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Fifteenth meeting of the Monitoring Committee of the
Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee
12 September 2011
Port of Spain

**REPORT OF THE FIFTEENTH MEETING OF THE MONITORING
COMMITTEE OF THE CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT AND
COOPERATION COMMITTEE**

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CONTENTS

A. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	1
B. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK.....	2
1. Place and date	2
2. Attendance	2
3. Officers	3
4. Documentation.....	3
C. SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS	3
1. Opening of the meeting.....	3
2. Adoption of the agenda.....	4
3. Implementation of the 2010-2011 programme of work.....	4
4. Evaluation of the role of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in the Caribbean subregion.....	7
5. Informal consultations on the role of ECLAC in the Caribbean subregion	8
6. Date and venue of the twenty-fourth session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee	10
7. Other matters	11
8. Adoption of conclusions and recommendations.....	11
Annex I List of participants of the Monitoring Committee.....	13
Annex II List of additional participants for the informal consultation under agenda item 4.....	16
Annex III List of documents	18
Annex IV Annex 5 to the report on the Implementation of the 2010-2011 Programme of Work	19
Annex V Statement of Belize as Rapporteur of the meeting (ad verbatim).....	22

A. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Monitoring Committee adopted by acclamation the conclusion, which follows as of paragraph 2. The conclusion is based on the statement made by Belize as Rapporteur of the meeting, appended ad verbatim as Annex 5 of this report. Cuba requested two amendments to the statement made, which have been taken into account in the conclusion reported below.

2. The Monitoring Committee was informed of the progress made on the implementation of the biennium 2010-2011 programme of work and of the substantial and useful work being done by both the Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean and of the wider Commission. The work of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) covered a broad portfolio of issues, including developmental challenges faced by small States, the role and impact of foreign direct investment in the Caribbean, medium-term forecasting and recommendations to policymakers for sustainable growth, regional trade and integration, the strengthening of institutional capacity in the Caribbean, and work on violence against women, climate change and disaster assessment. Capacity-building was provided to Caribbean countries to support the generation of Purchasing Power Parities, improved management of their census data, improved generation and compilation of reliable statistics to support evidence-based policymaking and programming, and use economic modelling methodologies to evaluate climate change options.

3. On the role of ECLAC in the Caribbean, Dame Billie Miller presented a report on the second phase of the ECLAC evaluation. While the recommendations of the first phase were being implemented, the second phase would focus on the perspective of ECLAC headquarters. Even though results were preliminary, the Monitoring Committee acknowledged that some improvements in cooperation and collaboration had been made, which were welcomed. On the other hand, the Committee noted that despite the enhanced collaboration, there was still a need to improve the identification and incorporation of Caribbean-specific issues into the Latin American activities and publications of ECLAC. The Committee also noted the need for a more coherent coordination of the full range of players in development to promote dialogue and future cooperation between the United Nations, Latin America and the Caribbean.

4. During the informal consultation, Alicia Bárcena, Executive Secretary of ECLAC, outlined where, in the view of ECLAC, Latin America and the Caribbean stood today. An unprecedented context of a two-speed global economy, one being slow-growing developed countries and one being dynamic in emerging countries, became apparent. The challenges faced by the region are abundant and outlined the need for marking out a new development agenda based on rights to equality. In her proposal for a medium-term development agenda, she outlined a need for macroeconomic policies focusing on inclusive development and aimed at improving the region's position in the international economy through diversification.

5. In the informal consultation, that idea was mirrored in discussions on investment, both internal and foreign, highlighting the importance of intraregional trade. The need to increase economic, environmental and social resilience of Caribbean countries was highlighted and different approaches were exchanged. The Executive Secretary's call for diversification was reflected in many of the priorities expressed by member States present and the role of the private sector was underscored.

6. The Monitoring Committee agreed that the incoming Chair, Guyana, would finalize the date and venue of the twenty-fourth Session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (CDCC) in consultation with the secretariat. It was also agreed that the upcoming meeting would focus on enhancing the collaboration between the Caribbean, Latin America, ECLAC and the wider development community.

7. The Monitoring Committee concluded that the region faced many challenges and that collaboration on finding solutions was essential. ECLAC was confirmed as an integral partner in the pursuit of such solutions in the future.

B. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

1. Place and date

8. The fifteenth meeting of the Monitoring Committee of CDCC took place in Port-of-Spain on 12 September 2011.

2. Attendance

9. Representatives of eight member States of CDCC attended the fifteenth Meeting of the Monitoring Committee: Belize, Cuba, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago.

10. There were no representatives of associate member countries present at the meeting.

11. The United Nations Secretariat was represented by the Department of Political Affairs (DPA), the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) and the United Nations Information Centre (UNIC).

12. The following United Nations bodies were represented: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN WOMEN).

13. Representatives of the following specialized agencies of the United Nations attended the meeting: International Labour Organization (ILO), World Bank, and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

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

15. At the informal consultation, the following member States of ECLAC were present: Colombia, France, Germany, Guatemala, Japan, Panama, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

16. Australia attended in the capacity of Observer.

17. The full lists of participants can be found in annex II.

3. Officers

18. In accordance with the elections of the twenty-third session of CDCC, the officers of the Monitoring Committee were as follows:

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

4. Documentation

19. A list of working documents submitted by the secretariat to the Committee is attached as annex III.

C. SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

1. Opening of the meeting

20. The representative of Grenada, as Chair, opened the fifteenth Meeting of the Monitoring Committee of CDCC and invited Alicia Bárcena, Executive Secretary of ECLAC to deliver the opening statement.

