

## QUESTIONNAIRE

### Follow-up to and implementation of the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States (ABAS)

Agency: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

Reporting period: April 2024 - April 2025

Region: Caribbean – SIDS

Please note that strict word limits have been established for each question. The Secretariat is unable to consider any information beyond these established word limits. You are requested to report only on new or updated information. Information conveyed in previous surveys or Secretary-Generals' reports will not be considered.

### PART A - FOSTERING RESILIENT PROSPERITY IN SIDS

**1. Enhanced UN System Support for achieving Resilient Prosperity in SIDS (FOR the UN system)** Using the UN implementation Matrix<sup>1</sup> (attached) to guide feedback, briefly elaborate on any resilience building interventions or strategies (proactive or preventative) that were/are being implemented during the reporting period at national or regional levels aimed specifically at improving resilience in SIDS. Please include indications of resource allocations, if available (600 words).

#### Responses from Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)

The Caribbean Small Island Developing States (SIDS) face significant sustainable development challenges. These countries are on the frontlines of the triple environmental crisis of climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution. Climate change impacts including rising sea levels, stronger hurricanes, coastal erosion, and coral bleaching, salination and freshwater scarcity. In addition to these challenges, the unprecedented influxes of Sargassum seaweed have significantly impacted the region since 2011, affecting key economic sectors such as tourism and fisheries and the way of life of many coastal communities and. Their economies, often narrow and reliant on tourism and a few export commodities, are highly susceptible to external shocks and burdened by unsustainable debt levels, diverting resources from critical sectors such as education, health and infrastructure. Limited access to climate finance further restricts their capacity to adapt and build resilience. Geographic locations and scale of economies exacerbate food insecurities, limits access to technological advancements, increase maritime and air transportation cost and other developmental costs. The emigration of skilled workers and heavy dependence on imported food and fossil fuels further compounds these challenges of the Caribbean SIDS.

In the period of this report, the **Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)** supported Caribbean SIDS through a range of initiatives aimed at strengthening economic, social and environmentally sustainable development priorities, supporting resilience building, and economic transformation. ECLAC's services were both country-driven and regional, focusing on strengthening institutional infrastructures, governance

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<sup>1</sup> accountability framework developed to promote and monitor progress with implementation of ABAS

systems, driving science/technology/innovation for productive development, capacity building, data management, and advancements in digitalization. Selected listing of these services provided are as follows:

- **Building Climate Resilience and Environmental Sustainability.** ECLAC provided data and analysis supporting to inform decision making in responding to climate and other environmental risks. ECLAC supported the Caribbean SIDS priorities of the Blue/Green Economic Transitions, innovation financing, climate change and just transition. It supported member counties in strengthening **national statistical systems** to improve data collection and evidence-based policymaking. It also provided support to the Caribbean SIDS in forging policy decisions towards sustainable land transportation, climate change, science/technology and innovation for sustainable development, use of geospatial information management for sustainable development, disaster risk management, the 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other post 2015 Sustainable Development agendas. In 2024, ECLAC worked with the UN Resident Coordination -Multi Country Offices in the Caribbean Region, other UN agencies and developmental partners addressing the impacts of Hurricane Beryl and including on conducting damage and loss assessments.
- **ECLAC conducted technical cooperation and research** on building back a more resilient post-COVID-19 tourism economy. ECLAC carried out seminars/workshops/trainings on harnessing AI and digital government from the SIDS perspective, SIDS mechanism for sustainable development, responding to sargassum influxes, human capital formation, structural change in SIDS, tourism diversification, Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) modelling for trade negotiation, trade policy and tax policy, health equity, use of census and survey microdata, geospatial data and information framework, and regional emissions trading schemes.

Based on the priorities of the Caribbean SIDS, ECLAC researched on topics of the status of the economies of the Caribbean, economic resilience in the Caribbean, environmental funds for just transition in SIDS, trade reforms for sustained growth in Caribbean, social development issues, data and statistics for sustainable development, economic restructuring and resilience building, and drivers of public debt.

Several technical materials were also published, providing policy guidance on topics such as financing and aid effectiveness, digital policy, environmental development relating to end-of-life vehicle recycling, international migration for development, education in the workforce, and resilient growth in the Caribbean.

ECLAC also provided advisory and advocacy services to member States. These activities included technical assistance on Financial Technical (FinTech) readiness, development of framework for industry and agro-productive sectors, collection of gender-disaggregated data, drafting national science/technology/innovation policy, SDG implementation, communication strategies and updating of databases.

*A list of ECLAC's 2024/2025 publications is provided in Annex 1 to this report.*

**2. Enhanced and Tailored Development Cooperation for SIDS (For Development Partners, IFIs and SIDS Governments)** Successful ABAS implementation will require improved, tailored development cooperation approaches and financial resources, calibrated to

the specific needs, capacity constraints, and economic challenges facing SIDS. It will also require that relevant national/regional plans programme and policies are implemented. Briefly elaborate on any planned or ongoing strategies/approaches to improve and deliver on more tailored development support to SIDS. What are the expected results from these interventions in the targeted countries Please include indications of resource allocations if available (600 words).

