



Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean

Five-year Caribbean Regional Review of
the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation
of the Barbados Programme of Action for the
Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (MSI+5)
St. George's, Grenada
16 and 18 March 2010

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**REPORT OF THE FIVE-YEAR CARIBBEAN REGIONAL REVIEW MEETING
OF THE MAURITIUS STRATEGY FOR THE FURTHER IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE BARBADOS PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT OF SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES (MSI+5)**

This report has been reproduced without formal editing.

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Introduction

The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, in collaboration with the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) and the Government of Grenada, convened the Five-Year Caribbean Regional Review Meeting of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (MSI+5) in St. George's, Grenada, on 16 and 18 March 2010.¹

The meeting was attended by representatives of the following member countries: Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Cuba, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago.

Cayman Islands and United States Virgin Islands participated as Associate Members.

Representatives of the following organizations of the United Nations system attended the meeting: International Labour Organization (ILO), International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme/Caribbean Regional Coordinating Unit (UNEP CAR/RCU), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Land-locked Countries and Small Island Developing States (OHRLLS), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

The following intergovernmental organizations and regional institutions were represented: Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC), Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF), Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat, Commonwealth Secretariat, Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), Organization of American States (OAS), Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), University of Havana, University of the West Indies, University of the Virgin Islands.

The following non-governmental organizations were represented: Caribbean Association of Industry and Commerce (CAIC), Caribbean Congress of Labour (CCL), Caribbean Network for Integrated Rural Development (CNIRD), Caribbean Policy Development Centre (CPDC), and The Nature Conservancy.

The list of participants appears at Annex I to this report.

Agenda item 1: Opening remarks

Opening remarks were delivered at the technical level Meeting by Her Excellency, Ambassador Dessima Williams, Permanent Representative of Grenada to the United Nations, Mr. Neil Pierre, Director, ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, Ms. Hiroko Morita-Lou, Chief, SIDS Unit, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Ms. Lakshmi Puri, Director, Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Land-Locked Countries and Small Island Developing States, and Mr. Garfield Barnwell, Director, Sustainable Development, Caribbean Community Secretariat. The meeting was co-chaired by Ambassador Dessima Williams representing the Government of Grenada as host country, and Ms. Lakshmi Puri representing the United Nations.

¹ Technical support in the preparations for this meeting was received from the CARICOM Secretariat, the OECS secretariat, UNEP and UNDP. The UNDP Regional Bureau for LAC also provided financial support.

The Chair of the session, Permanent Representative of Grenada to the United Nations and Chair of the Alliance of Small Island States, welcomed all delegates and thanked DESA and ECLAC for supporting the meeting. The Chair also thanked partners in the inter-agency task force, including the CARICOM Secretariat, UNDP, UNEP, and the Director General of the OECS Secretariat, for their support.

The Director of ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean welcomed all delegates, including the Ambassador and Chair of the Alliance of Small Island States, and expressed gratitude to the Government of Grenada for hosting the meeting and DESA for its collaboration with ECLAC in supporting the meeting.

The DESA representative, in her remarks, expressed gratitude to the Government of Grenada for hosting the meeting and to ECLAC for organizing the meeting jointly with DESA, and pointed out that the Grenada meeting was the final one of the series of three regional meetings being held in preparation for the High-Level Meeting of the General Assembly in September 2010. She reiterated the objective of the meeting as the provision of an opportunity to conduct a thorough assessment of progress made, lessons learnt and constraints encountered in the implementation of MSI; and to agree on a way forward which will address the vulnerabilities of Caribbean SIDS. In this regard, she advised that the draft synthesis report prepared by ECLAC was important to the discussion. She indicated that devastation in Haiti, which was felt by SIDS all over the world, underscored the need to improve the early warning systems and to build resilience to natural disasters through concerted and collective sustainable development efforts at regional and national levels. She congratulated the Chair of the Alliance of Small Island States for outstanding leadership in the cause of small island developing States (SIDS).

The Director of OHRLLS thanked United Nations partners, in particular ECLAC and DESA, for organizing the meeting, and the Government of Grenada for hosting. She identified the role of OHRLLS as that of advocacy to support the Mauritius Strategy for the further implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action. The OHRLLS Director made suggestions for a strategic approach to using the MSI + 5 review processes to achieve key development goals. Some of these suggestions included: highlighting concerns of SIDS in global economic governance and decision-making bodies such as the Group of 20, the International Monetary Fund and World Bank; stressing the need for implementation and identifying specific modalities and concrete deliverables in each of the priority areas of the MSI; and setting some quantitative and measurable targets for international support in different sectors. She emphasized the need to highlight not only environmental but also economic and social vulnerabilities, and to make the international community aware that it had a stake in the development of SIDS. Furthermore, because of that interest, Caribbean SIDS should identify areas that complemented the interests of regional partners. Implementation of the MSI was far from satisfactory due to a lack of domestic resources, although some governments had made significant progress. A good strategy in going forward would be to develop an advocacy platform based on five criteria, namely: (a) Marine and coastal areas; (b) Food security and agriculture; (c) Trade, with focus on viable trading strategies for small States; (d) Productive capacity in the service sector; and (e) Renewable energy.

The representative of the CARICOM Secretariat presented the apologies of the Secretary General, and indicated that he would be ably represented by the Assistant Secretary General for Social and Human Development. He expressed gratitude to both the Government of Grenada and ECLAC for hosting and organizing the meeting and suggested that the meeting should go beyond review to seek ways to meet sustainable development needs and focus on building resilience. He called for a redoubling of efforts to engage the international community and partners in accessing financing to support best practices, and to incorporate those in pursuit of sustainable development aspirations, addressing inequalities and exploring the potential of public private partnerships, especially in education.

A drafting group was formed to ensure that the draft Grenada Outcome Statement would reflect governments' views as articulated during the course of the meeting. The country representatives for the drafting group, were: Grenada (Chair), Barbados, Jamaica, Cuba and Saint Lucia.

