



**Annual Report of the  
Secretary-General 2010**



## **Mission Statement** of the **CARICOM Secretariat**

**To provide dynamic leadership and service,  
in partnership with Community institutions and groups,  
toward the attainment of a viable, internationally competitive  
and sustainable Community,  
with improved quality of life for all.**

**Cover caption:**

**A pictorial of the farewell function held in Sir Edwin Carrington's honour at the Pegasus Hotel, Georgetown, Guyana; CARICOM at the 2010 Exposition in Shanghai, China; Earthquake devastation in Haiti and Youth Summit in Paramaribo, Suriname January 2010.**

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July 2011

TO: The Conference of Heads of Government

It gives me great pleasure to submit herewith a Report of the work of the Community for the period January to December 2010, in accordance with Article 23 paragraph 3 of the Revised Treaty establishing the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) including the CARICOM Single Market and Economy.

*Lolita Applewhaite*

Lolita Applewhaite  
Secretary-General (Ag)

## I Secretary-General's Introduction

The past year 2010 has been one of particular difficulty for the Caribbean Community. Primacy of place must rest with the horrific disaster caused by the catastrophic earthquake which struck Haiti - the Community's newest Member State - on 12 January killing more than a quarter of a million people; leaving over a million homeless; and wreaking massive damage to property and infrastructure. This disaster was to cast a pall over the Community's activities for the entire year.

### Haiti Earthquake Disaster – Community Response

Out of adversity, however, the Community once again demonstrated its strength of unity by its immediate response to that disaster. Under the system established by the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA), Jamaica, the country designated as the Community's focal point for the area including Haiti, led the way. Its response was swift and exemplary. Within 48 hours of the disaster, its Prime Minister and Leader of the Opposition were on the ground in Haiti accompanied by the Jamaican Defence Force and representatives of its health sector.

Within a week, the Heads of Government selected the former Prime Minister of Jamaica, the Most Honourable Percival James Patterson as their Special Representative on Haiti, to spearhead the Region's efforts in assisting Haiti to mobilise support for its recovery, rebuilding and reconstruction. In keeping with the request of the Haitian Government, the Community has therefore been advocating on Haiti's behalf in international fora with particular emphasis on assistance for the reconstruction and rehabilitation effort.



*His Excellency Edwin Carrington  
Secretary-General*

To co-ordinate the Region's response, the Community also established a Special Unit at the Secretariat led by the Assistant Secretary General for Foreign and Community Relations, Ambassador Colin Granderson.

Individual Member States and Associate Members of the Community as well as non-governmental organisations also brought significant assistance to Haiti. Many regional organisations and institutions also contributed to the process. Of particular note was that brought by the University of the West Indies, through the provision of places at the three campuses, for Haitian university students who were displaced due to the destruction of their Universities by the earthquake.

Efforts intensified to assist Haiti in resuscitating its economy. In this regard, in December, the Community's Council for Trade and Economic Development (COTED) agreed to grant non-reciprocal access to a number of Haitian products to the Single Market for three years.

### Cholera Outbreak - Further Disaster

The desperate situation in Haiti caused by the 12 January earthquake was exacerbated in the last quarter of the year by an outbreak of cholera which by December, had claimed close to 3,000 lives and afflicted more than 100,000 people. The Community is again organising to respond, mainly through the establishment of field clinics to be operated by medical personnel from Member States to serve in the outlying districts of Fonds Verette and Thomazeau. Given the nature of the particular disease, the Region's assistance to Haiti is an important



*Ambassador Colin Granderson, Assistant Secretary-General, Foreign and Community Relations, CARICOM Secretariat, interacts with Haitians and members of the Jamaica Defence Force, days after the earthquake struck Haiti*

contribution to the public health of the entire Community.

## Elections in Haiti

The Community's involvement with that Member State was not limited to disaster relief as Assistant Secretary-General Granderson became integrally involved in the Haitian election administration as Chief of the Joint Electoral Observer Mission of the Organisation of American States (OAS) and CARICOM. At the end of the year, there were still issues to be resolved in respect of the polls of 28 November and we all hope for an early solution in the New Year with a peaceful transition of power. For Haiti, the year 2010 has indeed been a virtual "annus horribilis".

## 2010 Hurricane Season

As far as other natural disasters go, the Region was generally spared during the hurricane season, except for the destruction wrought by Hurricane Tomas particularly in Barbados, Saint Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Saint Lucia was the worst affected. Tomas struck that Member State on October 30 and battered the south of the island killing at least eight people and wreaking considerable damage estimated at US\$500 million, particularly through land and mudslides that felled trees, swept houses off their foundations and buried others, blocked rivers and bridges and made main roads impassable.



*Hurricane Tomas damage*

The hurricane severely affected one of the country's main income earners, agriculture, with a total decimation of the important banana industry and about 65 per cent destruction of other crops.

Livestock drowned in the flood waters. The education sector was also hard hit.

It was heartening, however, to observe the efforts of the people of the affected countries, no doubt the results of mainstreaming of disaster response by their responsible national agencies as well as by our Regional Organisations.

## Human and Social Development

The year has not been all disastrous for the Community. In January, in Paramaribo, Suriname, representatives of the **YOUTH** of our Community gathered for an interaction with the Heads of Government at a Summit on Youth. In a most clear and forthright exchange, the Youth stated their expectations of the integration process. It was most illuminating. The Summit benefited from the **tremendous** work of the CARICOM Commission on Youth Development which was co-chaired by Ms. Yildiz Beighle of Suriname and the late Professor Barry Chevannes of Jamaica. The work and report of that Commission is a legacy of the late Professor for which the Caribbean Community will be eternally grateful.