21. The Executive Secretary welcomed the participants to the fifteenth Meeting of the Monitoring Committee and outlined its importance to the region. She highlighted the Caribbean Development Roundtable which would take place on 13 September 2011 as a key outcome of the evaluation, which had been conducted by Dame Billie Miller and Alexa Khan. She stated that the economic situation in the Caribbean lagged behind in terms of growth, was slowly recovering from the recent recession and already faced new challenges. Burdened with high public debt and rising prices of key commodities, there was a fiscal inability to address some of those pressing issues, including the social sphere. She posed the question of how the multilateral system could address those problems and stressed the importance of CDCC having universal attendance as well as strengthening cooperation between the Caribbean, Central and Latin America. The Executive Secretary conveyed the greetings of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to the participants. She highlighted the importance of all donors and member States to the work of ECLAC and the wider United Nations, recognizing budgetary constraints, but outlining that the Caribbean still had a long way to go in terms of equality, which would also be the theme of her key presentation at the Caribbean Development Round Table.

22. The Executive Secretary introduced the newly-appointed Director of the subregional headquarters for the Caribbean, Diane Marie Quarless, who would commence duties on 1 November 2011. She expressed her gratitude to Hirohito Toda, Officer-in-Charge, for his work in the absence of a director.

23. In his function as Chair, Grenada welcomed the representatives to the meeting and highlighted the importance of the meeting, which is to review the current work programme, provide input to future work programmes and review the role of ECLAC in the Caribbean. He noted that the Caribbean is facing many challenges and called on ECLAC to add creative ideas to the debate focussing on solutions.

2. Adoption of the agenda

24. The meeting adopted the agenda of the meeting, document LC/L.3354:
1. Opening of the meeting
 2. Adoption of the agenda
 3. Implementation of the 2010-2011 programme of work: Subregional activities in the Caribbean
 4. Evaluation of the role of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in the Caribbean subregion
 5. Informal consultation on the role of ECLAC in the Caribbean subregion
 6. Date and venue of the twenty-fourth Session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee
 7. Other matters
 8. Adoption of conclusions and recommendations

3. Implementation of the 2010-2011 programme of work: Subregional activities in the Caribbean

25. The Chair invited the Officer-in-Charge of ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean to introduce document LC/L.3361, Implementation of the 2010-2011 programme of work.
26. The Officer-in-Charge outlined that the subregional headquarters for the Caribbean had a large number (83) and range of programmed outputs to deliver during the 2010-2011 biennium: 3 inter-governmental meetings, 12 expert group meetings, 6 recurrent and 23 non-recurrent publications, 23 technical materials and 7 workshops.
27. During the biennium, the subregional headquarters for the Caribbean prepared technical studies on economic, social and sustainable development. To review those studies, ad hoc meetings of experts were convened on issues ranging from creative industries, disability, gender, violence against women, the Millennium Development Goals, sustainable development, energy, climate change and the Mauritius Strategy. In order to strengthen capacities in the Caribbean, ECLAC provided advisory services and training on various issues. ECLAC held a workshop on trade-related software (Trade Competitive Analysis of Nations (Trade CAN), Module for the Analysis of Growth of International Commerce (Magic Plus) and World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS)) as well as on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in the Caribbean. Four training workshops were also organized with the aim of strengthening technical capacity to measure damage and loss at the sectoral level in the wake of natural disasters and to design and implement preventive or emergency measures at the national and sub-national levels. Ahead of the 2011 round of population and housing censuses, ECLAC convened two regional workshops to strengthen statistical capacities.
28. The subregional headquarters for the Caribbean has steadily implemented its work programme. Of the six remaining expert group meetings, three were completed in August 2011. The Caribbean Development Round Table was scheduled for 13 September 2011 and the remaining two were scheduled

for later in September. Since 30 June 2011, one recurrent publication was finalized and another was expected to be completed later in September. Two were scheduled for completion in October. A number of expert group meetings were recently conducted, and the related non-recurrent publications were expected to be finalized by the end of October. Two non-recurrent publications were published since 30 June 2011 and 11 were in the final stages of editing before publication. Technical materials produced include the FOCUS newsletter, the work programme for the Regional Coordinating Mechanism, updates to the Caribbean Digital Library, the Caribbean Knowledge Management Bibliographic Database and the Caribbean Skills Bank.

29. The subregional headquarters for the Caribbean has largely realized the targets set as the indicators of achievement in the logical framework. Out of a target of nine countries, five so far have formulated or adopted policies and measures in the areas of economic and social development, trade and integration, in line with ECLAC recommendations. Six policies and programmes have been adopted by Caribbean countries to follow up on relevant international programmes of action; the target being seven. ECLAC publications and data have been referenced in policy documents, academic literature and mass media 291 times during the reporting period; the target was 400 references.

30. The Officer-in-Charge invited the unit coordinators of the ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean to outline their work programmes and their impact on the Caribbean.

31. The Coordinator of the Economic Development Unit outlined the contributions made to ECLAC flagship publications in order to bring attention to small State development issues to the wider region. Those contributions were made to provide economic forecasts in the Economic Survey of Caribbean Countries and the Preliminary Overview of the Economies of the Caribbean. In addition, a study on small States was being prepared, in conjunction with the ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico, to examine how the world economy impacted the Caribbean. Further issues being addressed were sustainable growth, the role and impact of foreign direct investments, regional trade and regional integration as well as creative industries.