Agenda item 2: Introduction of the draft Caribbean Synthesis Report

The Sustainable Development Officer of ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean made an extensive presentation of the draft Caribbean Synthesis Report, highlighting the progress made in the implementation of the MSI, constraints and recommendations for further actions.

The presentation focused on current issues such as the global crisis that brought with it a decline in official development assistance, and increases in unemployment, social dislocation, and vulnerability to natural disasters. Other constraints identified were limited availability of good quality metadata and under-funded research and development in critical sectors. The presentation highlighted a number of concrete actions being implemented in fulfilment of the MSI, such as the UNDP land management system and FAO regional food security project, a draft regional energy policy and Caribbean Energy Research Centre being developed with assistance from the United States of America, as well as a biodiversity programme with Cuba and Belize. Several recommendations were made, ranging from addressing disaster risk reduction to building resilience and access to financial resources.

Following the presentation, a speakers list was opened and many delegates took the floor including representatives of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Cuba, Barbados, Jamaica, CCCCC, CNIRD, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNESCO, ILO, OECS Secretariat, USVI, CPDC and University of the Virgin Islands. Delegates thanked ECLAC for the draft Synthesis Report and agreed that it provided a sound basis for moving forward.

Delegates suggested areas for further elaboration and inclusion. Among those were: the management of marine and coastal protected areas; the need to strengthen early warning systems; economic vulnerabilities of Caribbean SIDS including the issue of high debt levels; gender equality; functional cooperation as a cross cutting issue which drove development in small States; adaptation measures in relation to climate change; renewable energy; water; best practices in the Caribbean subregion, such as the solar heater project; intergenerational poverty and the problems of adolescents; the role of culture in sustainable development; and migration and employment as key issues of sustainable development.

Agenda item 3: Review of progress in the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy in the Caribbean

The review of progress was addressed by four lead facilitators who examined the implementation of the MSI through the following thematic areas: national and regional enabling environment; vulnerability of Caribbean SIDS; recent trends and emerging issues; and inter-linkages and cross cutting issues.

In exploring the issues of enabling environment for the implementation of the MSI, the Director of Sustainable Development of the CARICOM Secretariat identified three pillars of cooperation in CARICOM: economic integration including the Caribbean Single Market and Economy, functional and social cooperation, and foreign policy coordination. He informed the meeting that CARICOM had established the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre in 2002 as a specific institutional response to the issue of climate change and sustainability. He indicated that since that time, efforts had focused on building awareness and strengthening the knowledge base, creating an enabling environment for adaptation, implementation of relevant pilot projects, and preparation of a draft Regional Strategy on Climate Change.

The representative of UNEP facilitated the discussion on the assessment of vulnerability in the Caribbean. He outlined the theoretical process towards a comprehensive vulnerability index and gave definitions of vulnerability and resilience, suggesting that Grenada had demonstrated resilience following Hurricane Ivan. He concluded that, although SIDS had made the case that they were more vulnerable than continental States, such arguments had not resulted in measures that supported SIDS. It was incumbent on SIDS, if they wished to increase resilience and to achieve sustainable development goals, to re-evaluate their strengths, and seek ways to reduce vulnerability and the impacts of the external environment.

The representative of UNDP Barbados and OECS suggested that Caribbean Governments and peoples had been more committed to addressing sustainable development challenges in the period leading up to and immediately following the 1994 SIDS meeting. A number of trends and emerging issues were submitted to the meeting for consideration, among them the high debt-to-GDP ratio among most Caribbean SIDS and the limited cash flow to, and investment in, the environment, research and development. He noted that the Caribbean subregion seemed plagued by environmental catastrophes: earthquakes (the 12 January 2010 earthquake which struck Haiti being the most devastating), hurricanes, floods and droughts, and was confronted by social transformation issues, such as: changing political institutions; gender inequality and income inequality; and the movement of professionals around and out of the Caribbean. He advised that the inability to reach consensus in Copenhagen was a warning sign to SIDS not to entrust their future development to the developed world, but to chart their own course.

The DESA representative drew the meeting's attention to a number of cross cutting issues which continued to affect the ability of SIDS to implement the MSI or to measure their achievements. Among them was the paucity or inaccessibility of data essential to the development of indicators. She reminded the meeting of the importance of monitoring and evaluation and reported that DESA and the European Union were working together on this issue. The goal of this effort was to arrive at a methodology that was globally accepted and to share it with all SIDS. Another cross cutting issue was that of education and training, recognized as key for sustainable development, including graduate studies, identified as the most important link to research and development.

Following the presentation by the four lead facilitators, delegates engaged in discussion, offering suggestions for the enhancement of the synthesis report and flagging issues for recommendations.

The representative of the Commonwealth Secretariat informed the meeting that work was continuing on updating the vulnerability index for small States using econometric techniques, and with the University of Malta on a Resilience Framework profiling macroeconomic stability, microeconomic market efficiency, environmental governance, and social cohesion. This project had so far been piloted in Saint Lucia, Vanuatu, and the Seychelles. She also suggested that, although SIDS were mainly middle-income countries, they needed greater attention in Aid for Trade, because they were more vulnerable than other developing countries.

There was a call for the Regional Coordinating Mechanism to be reviewed and for its advocacy role for further support for Caribbean SIDS to be strengthened. The United Nations system was also tasked to develop a stronger integrated framework to address the Barbados Programme of Action and to support SIDS for special recognition by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

The representative of Grenada called for greater visibility to be given to biodiversity protection and highlighted its fundamental link with climate change. He also reminded delegates that the Rio+20 review meeting in 2012 will focus on this issue. This call was supported by other delegates who reminded the meeting of the importance of the Caribbean Sea as a protected area and the need to link renewable energy to climate change.