### Responses from Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

- **Biennial reporting on the ABAS.** In keeping with the ABAS, and beginning in 2026 the Economic Commissions was assigned with the tasks to prepare the national SIDS reports on the status of implementation of the ABAS. The preparation of these report will be done in coordination UNDESA, OHRLLS, UN Resident Coordination offices and other developmental partners. In keeping with the best practices obtained in the preparation of the 10-year review reports of the SAMOA Pathway, these national reports will be prepared in coordination with the other Economic Commissions supporting that there is an agreed standard all SIDS common data management and reporting framework.
  - **ECLAC's subsidiary bodies and the Committee as a whole.** Guided under its functions as the Secretariat, ECALC will continue to substantively support the active participation the Caribbean SIDS in its permanent intergovernmental bodies. These intergovernmental bodies have the functions to examine various sustainable development priorities issues in the region of Latin America and the Caribbean, facilitate cooperation and learning, south-south and triangular cooperation, and adopt stances that incorporate the LAC perspectives. These intergovernmental bodies include the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee, the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development, the Statistical Conference of the Americas, the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, the Conference on Science, Innovation and Information and Communication Technologies, the Regional Conference on Women in Latin America and the Caribbean, the Regional Conference on Social Development in Latin American and the Caribbean, the Regional Intergovernmental Conference on Ageing and the Rights of Older Persons in Latin America and the Caribbean, the Ministerial Conference on the Information Society in Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Regional Council for Planning.
- i. UNDESA- any planned or ongoing national programmes to develop more resilient SIDS economies. What are the expected results from these interventions. Please include indications of resource allocations if available (600 words)

### Responses from Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

**ECLAC's services to the Caribbean SIDS are delivered at both regional and national levels. These services to be delivered** are expected to lead to strengthened institutional frameworks, policy setting and governance systems within Caribbean SIDS, enabling them to

more effectively address sustainable development opportunities and challenges. Through institutional strengthening, capacity building and digitalization, member States will be better equipped to implement the 2030 Agenda and related agreements, fostering resilience to climate change impacts, economic shocks, and other vulnerabilities. Ultimately, this support aims to drive sustainable economic transformation and improve the overall well-being of Caribbean SIDS populations. **The following are selected examples of the activities of ECLAC planned by ECLAC.**

- ECLAC's planned activities will continue to support member States on enhancing institutional infrastructures, governance systems, capacity building, and advancements in digitalization. They will also continue to support sustainable land transportation, climate change (including support in finding sustainable long-term solution for the management of the Sargassum influxes), disaster risk management, science/technology/innovation for productive development, and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and other international and regional sustainable development agreements (such as the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazu)) and the monitoring, implementation and reporting for the ABAS.
- ECLAC will continue to support intergovernmental bodies through technical cooperation and field projects focused on economic sectors such as tourism. Additionally, ECLAC will convene expert meetings and support training activities in areas critical to SIDS, including development ICT, disaster risk management, climate change, and natural resources management (both land and marine). These efforts will be undertaken in cooperation with government entities, academic institutions, international organizations, the private sector, civil society groups, and regional intergovernmental bodies, and will address cross-cutting issues such as regional economic integration, youth engagement, and resilience building across multiple socio-economic conditions. Additionally, a number of publications and technical materials associated with the activities are planned for 2025. Lastly, ECLAC will continue to provide State-requested advisory and advocacy services and on a need basis.

In 2025, ECLAC will deliver the 22<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the Monitoring Committee of the CDCC. ECLAC will be organising meetings on thematic subjects and releasing publications on subjects addressing such areas as: progress in the implantation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGS, upskilling Caribbean public servants, natural resources valuation, ocean management, sargassum management, soil data in flood risk assessments and examination of the use of national environmental funds for Climate Change-just transition. Technical materials on STI policy for sustainable development, economic development and diversification and biodiversity management are also planned for release in 2025.

## **PART B - COHERENT AND EFFETIVE UN SYSTEM WIDE CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT APPROACHES TO SIDS**

Paragraph 36 of the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for SIDS (ABAS) requests the UN Secretary-General:

*“..... within his annual report to the General Assembly for the 80th Session on the implementation of the ABAS, to present proposals to ensure a coordinated, coherent and effective UN system wide capacity development approach to SIDS and to enhance the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the ABAS, including a potential single SIDS dedicated entity at the UN Secretariat.”*

At the global level, the UN Sustainable Development Group (UNSDG) oversees UN efforts for sustainable development in 162 countries and territories, guiding, supporting, tracking and overseeing the coordination of development operations. The UNSDG derives its mandate from the Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR) of operational activities for development of the United Nations system, which serves as an important instrument for the monitoring and the assessment of UN development operations. The integrated nature of ABAS calls for a UN Development System that works in a coordinated and coherent manner while preserving each entity's mandate and role and leveraging each entity's expertise.

## **1. Coherent and effective UN system support to SIDS (For UN System Responses, 750 words)**

- i. UNDESA: What challenges are encountered by UN agencies, to deliver a 'whole-of-system response' in addressing the needs, risks and vulnerabilities and to provide development programmes that address the underlying drivers of needs in SIDS? What percentage of your entity's programming expenditures on development activities in SIDS in 2024 were allocated to joint programmes? What percentage will be allocated in 2025? What are the lessons learned, challenges and best practices of the UNSCDF (including multi-country frameworks) and their respective Country Implementation Plans (CIPs) in promoting joint programming? What improvements would you recommend enhancing the UN's system-wide approach to capacity development in SIDS? How can the UN better partner with regional development stakeholders e.g. CARICOM Secretariat, SPC, PIF, SPREP etc to improve programme delivery, improve coherence and avoid duplication

### **Responses from Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean**

- To improve the UN's support to SIDS, shifting from a project-by-project approach to a more programmatic and institutionally driven strategy is essential. A programmatic country driven approach would allow for more comprehensive, multi-year planning that addresses the underlying drivers of SIDS priorities for sustainable development. Strengthening capacities within the UN system, other developmental partners, and SIDS governments on best approaches to support the SIDS is crucial for effective identification of needs, transparency, sharing of best practices, implementation and long-term sustainability of development initiatives. This includes improving



coordination between UN agencies, streamlining processes for responding to member State requests, and building local /national capacities, active ownership for project design, implementation, reviews, and reporting. Acknowledging the diversity among Caribbean SIDS is crucial for effective and tailored support- (meaning one size cannot fit all). The Caribbean SIDS has a high variation in histories, languages, cultures etc. Furthermore, the vulnerabilities and risks they face are dynamic, shifting in severity and priority across member States.