32. The Coordinator of the Social Development Unit stated that the unit supported improving social and economic development in the areas of gender equality, population and development as well as in monitoring progress toward the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals and other Internally-agreed Development Goals. The unit was also implementing a project to build and strengthen institutional capacities generate and analyze statistics to promote evidence-based policymaking. Various technical assistance missions as well as regional workshops were also conducted.

33. The Coordinator of the Sustainable Development Unit outlined the work on climate change in collaboration with the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC). The impacts of climate change on key vulnerable sectors had been assessed and the costs associated with adaptation and mitigation had also been estimated to 2050 as a percentage of GDP. The methodologies used in these projections to 2050 were shared with each participating country via in-country workshops in order to build their capacity in econometric modelling. In the area of mitigating the impact of climate change, energy efficiency and alternative energy technologies were important. The unit also supported the regional consensus-building mechanism on the upcoming Rio+20 session with Latin America and the Caribbean, outlining a common position.

34. The Coordinator of the Statistics Unit highlighted the importance of the fundamentals of statistics for the Caribbean. The unit collaborated with its Santiago counterparts in the implementation of the International Comparison Programme (ICP), which developed capacity to produce meaningful aggregates via purchasing power parities. The unit also ensured that databases were congruent in the wider ECLAC

system. On population and housing censuses, ECLAC partnered with CARICOM and those censuses were to be a key source of data in developing countries.

35. Concerning work conducted in Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Haiti, the Director of the ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico made available an additional annex to the existing report (see annex IV). The annex listed the activities conducted in those countries and the increasing collaboration between the offices in Mexico and Port of Spain was highlighted. The subregional headquarters in Mexico also contributed to all ECLAC flagship publications by contributing data on the three countries named above. Statistics also proved to be a fruitful area of work. The Mexico office conducted evaluation and disaster assessment in Haiti and worked closely with those countries on adaption strategies to climate change.

36. The Director of the ECLAC office in Washington outlined two areas of focus of the office – analytic thematic work and liaison and collaboration with international organizations based in Washington. In the area of thematic work, the evolution of trade agreements, market access, migration as well as cost and access to financial flows were of special importance. In the area of collaboration, ECLAC was working with IDB and the World Bank.

37. The Officer-in-Charge of the subregional headquarters for the Caribbean summarized the presentations as providing a rich sense of the work of ECLAC in the Caribbean. To guide further discussion, questions were posed on the contribution and impact of that work on the Caribbean. The Chair highlighted the value and importance of the work done by ECLAC in the region's quest to improve evidence and results-based policy formulation and opened the floor for comments and questions.

38. The representative of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines highlighted the struggle with poverty reduction and questioned why ECLAC was providing greater emphasis on gender parity and not poverty reduction and education. The Coordinator of the Social Development Unit at ECLAC replied that gender equality was closely linked to poverty reduction and that a workshop was planned on poverty eradication. Within ECLAC, poverty was a multidimensional issue that was being addressed in all units rather than addressing it as a sectoral issue. The Executive Secretary added that ECLAC should address the link between poverty and education more closely and strengthen its alliances with CARICOM and others as well as collaboration among ECLAC offices accordingly.

39. The representative of CARICOM questioned what efforts ECLAC had made to address purchasing power parities. The Coordinator of the Statistics Unit replied that purchasing power parities were being generated so they could be applied to the usual aggregates and be more meaningful and comparable as such approaches were not currently followed by member States.

40. The question of collaboration and coordination among United Nations entities was raised by various member States. ITU recognized the importance of harmonization of the work of different agencies. The debate on climate change was noted as a good example of coordination as the United Nations spoke with one voice on the issue, based on the research of its various entities. The Chair noted the importance of that issue as donor agencies and United Nations entities approached the same countries on numerous occasions and sometimes with very similar agendas. The Executive Secretary noted that ECLAC tried to fill gaps in the existing development framework rather than duplicate efforts, but that remains an ongoing challenge.

41. The incoming Director of the subregional headquarters for the Caribbean congratulated the ECLAC team for its excellent work, which needed to be continued with increased collaboration. The Executive Secretary added that the mechanism of CDCC should be enhanced and empowered to guide the work of ECLAC. As a secretariat entity, ECLAC did not participate in the United Nations Development

Group or United Nations Country Team mechanisms and activities. She highlighted the requirement of stronger relationships with the Caribbean architecture both at the political and the operational level. To conclude, she referred to the existing coordination frameworks at various levels, from the Statistical Conference of America to the thirty-fourth Session of the Commission in El Salvador in August 2012, where one full day would be committed to small States' issues.

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

42. The Chair invited Dame Billie Biller as evaluator to present her preliminary findings of the second phase of the evaluation, after introductory remarks by the Officer-in-Charge on the implementation of the recommendations of the first phase of the evaluation.

43. The Officer-in-Charge referred to document LC/L.3356 on the implementation of the recommendations from the independent evaluation on the role of ECLAC in the Caribbean subregion. The recommendations were considered at the twenty-third session of CDCC held in St. George's in 2010. The independent evaluation conducted in 2009-2010 sought to determine: (a) the progress made towards meeting the mandate of ECLAC vis-à-vis the Caribbean subregion; (b) the degree to which desired outcomes had been achieved; (c) the efficiency with which outputs were delivered; and (d) the validity of the strategy and partnership arrangements.