The Director of ECLAC Subregional Office for the Caribbean closed the discussions. He observed that, although it was deemed to be an assessment of broader overarching progress in sustainable development, the Synthesis Report nevertheless addressed several important sectoral issues. He pointed to the general scarcity of data at the national level in the Caribbean, as well as the absence of national progress reports, which in turn impacted the preparation of the Synthesis Report. The Director requested delegates to endorse the inter-agency process to be employed in finalizing the Synthesis Report. He shared with the meeting the difficulties in seeking funding for the RCM/MSI Secretariat and thanked the delegates for highlighting the need for a strengthened RCM.

Agenda item 4: Stakeholder contributions to implementation of the Mauritius Strategy in the Caribbean

A number of stakeholders presented information regarding their organization's key areas of work in support of the MSI: Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), Caribbean Policy Development Centre (CPDC), University of the West Indies (UWI), Nature Conservancy (NC) – USVI, Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP, Barbados –SRO), UNESCO Caribbean Office, Jamaica, and the International Telecommunications Union (ITU). Details of their contributions can be found in annex III of this report.

Agenda item 5: Expert panel: Celebrating resilience, charting the way forward for Caribbean SIDS

The expert panel on resilience was moderated by the Director, OHRLLS. Panel presentations were made by the Director of OHRLLS, the Director General, OECS Secretariat and the Director of Sustainable Development, CARICOM Secretariat.

The Director of OHRLLS presented on “Making the MSI work for effective global partnership for the sustainable development of Caribbean SIDS – New strategies celebrating resilience – Charting the way forward for Caribbean SIDS.” She contended that the value of the MSI and the BPoA was the inherent recognition that SIDS had special vulnerabilities and needs in the context of global sustainable development efforts and objectives, and that development partners were committed to providing special treatment and support in the key areas identified in the MSI framework, as well as in Millennium Development Goal 8. The Director further argued that Caribbean SIDS should be credited for individually and collectively taking ownership of, and putting in place, the necessary policies, institutional and governance structures to support achievement of the MSI. She congratulated Caribbean SIDS for largely achieving the integration of the MSI into national and regional development plans. She also suggested that Caribbean SIDS identify the following priority areas for access to urgently needed and enhanced financial, technical, and policy support from the international community: marine and coastal resources management; energy security – especially with, and through, renewable sources; food security and agricultural development; diversification of productive capacity for enhancing sustainability of economic growth and development and increasing trade competitiveness. She posited the notion that smallness should be used as a positive feature to attract financial inflows, citing the fact that Caribbean SIDS were generally politically stable, with rule of law and good governance practices as characteristics which should be underscored.

The Director General of OECS spoke on “The OECS model: a SIDS story – Vulnerability, reduction and resilience: building through integration.” This presentation focused on the success achieved by Caribbean SIDS in reducing vulnerability by building resilience. She reminded the delegates that the OECS model was entering its thirtieth year, and was a SIDS response to vulnerability. She suggested that at the core of this response was the principle of pooling human and financial resources around functional

cooperation treaties to provide services in common, drawing the meeting's attention to an array of institutional architecture crafted at the subregional level of the OECS nine member States. She informed the meeting that the OECS had recorded savings of up to 35% on average due to pooled procurement of pharmaceuticals, another model to be replicated.

The meeting was informed that in December 2009, OECS heads had signed a new treaty creating an OECS Economic Union, due to be ratified in June 2010. She also informed the meeting that since 2001, the St. George's Declaration –a landmark Charter of environmental principles – had been ratified by seven OECS member States, and later updated in 2006. The Declaration provided a framework for natural resource management, including the adoption of a common approach to oceans governance and resource management; technical support to member States on communications on climate change; and regional coordination of public awareness programmes in collaboration with CCCCC in Belize. An OECS multi-donor harmonized approach to disaster management and risk reduction formed a core component of national environmental management strategies. There was commitment to the conservation of biological diversity and on the protection of areas of outstanding scientific, cultural, spiritual, ecological, scenic and aesthetic significance. In 2005, OECS partnered with UNDP on a project to develop more regionally-appropriate Millennium Development Goals indicators. For example, the OECS food basket approach is considered to be more relevant than the indicator of population below US\$ 1 per day; likewise, there was greater concern with the problem of increasing obesity in youth than with underweight children; and improvement in the quality of universal secondary education and suitability for the job market was considered a more relevant goal than the achievement of universal primary education. Most OECS countries were well on target to meeting the Goals by 2015.

The Director General of OECS concluded by indicating that SIDS lacked sufficient voice in multilateral forums where decisions having direct impact on their future development were made. Therefore, Caribbean SIDS should align themselves with partners from groups such as the G20. She reminded delegates that ECLAC was well positioned to assist in the crafting of a new development paradigm for Caribbean SIDS.

The Director of Sustainable Development of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat addressed the issue of putting SIDS on a path for continued growth and sustainable development and noted the critical role of the United Nations system in developing appropriate tools and instruments. He reminded delegates that pursuing an explicit sustainable development path reduced vulnerability and built resilience and that every effort should be made to prioritize sustainable development at the national, regional or international levels. He suggested that the best way to achieve this was to ensure that strategies that addressed SIDS became an integral part of all plans and programmes.

Agenda item 6: Ministerial dialogue on the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy in the Caribbean

The Chair of the technical level Meeting was invited to introduce the summary and conclusions of the discussions of 16 March 2010. This was followed by deliberations on the strategic priorities for MSI implementation in the Caribbean.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Guyana drew the attention of the meeting to a number of key regional initiatives that had been completed and that should be reflected as progress in the implementation of the MSI. In this respect, she noted the establishment and recent launch of the Caribbean Public Health Agency as a significant accomplishment in the area of public health; the strengthening of OECS integration through the launch and signing of the Treaty on Economic Union; the mainstreaming of sustainable development in all national development plans and strategies; ongoing progress in food safety

and the treatment of sanitary and phytosanitary requirements, among other areas. She requested that those achievements be celebrated and properly reflected in the Regional Synthesis Report.