- **ECLAC Programming expenditures for the SIDS.** This total budget value is not available at this time of this reporting. The ECLAC sub-regional headquarters for the Caribbean is fully dedicated to supporting the Caribbean SIDS sustainable development priorities. The mission of the ECLAC subregional headquarters for the Caribbean is to deepen the understanding of the development challenges facing the Caribbean, and to contribute to solutions by conducting research and analysis and providing sound policy advice and technical assistance to Caribbean governments, focused on growth with equity and recognition of the subregion's vulnerability. All other ECLAC offices also provide SIDS services.
- **Caribbean SIDS Challenges:** Many underlying drivers of these challenges originate outside the SIDS region, making complicating efforts to address root causes and requiring engagement with external actors. Resource constraints within both member States and regional organizations, coupled with limited visibility of SIDS, further impede progress.
  - To address the Caribbean SIDS challenges, particularly those originating outside the region, a two-pronged approach is recommended. First, strengthen regional cooperation and coordination among SIDS to amplify their collective voice and bargaining power in regional and international fora. This includes establishing unified positions on key issues such as climate change and its impacts, advancement in technologies, debt relief, and access to concessional financing. Second, proactively engage with external actors, including developed countries, international organizations, and the private sectors, to foster partnerships and mobilize resources. This requires demonstrating the unique vulnerabilities of SIDS and advocating for tailored solutions that address their specific needs and priorities. This approach is also in keeping with the objectives and purpose of the Multidimensional Vulnerability Index/
- Previous analyses have indicated increased resources, capacity building, and multi-year funding are essential to enhance the UN's system-wide approach to development in SIDS. Caribbean SIDS often lacks the fiscal flexibility and personnel needed for comprehensive interventions, data availability, and the high turnover of local technical expertise necessitates sustained capacity-building efforts. In the absence of dedicated resources for systematic approaches, identifying synergies between goals and prioritizing projects with significant regional benefits can optimize and support long-term sustained outcomes.
- The UN can foster stronger partnerships with regional development stakeholders to improve program delivery, enhance coherence, reporting and minimize duplication by actively involving the key stakeholders in discussions and project development and

from the outset, ensuring that multiple organizations are informed of project plans. Recognizing the challenge of frequent staff turnover requires cultivating robust relationships and maintaining consistent communication.

- **Resourcing**<sup>2</sup>- increased, predictable resources, dedicated capacity building initiatives, and multi-year funding mechanisms are essential. The limited financial resources and staffing capacity of Caribbean SIDS, coupled with the absence of dedicated institutional systems at the national, regional, and international levels, hinder their ability to implement comprehensive interventions. Considering these constraints, prioritizing sustainable development support that leverages synergies across multiple goals and generates substantial positive externalities could optimize outcomes.
- To enhance UN partnerships with regional development stakeholders in Caribbean SIDS, ensure their active involvement in discussions and project development from the outset to improve coherence and minimize duplication. Given the multitude of requests and projects from various UN and non-UN partners, Caribbean SIDS and regional organizations can benefit from streamlined coordination. Aligning developmental services with Caribbean SIDS goals requires proactive agenda setting, fostering high-level support, building strong relationships, and maintaining consistent networking.

## 2. Interagency Mechanisms for improved coherence

UNDESA: Under the chairmanship of the UN Secretary-General, the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) provides broad guidance, coordination and strategic direction for the UN system in the areas under the responsibility of Executive Heads. Focus is placed on inter-agency priorities and initiatives while ensuring that the independent mandates of organizations are maintained. One particular focus of the CEB is system-wide coordination and policy coherence in the programme areas. The CEB has to date created three inter-agency mechanisms to increase coherence across the United Nations system in addressing urgent development challenges. These are UN-Water, UN-Oceans and UN-Energy. As there is no single entity in the United Nations system that has sole responsibility for SIDS, do you see value creating an UN-SIDS to serve as the primary agent for promoting system-wide collaboration on SIDS issues, and to promote coherence in the UN system's multi-disciplinary response to SIDS? (500 words)

### **Responses from Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean**

- **A centralized SIDS entity could offer key advantages:** it allows for focused expertise and resources aligned with SIDS-specific challenges, facilitates SIDS-to-SIDS collaboration across geographically diverse regions, and reduces redundancies among UN, other developmental partners and regional agencies. The Caribbean SIDS ongoing SIDS human resources and institutional constraints having a SIDS dedicated entity could be addressed through consistent staffing and knowledge retention. This would align with the goal of enhancing the effectiveness of UN system-wide support for Caribbean SIDS. However, potential drawbacks warrant careful consideration. Centralizing SIDS priorities of work in a centralized entity might inadvertently diminish their political visibility in global forums, particularly concerning climate change, where isolating SIDS' specific vulnerabilities could hinder broader

<sup>2</sup> JIU/REP/2016/7, [LC/CAR/TS.2023/7](#)

engagements with nations contributing to these risks. Furthermore, giving consideration to the establishment of a new entity for SIDS just when the UN is embarking on a comprehensive review of the proliferation of mandates across the system might not be prudent at this time. Indeed, it is quite likely that calling for an UN-SIDS entity might motivate a parallel call for an UN-LDC or UN-LLDC entity.