The Report and the Declaration of Paramaribo which emanated from that landmark Summit has the distinction of being the first such documents to have been issued in all three languages spoken in the Community – English, French and Dutch. For this happy result the Community owes a debt of gratitude to the Caribbean Regional Information and Translation Institute (CRITI).

In **HEALTH**, the Community spearheaded the initiative which resulted in the adoption by the United Nations of a resolution calling for a Special Session of the General Assembly on chronic Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs). It would be recalled that our Community was the first such organisation to hold a Summit dedicated to this issue. That Summit was convened in Port of Spain in 2007. Given the relevance of NCDs to the lives of the citizens of the Community, this is a most important development.

There have also been other major advances in the area of Health, specifically involving the establishment of a Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA). The idea for the creation of this institution has gained significant support from a number of our International Development Partners. The Community is therefore actively maintaining its focus on its mantra of the

**Health of the Region is the Wealth of the Region** which resulted from the 22nd Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government in Nassau, The Bahamas, in 2001.

## Governance

There have been a number of advances in the critical area of Governance. The progress derives from the concerns of the Heads of Government with the need to reduce the implementation deficit. The proposal for a Permanent Committee of CARICOM Ambassadors (PCCA) has gained the agreement of the Heads of Government. This new body is expected to enhance the pre-decision-making consultative process and the post decision-making implementation process. This new body should be established in the coming year.

The Community has also begun the process of further revising the Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas through the **Reconstituted Inter-Governmental Task Force (IGTF)** which had its first meeting in Georgetown in September, under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General. This important process is being pursued with a view to making the Treaty more relevant to the Community's needs, more responsive to the demands of its stakeholders and more adaptable to the evolution of the regional integration process.

## CARICOM Single Market and Economy

The **CSME** was also in focus this year with significant emphasis in the Single Market on **AGRICULTURE**. The draft CARICOM Regional Policy for Food and Nutrition Security went through its stages to the final meeting with stakeholders which took place in September. The Policy outlines guidelines and strategies to secure higher food production; better health and nutrition; income and employment opportunities; and poverty alleviation, among other things.

The agency upon which the Region will depend to strengthen agricultural health and food safety and ensure the highest standards for trade in agricultural products – the Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (CAHFSA) - was launched on

March 18 in Paramaribo, Suriname having been given the green light at the Twenty-First Inter-sessional Meeting in Roseau, Dominica. Among its main tasks is the development of technical measures and protocols required to achieve Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary (SPS) certification for agricultural trade. Regrettably, there has been a set-back with the destruction of two of the labs identified for the Agency. This has however only slowed not stopped the process.

As regards the Single Economy dimension of the CSME, a draft of the Strategic Regional Development Plan is being put together based on a series of draft studies for specific economic and social sectors. These were presented to stakeholders at a meeting in Port of Spain in November. This Plan emanates from the Single Development Vision which was adopted by Heads of Government in 2007.

## External Relations

On the **INTERNATIONAL** front, cooperation between Member States of CARICOM and Latin America was advanced through the participation by CARICOM Heads of Government in two Summits in Mexico in February – the inaugural Mexico-CARICOM Summit; and the Summit of Unity of Latin America and the Caribbean. At the latter meeting one of the main decisions was the formation of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CALC).

In April, Heads of Government continued their quest for closer relations with Latin America when they met with their Brazilian counterpart in Brasilia. Among the Summit's outputs were: the Declaration of Brasilia, four Brazil-CARICOM Agreements and more than 40 national bilateral agreements addressing areas of collaboration including health, education, culture, agricultural development, energy, tourism and civil defence.

Further afield in Spain, CARICOM leaders met with their Spanish counterpart at the Fifth CARICOM-Spain Summit. Additionally, as part of CARIFORUM they also met with the leaders of the European Union and participated in the IV EU-LAC Summit in Madrid. The more than sixty leaders at the EU-LAC meeting agreed on measures aimed at strengthening trade and improving European relations with Latin America and the Caribbean. They pledged to establish a joint investment agency and a foundation – the EU-LAC



Foundation - to promote social development within the Caribbean and Latin America.



*His Excellency President Bharrat Jagdeo, who headed the CARICOM delegation to the Shanghai Exposition, on the red carpet for CARICOM National Day observances in July 2010*

A major international event in which the Community was a most popular participant was the Expo 2010 Shanghai, China from 1 May to 31 October 2010. Fourteen CARICOM Member States, as well as the CARICOM Secretariat and the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) were among the more than 200 participants in the Expo, held under the theme 'Better City; Better Life'. CARICOM used the medium of the Exposition to showcase its cultural heritage, natural landscape and resources, clean energy development, urban development, tourism products, culinary arts and craft in a joint pavilion.

In September, the Second CARICOM-Japan Ministerial Meeting was held in Tokyo, at which a new strategic framework for CARICOM-Japan relations was established to replace that which was adopted in 2000. In addition to the revised version of the new framework, the meeting adopted a document titled 'Partnership for Peace, Development and Prosperity between Japan and Member States of the Caribbean Community (Outcome Document)', as well as the Guidelines for the Japan-CARICOM Friendship and Cooperation Fund (JCFCF).

Relations with the Community's more traditional partners were also strengthened. Following "an extensive, productive and effective exchange" with US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton in June in Barbados, the Secretary of State announced \$162M funding to fight HIV/AIDS in the Caribbean; and \$8M for climate change and energy programmes.

The negotiations for a Trade and Development Agreement with Canada continued to engage the attention of the Community and its Member States during the year. Those negotiations are likely to be completed in the coming year.

During the year under review, seven ambassadors were accredited to CARICOM from third countries including the first ever from Australia and Finland. Newly appointed envoys from Canada, Chile, Germany and the United Kingdom also presented their letters of credence.