The Minister requested that the data on food inflation in Guyana, reflected in the Preliminary Draft Regional Synthesis Report, should be updated, and noted that CARICOM Heads had adopted the Protocol on Contingent Rights for CARICOM nationals, as part of the Caribbean Single Market and the Economy. That information should also be correctly reflected. She concluded by noting that international financing for the MSI provisions in SIDS was crucial to its successful implementation and advised that this should be emphasized in the way forward.

The representative of Barbados in her intervention noted that a clear indication of achievements and areas of lack of progress should be presented to the United Nations General Assembly review in September 2010, observing that Caribbean SIDS had not taken their responsibility lightly. Likewise, the international community would be expected to renew and honour its commitment to SIDS by narrowing the gap between promise and delivery. The United Nations was also required to show tangible commitment particularly by enhancing its institutional support through the SIDS Unit in DESA. She called on United Nations partners, on the basis of work done by the Commonwealth Secretariat, ECLAC and the University of Malta, to take forward the development of a composite vulnerability index for Caribbean SIDS as a matter of high priority, and to pursue the proposal for convening an investment forum for the Caribbean to include international financial institutions and the private sector. The presentations by stakeholder representatives at the meeting were welcomed, noting that these groups formed a critical partnership in building sustainability and resilience in the Caribbean.

Agenda Item 7: Consideration of the Draft Caribbean Synthesis Report on the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy

The report was endorsed with the understanding that it would be revised by the Secretariat taking into account the deliberations by delegates.

Agenda item 8: Presentation and adoption of Grenada Outcome Statement

The Government of Grenada presented the draft Grenada Outcome Statement containing recommendations for the Way Forward. The document was adopted as annexed to this report.

Agenda item 9: Closure of the meeting

The representative of Barbados advised the meeting that her Government was presenting a candidate for the post of Executive Director of UNFCCC, and that more information on the candidate would be provided.

As there were no other matters the Chair brought the meeting to a close with the usual exchange of courtesies.

Annex I

List of participants**A. Member countries****ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA**Representative:

- Janil Greenaway, Minister Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Antigua and Barbuda, Permanent Mission of Antigua and Barbuda to the United Nations, New York

Delegation member:

- Delamine Andrew, Environment Officer, Environment Division

BAHAMAS (THE)Representative:

- Tishka Francis, First Secretary, Permanent Mission of The Bahamas to the United Nations, New York

BARBADOSRepresentative:

- Simone Rudder, Senior Foreign Service Officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Delegation members:

- Jovan Reid, Foreign Service Officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Amrikha Singh, Environmental Officer, Ministry of the Environment

BELIZERepresentative:

- Paul Flowers, Strategic Planning and Policy Advisor, Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment

CUBARepresentative:

- Ramiro Leon Torras, Especialista, Ministerio del Comercio Exterior y la Inversión Extranjera

Delegation members:

- Vladimir Falcón, Second Secretary, Embassy of Cuba, St. George's
- Yarine Ramírez, Diplomatic Attaché, Embassy of Cuba, St. George's

GRENADARepresentative:

- His Excellency C. Peter David, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Delegation Members:

- Ambassador Dessima Williams, Permanent Representative/Ambassador of Grenada to the United Nations, New York
- Mervin Haynes, Director, Economic and Technical Cooperation, Ministry of Finance
- Marguerite St John-Sebastian, Counsellor, Permanent Mission of Grenada to the United Nations, New York
- Roxie Hutchinson, Foreign Service Officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Rickie Morain, Project Officer, Ministry of Finance
- Spencer Thomas, Chair, Sustainable Development Council, Ministry of the Environment

GUYANARepresentative:

- Her Excellency Carolyn Rodrigues-Birkett, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

JAMAICA

Representative:

- Janice Miller, Director, Economic Affairs Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade

Delegation members:

- Nicholette Williams, Permanent Mission of Jamaica to the United Nations, New York

SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

Representative:

- Randolph Edmead, Director, Physical Planning and Environment, Ministry of Sustainable Development

SAINT LUCIA

Representative:

- Hildreth M. Lewis, Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment

Delegation member:

- Caroline Eugene, Sustainable Development and Environment Officer III, Ministry of Physical Development and the Environment

SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Representative:

- Trelson Mapp, Economist I, Central Planning Division, Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning

Delegation member:

- Nyasha Hamilton, Environmental Educator, Environmental Management Department, Ministry of Health and the Environment

SURINAME

Representative:

- Shefferon Kartowikromo, Deputy Chief of Mission, Embassy of the Republic of Suriname

Delegation member:

- Gladys Abdoelsaboer, Staff Official, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Representative:

- Victoria Farley, Foreign Service Officer III, Deputy Director, Multilateral Relations Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Delegation members:

- Rueanna Haynes, International Relations Officer, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Melissa Bertrand, Planning Officer II (Ag), Ministry of Planning, Housing and the Environment

B. Associate Members

CAYMAN ISLANDS

Representative:

- Kenneth S. Ebanks, Senior Strategic Advisor, Office of the Premier and Ministry of Finance, Tourism and Development

UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS

Representative:

- David Edgecombe, Assistant to the Governor for External Affairs, Office of the Governor

C. United Nations Secretariat

United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Land-Locked Countries and Small Island Developing States (OHRLLS)

- Lakshmi Puri, Director, New York
- Josiane Christelle Koagne, Associate Programme Officer, New York

United Nations Environment Programme/Caribbean Regional Coordinating Unit (UNEP CAR/RCU)

- Mark Griffith, Senior Programme Officer, Panama City
- Christopher Corbin, Programme Officer (Environment), Kingston

D. United Nations Bodies

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

- Michelle Gyles-McDonnough, United Nations Resident Coordinator/UNDP Resident Representative, Bridgetown
- Alison Drayton, Director, Division for United Nations Affairs, New York
- Reynold Murray, Programme Manager, Bridgetown

