necessity be produced nationally and that the effort should receive the strongest possible support at the national level,

1. *Welcomes* the continued efforts of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the Statistical Conference of the Americas and other United Nations bodies to promote strengthened statistical capacity in the States members and associate members of the Commission and of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee, as countries which are seeking to become information-based societies;

2. *Urges* the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to afford high priority to the mobilization of resources necessary for the provision of technical assistance to member countries through activities designed to transfer statistical knowledge, skills and other statistical expertise with a view to supporting the development of lasting capacity to undertake evidence-based economic, social, demographic and environmental decisions, including related software and hardware skills such as for the REDATAM System for the Retrieval of Census Data for Small Areas by Microcomputer and CSPro packages, the skills needed by Caribbean statistical personnel to facilitate completion of the analysis of the 2010 round of population and housing censuses and to institute viable systems of intercensal household and other surveys, and skills for the regular compilation of key social, environmental and demographic indicators;

3. *Invites* the Caribbean countries to increase their participation in the activities of the Statistical Conference of the Americas and to make every effort to further strengthen collaboration between the Conference and the Standing Committee of Caribbean Statisticians;

4. *Requests* the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, in this regard, to strengthen and promote coordination with other relevant United Nations bodies and regional entities, including the donor community, in order to support the necessary building of national statistical capacities in the Caribbean;

5. *Requests* the secretariat to report to the Monitoring Committee at its sixteenth meeting on progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

**79 (XXIV) SUPPORT FOR THE WORK OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION
FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN IN THE CARIBBEAN**

The Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee,

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

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

Recognizing resolution 75 (XXIII) of 2010 of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee, which emphasized the continuing relevance of the Committee in providing its members with effective support in developing regional strategies to address common global and regional challenges,

Recalling resolution 73 (XXIII) of 2010 of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee, endorsing the recommendations of the first phase of the in-depth evaluation on strengthening the role of the Commission in the Caribbean subregion and requesting the Executive Secretary to provide an account of progress made with respect to the implementation of those measures,

Affirming the importance of both the analytical and operational activities carried out by the Commission in the Caribbean, and the continued cooperation and collaboration between the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee secretariat and the Caribbean Community, the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, the Caribbean Development Bank, and other regional governmental and non-governmental organizations,

Taking into account the special development challenges of countries in the Caribbean subregion, which are related to their small size, open, narrow and undiversified economies, fragile ecosystems, and multiple inherent vulnerabilities,

1. *Takes note* of the Report of the Monitoring Committee of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee at its fifteenth meeting held in Port of Spain on 12 September 2011;⁴

2. *Expresses appreciation* for the continued support provided by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean through the implementation of the work programme for the 2010-2011 biennium;

3. *Endorses* the proposed strategic framework⁵ for the period 2014-2015 and the proposed programme of work for the biennium 2014-2015, including subprogramme 13 on subregional activities in the Caribbean;

4. *Welcomes* actions towards the implementation of the recommendations set forth in the first-phase report “Implementation of the Recommendations of the Evaluation of the Role of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in the Caribbean subregion”;⁶

⁴ LC/CAR/L.334.

⁵ A/67/6 (Prog. 18).

⁶ LC/L.3356.

5. *Takes note* of the recommendations contained in the second phase of the evaluation report entitled “In-depth Evaluation of the Role of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) in the Caribbean”;

6. *Further requests* the Monitoring Committee of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee to review the implementation of the work programme and the continued implementation of the recommendations made in the evaluation exercise, and to report its findings to the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee at its next session.

**80 (XXIV) THIRTY-FOURTH SESSION OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION
FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

The Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee,

Considering that the next session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean will take place in San Salvador, from 27 to 31 de August 2012,

Taking note of the provisional agenda and the proposed organization of work of the thirty-fourth session of the Commission,

Noting with appreciation the main lines of discussion developed in the document to be presented by the secretariat, entitled *Structuralist policies for equality: an Integrated Vision of Development*, which were presented to the Committee for consideration at its twenty-fourth session,

1. *Notes with interest* the proposed organization of work and the provisional agenda for the thirty-fourth session of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean;

2. *Welcomes* the opportunity which the thirty-fourth session of the Commission will represent to participate actively in the discussions following the presentation of the main document, and to enhance the document from the point of view of the Caribbean countries;

3. *Pledges* to make every effort to ensure that the participating delegations from the Caribbean countries represent the most senior level of government possible;

4. *Takes note* that it is planned to hold a Dialogue of Heads of State and Government on 31 August 2012, in the framework of the thirty-fourth session, to discuss the proposals put forward by the Commission, and that the Caribbean countries will do their utmost to be represented by at least one Head of State on that occasion.