#### **Ambassadors to the Community :**



*His Excellency Phillip Kentwell, Plenipotentiary Representative of Australia to CARICOM presents his credentials to His Excellency Edwin Carrington, CARICOM Secretary-General*



*His Excellency Edwin Carrington, CARICOM Secretary-General shares a toast with His Excellency Francois Montour, Plenipotentiary Representative of Canada to CARICOM*



*Amb. Lolita Applewhaite, Deputy Secretary-General and His Excellency Mikko Pyhala, Plenipotentiary Representative of Finland to CARICOM*





*His Excellency Patricio Pradel, Plenipotentiary Representative of the Republic of Chile to CARICOM and His Excellency Edwin Carrington, CARICOM Secretary-General*



*His Excellency Edwin Carrington, CARICOM Secretary-General and His Excellency Paul Brummell, Plenipotentiary Representative of the United Kingdom to CARICOM*



*His Excellency Edwin Carrington, CARICOM Secretary-General shares a toast with His Excellency Stefan Schluter, Plenipotentiary Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to CARICOM*



*His Excellency Edwin Carrington, CARICOM Secretary-General receives credentials from His Excellency Nihat Akyol, Plenipotentiary Representative of Turkey to CARICOM*

## Transitions

In 2010, two Heads of Government were re-elected - the Hon. Dr. Denzil Douglas, Prime Minister of St. Kitts and Nevis, and Dr. the Hon. Ralph Gonsalves, Prime Minister of St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Two new leaders, the Hon. Kamla Persad-Bissessar, Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago, and His Excellency Desi Bouterse, President of the Republic of Suriname, took their place within the Conference of Heads of Government, after winning the mandates of their people. The Hon. Freundel Stuart, was appointed Prime Minister of Barbados following the death of the Hon. David Thompson.



*His Excellency Desi Bouterse, President of the Republic of Suriname, signs the visitors' book at the CARICOM Secretariat as His Excellency Edwin Carrington, CARICOM Secretary-General looks on.*

## Farewell

The past year was tinged with heavy sadness for the Region as a number of regional and national figures passed away. October saw the passing of Barbados Prime Minister the Honourable David Thompson, former Saint Lucia Governor General Sir William George Mallet; and December the former President of Trinidad and Tobago, Sir Ellis Clarke. Though from different eras, these gentlemen served the regional and their national communities with distinction in their time and their loss to country and the Community was acutely felt.

The University of the West Indies was also hard hit. In February Vice-Chancellor Emeritus, the Honourable Professor Rex Nettleford OCC was lost to the Region. A true Renaissance Man, Professor Nettleford was the quintessential Caribbean Man whose gifts made him an icon in numerous fields.



*His Excellency Bharrat Jagdeo, President of the Republic of Guyana signs the Book of Condolence opened at the CARICOM Secretariat following the death of the Hon David Thompson, Prime Minister of Barbados.*

In July Professor Dennis Pantin, an outstanding economist, who gave freely of his time and intellect to advance the regional integration process succumbed after a long illness and in November, Professor Alston Barrington (Barry) Chevannes also passed away. Professor Chevannes left a legacy of research into the Caribbean condition and was co-chair of the seminal CARICOM Commission on Youth Development, which had presented its report earlier in the year in Suriname to the Heads of Government.

The Community is much the poorer for having lost these stalwarts but much the richer for their lives and for the trove of documented works they left behind.

### **Departures from Office**

At the end of the year, my friend and colleague Assistant Secretary-General Human and Social Development Dr Edward Greene stepped down from his post at the Secretariat after some 10 years. Dr Greene has been at the forefront of ensuring that those quality of life issues such as health, education and security, which are so critical to the well-being of the citizens of the Community, are firmly entrenched on the Community's agenda. The entire Community extends its profound thanks to him for the outstanding job that he has done during his tenure and wishes him all the best for the future.



*His Excellency Edwin Carrington, and Dr. Edward Greene, (first and second from left) enjoy tributes made to them at an appreciation function shortly before they demitted office in December 2010. Also in photograph are Amb. Lolita Applewhaite, Deputy Secretary-General, Amb. Irwin LaRocque, Assistant Secretary-General Trade and Economic Integration, and Dr Maurice Odle, Economic Adviser to the Secretary-General.*

After 18 plus years, I too will be leaving the office of Secretary-General at the end of the year. It has been a privilege and honour for me to serve the people of the Caribbean Community whether here in the Region or in Brussels at the African Caribbean and Pacific Group of Countries. The improvement in the quality of life of the people of this Community has been the guiding principle of my life's work in integration. I want to thank the staff of the Secretariat for their unstinting support over these years. Finally, I wish to convey my gratitude to the Heads of Government for the confidence they reposed in me in nominating me for four terms of Office. I will always be available, where my competence and circumstances so permit, to assist in the efforts to create a viable, prosperous and secure Caribbean Community for All.

## II Trade and Economic Integration

In the year under review, the Caribbean Community advanced work on trade and economic integration, particularly in relation to the Caricom Single Market (CSM); the transformation of the agriculture sector; and the enhancement of trade competitiveness.

### CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME)

During the course of 2010, the Community continued to forge ahead with the CSM, while it pursued elements of the Single Economy through the Community's productive sectors. A draft Strategic Plan for Regional Development (SPRD), intended to provide specific plans for implementing the Single Development Vision of CARICOM, was completed. The SPRD complements and adds value to existing national and sub-regional plans by exploiting synergies among the plans. The Plan was presented to a regional stakeholders conference in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, at which the Caribbean Trade and Investment Report (CTIR), 2010, was launched. The CTIR is a benchmark review of trade and investment in the Region with analysis of some of the critical issues of the economic integration process. The Report is oriented to the needs of regional policy-makers academic researchers, business interests and the general public.