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

- Glen Smith, National Programme Officer, Kingston

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

- Tom Olsen, Representative, Bridgetown
- Oladimeji Olowu, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation, Bridgetown

E. Specialized Agencies

International Labour Organization (ILO)

- Geir Myrstad, Special Adviser, Port of Spain

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

- Philip Cross, Representative, Bridgetown

Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO)

- Gina Watson, PAHO/WHO Representative for Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean States, Bridgetown

United Nations Educational, Scientific, Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

- Kwame Boafo, Director, UNESCO Kingston Cluster Office of the Caribbean, Kingston
- Eugene Gittens, Secretary General, Grenada National Commission for UNESCO, St George's

F. Other Intergovernmental Organizations

Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC)

- Ulric Trotz, Science Adviser, Belmopan

Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF)

- Ekhusuehi Iyehen, Project Development Officer, Caribbean Risk Managers (CaribRM), Facility Supervisor, Bridgetown
- Augusto Minatta, McKinsey & Company Inc., Berlin
- Maia Schweizer, Consultant, McKinsey & Company Inc., London

Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat

- Edward Greene, Assistant Secretary General, Georgetown
- Garfield Barnwell, Director, Sustainable Development, Georgetown
- Beverley Reynolds, Programme Manager, Sustainable Development, Georgetown

Commonwealth Secretariat

- Constance Vigilance, Economic Adviser, London
- Ibukunoluwa Ibitoye, Research Officer, Small States, Economic Affairs Division, London

Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA)

- Una May Gordon, IICA Representative in the ECS, Castries

Organization of American States (OAS)

- Terence Craig, Representative, OAS Grenada Office, St George's

Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)

- Len Ishmael, Director General, Castries
- Keith Nichols, Head, OECS Environment and Sustainable Development Unit, Castries

G. Regional InstitutionsUniversity of Havana

- Juan F. Llanes-Regueiro, Director, Centre for Environmental Studies, Havana

University of the Virgin Islands

- LaVerne Ragster, Professor of Marine Biology, St Thomas

The University of the West Indies

- Wayne Hunte, Pro Vice Chancellor, Research, Office of Research, Barbados
- David Smith, Coordinator, University Consortium of Small Island States, Kingston

H. Non-Governmental OrganizationsCaribbean Association of Industry and Commerce (CAIC)

- Nigel John, Immediate Past President, Port of Spain

Caribbean Congress of Labour (CCL)

- Madonna Harford, Second Vice President, Bridgetown

Caribbean Network for Integrated Rural Development (CNIRD)

- Calvin James, Director, Port of Spain

Caribbean Policy Development Centre (CPDC)

- Gordon Bispham, SIDS Expert, Bridgetown

The Nature Conservancy

- Ruth Blyther, Eastern Caribbean Programme Director, United States Virgin Islands
- Bonnie Rusk, c/o Forestry Department, St Georges

I. Secretariat

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- Hiroko Morita-Lou, Chief, SIDS Unit, Division for Sustainable Development
- Alexander Voccia, Associate Expert in Sustainable Development

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- Hirohito Toda, Deputy Director
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- Dillon Alleyne, Economic Affairs Officer
- Charmaine Gomes, Environmental Affairs Officer
- Asha Kambon, Regional Adviser
- Roberto Machado, Economic Affairs Officer
- Willard Phillips, Economic Affairs Officer
- Sheila Stuart, Social Affairs Officer

Annex II

GRENADA OUTCOME STATEMENT

Caribbean Regional Review Meeting

Five Year Review of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

**18 March 2010
St George's, Grenada**

Introduction

1. The Caribbean MSI+5 regional review meeting was convened in St George's Grenada on 16 and 18 March 2010 hosted by the Government of Grenada. It was jointly organized by ECLAC and DESA as part of the regional preparatory process for the high-level review to be undertaken by the United Nations General Assembly (GA) at its sixty-fifth session in September 2010. According to GA resolutions 63/213 and 64/199, the regional review meetings should provide an opportunity to conduct a thorough assessment of progress made, lessons learnt and constraints encountered in implementation of the MSI and to agree on what needs to be done to further address the vulnerabilities of small island developing States (SIDS). Furthermore, the outcomes of the review meetings should highlight any emerging issues encountered, while identifying priority actions for the region to fill the gaps in the way forward.
2. The Caribbean subregion is prone to frequent and increasingly intense natural disasters and other extreme weather events due to climate variability, including man made disasters, hurricanes, drought, floods and tsunamis. Of particular significance is the catastrophic earthquake that struck Haiti on 12 January 2010, accounting for the loss of over 200,000 lives and resulting in the devastating destruction to its physical infrastructure and productive capacity. The pervasive damage to social institutions and infrastructure, including education and health, have undoubtedly reversed the hard-won development gains for this country, including the achievement of sustained political, social and economic stability, and has further eroded its efforts towards attainment of the internationally agreed development goals, inclusive of the Millennium Development Goals. In addition, to the international response, Caribbean Governments continue to support Haiti's post-disaster recovery and reconstruction efforts.
3. The Caribbean subregion has historically demonstrated its resilience in the face of multiple crises. The subregion has made notable progress in development and operationalization of institutional and policy frameworks for sustainable development both at the national and regional levels. A number of regional institutions have been established to promote regional cooperation and coordination to support the development agenda. Many countries have mainstreamed sustainable development principles into their respective national development plans, policies and strategies. In addition, many countries are well on target to achieving the Millennium Development Goals.
4. Despite such progress made, the continuing global economic and financial crisis has had dire consequences for our economies. It has placed additional pressure on already strained capacity to respond to the situation with appropriate policy measures that would stimulate growth and employment, while maintaining the investments needed to ensure adequate social safety net coverage and natural resources management.
5. Compounding these challenges, are the global food and energy crises, the negative impacts of climate change and the uneven and uncertain pace of our full insertion into global trade and development processes and persistent structural vulnerabilities.
6. The Caribbean subregion remains concerned about the inability to arrive at a far-reaching consensus agreement in the Copenhagen meeting of the fifteenth Conference of the Parties (COP 15) to the UNFCCC in December 2009. The subregion supports the process of negotiation within the context of the two-track (that is,

AW/GKP, AW/GLCA) approach of the UNFCCC to obtain a legally binding outcome at COP 16 in Mexico in December 2010, which will include legally binding commitments for developed countries.