Annex I

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

A. Member States

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

Representative:

- The Honourable Joanne Massiah, Minister of State, Ministry of Legal Affairs

BELIZE

Representative:

- Orla Erlene Kantun-Coleman, Deputy Director, Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

CUBA

Representative:

- Ruben Ramos Arrieta, Director, Division of Latin America and the Caribbean, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Investment

Delegation member:

- Jorge Alberto Ferrer Rodríguez, Minister Counsellor/Officer, Multilateral Affairs Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Cuba

GRENADA

Representative:

- The Honourable Patrick Simmons, Minister of Youth Empowerment and Sports, Ministry of Youth Empowerment and Sports

Delegation member:

- Podie K. Chitan, Foreign Service Officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

GUYANA

Representative:

- The Honourable Carolyn Rodrigues-Birkett, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade & International Cooperation

Delegation members:

- Elisabeth Harper, Director General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Navin Chandarpal, Presidential Adviser

JAMAICA

Representative:

- The Honourable Arnaldo Brown, Minister of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade

Delegation member:

- Sharon Saunders, High Commissioner, High Commission for Jamaica, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago

SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

Representative:

- Ernie Stapleton, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Communications and Works, Nevis Island Administration, Nevis

SAINT LUCIA

Representative:

- John Calixte; Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Economic Affairs

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Representative:

- Janelle Hannaway, Economist, Central Planning Division, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Representative:

- The Honourable Winston Dookeran, Minister of Finance, Ministry of Finance.

Delegation member:

- Michael Mendez, Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Finance

B. United Nations Secretariat

Department of Political Affairs (DPA)

- Claudia Mojica, Senior Political Affairs Officer, Americas Division

C. United Nations System

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

- Lystra Mona Fletcher-Paul, Representative, Guyana

International Labour Organization (ILO)

- Giovanni Francesco di Cola, Representative, Trinidad and Tobago
- Kelvin Sergeant, Specialist, Sustainable Enterprise, Trinidad and Tobago

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

- Geeta Arun Sethi, Director, UNFPA, Jamaica
- Patrice LaFleur, Assistant Representative, Guyana
- Luis Mora, Regional Deputy Director, Panama

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

- Jawad Aslam, Representative, Trinidad and Tobago
- Enrique Delamonica, Social and Economic Regional Advisor, Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Office, Panama

D. Other intergovernmental organizations

Association of Caribbean States (ACS)

- Mathieu Fontanaud, Advisor, Transport and Disaster Risk Reduction

Caribbean Community (CARICOM)

- Irwin LaRocque, Secretary General
- Garfield Barnwell, Director, Sustainable Development

Commonwealth Secretariat

- Asha Singh, Consultant

Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

- Sophie Makonnen, IDB Representative, Guyana

Organization of American States (OAS)

- Riyad Insanally, Representative, Trinidad and Tobago
- Dennis Moses, Representative, Guyana

E. Special invitees

- His Excellency, Mr. Donald Ramotar, President, Republic of Guyana
- The Honourable Samuel Hinds, Prime Minister, Republic of Guyana

F. Other guests

- Dame Billie Miller
- Alexa Khan

G. Observers

Curaçao

- Saresca Yrsyka Nicolaas, Senior Policy Advisor, Directorate of Foreign Relations of Curaçao

Panama

- Arline González Costa, Ambassador to Trinidad and Tobago

H. Secretariat

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

- Luis Yañez, Secretary of the Commission, Officer-in-Charge
- Guillermo Acuña, Legal Assistant, Office of the Secretary of the Commission
- Gabriel Porcile, Division of Production, Productivity and Management

ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean

- Diane Quarless, Director
- Dillon Alleyne, Economic Affairs Officer
- Dale Alexander, Computer Information Systems Assistant
- Johann Brathwaite, Associate Programme Officer
- Jeanette Cowan, Administrative Officer
- Veera Deokiesingh-Fraser, Meeting Service Assistant
- Charmaine Gomes, Sustainable Development Officer
- Michael Hendrickson, Economic Affairs Officer
- Sita Inglefield, Personal Assistant to the Director
- Willard Phillips, Economic Affairs Officer
- Sylvan Roberts, Statistician
- Sheila Stuart, Social Affairs Officer

ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico

- Hugo Beteta, Director

ECLAC office in Washington D.C

- Ines Bustillo, Director

Annex II

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Twenty-fourth session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee, Georgetown, 31 May 2012

Meeting documents

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| CDCC 24/1 | - Provisional agenda |
| CDCC 24/2 | - Provisional annotated agenda |
| CDCC 24/3/Rev.1 | - Provisional programme |
| LC/CAR/L.160 | - Proposed draft programme of work of the ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean, 2010-2011 |
| CDCC/24/6
LC/CAR/L.334 Rev.1 | - Report of the Fifteenth meeting of the Monitoring Committee of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee |
| CDCC/24/5
LC/CAR/L.378 | - Proposed programme of work of the ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean: Subprogramme 13. subregional activities in the Caribbean, 2014-2015. |
| CDCC/24/4
LC/CAR/L.377 | - Implementation of the 2010-2011 Programme of Work – Subregional Activities for the Caribbean |

Background documents

- In-depth Evaluation of the Role of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) in the Caribbean