44. The actions taken in order to implement the eight recommendations made in the evaluation are summarized in the document and elaborated further in the annex, namely: (a) a comprehensive engagement strategy targeting member States and regional organizations should be formulated; (b) a mechanism to support development thinking in the Caribbean, such as a Caribbean development round table, should be established; (c) a review of publications should be conducted to identify areas of focus and an action plan to provide credible, independent, research-based policy options should be drawn up; (d) a communications and outreach strategy should be formulated to support the aforementioned engagement strategy; (e) a review of the role, function and mandate of CDCC should be undertaken to optimize its potential as a mechanism for cooperation between Latin America and the Caribbean; (f) a review of the ECLAC programme of work should be conducted to ensure that it was in line with available resources, complemented by a comprehensive fund-raising strategy; (g) a strategy to institutionalize a results-based management system should be devised; and (h) expanded assistance should be provided for national capacity-building, including skills, processes and systems on damage and loss assessment for natural disasters.

45. The Officer-in-Charge explained that the programme of work for the biennium 2012-2013 had been streamlined, with the number of outputs being reduced from 83 for the biennium 2010-2011 to 53 for the biennium 2012-2013. Greater emphasis would be placed on inputs to ECLAC flagship publications and to thematic group studies. The programme of work for the biennium 2012-2013 would focus on macroeconomic modelling for policymaking; trade, finance and development cooperation; population projections and social safety nets; monitoring the progress towards attainment of the Millennium Development Goals and the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States, gender indicators, including measurement of unpaid work, statistical surveys, population and housing censuses, knowledge economy, service sector diversification, and renewable energy technologies and energy efficiency.

46. The evaluator in turn focused on the second phase of the evaluation that was underway. She outlined that the second phase of the analysis on the implementation of the recommendation would focus

on the contribution to the Caribbean of ECLAC headquarters and the office in Mexico, while the first phase was focused on the Port of Spain office. The overall purpose was to strengthen the role of ECLAC in the subregion and would seek to explore ways in which partnerships and coordination could be strengthened further. The evaluation would examine the ECLAC institutional set up and coordination arrangements, accordingly.

47. The evaluator highlighted that while results were still preliminary, there was improvement in the coordination between the divisions of ECLAC headquarters and the subregional headquarters for the Caribbean, which led to a boost in the profile of ECLAC in the region. ECLAC had engaged key institutional partners, such as CARICOM, IDB, OAS and others and would continue to do so. Feedback received to date indicated that a coordinating mechanism between Santiago and Port of Spain had been established. In addition, a joint study on small States was in progress as a collaborative effort between Port of Spain and Mexico. At the substantive unit level there were strong working relationships and collaborative projects, for example in the sustainable development unit and the statistics unit. While those improvements were commendable, the further improvement of such coordination and collaboration was still required, which would be the focus of the second phase of the evaluation.

48. The Chair noted both the recommendations of phase one and the preliminary findings of phase two, which indicated that ECLAC needed to increase its collaboration with the subregion and its institutions while its current institutional set-up remained to be relevant. The collaboration within ECLAC, but also closer collaboration among United Nations agencies and entities were required. In that sense, ECLAC needed to rethink its associations within the region. He noted that some improvements had been made and welcomed those, but there remained room for improvement.

49. The representative of Cuba stated that Latin America and the Caribbean had a unique opportunity to deepen and develop south-south cooperation. That cooperation should be developed taking into account and respecting the priorities of national development. The efforts of coordination and cooperation that had been developed over the years were still valid but the region was far from what was required to secure funding and resources necessary to drive south-south cooperation forward. He gave examples of how Cuba maintained such cooperation partnerships with countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. He stated that the framework of triangular cooperation was very present and of great relevance to Cuba's south-south cooperation programmes. In closing, he stated that effective cooperation taking into account complementarities between countries was needed and that ECLAC should be a part of such cooperation mechanisms.

5. Informal consultations on the role of ECLAC in the Caribbean subregion

50. The informal consultation was opened by the Chair, who welcomed the participants from other ECLAC member States and the representatives of Australia. He invited the Executive Secretary to present her opening remarks on the theme of the informal consultation "The role of ECLAC in the Caribbean subregion".

51. The Executive Secretary outlined where, in the view of ECLAC, Latin America and the Caribbean stood at that time, facing a two-speed global economy: sluggish in developed countries and dynamic in emerging countries. Challenges were arising from abundant global market liquidity and low interest rates in development economies. She outlined what ECLAC contributions to overcoming those challenges were, namely research and advisory services to governments, technical cooperation activities for development, promotion of south-south cooperation, training and capacity-building, providing multi-sectoral forums for regional dialogue, reliable source of economic, social and environmental statistics, promotion of inter-agency cooperation at the regional level, follow-up to global conferences, technical support to countries for formulating regional positions.

52. She stated that macroeconomic policies for inclusive development were required and it was important for the region to have a coordinated voice, especially in the global financial architecture. Regional integration, diversification and enhanced cooperation were vital to improve the regions' position in the international economy. She stated that social equality had to be addressed through creating more and better employment, while steadily increasing social spending. In summary, social and fiscal covenants were needed to strengthen public administration and the role of the State in the future development of the region.

53. The representative of Grenada saw a need to focus on sustainable development addressing the nexus between energy and development, while not focusing on terminology such as green economy.

54. The representative of ILO saw the issue of resilience of the Caribbean to external economic shocks and its impact on labour and employment as a key focus. ILO focused on best practices and collaboration with both regional and United Nations entities.

55. The representative of Jamaica stated that ECLAC should not only work on issues concerning economic recovery, but also on social resilience, including climate change, helping the region to implement macroeconomic policy that encouraged inclusive development. He requested ECLAC to continue its work especially on macroeconomic policy and investments as well as in social development, focusing on inclusive development. The representative of Trinidad and Tobago agreed with Jamaica on the importance of investment and the private sector in future development.