The Appraisal of the State of Implementation of the CSME reviewed at the Twenty-Ninth Meeting of the Council for Trade and Economic Development (COTED) in February 2010, and at the Intersessional and Regular CARICOM Summits, confirmed that the operation of the Single Market has benefited on account of wide-ranging political, legislative and related actions taken by Parliaments, the Executive and Ministries in all of the twelve participating Member States.

However, it was established that there was outstanding work to be done by individual Member States and by the Community in order to improve the functioning of the CSM. COTED

identified challenges in areas such as the establishment of the legal framework within which the CSM would operate effectively; and in giving effect to the right of establishment and the free movement of skills.

Senior Trade Officials, in considering the Report of the Appraisal in February, also underscored that issues such as capacity constraints had stymied the implementation of the CSME. They concluded that high priority should be given to relieving these challenges in light of the Convocation on the CSME in September 2009, which had determined that the challenges to the progress of the CSME were linked to resource limitations.

CARICOM Heads of Government, in July 2010, in Jamaica, endorsed a detailed agenda for continued action on the Single Market which was proposed by the Trade and Development Ministers. The Conference of Heads of Government called for a proposal of timelines by which each Member State could implement their programmes of action. In re-emphasising the importance of an effectively functioning CSME to support the development of the Region and to contribute to the achievement of the aspirations of the people of CARICOM, the Conference mandated COTED to review the progress made by each Member State towards implementation, and to report regularly on their compliance.

CARICOM Heads of Government also noted the completion of a Study on the **Factors and Circumstances Restricting the Full Integration of the OECS and Belize in CARICOM**, which proposed a framework for identifying and assessing factors and circumstances that constrained the full and effective participation of the Less Developed Countries (LDC) in the CSME. The CARICOM Secretariat was charged with following through on the execution of the second component of the project, which entailed the preparation of a comprehensive Action Plan



that converts recommendations of the study into implementable actions.

## Haiti's integration into CSME

Haiti, though not yet fully integrated into the CSME, was granted a temporary trade concession arrangement under which it will be able to export certain goods within the Single Market on a non-reciprocal preferential basis for three years, effective 1 January 2011. Among the goods are paintings and drawings, peanut butter, corn flour, wooden tableware and kitchenware, basket-work and cocoa beans.

Haiti made the request for the temporary trade arrangement in May 2010, at the Thirtieth Meeting of COTED held in Georgetown, Guyana. The Ministers agreed to the request and CARICOM Heads of Government endorsed the agreement. In December 2010, at the Thirty-First Meeting of COTED, Ministers approved an initial list of 42 items. CARICOM Member States agreed to continue consultations towards approval of the additional items from an original list which Haiti had submitted.



*Assistant Secretary-General, Trade and Economic Integration, Amb. Irwin LaRocque, addresses the Thirtieth Meeting of the Council for Trade & Economic Development in Georgetown, Guyana. Also in photograph, from left, are COTED Chair, Senator Joanne Massiah, Minister of State in the Ministry of Legal Affairs, Antigua and Barbuda; the Hon. Jennifer Webster, Minister in the Ministry of Finance, Guyana; Ms. Desiree Field-Ridley, Adviser, Single Market & Sectoral Programmes, CARICOM Secretariat; and Ms. Gladys Young, Senior Legal Officer, CARICOM Secretariat*

## CSME Public Education

In its ongoing public education thrust, the Secretariat held a number of activities geared towards the

effective participation of CARICOM nationals in the CSME. The importance of Competition Policy and Consumer Welfare in the regional integration process; the free movement of skills; and providing professional services in the CSME were among the issues that were discussed at interventions held across the Region for various stakeholders including members of the public and private sectors, and representatives of the media.

As the Community worked to heighten awareness and understanding of the CSME, focus shifted to rural communities through a project to assess the latter's readiness to take advantage of the opportunities offered in the Single Market. Supported by the European Union under the 9th European Development Fund (EDF) Caribbean Integration Support Programme (CISP), the project was designed to stimulate the active participation of rural communities in the CSME through investigating, in the first instance, what they needed to know to enhance their involvement. The underlying objective was to determine the relevant public communication tools needed to be utilised to reach rural communities.

As part of the investigation, studies were conducted in Belize, Dominica, Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica, Guyana, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Suriname. A one-day review of the findings was held in October 2010, in Guyana, with participation from officials responsible for agriculture and rural development, farmers and farmers' organisations and public education and media specialists.

## Customs and Trade Policy

In advancing the sustained growth of the intra-regional trade regime, the Community developed mechanisms to support the expansion of key elements of trade facilitation to expedite legitimate trade. Work progressed with regard to improving market integration and the administrative procedures relating to trade in goods at the national and regional levels.

Technical assistance was provided to Member States in the trade in goods regime, and in the effective utilization of the Trade Agreements as well as the resources available through technical cooperation between CARICOM and its external trade partners.

## Trade Facilitation

As the Region negotiated the new demands and

challenges of an increasingly liberalised and competitive international trading environment, the Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (CAHFSA) was inaugurated in Paramaribo, Suriname, in 18 March 2010. The inauguration followed the signing of the Agreement to establish CAHFSA on 12 March 2010 in Roseau, Dominica.

The Agency is vital to fulfilling the provisions of the Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas, which makes provision for the harmonisation of laws, administrative practices and procedures in respect of agricultural development.