Progress achieved

7. Significant progress has been made in strengthening the regional enabling institutional framework over the past five years, including the revised treaty of Chaguaramas; the forum of environmental ministers of Latin America and the Caribbean; the Caribbean SIDS programme; the Caribbean environment and natural resources framework; the establishment of the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF) as the world's first pooled risk insurance system; the formal establishment of the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC); the Regional Coordinating Mechanism (RCM) for the Mauritius Strategy; and the completion in December 2009 of the Treaty for Economic Union of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). The expansion of the scope of work of the Caribbean Disaster and Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) is a step towards building resilience, response and emergency management capabilities for our countries. In the area of energy, the region has developed a draft regional energy policy and many countries have formulated national energy policies.

8. Many existing national planning frameworks and the emerging institutions and policies, have taken into account key principles of sustainable development as set out in the MSI, despite the fact that the majority of countries in the Caribbean subregion do not explicitly have national sustainable development strategies. The importance of stakeholder participation has been recognized in the design and implementation of sustainable development programmes.

9. Achievements have also been made in establishing protected areas, including marine coastal protected areas, which assume added importance in view of the celebrating of the International Year of Biodiversity in 2010.

Challenges faced

10. Natural disasters continue to pose major challenges to Caribbean SIDS. The total impact on the Caribbean subregion from natural disasters is estimated to be US\$ 136 billion over the last decade. Food, energy and water security have been major challenges for the Caribbean subregion which have been aggravated by the current global economic downturn, and El Nino phenomenon and climate change. Health issues, including HIV/AIDS and non-communicable diseases, also continue to pose challenges to sustainable development.

11. The limited capacities to systematically collect, analyse and apply data and indicators has hampered informed decision-making, effective monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy.

12. Access to finance has been a significant constraint for many countries in the Caribbean subregion. The dramatic decline in ODA and FDI to the Caribbean has failed to take into account the high level of vulnerability to economic shocks and natural disasters faced by the subregion. This situation is further compounded by the liberalization process in the subregion that has led to the decline in public sector revenues. In addition, the economies of the subregion have been confronted by high levels of unsustainable foreign and domestic debt.

13. Limited and restricted access and the high cost of environmentally sound technologies continue to create bottlenecks in promoting sustainable development.

14. As a result of brain drain from the Caribbean subregion, shortage of qualified human resources and limited range of expertise available in the subregion has been a serious handicap. Despite the existence of excellent tertiary educational institutions in the subregion, they have not been sufficiently mobilized to contribute to national and regional capacity-building efforts.

15. The Caribbean subregion continues to face a number of environmental challenges including waste management, water resource management and the degradation of coastal and marine resources including coral bleaching. Climate change and the effects of sea level rise and increased coastal erosion continue to exacerbate these challenges.

16. Most Caribbean SIDS are categorized as middle income countries based on their level of per capita income, which therefore precludes them from accessing concessionary financing. They are therefore dependent on expensive financing from the international financial institutions, exacerbating already unsustainable levels of foreign debts and thus increasing their vulnerability.

Lessons learned

17. There is an increasing need for the development of an integrated and strategic approach for SIDS rather than the implementation of discrete projects on an ad hoc basis to ensure the sustainability of the development path in the Caribbean and the intensification of the high level advocacy on behalf of SIDS. This should be complemented by enhanced coordination and cooperation among institutional focal points at national and regional levels in order to strengthen synergies and harmonize actions.

18. The vulnerability of the economies of the Caribbean and the increasing intensity of natural disasters pose significant threats. The current measures of vulnerability are insufficient and therefore do not represent the special circumstances of Caribbean SIDS. In this regard, research must continue and it would be expedient to develop specific indicators that would reflect the social, economic and environmental vulnerabilities of SIDS.

Recent trends and emerging issues

19. The issue of sustainable consumption and production (SCP) patterns is of particular importance to the Caribbean subregion. Given their small markets, SIDS could potentially achieve comparative advantage in trade if proper national or regional frameworks for SCP are put in place to ensure cleaner production and resource efficiency. As the ten-year framework for SCP is to be launched in 2012, the Caribbean needs to advance its efforts for sustainable waste management, pollution control, life cycle analysis and consumer education.

20. Increasing vulnerability to extreme events, natural disasters, and the search for better opportunities can lead to increasing pressures for intra- and extra-regional migration that could significantly exacerbate social problems for the Caribbean subregion.

21. In recent years the subregion has been affected by invasive alien species as a result of transboundary movements. This has the potential to threaten biodiversity with resulting economic and social impacts on Caribbean economies. Therefore, there is a need for a coordinated regional approach to address the issue of invasive alien species.

22. The issue of management and adequate utilization of land resources in SIDS to optimize on economic and social benefits while ensuring environmental protection is also crucial, therefore greater focus is needed on planning and land use policies to help achieve sustainable development.

23. While acknowledging the work being undertaken by ACS, ECLAC, UNEP and CARICOM Secretariat, there is a need to develop a regional strategy for sustainable ocean resource management, including designating the Caribbean Sea as a special area in the context of sustainable development.

24. The Caribbean subregion has recently concluded the CARIFORUM-EU Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) and is currently in the process of negotiating the CARICOM-Canada trade and development agreement. Both these trade agreements contain significant elements related to environment and sustainable development. There is an urgent need to raise awareness and analyse the potential impact of these agreements on Caribbean development.