56. The representative of ITU saw similarities in programming between ITU and ECLAC and could envisage future areas of collaboration, especially in technology transfer and telecommunication.

57. The representative of Australia informed the meeting that the Australia Agency for International Development (AusAID) was a new donor agency in the Caribbean subregion and thanked ECLAC for the opportunity to participate in the present forum. Three areas were of key concern: economic growth in order to enhance employment opportunities, a real shift to south-south trade and addressing the debt levels in the region.

58. The representative of UN Women saw a need to focus on education and asked whether ECLAC was active in that area. The Officer-in-Charge outlined that education was not a focus area of ECLAC due to its role as an economic commission.

59. The representative of ITU added that there were similarities in the work programmes of ITU and ECLAC and that further collaboration might enhance the impact of the programmes.

60. The Executive Secretary added that the subregion had not been efficient in extending the benefits of growth. In response to the representative of ITU, she outlined that ECLAC was working with ministers of science, technology and communications on improving access and affordability of broadband internet connections. In response to investments in the subregion, she mentioned the recent Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) report of ECLAC, which found that most FDI was from within the subregion itself. ECLAC would take the results of that study into account to build more, and better, value chains specifically with regard to intraregional trade. She also agreed that learning from regions and their approaches, for example, Australia on education, could provide benefits to the subregion as well.

61. The representative of Trinidad and Tobago posed the question of how to attract further investments and highlighted the importance of the private sector in development. In particular, intraregional investments should be addressed since the Caribbean lagged behind regions like Asia-

Pacific, and focus should be on investments that complemented the local industry. In addition, there was interest in learning from other countries, like Australia, in terms of shifting to a more knowledge-based economy.

62. The Director of ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico observed that resilience was a key element that needed strengthened regulation and enhanced cross-border resolution mechanisms in many areas, from environmental, via economic to social resilience. He also agreed that there was a need to diversify trade and separate the cycles and their negative impact from both the United States of America and the European Union through increasing south-south trade. He noted, in particular, that economic booms in Latin America appeared to be sharper, but were also followed by downturns of equal length. That had diminished rather than increased fiscal space.

63. The Director of the ECLAC office in Washington highlighted that the attainment of education was crucial to achieve real equality in the future. Investments in that area would become more and more important.

64. The Coordinator of Social Development Unit outlined that gender equality and its assessment were vital to achieve equality. While some issues on gender had been studied, others remained to be examined by ECLAC in the future. While some strides had been made, that had not necessarily changed the standing of women in the subregion. Many national mechanisms remained under-resourced and a regional approach might support national priority setting.

65. The French Development Agency (AFD) highlighted that France had been a bilateral development finance institution since 1941. In 2009, the Latin America and Caribbean Department of AFD was created following the extension. Currently, the bulk of AFD programmes was in Haiti and the Dominican Republic, but the agency would like to extend its activities to the whole region. Having identified ECLAC as a key institution in Latin America and the Caribbean, a partnership agreement was concluded between ECLAC and AFD in June 2010. Within that framework, a study was undertaken in 2011 and would be published in the near future. The first phase of that study presented the status of the research on the Caribbean in four main areas, economic and public policies, social and cultural development, environmental and international relations. From the conclusions of the report and based on AFD general mandate, the trajectories of development of Caribbean countries and the tension between dynamics of integration and competition in the region were identified as central subjects for a second phase of the work. That second phase should lead to a regional round table in 2012, before a final publication of those studies anticipated for April 2012.

66. The representative of Jamaica saw the need for ECLAC to work closely with Caribbean countries to foster FDI in the area.

67. The representative of Trinidad and Tobago highlighted the need to address crime and its implications to development.

68. The Officer-in-Charge of ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean thanked the development agencies present, DFID, AusAID and AFD, for their continuous support of ECLAC and the Caribbean and noted that it was the first time the Monitoring Committee had been opened to non-Caribbean members and others, and he viewed that exchange to be a success.

6. Date and venue of the twenty-fourth session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee

69. The Officer-in-Charge of the ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean stated that the next meeting of the CDCC would be held in the first half of 2012. According to the principle of rotation among the member States in the English alphabetical order, Guyana would be Chair of the twenty-fourth Session of CDCC. Guyana indicated its agreement to act as Chair, accordingly.

70. It was suggested that the Chair, in consultation with the secretariat, would determine the date and venue of the twenty-fourth Session of CDCC. There was general consensus on that motion and it was adopted accordingly.

7. Other matters

71. The Executive Secretary commented on remarks made by the representative of Cuba and noted that ECLAC had done substantial work in the areas of national statistics, trade, tourism, migration and natural disaster prevention. It should be noted that the Caribbean Regional Adviser had retired and a new regional adviser would need to be hired. The regional adviser would take on the challenge of increasing ECLAC work on regional integration. Recalling CDCC resolution 75(XXIII), the Executive Secretary noted that ECLAC would present a formal report on its implementation at the next CDCC.

72. The Chief of the Project Management Unit added that while a formal report on CDCC resolution 75(XXIII) would be prepared, work on its implementation had been ongoing and consultations were being held with member countries on the priority areas that needed to be addressed. He stated that while in 2004 only \$50,000 of extrabudgetary funding was utilized, at the present time \$1.5 million was being utilized. He highlighted the work conducted with DFID and AusAID and referenced the agreement signed with AFD.

72. The representative of Cuba stated that ECLAC should strengthen technical cooperation within the region by working with a number of regional organizations as stated in CDCC resolution 75(XXIII), in order to promote further regional integration. CDCC members should try to unite with Latin America. He saw the ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean in a dual role, one, as a subregional headquarters, and one as CDCC secretariat. He requested that those functions be more distinguishable.