CAHFSA was established to develop effective technical measures and harmonized protocols necessary to achieve Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) certification in the trade of agricultural products. CARICOM Heads of Government at their Regular Summit in July 2010, discussed the operationalisation of CAHFSA in relation to effective agriculture health and food safety systems in the Region.

## Agriculture

In 2010, efforts were intensified towards transforming the agriculture sector into one that is internationally competitive with the capacity to contribute to the development of a vibrant CSME. Progress was evident in several spheres including:

- Initiated development of agricultural health and food safety systems with the establishment of CAHFSA;
- establishment of an initial Regional Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary Regime to facilitate trade in agricultural goods while safeguarding human, plant and animal health along the value chain;
- the formulation of the Draft Community Agricultural Policy;
- the finalization and endorsement of the CARICOM Regional Policy for Food and Nutrition Security (RPFNS);
- the establishment and adoption of an Agribusiness Development Strategy;
- the formulation and development of a Draft Action Plan to implement the RPFNS;
- the promotion of the value chain approach to facilitate the integration of the primary products into value-added products and other agri businesses;

- the development of a Draft Regional Biotechnology and Biosafety Policy; and enhanced coordination with International
- Development Partners in the removal of the key *binding constraints* to agricultural development.

The endorsement of the RPFNS was one of the successes of the Special Meeting of COTED, Agriculture, held in Grenada in October 2010. COTED's acceptance marked the second Ministerial Council that had endorsed the Policy. Earlier in October, the Council for Human and Social Development (COHSOD), which met in Georgetown, Guyana, had also approved the blueprint. COHSOD acknowledged the critical link between education and food and nutrition security and agreed that a focal point from the education sector be nominated to support the implementation of the CARICOM RPFNS.

As efforts intensified towards the transformation of the regional agricultural sector, stakeholders placed more emphasis on mitigating risks in order to boost investor confidence. The deficient and uncoordinated risk management measures in Agriculture including praedial larceny, which the Jagdeo Initiative identified as a constraint to agricultural development, was the subject of comprehensive discussion at the Caribbean Regional Symposium on Disaster Risk Management held in Antigua and Barbuda in June 2010.

Policy-makers, technical advisers, development partners and representatives of private insurance companies identified the establishment of a Regional Programme for Disaster Risk Management as the first step towards alleviating this particular constraint. Among the other priorities stakeholders recommended were the design and implementation of a Regional Catastrophic Risk Facility for agricultural insurance in the Region; and the provision of governmental support to existing private sector insurance and reinsurance entities in the Caribbean utilizing the experiences gained in the current initiatives such as WINCROP and CCRIF and other such related ventures.

CARICOM Heads of Government reiterated their support for agriculture sector development by underlining the commitments articulated in the Liliendaal Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security, which identified agriculture as a priority sector for allocation of financial and other resources. The leaders underscored the importance of the

sector's growth through the infusion of resources to food and nutrition security and for the expansion of the economies within the Community.

## Energy

In 2010, the key developments under the CARICOM Energy Programme were: i) the advancement of the draft CARICOM Energy Policy with the submission of the Report for a Study on Energy Pricing in the Region; and, ii) the Community's continued progress in the area of renewable energy and energy efficiency.

The Study on Energy Pricing in the Region, which was financed by the IDB, clarified outstanding issues related to energy pricing in the Community and paved the way for advancing the draft CARICOM Energy Policy. One of the key goals of the draft CARICOM Energy Policy is to increase energy security and sustainability, through, inter alia, increased contributions from renewable energy sources and improved efficiency in energy use. These are two areas identified by Member States as priority because of their potential to mitigate the impact of volatility in world oil prices, and their efficacy in the fight against Climate Change.

Among the developments in 2010 which will positively impact the advancement of renewable energy and energy efficiency in the Community was the signing of a Technical Cooperation Agreement in October, between the CARICOM Secretariat and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). The Agreement made available US\$400 000 in grant funding to, inter alia, develop Phase I of the Caribbean Sustainable Energy Roadmap and Strategy (C-SERMS), which was mandated by CARICOM Heads of Government in 2009. Among the C-SERMS objectives are:

1. to define a strategic and targeted regional approach for increasing the contributions of renewable energy and energy efficiency to the Regional energy matrix by establishing achievable, short-, medium- and long-term targets derived from an evidenced-based, bottom-up approach;
2. to develop specific strategic actions at the Regional level, building on national efforts.

Later, in mid-November 2010, the CARICOM Secretariat and the EU signed a Contribution Agreement to commence the implementation of the Caribbean Renewable Energy Capacity Support

(CRECS) Project. The Agreement provides grant funds of 1,350,000 Euros for a 14-month period to support activities and generate outputs for increasing the capacity to deploy renewable energy at national levels, including the enhancing of policy and legislative frameworks; and to encourage renewable energy investments in the CARIFORUM countries.

Further, in December 2010, Indicative Support was received from the Federal Government of Germany in the amount of 4.5 Million Euros, for renewable energy and energy efficiency improvement in Member States, as well as for enhancing capacity and other practical developments in Member States related to the sustainable energy strategy. This followed an earlier decision by the Government of Germany in August 2010, to increase to the pool of funding available under the Caribbean Renewable Energy Development Programme (CREDP-GIZ) Project by 0.75 Million Euros.

In addition, through support from the UNDP, a Project titled Increasing Sustainable Energy Awareness in the Public Sector (I-SEAPS) commenced. Its aim was to conduct energy efficiency and renewable energy assessments in sample public sector facilities in Antigua and Barbuda and Grenada, and at the CARICOM Secretariat, towards establishing demonstration projects for energy efficiency technologies in public sector facilities.



## ICT for Development

In 2010, the Secretariat continued to expand and educate on the role of ICT for Development (ICT4D) as a catalyst for the implementation of the CSME and the Caribbean Information Society (CARIB-IS).