**In the case of ECLAC and in support of the Caribbean SIDS** It is worth noting that in 1995 and under the Caribbean Developmental and Cooperation Committee, the member countries established the Caribbean Regional Coordination Mechanism (RCM). The purpose of this regional mechanism is to promote cooperation and coordination towards accelerating the implementation of the SIDS sustainable development agendas. The RCM facilitates information sharing, collaborative efforts, and common positions on sustainable development priorities among Caribbean SIDS. In 2020 the CDCC resolution 104 (XXXVIII) approved the renaming of the RCM to as the Caribbean SIDS Mechanism for Sustainable Development (C-SIDS-MSD) and with revised functions.<sup>3</sup> Recognizing its key role as a regional governance platform servicing to accelerate the implementation of the SIDS sustainable development agendas, countries recommended strengthening the CDCC organ at the Caribbean SIDS preparatory meeting for the Fourth International Conference on SIDS.

## **2. Executive Committee of Economic and Social Affairs Plus (ECESA Plus)**

UNDESA: Coordination of UN System actions for the implementation of politically agreed documents e.g. ABAS takes place through the Executive Committee on Economic and Social (ECESA Plus). Its over fifty members have developed a matrix for the follow up to ABAS, focusing on mandates specifically directed at the United Nations system as well as on areas where the UN system is already engaged through its programmatic work. The UN Implementation Matrix, which is being continuously updated, serves as an accountability framework and as a working tool to promote and monitor progress. ECESA Plus meets regularly to *inter alia* SIDS related matters and is convened by the Under Secretary General of DESA. How can ECESA Plus be used to more effectively harness UN agency contributions and to amplify systemic synergies?).

### **Responses from Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean**

- Serving to strengthen the UN's support for SIDS, ECESA can strategically leverage UN agency contributions and foster systemic synergies by highlighting key implementation challenges identified in progress reports and agendas, including the ABAS and those to be prepared by ECLAC. By prioritizing these challenges, ECESA can facilitate targeted resource and expertise allocation, ensuring a more coordinated and impactful approach to strengthening SIDS' technological, human, and institutional capacities. Furthermore, ECESA can facilitate joint analytical work across organizations and serve as a global

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<sup>3</sup> [LC/CAR/TS.2023/7](#)



forum for systemizing (both vertically and horizontally) SIDS-related initiatives within each organization:

- For example, it was identified<sup>4</sup> measuring the implementation of SAMOA Pathway was challenging as many data gaps were found and many indicators could not be assessed. Organizations that can address long-standing issues like these can either pool resources for joint projects or focus on structural issues which affect all implementation across all organizations. Additionally, not all data being collected by organizations is available publicly. The sharing of information reported to organizations can ease the burden of reporting on member States, and organizations themselves. Similar logic can be applied to resource mobilization or other structural issues for SIDS across these organizations.

### 3. HLPF

- ix. UNDESA- How should the HLPF SIDS session be structured to effectively monitor progress to scale up implementation of the SDGs while at the same time driving implementation of ABAS? What role should the monitoring and evaluation framework of ABAS play in this? (250 words)

#### Responses from Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

- Given that the ABAS is aligned with most of the Sustainable Development Goals indicators and emphasizes using data from existing mechanisms to minimize the reporting burdens on the SIDS, the High-Level Political Forum can serve as a valuable platform for compiling data to support ABAS monitoring, evaluation and reporting. Resource allocations and synergistic efforts can then be strategically directed for this purpose. This process will also provide for increased visibility on the objectives and purpose of the ABAS, keeping it a top priority in multiple fora, while also driving progress on ABAS and SDGs simultaneously.
  - To further support this, a comprehensive discussion on the alignment between ABAS and the SDGs is crucial. This can be conducted using already established regional platforms such as the CDCC- SIDS Regional Mechanism for Sustainable Development, the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development. This discussion should identify programmatic work across organizations that are either aligned (or misaligned) with shared ABAS and SDG goals and include an analysis of under-resourced goals and SIDS-goals not reflected in the 2030 Agenda. Such an analysis would be highly valuable for UN organizations, member States, and regional organizations. Moreover, this aligns with the call for increased, predictable resources and dedicated capacity building initiatives.

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<sup>4</sup> [LC/CAR/TS.2023/7](#)

## ANNEX 1

*ECLAC's Publications: full list of ECLAC's publications can be found at:*  
<https://www.cepal.org/en/publications>

### - ECLAC Sub-regional Headquarters for the Caribbean - Publications 2022-2025

#### 1. Technical Studies

- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| LC/CAR/TS.2025/2 | Measuring the digital society to advance digital inclusion in the Caribbean (Series 133)<br><a href="https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/81554-measuring-digital-society-advance-digital-inclusion-caribbean">https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/81554-measuring-digital-society-advance-digital-inclusion-caribbean</a>  |
| LC/CAR/TS.2025/1 | Economic Survey of the Caribbean 2023 (Series 132)<br><a href="https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/81463-economic-survey-caribbean-2023">https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/81463-economic-survey-caribbean-2023</a>  |
| LC/CAR/TS.2024/8 | Artificial intelligence readiness in the Caribbean: an exploratory review<br>(Series 131)<br><a href="https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/81208-artificial-intelligence-readiness-caribbean-exploratory-review">https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/81208-artificial-intelligence-readiness-caribbean-exploratory-review</a>   |
| LC/CAR/TS.2024/7 | Drivers of public debt reduction in the Caribbean: a case study of Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Suriname (Series 130)<br><a href="https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/81205-drivers-public-debt-reduction-caribbean-case-study-jamaica-saint-kitts-and-nevis">https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/81205-drivers-public-debt-reduction-caribbean-case-study-jamaica-saint-kitts-and-nevis</a>                             |
| LC/CAR/TS.2024/6 | Development profile of ECLAC associate members: statistical report on the economic, social and environmental situation (Series 129)<br><a href="https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/81172-development-profile-eclac-associate-members-statistical-report-economic-social">https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/81172-development-profile-eclac-associate-members-statistical-report-economic-social</a>                         |
| LC/CAR/TS.2024/5 | Building post-pandemic economic resilience by diversifying tourism: the case of Antigua and Barbuda, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Saint Lucia (Series 128)<br><a href="https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/69187-building-post-pandemic-economic-resilience-diversifying-tourism-case-antigua-and">https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/69187-building-post-pandemic-economic-resilience-diversifying-tourism-case-antigua-and</a> |
| LC/CAR/TS.2024/4 | Preliminary overview of the economies of the Caribbean 2022–2023 (Series 127)<br><a href="https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/69064-preliminary-overview-economies-caribbean-2022-2023">https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/69064-preliminary-overview-economies-caribbean-2022-2023</a>   |
| LC/CAR/TS.2024/3 | An assessment of urban expansion in Caribbean small island developing States: the cases of Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago (Series 126)<br><a href="https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/69166-assessment-urban-expansion-caribbean-small-island-developing-states-cases-jamaica">https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/69166-assessment-urban-expansion-caribbean-small-island-developing-states-cases-jamaica</a>               |