73. The Executive Secretary agreed with the representative of Cuba and suggested that the subject be discussed at the next session of CDCC, especially in light of the preparation for the Rio+20 meeting in June 2012. She emphasized that CDCC was an intergovernmental body for cooperation and development, therefore, countries had an opportunity to place issues of concern on the agenda. The representative of Cuba thanked the Executive Secretary for her intervention. It was agreed that that topic would be discussed at the next CDCC meeting.

8. Adoption of conclusions and recommendations

74. The Chair requested Belize as Rapporteur to report on the conclusions and recommendations of the meeting. The representative of Belize made a statement on conclusions and recommendations, which can be found ad verbatim at annex V.

75. The representative of Cuba requested two changes to that statement: (a) On paragraph 3 of the statement currently reading "The Monitoring Committee also notes the need for a coherent coordination of the different players in development to promote dialogue and future cooperation between the UN, Latin

America” the word “and the Caribbean” are to be added; and (b) The report should note the suggestion of Cuba to focus on enhancing the collaboration between the Caribbean, Latin America, ECLAC and the wider development community in the deliberations of the twenty-fourth Session of CDCC.

76. The statement was adopted by acclamation including the changes requested by the representative of Cuba. The final statement including the requested changes is outlined in Part A of the report.

77. The Executive Secretary thanked the Chair, the Rapporteur and all the members States of CDCC for the constructive discussion. The Chair closed the meeting.

Annex I

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

A. Member States

BELIZE

Representative:

- Tasha Nicole Young, Foreign Service Officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade

CUBA

Representative:

- Humberto Rivero, Ambassador, Embassy of Cuba in Trinidad and Tobago

Delegation members:

- Ana Silvia Rodríguez, Ministra Consejera de dicha Embajada
- Ramiro de León Torras, Especialista. Dirección de América Latina y el Caribe. Ministerio del Comercio Exterior y la Inversión Extranjera

GRENADA

Representative:

- Mervin Haynes, Director, Economic and Technical Cooperation, Ministry of Finance

Delegation members:

- Faye Ismay Thompson, UNDP Programme Coordinator, Ministry of Finance

GUYANA

Representative:

- Candida Daniels, Director, Department of the Americas, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

JAMAICA

Representative:

- Gladstone Anthony Hutchinson, Director General, Planning Institute of Jamaica

SAINT LUCIA

Representative:

- Cosmos Richardson, Cabinet Secretary, Office of the Prime Minister

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Representative:

- Ankie Scott-Joseph, Economist, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Representative:

- Lavaughn Prichard, Senior International Relations Specialist, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Communications

Delegation members:

- Myrna Huggins, Foreign Service Officer III, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Communications
- Calisha Steele, International Relations Officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Communications

B. United Nations Secretariat

Department of Political Affairs (DPA)

- Martha Lyn Doggett, Chief of the Americas Division, New York

Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)

- Diane Marie Quarless, Senior Sustainable Development Officer
- Carlisle Richardson, Sustainable Development Officer

United Nations Information Centre (UNIC)

- Angelica Hunt, Director

C. United Nations bodies

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

- Violet Warnery, Deputy Representative, Eastern Caribbean Office

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

- Geeta Arun Sethi, Director, UNFPA office in Jamaica

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

- Carla Khammar, Senior Programme Advisor of the Caribbean, New York
- Marcia de Castro, UN Resident Coordinator, Trinidad and Tobago

United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN WOMEN)

- Roberta Clarke, Regional Programme Director for the Caribbean

D. Specialized agencies

International Labour Organization (ILO)

- Ana Teresa Romero, Director, Trinidad and Tobago

World Bank

- Denis Medvedev, Country Economist, Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Unit in the Latin America and Caribbean region

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

- Cleveland Thomas, ITU Area Representative for the Caribbean

E. Other intergovernmental organizations

Association of Caribbean States (ACS)

- Eduardo Gonzales, Director
- Adiadna Perez, Director of Trade

Caribbean Community (CARICOM)

- Enid Bissember, Deputy Programme Manager, Guyana

Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)

- Iwan Sewberath Misser, IDB Representative in Trinidad and Tobago

Organization of American States (OAS)

- Riyad Insanally, OAS Representative in Trinidad and Tobago

F. Other guests

- Dame Billie Miller
- Alexa Khan

G. Secretariat

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

- Alicia Bárcena, Executive Secretary
- Rudolf Buitelaar, Chief, Project Management Unit, Programme Planning and Evaluation Unit, Programme Planning and Operations Division

ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean

- Hirohito Toda, Officer in Charge
- Dillon Alleyne, Economic Affairs Officer
- Johann Brathwaite, Associate Programme Officer
- Nia Cherrett, Associate Environmental Affairs Officer
- Charmaine Gomes, Sustainable Development Officer
- Lize Denner, Associate Information Management Officer
- Michael Hendrickson, Economic Affairs Officer
- Kai Moenkedieck, Programme Officer
- Sinovia Moonie, Population Affairs Officer
- Peter Nicholls, Chief, Caribbean Knowledge Management Centre
- Willard Phillips, Economic Affairs Officer
- Sylvan Roberts, Statistician
- Julio Rosado, Social Affairs Officer
- Kelvin Sergeant, Economic Affairs Officer
- Sheila Stuart, Social Affairs Officer