Specific initiatives included the implementation of strategic ICT projects and programmes. These included public awareness and education on: E-Government/Governance, Legal and Regulatory reform, Green ICT and Information and Knowledge Management.

In the period under review, the Secretariat successfully executed the CARIB-IS component -Year 3 of the Caribbean Integration Support Programme (CISP), funded by the EU. A significant portion of the funding was devoted to (1) augmenting the core staff of the ICT4D Sub-programme, (2) facilitating the work of the Regional ICT Steering Committee which developed the Draft Regional ICT4D Action Plan. The CISP also facilitated the enhancement of the ICT4D website and the development of the CARIB-IS portal. The portal, which was launched in November 2010, will serve as a repository for pertinent information contributing to the successful formation and sustainability of the Caribbean Information Society.

In addition, Year 2 of the E-Government project funded by the Government of Korea also was successfully executed. As part of the Year 2 activities – the Draft Regional E-Government Strategy (2010-2014) was completed.

The Secretariat also spear-headed the development of Regional plans and strategies for:

- i. Regional Digital Development Strategy (RDDS), as mandated by the CARICOM Heads of Government in July 2009
- ii. Development of a core list of ICT4D indicators to be used by the Region
- iii. Draft implementation plan to ensure successful completion of the RDDS.

In 2010, the Secretariat also undertook to deepen synergies with Member States and with Regional institutions and organisations such as the Caribbean Knowledge and Learning Network (CKLN), Caribbean Telecommunications Union (CTU), Caribbean Centre for Development and

Administration (CARICAD), and Caribbean Association of National Telecommunication Organisations (CANTO); and with International Agencies such as International Telecommunication Union (ITU), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNECLAC).

## Transportation

Work advanced during the reporting period on the development of multi-modal infrastructure for the delivery of safe, competitive and adequate transport services within the Community and between the Community and its major trading partners.

In this regard, a refined text of the CARICOM Multilateral Air Services Agreement was completed. The document is aimed at the creation of such mechanisms as would maximise for CARICOM air carriers the economic and social benefits arising from air services to, from and within the Caribbean Community in the context of liberalisation, globalisation and the creation of regional groupings in the international aviation community.

There was close collaboration with the Caribbean office of the Centre for Development and Enterprise in developing a project aimed at improving the safety and efficiency of inter-island cargo services by schooner and other small vessel operators and the Study of the Feasibility of Establishing a Fast Ferry Service in the Southern Caribbean was commissioned and completed in 2010. The Final Report of the Study was being prepared for circulation to Member States in the First Quarter of 2011 and for consideration and further action by COTED.

## Tourism

In 2010, the Community continued to lobby for the rebanding of the Air Passenger Duty (APD) imposed on passengers on flights from the United Kingdom to the Caribbean. Heads of Government, at the Thirty-First Meeting of the Conference in July, in Kingston, Jamaica, agreed that efforts should be made at the highest level to hold further discussions with the UK on the matter. In September, through an initiative of the Caribbean Tourism Organisation (CTO), a Caribbean delegation, including six Minister of Tourism and representatives of the CTO, held talks with their



UK counterparts in London on the damaging effects of the APD on the Region's tourism industry. Calls for the appropriate adjustments of the APD bands were also made by the CARICOM Secretary-General in December when he accepted the credentials of His Excellency Paul Brummell, UK Plenipotentiary Representative to CARICOM.

In 2010 also, the Community's efforts towards the attainment of an internationally competitive and sustainable tourism industry yielded increased tourism service provision and productivity; increased National Enterprise Development in the industry; implementation of critical elements of the Sustainability Plan for the industry; and increased facilities to promote multi-destination tourism.

## Services

During the reporting period, growth was evident in the development and expansion of the Services Sector as manifested through increased investment, employment, production and Trade in Services. The Community was able to reach a consensus on the 11 elements of the Draft Strategic Plan on Services and the identification of seven priority sectors for the commencement of work. These seven priority areas are Financial Services, ICT, Education Services, Tourism Services, Professional Services; Health and Wellness Services and Entertainment, Cultural and Sporting Services.

The Draft Model Bill to harmonise the registration and licensing procedures within the CSME was finalised, and six professions - Nursing, Medical and/or Dental, Veterinary, Pharmacy, Engineering, and Architecture Services are being targeted immediately for action.

The Community conducted its first ever inventory of each Member State's policies, plans and strategies for Services with the aim of promoting greater convergence between the Regional and individual national plans of Member States.

An assessment of the operations of the national services coalitions was also undertaken in 2010. As a result of this assessment, at least four coalitions have been able to secure funding from international development partners to implement their work programmes for the next two years.

## Industrial Development

The completion of a draft Community Industrial Policy was the noteworthy achievement for the Community. Member States will be encouraged to adopt, as priorities specific recommendations within the policy such as standards and quality that are in concert with their own national policies and development agendas. This will engender production systems and enterprises that are internationally competitive and sustainable in the production of goods and services, for the promotion of the Region's economic and social development.

## Private Sector

The Caribbean Community, during the year under review, continued its efforts to develop the Region's Private Sector through facilitation of initiatives intended to increase the competitiveness of the sector and increase the sector's contribution to employment generation. With the assistance of International Development Partners, work was undertaken for the institutional strengthening of Small and Medium Enterprise Business Support Organisations and work is ongoing with respect to other development initiatives for the SME Sector including an SME Draft Model Bill and a Draft Strategic Plan.

The development of a Private Sector Development Programme (PSDP) was initiated, again with support from International Development Partners. During the investigative phase of the PSDP a Gap Analysis was conducted which highlighted the factors which are needed to create competitiveness and the many constraints which the Private Sector faces in achieving competitiveness.