The way forward

25. It is important to build on the work already begun in adaptation to climate change and to mainstreaming climate change adaptation concerns into national sustainable development strategies. Access to low carbon technologies, enhanced technology transfer and other mitigation initiatives have to be addressed as a matter of urgency.

26. **Energy efficiency** initiatives need to be further explored and promoted, while **renewable energy resources** and related services require continuous enhancement and sustained investment. This requires the formulation of the appropriate policies so as attract the necessary scale of investment.

27. **Greening of the economies** is considered a priority for Caribbean SIDS. It is therefore necessary to expand the current initiatives in transforming existing economies into more environmentally-friendly ones by, for example, building capacity for trade and export in environmental goods and services, especially through providing incentives for small and medium enterprises; promoting sustainable consumption and production patterns, building capacity in valuation and costing of ecosystem resources, and ecosystem services.

28. In enhancing capacities for **natural disaster management**, the Caribbean subregion needs to strengthen early warning systems. Concomitant with this would be the expansion of a risk management framework that would be complemented by insurance and re-insurance schemes. The Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility serves as a model in this regard but its scope of coverage for disasters needs to be urgently reviewed.

29. **Functional cooperation and partnerships** at regional and international levels remain key to advancing MSI implementation. The promotion of the cooperation with the required financing in research and development for SIDS-appropriate applications and for improved knowledge management, through mechanisms such as SIDSnet, CKLM and the University Consortium for Small Island States (UCSIS), is necessary. This may be considered as one important platform for information sharing, capacity-building and exchange of best practices, and should be supported.

30. The full operationalization of the Regional Coordinating Mechanism (RCM), which functions as a coordinating and monitoring mechanism for MSI implementation in the Caribbean, is stymied by limited financing. It would be expedient for the international community to support the evaluation and its full operationalization, in order to allow Caribbean SIDS to adopt a stronger regional approach for the implementation of the MSI.

31. The development of the regulatory framework that would support the strengthening of public-public and public-private partnerships for sustainable development is needed. This could take the form of cooperation among Caribbean SIDS, South-South cooperation, including SIDS-SIDS, and the building of alliances with the multilateral and bilateral donor communities. An appropriate technical cooperation programme for the Caribbean subregion has to be designed.

32. There is need for significant increase in financing for Caribbean SIDS, specifically targeted to the priority areas identified above, in light of the continued decline in ODA and lack of access to concessionary financing. The need for partners to fulfill all long-standing development assistance commitments must be underlined.

Annex III

STAKEHOLDER CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MAURITIUS STRATEGY IN THE CARIBBEAN

The meeting invited comments from stakeholder organizations on initiatives upon which they have embarked or are contemplating in implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (MSI).

Inter-American Institute for Co-operation in Agriculture

The Inter-American Institute for Co-operation in Agriculture (IICA) is a partner in the Summit of the Americas and in the binding Hemispherical Ministerial Agreement on Agriculture and rural life. In the Ministerial Declaration signed in Jamaica in 2009, all countries agreed to address agriculture and rural life and align a policy framework for agriculture within an overall sustainable development goal. IICA has also developed a framework monitoring and evaluation tool, in which countries submit national reports on progress made. In 2006, the first assessment of the potential for agro energy was completed and in 2008, IICA, ECLAC and FAO presented the first hemispheric report on the state of agriculture and rural life in the Caribbean. IICA has launched the first bio energy atlas and the second would be launched in 2010; IICA is working with ECLAC in disaster assessment and training. IICA is making linkages between agriculture and tourism and is committed to building resilience in both sectors. The Caribbean Education Council for Higher Education is spearheaded by the IICA secretariat in the Dominican Republic. In 2008, IICA convened the first agricultural donor conference for the Caribbean. The second donor conference would be held in Guyana in 2010.

Caribbean Policy Development Centre

In the area of youth and climate change, the Caribbean Policy Development Centre (CPDC) contributed to the GEO publication for the Caribbean. It is the focal point for disaster prevention with CDEMA and the Caribbean Development Bank. CPDC pursues a partnership initiative on sustainable land management and coordinates educational seminars with IDB on the status of coastal and marine resources and has offered five grants to identify linkages between agriculture and tourism. CPDC is involved in the design of a reconstruction project in Grenada in excess of US\$ 1million. CPDC has organized training seminars and workshops variously with the Governments of Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago on multilateral trading agreements, sustainable production and consumption, financing health for sustainable development, culture, and corporate social responsibility.

Small island developing States University Consortium

The University of the West Indies, the University of the Virgin Islands, the University of Malta, the University of Mauritius and the University of the South Pacific have formed a University Consortium for small island developing States (SIDS), whose Secretariat is the Institute for Sustainable Development, at the University of the West Indies. The University of Seychelles and the University of the Canary Islands in Spain are expected to join the Consortium. The Institute conducts inventories of courses on sustainable development funded by UNESCO and is working with DESA to put into action the information and communications technology platform to offer distance learning courses for SIDS.

The Nature Conservancy (NC) – United States Virgin Islands

The Nature Conservancy noted the contribution of the United States of America, and especially from the United States Department of Agriculture, in supporting the implementing of the Mauritius Strategy. Nature Conservancy activities in the Caribbean focus on science and technology, such as Geographic Information Systems, and on securing sustainable financing for biodiversity conservation. A new trust fund to be housed at the Caribbean Development Bank is being established in collaboration with the Global Environment Facility, which will provide up to US\$ 3 million per country to support biodiversity conservation in Caribbean SIDS. The NC is challenging Caribbean SIDS to increase the previously agreed percentage of protected areas from 10% to 25%. To date, significant responses have been received from the Bahamas and the Dominican Republic. The NC has also suggested, as a way forward under MSI+5, that Caribbean SIDS deepen currently successful initiatives to increase

momentum. Biodiversity conservation and watershed protection have been identified for focus, since these are deemed to be cost-effective strategies, especially in response to climate change.

Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO)

PAHO/WHO is involved in the following ongoing initiatives in support of the MSI+5 processes:

- (a) Wider interchange on health matters between Caribbean SIDS and the rest of the world
- (b) The promotion of a strong technical cooperation agenda for disaster mitigation and reduction of non-communicable diseases
- (c) Follow-up proposals to the WHO 2009 Cape Verde declaration, for the joint accreditation of medical laboratories in Africa and the Americas
- (d) The development of health information systems in the Caribbean subregion.

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) identified three broad areas in support of the sustainable development of Caribbean SIDS: population and development, reproductive health, and gender.

UNFPA has conducted training in census planning and budgeting in order to improve the availability of quality administrative data on population and development. UNFPA is participating jointly with CARICOM on a pilot programme in Belize to address population ageing through universal social protection, and with ECLAC on monitoring progress in the implementation of the Plan of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development.

UNFPA has worked with regional Ministries of Health in the development of demand forecasts and management of supplies of reproductive health commodities, and in providing support for the promotion of sexual and reproductive health of vulnerable groups. UNFPA also noted the implications of current low levels of public investment in reproductive health management in the Caribbean, and to this end has been conducting a feasibility analysis in order to advise Caribbean SIDS on this issue.

UNFPA has been working with UNIFEM and CARICOM Secretariat on the gender networks in the Caribbean, focused specifically on the issue of masculinity.

United Nations Environment Programme

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) subregional offices now have the mandate to support the SIDS agenda in:

- (a) Partnership with regional institutions in the implementation of a holistic strategy for sustainable land management in the Caribbean.
- (b) The establishment of a Biological Corridor in the insular Caribbean; this initiative was previously targeted for Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Haiti, but it is now proposed that it be extended to the wider Caribbean subregion; European Union funding has already been secured for this, and discussions are ongoing.
- (c) Greening of economies, a specific initiative is being pursued with Dominica in its efforts to become a certifiable 'Green Island'. UNEP is now working on a plan to secure US\$ 150 million for support in this area.
- (d) Assistance to countries to complete their national reports under the Cartagena Protocol.
- (e) The adoption of sustainable consumption and production strategies in the Caribbean.
- (f) Specific areas for capacity-building in sustainable tourism. The success of the joint UNEP/UNDP/CEHI/GEF project "Integrating Watershed and Coastal Area Management (IWCAM) in the Small Island Development States of the Caribbean" was cited as a model project for SIDS.
- (g) Implementation of the Caribbean Seas Programme.
- (h) Implementation of a land management and poverty reduction initiative.

United Nations Development Programme

The specific areas of support by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to the SIDS process were:

- (a) Addressing the area of crime, violence and citizen security.
- (b) Supporting the region in its preparations for the Copenhagen Climate Change Summit.
- (c) Promoting energy security in SIDS.

UNDP also noted the need for specific linking of organizational activities to the BPoA agenda and informed the meeting that all UNDP offices in the Caribbean cater for the MSI provisions in their respective activities.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) implements projects in three areas: Science, Education and Communication. With respect to education for development UNESCO has implemented Project: Sand Watch, a project to build awareness among primary school children on problems related to beach erosion in coastal areas of SIDS. While successful, the challenge has been to get this initiative into the curriculum. In the area of science, UNESCO has implemented projects in science and technology, as well as supported efforts to establish a Tsunami Warning System for the Caribbean, to be based in Barbados. UNESCO has also been working to support the Caribbean University Consortium.

International Telecommunications Union (ITU)

The International Telecommunications Union (ITU) noted the multiplicity of Caribbean Ministries and Agencies involved in the development of information and communications technology. It was noted that, given the challenges to implementation, CARICOM has established a Regional Steering Committee on ICT. Liberalization of the telecommunications sector in the Caribbean in recent years has still not contributed sufficiently to regional development. Limited employment of broadband technology remains a key constraint to development.

ITU observed that ICT is a critical strategy for contributing to economic diversification in Caribbean SIDS, and identified its ongoing support to the development of SIDS as follows:

- (a) Working to promote a regime of cyber-security
- (b) Promotion of ICT as part of the overall climate change adaptation strategy, by encouraging the use of more energy efficient information and communications technologies, given that ICT contributes to 2-35 of greenhouse gas emissions.
- (c) Promoting the issue of ICT wastes – e-wastes
- (d) Working to look at health effects - non-ionization effects of information and communications technologies on human health
- (e) Responses to disasters: satellite technology is available and usually made available in the events of disasters. This was done in the case of Haiti as well as Chile earthquakes.
- (f) Working towards harmonizing policies – legal and otherwise – for the use of E-commerce in the Caribbean.

Annex IV

United Nations



Nations Unies

Five-year Regional Review of the Implementation of the Mauritius Strategy
for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the
Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States (MSI+5)
St. George's, Grenada
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PROVISIONAL AGENDA

1. Opening remarks
2. Introduction of the Draft Caribbean Synthesis Report
3. Review of progress in the implementation of the MSI in the Caribbean:
 - (a) National and enabling environment
 - (b) Assessment of MSI implementation in addressing vulnerability in the Caribbean
 - (c) Recent trends and emerging issues
 - (d) Inter-linkages and cross-cutting issues
4. Stakeholder contributions to implementation of the MSI in the Caribbean: Major group presentations and discussion
5. Expert panel: Celebrating resilience, charting the way forward for Caribbean SIDS
6. Ministerial dialogue on the implementation of the MSI in the Caribbean:
 - (a) Inter-linkages and cross-cutting issues, including means of implementation of particular significance in MSI implementation
 - (b) Recent trends and emerging issues
7. Consideration of the Draft Caribbean Synthesis Report on the implementation of the MSI
8. Presentation and adoption of the Statement of Outcomes
9. Closure of the meeting