ECLAC subregional headquarters in Mexico

- Hugo Beteta, Director
- Juan Alberto Fuentes

ECLAC office in Washington D.C

- Ines Bustillo, Director

Annex II

**Informal consultations on the role of ECLAC in the Caribbean subregion
Port of Spain, 12 September 2011**

LIST OF ADDITIONAL PARTICIPANTS

A. Member States of the Commission

COLOMBIA

Representative:

- Ana Maria Cristancho Rocha, 3rd Secretary, International Cooperation Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

FRANCE

Representative:

- Alain Galaup, First Counsellor, French Embassy in Port of Spain

Delegation members:

- Philippe Orliange, Deputy Director, Department for Latin America and the Caribbean, AFD
- Charlotte Degoulet, Department for Latin America and the Caribbean, AFD

GERMANY

Representative:

- Ullrich Harald Ernst Kinne, Counsellor and Deputy Head of Mission, German Embassy, Port of Spain

GUATEMALA

Representative:

- Guisela Atalida Godinez Sazo, Ambassador, Embassy of Guatemala in Trinidad and Tobago

Delegation members:

- Victor Humberto Ramirez Scaglia, First Secretary and Consul, Embassy of Guatemala in Trinidad and Tobago

JAPAN

Representative:

- Atsuko Ushida, Economic Adviser and Researcher

Delegation member:

- Taku Yoshida, JICA Expert

PANAMA

Representative:

- Arline Gonzales Costa, Ambassador, Embassy of the Republic of Panama, Port of Spain

Delegation member:

- Jorge Escudero, Coordinador de Cooperacion Tecnica International

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

Representative:

- Susan Curtis, Deputy High Commissioner, British High Commission, Port of Spain

Delegation member:

- Henry Hagan, Head, DFID Caribbean office, Barbados

B. States Members of the United Nations

AUSTRALIA

Representative:

- Hannah Bleby Orford, First Secretary, Development, Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID)

Delegation member:

- Arnold Jorge, Trade Adviser, Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID)

Annex III**LIST OF DOCUMENTS**

LC/L.3354	Provisional agenda
LC/L.3355	Provisional annotated agenda
n/a	Provisional programme
LC/L.3361	Implementation of the 2010-2011 programme of work: Subregional activities in the Caribbean
n/a	Annex 5 to the report on the Implementation of the 2010-2011 Programme of Work (LC/L.3361)
LC/L.3356	Implementation of the recommendations from the evaluation of the role of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in the Caribbean subregion
n/a	In-depth Evaluation of the Role of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) in the Caribbean subregion, dated 12/03/2010
LC/L.3357	Date and Venue of the twenty-fourth session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee
LC/CAR/L.257	Report of the 23rd Session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee, including Resolution 73 (XXIII)
LC/CAR/L.251	Programme of work of ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean: Subprogramme 12: subregional activities in the Caribbean - Biennial programme plan - Biennium 2010-2011

Annex IV**ADDITIONAL ANNEX TO THE REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2010-2011 PROGRAMME OF WORK: SUBREGIONAL ACTIVITIES IN THE CARIBBEAN (LC/L.3361)****Work implemented in Cuba, Dominican Republic and Haiti****List of documents issued, 2010 - 2011**

Symbol	Title of Publication
LC/MEX/L.985/Rev.1	Cuba: Economic Evolution during 2010
LC/MEX/L.993/Rev.1	Dominican Republic: Economic Evolution during 2010
LC/MEX/L.988/Rev.1	Haiti: Economic Evolution during 2010
LC/MEX/L.983/Rev.1	General analysis of environmental externalities from the use of fossil fuels in the electricity industry in Central America
LC/MEX/L.995	External Trade Indicators: North sub-region of Latin America, 2010
LC/MEX/L.970	North sub-region of Latin America and the Caribbean: Agricultural Sector information: Food Trends 2000-2009
LC/MEX/L.1001/Rev.1	Effects of petrol price increase on the competitiveness of manufacturing exports of Central America, Mexico and the Dominican Republic
LC/MEX/L.1000	Non recovered credit and macro financial stress: an econometric study for Central America and Dominican Republic, 2008-2009

List of documents to be issued – 2011

Title of Publication
Cuba: Economic Evolution during 2010 and outlook for 2011
Dominican Republic: Economic Evolution during 2010 and outlook for 2011
Haiti: Economic Evolution during 2010 and outlook for 2011
Study on key economic and social development issues and policy options in Haiti
Joint ECLAC Mexico and Port-of-Spain study on the dynamics of sustained growth and development among small developing states in Central America and the Caribbean
Basic Social Indicators of the North sub-region of Latin America and the Caribbean, 2010

List of Projects 2010-2011

Project Title	Funding Agency	Status
The Economic crisis and HIV/AIDS in El Salvador, Dominican Republic, Panama, Jamaica and Haiti	UNDP	On-going
Strengthening National Capacities to Design and Implement Sustainable Energy Policies for the Production and Use of Biofuels in LAC	Development Account	On-going

Meetings/Seminars/Workshops 2010-2011

Description	Dates	Venue
Technical meeting on the harmonization of national accounts for the Central Bank of the Dominican Republic and the Haitian Institute for Statistics and Informatics within the context of the project “Support the implementation of the 2011 Round of the ICP in Latin America and Caribbean countries” financed by the World Bank	8 – 10 September 2010	Santo Domingo
Seminar to present and discuss the ECLAC Document "Time for Equality", co-organized with the Presidency of Dominican Republic authorities – with the participation of ECLAC Executive Secretary, ECLAC Mexico Director, and ECLAC Mexico Research Coordinator	24-25 November 2010	Santo Domingo
II International Forum Dialogue, organized by the Presidency of Dominican Republic, IDEA, FUNGLODE, Pontif.Univ.Cat. Madre y Maestra and CIEPLAN with the Government of Spain – with the participation of ECLAC Mexico Director as steering member in Table 3 on Democracy, Economic Development and Social Cohesion	8 – 10 May 2011	Santo Domingo
Workshop-Seminar on policy formulation and evaluation of national energy development scenarios, using LEAP System within the context of the DA project “Strengthening National Capacities to Design and Implement Sustainable Energy Policies for the Production and Use of Biofuels in LAC”.	30 May to 03 June 2011	Santo Domingo