Emphasis was also placed on strengthening the Community's relationship with the private sector through various public/private sector dialogue initiatives. The Private Sector continues to be a key stakeholder of the Community not only because it is a key beneficiary of the work of the Community but also because the work undertaken by the Community on the private sector is driven by the needs of the sector itself.



## Trade Negotiations

The Community concentrated its efforts in 2010 in the bilateral arena in the continued preparation for and negotiation of a Trade and Development Agreement with Canada.

Throughout 2010, the Secretariat held several regional consultations in the form of Technical Working Groups, LDC sub-regional consultations in collaboration with the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Secretariat; participated in national consultations; and provided other technical assistance to Member States at their request, in order to facilitate the Region's development and/or refinement of textual proposals in the several negotiating disciplines.

A successful Second Round of negotiations, which advanced critical elements of the Region's external trade policy, was held in March 2010 in Bridgetown, Barbados. The Round focused on matters including market access, services, investment, as well as institutional and trade-related issues.

Significantly, the Secretariat convened the inaugural meeting of the Task Force on Development to advise on advancing proposals for the treatment of development in the negotiations with Canada. The Task Force, established by COTED and composed of representatives from private sector, civil society organizations (CSOs) and the non-state actor (NSA) community, met in September 2010, in Bridgetown, Barbados.

A noteworthy achievement was progress made towards bridging the gap among governments, Community institutions, NSAs and CSOs. In the ongoing effort to encourage closer cooperation and open dialogue, a meeting was held with regional NSAs and CSOs in September 2010 in Bridgetown, to discuss enhancing the interface among the stakeholders through the development of coordinating mechanisms and opportunities for dialogue.

2010 heralded the launch of the Secretariat's Business Dialogue Series for the regional private sector. The Series, entitled Trade Agreements 101, assessed the impact of trade policy on the private sector and assisted businesses with a practical understanding of how to maximize the benefits of a

free trade agreement. The well-received Series began in Kingston, Jamaica, in February 2010, and was followed by dialogues in the Bahamas, Barbados, Grenada, Saint Lucia and St. Kitts and Nevis.

The Secretariat continued to contribute to capacity-building in the CARICOM Member States in 2010. In collaboration with the World Trade Organization Secretariat (WTO) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), through its Institute for the Integration of Latin America and the Caribbean (INTAL) and the Integration and Trade Sector (INT), a Regional Seminar on the WTO and Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs) for Caribbean countries was convened. The Seminar, held in Bridgetown, Barbados, in May 2010, contributed to increasing the capacity of CARICOM officials to implement regional and/or multilateral trade agreements.





### III Human and Social Development

The Caribbean Community recorded success in addressing challenges to the achievement of sustainable development through the implementation of programmes designed to mitigate human and social vulnerabilities including HIV and AIDS, substance abuse, poverty, gender inequity.

#### Youth

The year commenced with a focus on youth and youth development. The three-day Youth Summit in Paramaribo, Suriname, encompassed a Regional Youth Forum on 27 January; a Special Meeting of COHSOD on Youth Development, on 28 January; and a Special CARICOM Heads of Government Summit on Youth Development, 29 – 30 January.

The CARICOM Commission on Youth Development (CCYD) presented its Report: *Eye on the Future: Invest in Youth Now for the Community Tomorrow* at the inaugural Youth Summit on 29 January. The Report is the culmination of a three-year investigation into the circumstances that stymied youth from participating effectively in the CSME.



Haiti's Junior Mercier presents copies of the CARICOM Commission on Youth Development (CCYD) report to President Runaldo Venetiaan who hands a copy over to the Chairman of CARICOM, Hon. Roosevelt Skerrit, 29 January 2010, Paramaribo, Suriname.

The landmark *Declaration of Paramaribo on the Future of Youth* was among the main outcomes of the Summit. In the spirit of the mantra “No investment in youth: no regional integration; no CSME” which resounded over the three days, CARICOM Heads of Government - in the Declaration - endorsed the main recommendations of the CCYD with regard to the CSME, youth governance, human resource development, sports and culture. They also declared

their intention to, *inter alia*, explicitly recognise and clearly articulate the role of youth in Caribbean development in the amended Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas.



Regional youth presenting a dramatic performance of the finding of the CCYD report

The Commission's Report became available in Dutch and French, in May 2010, through the work of the Suriname-based Caribbean Regional Information and Translation Institute (CRITI).



Members of the Bureau of CARICOM Heads of Government: (L-R) HE Bharrat Jagdeo, Immediate Past Chair of Conference; Hon Roosevelt Skerrit, Chairman of Conference; HE Edwin Carrington, CARICOM Secretary-General.

In June, the CARICOM Secretariat and the OAS forged a partnership to address youth development. In an engagement at the OAS headquarters in Washington DC, both sides explored ways of collaborating to address the challenges and opportunities for youth in the Americas.



## Health

The Transition Plan and three Costing Scenarios for the implementation of the Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA) were examined by Ministers of Health at the Fifteenth Special Meeting of COHSOD, in February 2010, in Trinidad and Tobago. The main recommendations on the Transition Plan for the establishment of CARPHA included the approval of an Implementation Plan comprising an Implementation Team; an Integrated Management System; an Executive Board and a Project Management Unit located in the CARICOM Secretariat.

At the Meeting of COHSOD in February, the Trinidad and Tobago Government - which has agreed to host CARPHA - presented a Business Plan to accelerate implementation in the transition period between 2010 and 2014 when CARPHA is expected to become fully operational.