- LC/CAR/TS.2024/2 Exploring the notion of a Caribbean emissions trading scheme: financing the greening of Caribbean economies (Series 125)  
<https://repositorio.cepal.org/handle/11362/69048>
- LC/CAR/TS.2024/1 Population and development in the Caribbean (2018–2023): accelerating implementation of the Montevideo Consensus (Series 124)  
<https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/68967-population-and-development-caribbean-2018-2023-accelerating-implementation>
- LC/CAR/TS.2023/9 International migration and sustainable development in the Caribbean: an analysis of data trends from 2000 to 2020 (Series 123)  
<https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/68841-international-migration-and-sustainable-development-caribbean-analysis-data>
- LC/CAR/TS.2023/8 Assessment of the economic costs of vehicle traffic congestion in the Caribbean: a case study of Trinidad and Tobago (Series 122)  
<https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/68801-assessment-economic-costs-vehicle-traffic-congestion-caribbean-case-study>
- LC/CAR/TS.2023/7 Progress in implementation of the Samoa Pathway: Caribbean Regional Synthesis Report (Series 121)  
<https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/68797-progress-implementation-samoa-pathway-caribbean-regional-synthesis-report>
- LC/CAR/TS.2023/6 A study on challenges and opportunities in financing Sustainable Development Goals 4 and 9 in three Caribbean countries: an exploratory analysis (Series 120)  
<https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/49056-study-challenges-and-opportunities-financing-sustainable-development-goals-4-and>
- LC/CAR/TS.2023/5 Advancing geospatial information management for disaster risk management in the Caribbean (Series 119)  
<https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/48958-advancing-geospatial-information-management-disaster-risk-management-caribbean>
- LC/CAR/TS.2023/4 The importance of time-use surveys in guiding social policies: The gendered impact of COVID-19 on paid and unpaid work in the Caribbean (Series 118)  
<https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/48770-importance-time-use-surveys-guiding-social-policies-gendered-impact-covid-19-paid>
- LC/CAR/TS.2023/3 Policy considerations for sustainable transportation in three Caribbean small island developing States: options for improving land transportation efficiency. Barbados, the British Virgin Islands and Jamaica. (Series 117)

	<a href="https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/48725-policy-considerations-sustainable-transportation-three-caribbean-small-island">https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/48725-policy-considerations-sustainable-transportation-three-caribbean-small-island</a>
LC/CAR/TS.2023/2 (Series 116)	Exploring the elements of an optimal hydrocarbon fiscal regime  <a href="https://repositorio.cepal.org/handle/11362/48720">https://repositorio.cepal.org/handle/11362/48720</a>
LC/CAR/TS.2023/1	Economic Survey of the Caribbean 2022 (Series 115)  <a href="https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/48078-economic-survey-latin-america-and-caribbean-2022-trends-and-challenges-investing">https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/48078-economic-survey-latin-america-and-caribbean-2022-trends-and-challenges-investing</a>
LC/CAR/TS.2022/8 (Series 114)	Preliminary overview of the economies of the Caribbean 2021–2022  <a href="https://repository.eclac.org/handle/11362/48667?locale-attribute=en">https://repository.eclac.org/handle/11362/48667?locale-attribute=en</a>
LC/CAR/TS.2022/7	Statistical literacy: an enabler of statistical capacity development in the Caribbean (Series 113)  <a href="https://repositorio.cepal.org/handle/11362/48666">https://repositorio.cepal.org/handle/11362/48666</a>
LC/CAR/TS.2022/6	Digital inclusion in Caribbean digital transformation frameworks and initiatives: a review (Series 112)  <a href="https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/48652-digital-inclusion-caribbean-digital-transformation-frameworks-and-initiatives">https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/48652-digital-inclusion-caribbean-digital-transformation-frameworks-and-initiatives</a>
LC/CAR/TS.2022/5 111)	The ageing Caribbean: 20 years of the Madrid Plan of Action (Series 111)  <a href="https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/48652-digital-inclusion-caribbean-digital-transformation-frameworks-and-initiatives">https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/48652-digital-inclusion-caribbean-digital-transformation-frameworks-and-initiatives</a>
LC/CAR/TS.2022/4	Science, technology and innovation for sustainable development: lessons from the Caribbean’s energy transition (Series 110)  <a href="https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/48634-science-technology-and-innovation-sustainable-development-lessons-caribbeans">https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/48634-science-technology-and-innovation-sustainable-development-lessons-caribbeans</a>
LC/CAR/TS.2022/3 achieving	Addressing gender disparities in education: a necessary step for sustainable development in the Caribbean (Series 109)  <a href="https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/48155-addressing-gender-disparities-education-and-employment-necessary-step-achieving">https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/48155-addressing-gender-disparities-education-and-employment-necessary-step-achieving</a>
LC/CAR/TS.2022/2	Preliminary overview of the economies of the Caribbean (Series 108)  <a href="https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/47879-preliminary-overview-economies-caribbean-2020-2021">https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/47879-preliminary-overview-economies-caribbean-2020-2021</a>