Advisory services rendered 2010-2011

Country	Dates	Description
Cuba	June 2010 - June 2011	Assistance to the Government and support to the National Bureau of Statistics (ONE) for the Population Census, ICP and national accounts
Dominican Republic	April - December 2010	Assistance to the Junta Agroempresarial Dominicana, Inc. (JAD) on the development of the Agricultural Strategy 2011-2030: Volume I “Strategic Guidelines: Diagnosis” and Volume II “Strategy, Proposals for the National Agricultural Dialogue, Phase 2011-2016” completed
Dominican Republic	October 2010	Capacity building to governmental officers regarding the Positive impacts of investment in prevention, during the Seminar "Development Planning ensures the right to protection from disasters"
Dominican Republic	February 2011	Assistance to the Ministers of Income or Finance of COSEFIN in particular on the continuation of their investment and financing plan (PIFCARD) during their XXIV Meeting

Country	Dates	Description
Haiti	February – March 2010	Assessment of the damage of Haiti's Earthquake: ECLAC and other UN agencies contributed, through their PDNA recommendations, to the governmental plan of action for the recuperation and development in Haiti
Haiti	March 2010	Short-term recovery and long-term reconstruction in Haiti, during the "Haitian Diaspora Forum: Contributing to a Strategic Plan for Reconstruction and Development"
Haiti	October 2010	Assistance to the Ministry of Haitians Living Abroad (MHAVE) and Ministry of Finance and Haitian Institute of Statistics and Colegio de México on their joint activities in the framework of their MOU for actions on migration, remittances and food security issues, requested by the Haitian Institute of Statistics (IHSI)

Advisory services underway -2011

Country	Dates	Description
Haiti	May 2011 – September 2012	Development of a short-term indicator for economic activity (ICAE), at the request of the Haitian Institute of Statistics (IHSI), in cooperation with the Mexican National Institute for Statistics and Geography (INEGI)

Annex V**STATEMENT OF BELIZE AS RAPPORTEUR OF THE MEETING (AD VERBATIM)**

Mr. Chair, Excellencies, Distinguished guests, a long day comes to a close, as rapporteur of our meeting, I wish to summarize our discussions on both the work programme of ECLAC in the Caribbean and the role of ECLAC in the subregion as well as our fruitful discussions during the informal consultation this afternoon.

In terms of the progress made on the implementation of the biennium 2010-2011 programme of work, we heard of the substantial and useful work being done by both the Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean and the wider Commission. ECLAC's work covered a broad portfolio of issues, including developmental challenges faced by small states, the role and impact of foreign direct investment in the Caribbean, medium term forecasting and recommendations to policy makers for sustainable growth, regional trade and integration, strengthening institutional capacity in the Caribbean, and work on violence against women, climate change and disaster evaluation. Capacity building was provided to Caribbean countries to generate Purchasing Power Parities, manage their census data, generate and compile reliable statistics to support evidence-based policy making and programming, and use economic modelling methodologies to evaluate climate change options.

On the role of ECLAC in the Caribbean we heard from Dame Billie Miller on the second phase of the ECLAC evaluation. While the recommendations of the first phase are still being implemented, the second phase will focus on ECLAC's headquarters perspective.

Even though results are preliminary, we understand that some improvements in cooperation and collaboration have been made. We welcome these improvements. On the other hand we note that despite this improved collaboration, the identification and incorporation of Caribbean specific issues still needs to be improved. This is of vital importance to us. We also noted the need for a coherent coordination of the different players in development to promote dialogue and future cooperation between the UN and Latin America.

Let me thank Dame Billie Miller and Alexa Khan for their contributions on improving ECLAC's work in the Caribbean and we look forward to receiving the final report of the second phase.

During our informal consultation Ms. Alicia Barcena, Executive Secretary of ECLAC, outlined where, in the view of ECLAC, Latin America and the Caribbean stands today. She referenced an unprecedented context of a two-speed global economy, being sluggish in developed countries and dynamic in emerging countries. The challenges our region is facing are abundant, however, Ms. Barcena outlining the need for marking out a new development agenda that is based on rights to equality. In her proposal for a medium term development agenda she outlined a need for macroeconomic policies focusing on inclusive development and for improving the region's position in the international economy through diversification.

In our informal consultation this was mirrored in our elaborations on investment, both internal and foreign, highlighting the importance of intra-regional trade. The need for increasing economical, environmental and social resilience of our countries was referred to in various comments and different approaches were exchanged. Ms. Barcena's call for diversification was mirrored in many of our countries' priorities and the role of the private sector was highlighted as well.

The Monitoring Committee agreed that the incoming Chair Guyana will coordinate with the secretariat the time and location of the 24th Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee.

Mr. Chair, to conclude, our region is facing many challenges and our collaboration on finding solutions to these will be essential. We believe ECLAC to be a vital partner in the quest for such solutions in the future. Finally, let me thank all participants of this Fifteenth Meeting of the Monitoring Committee and we are looking forward to meeting again during the 24th session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee. Thank you.