## 2. List of Limited Documents (meeting reports, workshop reports, policy briefs)

LC/CAR/2025/1	<p>Policy brief – Enhancing critical forms of financing and aid effectiveness through collaborative partnerships (03/01/2025)</p> <p><a href="https://repositorio.cepal.org/entities/publication/af49f9fe-c10a-4f74-a972-fec663c79465">https://repositorio.cepal.org/entities/publication/af49f9fe-c10a-4f74-a972-fec663c79465</a></p>
LC/CAR/2024/1	<p>Report of the expert group meeting on building economic resilience through tourism diversification post-COVID-19 (04/01/2024)</p> <p><a href="https://repositorio.cepal.org/entities/publication/51df0b06-d626-4d68-9019-aa96e16f5825">https://repositorio.cepal.org/entities/publication/51df0b06-d626-4d68-9019-aa96e16f5825</a></p>
LC/CAR/2024/2	<p>Policy brief – Caribbean Outlook: Considering a Caribbean emissions trading scheme (05/01/2024)</p> <p><a href="https://repositorio.cepal.org/entities/publication/36901ffb-ed08-4916-8472-08ba15e6dc0c">https://repositorio.cepal.org/entities/publication/36901ffb-ed08-4916-8472-08ba15e6dc0c</a></p>
LC/CAR/2024/3	<p>Policy brief – Harnessing the potential of artificial intelligence to create public value in the Caribbean (12/01/2024)</p> <p><a href="https://repositorio.cepal.org/entities/publication/a16beb3e-3de9-43e4-b136-0a41be25bbbc">https://repositorio.cepal.org/entities/publication/a16beb3e-3de9-43e4-b136-0a41be25bbbc</a></p>
LC/CAR/2024/4	<p>Report of the workshop on the development of a national science, technology and innovation policy for sustainable development in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (12/01/2024)</p> <p><a href="https://repositorio.cepal.org/entities/publication/59edf347-8c9f-42eb-b7db-21618c148df8">https://repositorio.cepal.org/entities/publication/59edf347-8c9f-42eb-b7db-21618c148df8</a></p>
LC/MCCDCC.21/4	<p>Report of the twenty-first meeting of the Monitoring Committee of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee (19/02/2024)</p> <p><a href="https://repositorio.cepal.org/entities/publication/13ace304-6399-461e-8ebd-90476795850f">https://repositorio.cepal.org/entities/publication/13ace304-6399-461e-8ebd-90476795850f</a></p>
LC/CAR/2024/5	<p>Report of the meeting to discuss modalities for operationalizing the Caribbean Small Island Developing States Mechanism for Sustainable Development (23/05/2024)</p> <p><a href="https://repositorio.cepal.org/entities/publication/b1b31e6d-e295-45c7-b031-f9f120bf4970">https://repositorio.cepal.org/entities/publication/b1b31e6d-e295-45c7-b031-f9f120bf4970</a></p>
LC/CAR/2024/6	<p>Evaluation report of the training workshop: an introduction to computable general equilibrium modelling with a focus on trade and tax policy (22/08/2024)</p> <p><a href="https://repositorio.cepal.org/entities/publication/c5cefa7f-2de6-4960-b191-6414a553343e">https://repositorio.cepal.org/entities/publication/c5cefa7f-2de6-4960-b191-6414a553343e</a></p>



LC/CAR/2024/7	<p>Policy considerations to harness international migration for sustainable development in the Caribbean (16/09/2024)</p> <p><a href="https://repositorio.cepal.org/entities/publication/0627d833-64aa-43f2-a1da-a9bbffdb65bb">https://repositorio.cepal.org/entities/publication/0627d833-64aa-43f2-a1da-a9bbffdb65bb</a></p>
LC/CAR/2024/8	<p>Report of the expert group meeting on drivers of debt reduction in the Caribbean (25/09/2024)</p> <p><a href="https://repositorio.cepal.org/entities/publication/393924d7-0303-4106-9904-4dad62aa3999">https://repositorio.cepal.org/entities/publication/393924d7-0303-4106-9904-4dad62aa3999</a></p>
LC/CAR/2024/9	<p>Report of the expert group meeting on facilitating the implementation of Caribbean Nationally Determined Contributions: considering the development of a regional emissions trading scheme (25/09/2024)</p> <p><a href="https://repositorio.cepal.org/entities/publication/b65aecab-1734-4309-855e-8f5311cb59fa">https://repositorio.cepal.org/entities/publication/b65aecab-1734-4309-855e-8f5311cb59fa</a></p>
LC/CAR/2024/10	<p>Report of the expert group meeting on harnessing artificial intelligence and digital government: perspectives for Caribbean small island developing States (26/09/2024)</p> <p><a href="https://repositorio.cepal.org/entities/publication/62de03cf-f797-4fd5-9425-e1b9051b57f9">https://repositorio.cepal.org/entities/publication/62de03cf-f797-4fd5-9425-e1b9051b57f9</a></p>
LC/CAR/2024/11	<p>Policy brief - Management of the end-of-life vehicle recycling in the Caribbean (15/10/2024)</p> <p><a href="https://repositorio.cepal.org/entities/publication/e01fce47-eeb3-49e0-a06c-731eff089e2f">https://repositorio.cepal.org/entities/publication/e01fce47-eeb3-49e0-a06c-731eff089e2f</a></p>
LC/CAR/2024/12	<p>Report of the masterclass on data and statistics for decision-making (06/11/2024)</p> <p><a href="https://repositorio.cepal.org/entities/publication/0b819d98-4e55-46e3-b79e-8b356911caa5">https://repositorio.cepal.org/entities/publication/0b819d98-4e55-46e3-b79e-8b356911caa5</a></p>
LC/CAR/2024/13	<p>Evaluation report of the training workshop: an introduction to computable general equilibrium modelling with a focus on trade and tax policy (25/11/2024)</p> <p><a href="https://repositorio.cepal.org/entities/publication/c5cefa7f-2de6-4960-b191-6414a553343e">https://repositorio.cepal.org/entities/publication/c5cefa7f-2de6-4960-b191-6414a553343e</a></p>
LC/CAR/2024/14	<p>Report of the eighth meeting of the Caribbean Development Roundtable (02/12/2024)</p> <p><a href="https://repositorio.cepal.org/entities/publication/327f537f-a2ca-4d45-adaf-65347ba859c2">https://repositorio.cepal.org/entities/publication/327f537f-a2ca-4d45-adaf-65347ba859c2</a></p>
LC/CAR/2024/15	<p>Report of the expert group meeting on human capital formation in the Caribbean (04/12/2024)</p> <p><a href="https://repositorio.cepal.org/entities/publication/a2dd6e0b-91df-48ab-96db-73e8c9e63cf3">https://repositorio.cepal.org/entities/publication/a2dd6e0b-91df-48ab-96db-73e8c9e63cf3</a></p>

LC/CAR/2024/17	Report of the workshop on the use of REDATAM for the dissemination of census and survey microdata – Jamaica and Belize (11/12/2024) <a href="https://repositorio.cepal.org/entities/publication/6c1f875e-24c5-461f-82fb-9a663acce4a1">https://repositorio.cepal.org/entities/publication/6c1f875e-24c5-461f-82fb-9a663acce4a1</a>
LC/CAR/2024/18	Report of the workshop on the United Nations Integrated Geospatial Information Framework – Trinidad and Tobago (12/12/2024) <a href="https://repositorio.cepal.org/entities/publication/ddd0c4f7-b8a6-4d3f-a888-3333eacd6f96">https://repositorio.cepal.org/entities/publication/ddd0c4f7-b8a6-4d3f-a888-3333eacd6f96</a>
LC/CAR/2024/19	Report of the expert group meeting on statistics for sustainable development in associate members of ECLAC (12/12/2024) <a href="https://repositorio.cepal.org/entities/publication/7d35042c-e25e-478f-bd99-54fce902c12c">https://repositorio.cepal.org/entities/publication/7d35042c-e25e-478f-bd99-54fce902c12c</a>
LC/CAR/2024/20	Policy brief – Pursuing digital equity in the Caribbean: using human-centred approaches to improve digital policy outcomes (30/12/2024) <a href="https://repositorio.cepal.org/entities/publication/c0346c5e-4c60-460c-b3bb-ba30390b30bf">https://repositorio.cepal.org/entities/publication/c0346c5e-4c60-460c-b3bb-ba30390b30bf</a>
LC/CAR/2023/1	Report of the workshop on the preparation of reports for the 10-year review of the Samoa Pathway (02/01/2023) <a href="https://repositorio.cepal.org/handle/11362/48661">https://repositorio.cepal.org/handle/11362/48661</a>
LC/CAR/2023/2	Improving broadband quality and affordability in the Caribbean.  Policies to advance digital inclusion in the subregion (02/01/2023) <a href="https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/48662-improving-broadband-quality-and-affordability-caribbean-policies-advance-digital">https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/48662-improving-broadband-quality-and-affordability-caribbean-policies-advance-digital</a>
LC/CAR/2023/3	Report of the expert group meeting on the ageing Caribbean: 20 years of the Madrid Plan of Action (03/01/2023) <a href="https://repositorio.cepal.org/handle/11362/48663">https://repositorio.cepal.org/handle/11362/48663</a>
LC/CAR/2023/4	Report of the workshop on census data dissemination using REDATAM (04/01/2023) <a href="https://repositorio.cepal.org/handle/11362/48664">https://repositorio.cepal.org/handle/11362/48664</a>
LC/CAR/2023/5	Evaluation report of the training workshop: an introduction to computable general equilibrium modelling (11/01/2023) <a href="https://repositorio.cepal.org/handle/11362/48665">https://repositorio.cepal.org/handle/11362/48665</a>

LC/CAR/2023/6	Report of the seventh meeting of the Caribbean Development Roundtable (17/01/2023) <a href="https://repositorio.cepal.org/handle/11362/48688">https://repositorio.cepal.org/handle/11362/48688</a>
LC/CDCC.29/3	Report of the twenty-ninth session of the Caribbean Development and Cooperation Committee of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean <a href="https://repositorio.eclac.org/handle/11362/48852">https://repositorio.eclac.org/handle/11362/48852</a>
LC/CAR/2023/7	Report of the expert group meeting to review a study on digital inclusion in Caribbean digital transformation frameworks and initiatives: a review (20/01/2023) <a href="https://repositorio.cepal.org/handle/11362/48689">https://repositorio.cepal.org/handle/11362/48689</a>
LC/CAR/2023/8	Report on the national consultation on sustainable recovery and resilience towards achieving the sustainable development goals in Trinidad and Tobago (25/01/2023) <a href="https://repositorio.cepal.org/handle/11362/48690">https://repositorio.cepal.org/handle/11362/48690</a>
LC/CAR/2023/9	Report on a high-level meeting to advance consideration of the ECLAC Caribbean Resilience Fund (26/01/2023) <a href="https://repositorio.cepal.org/handle/11362/48695">https://repositorio.cepal.org/handle/11362/48695</a>
LC/CAR/2023/10	Report of the seminar on measuring digital inclusion in the Caribbean (02/02/2023) <a href="https://repositorio.cepal.org/handle/11362/48697">https://repositorio.cepal.org/handle/11362/48697</a>
LC/CAR/2022/1	Policy imperatives for the timely production and dissemination of quality and relevant statistics in the Caribbean (14/09/2022) <a href="https://repositorio.cepal.org/handle/11362/48143">https://repositorio.cepal.org/handle/11362/48143</a>
LC/CAR/2022/2 (14/09/2022)	Resilient and affordable housing in the Caribbean <a href="https://repositorio.cepal.org/handle/11362/48144">https://repositorio.cepal.org/handle/11362/48144</a>
LC/CAR/2022/3	Report of the expert group meeting to review a study on policy considerations for sustainable transportation in three Caribbean small island developing States: options for improving land transportation efficiency in Barbados, the British Virgin Islands and Jamaica (07/12/2022) <a href="https://repositorio.cepal.org/handle/11362/48592">https://repositorio.cepal.org/handle/11362/48592</a>
LC/CAR/2022/4	Report of the expert group meeting on the importance of time-use surveys in guiding social policies (15/12/2022) <a href="https://repositorio.cepal.org/handle/11362/48600">https://repositorio.cepal.org/handle/11362/48600</a>
LC/CAR/2022/5	Report of the expert group meeting to review a study on science, technology and innovation for sustainable

	development: lessons from the Caribbean's energy transition (15/12/2022) <a href="https://repositorio.cepal.org/handle/11362/48601">https://repositorio.cepal.org/handle/11362/48601</a>
LC/CAR/2022/6	Building a climate-resilient power sector in the context of the Caribbean small island developing States' energy transition (15/12/2022) <a href="https://repositorio.cepal.org/handle/11362/48603">https://repositorio.cepal.org/handle/11362/48603</a>
LC/CAR/2022/7	Caribbean Outlook 3: Economic recovery and repositioning in the era of COVID-19 (21/12/2022) <a href="https://repositorio.cepal.org/handle/11362/48657">https://repositorio.cepal.org/handle/11362/48657</a>
LC/CAR/2022/8	Expert group meeting on exploring the elements of an optimal hydrocarbon fiscal regime: the case of Guyana, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago (21/12/2022) <a href="https://repositorio.cepal.org/handle/11362/48639">https://repositorio.cepal.org/handle/11362/48639</a>

### 3. Hummingbird Newsletters and Focus magazines

January 1, 2024	The Hummingbird Vol. 11 No. 1 <a href="https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/80612-hummingbird-vol-11-1">https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/80612-hummingbird-vol-11-1</a>
February 1, 2024	The Hummingbird Vol. 11 No. 2 <a href="https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/80613-hummingbird-vol-11-2">https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/80613-hummingbird-vol-11-2</a>
March 1, 2024	The Hummingbird Vol. 11 No. 3 <a href="https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/80637-hummingbird-vol-11-3">https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/80637-hummingbird-vol-11-3</a>
April 1, 2024	The Hummingbird Vol. 11 No. 4 <a href="https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/80682-hummingbird-vol-11-4">https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/80682-hummingbird-vol-11-4</a>
May 16, 2024	The Hummingbird Vol. 11 No. 5 <a href="https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/80684-hummingbird-vol-11-5">https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/80684-hummingbird-vol-11-5</a>
June 16, 2024	The Hummingbird Vol. 11 No. 6 <a href="https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/80685-hummingbird-vol-11-6">https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/80685-hummingbird-vol-11-6</a>
July 1, 2024	The Hummingbird Vol. 11 No. 7 <a href="https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/81407-hummingbird-vol-11-7">https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/81407-hummingbird-vol-11-7</a>
August 1, 2024	The Hummingbird Vol. 11 No. 8 <a href="https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/81428-hummingbird-vol-11-8">https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/81428-hummingbird-vol-11-8</a>
September 1, 2024	The Hummingbird Vol. 11 No. 9 <a href="https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/81449-hummingbird-vol-11-9">https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/81449-hummingbird-vol-11-9</a>
October 1, 2024	The Hummingbird Vol. 11 No. 10 <a href="https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/81450-hummingbird-vol-11-10">https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/81450-hummingbird-vol-11-10</a>
November 1, 2024	The Hummingbird Vol. 11 No. 11 <a href="https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/81451-hummingbird-vol-11-11">https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/81451-hummingbird-vol-11-11</a>

December 1, 2024    The Hummingbird Vol. 11 No. 12

<https://www.cepal.org/en/publications/81452-hummingbird-vol-11-12>

FOCUS - Issue 1 / January - March 2024

[https://issuu.com/eclaccaribbean/docs/focus\\_2024\\_-\\_issue\\_1\\_-\\_ssdu-001](https://issuu.com/eclaccaribbean/docs/focus_2024_-_issue_1_-_ssdu-001)

FOCUS - Issue 2 / April - June 2024

[https://issuu.com/eclaccaribbean/docs/focus\\_2024\\_-\\_issue\\_2\\_-\\_edu-001](https://issuu.com/eclaccaribbean/docs/focus_2024_-_issue_2_-_edu-001)

FOCUS - Issue 4 / October - December 2024

[https://issuu.com/eclaccaribbean/docs/focus\\_2024\\_-\\_issue\\_4\\_-\\_ckmc\\_-\\_001](https://issuu.com/eclaccaribbean/docs/focus_2024_-_issue_4_-_ckmc_-_001)