In June 2010, CARPHA received approval from the international partners at the Partner's Conference in Washington D.C. More than 25 international partners endorsed the creation of the entity, which will rationalise five Caribbean public health agencies when it becomes operational.



That endorsement was reinforced by the European Commission (EC) in November 2010 at a meeting with a CARICOM delegation led by the Honourable Dr. Denzil Douglas, Prime Minister of St. Kitts and Nevis, and lead CARICOM Head of Government with responsibility for Human Resource Development, Health and HIV and Aids. The EC and the CARICOM Secretariat were collaborating to expedite details of the EU's support to the implementation of the regional health mechanism.

The Community's coordinated approach in addressing Non Communicable Diseases (NCDs) received the endorsement of the United Nations (UN) in May 2010. UN Member States adopted, by consensus, a resolution on "Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases." This recognition was greeted by Dr. Edward Greene, Assistant Secretary-General, Human and Social Development, as excellent news, not only for the Caribbean but for all countries.

## Fight Against Illicit Drugs

With the aim of strengthening inter-sectoral responses to prevent the use and supply of illicit drugs

and to reduce its impact on families and communities, the Community intensified its response to substance abuse and illicit drugs within the context of the Regional Drug Demand Strategy of 2002.

In February 2010, the CARICOM Secretariat and the EU partnered to convene a workshop on incorporating communication strategies and models in prevention-planning to mitigate substance abuse. The National Drug Abuse Council of Jamaica was involved in this undertaking to provide valuable capacity-building support to the directors and policy-makers of drug abuse councils in the Region. The workshop's overarching objective was to empower those persons with the tools and skills to incorporate behaviour change models and strategies in their prevention planning programmes, towards change of behaviours and attitudes of persons who are inclined to abuse a substance.

The workshop spawned four primary objectives: assisting the more than 80 participants to apply selected aspects of behaviour change communication strategies and associated tools; understanding the importance of the research, behaviour change and policy continuum; reviewing existing or proposed prevention programmes in the context of behaviour change communication models; and identifying one behaviour change programme for implementation across the Caribbean.

The participants benefited from a presentation by international Behaviour Change Communication Specialist, Dr. Shaheed Mohammed, from the University of Pennsylvania, whose keynote presentation focused on the use of Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) theories and models in shaping communication. By the end of the workshop, participants resolved that the best way to approach the fight against illicit substances was to increase partnerships and foster greater collaboration in all health services sectors.

Part of the Caribbean Community's strategic plan in addressing the issue of substance abuse included advocacy for continuation of an on-line training in Addiction Studies. This lobbying led to a decision by the CARICOM Secretariat, the Inter-American Commission on Drug Abuse (CICAD) and the University of the West Indies (UWI) to re-instate an online certification programme in Addiction Studies.

During the reporting period, the Community also

lobbied for alternatives to incarceration for persons convicted of offences associated with drug abuse. In this regard, a presentation was made to the Fourteenth Meeting of the Legal Affairs Committee, April 2010, in St. Kitts and Nevis. This led regional legal experts to endorse a recommendation to undertake sub-regional training workshops to address the issue of alternatives to incarceration.

Institutional strengthening activities were also undertaken redounding to the review of national anti-drug strategies in three Member States. These activities included the designing of tools and manuals to assist drug reduction practitioners in the delivery of service and programmes in their respective jurisdictions; and 'train the trainers' workshops in the use of edutainment to deliver drug prevention messages. Training sessions were done in Antigua and Barbuda and Guyana.

Part of the strategy to reduce the use of controlled substances also involved the production of a public service announcement and the design of a poster against drug use and trafficking.

## Gender

Efforts to reduce gender-based violence and promote gender equality continued in 2010, with one highlight being the appointment, in March, of the Caribbean Community Advocate for Gender Justice, Dr. Rosina Wiltshire.



*His Excellency Edwin Carrington, CARICOM Secretary-General greets Dr. Rosina Wiltshire, Caribbean Community Advocate for Gender Justice.*

The work of the Advocate falls under a two-year project funded through a CARICOM/Spain Cooperation Agreement. The project was designed to develop a more coordinated and integrated approach to reducing Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in the region. As part of her terms of reference, Dr. Wiltshire was mandated to coordinate the research on GBV and raise awareness of the need for further action to develop and strengthen integrated responses that will address all social and legal sectors for the purposes of protection, provision of services; justice; and prevention. As Gender Advocate, Dr. Wiltshire's mandate also involves recommending specific proposals to strengthen Member States' compliance with their international and regional priority obligations of equality and non-discrimination.

In October, Ministers at the Twentieth Meeting of COHSOD in Georgetown, Guyana, held discussions on gender issues in education. The discussion was centred on the findings of a study titled *Gender Differentials in Education*, commissioned by the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) and conducted by the University of the West Indies Regional Centre for Gender and Development Studies. The study identified the demographic profile related to home and school factors for the school population; the alternative pathways to formal education; and the reasons for the high rate of drop-outs from the formal education system. An interesting result from the study was that while boys seemed to be under-represented in the education system, and girls out-performed boys generally, more males were participating in the labour force and enjoyed higher salaries than females.

In this vein, COHSOD agreed that the Summary Results of the Study on Gender Differentials in Education be disseminated to a wide cross-section of stakeholders; the Technical Working Group on tertiary education should take its findings into consideration; specific interventions be addressed at the national level in response to some of the more country-specific findings, and that consideration be given to the overlap between formal education and technical and vocational training.

## Education

Teachers' education harmonisation was in focus at the Fourth Meeting of the CARICOM Regional Task Force on Teaching and Teacher Education held in March 2010 in Trinidad and Tobago. Experts in the field met to

to examine how the Community can develop and harmonise standards in Teacher Education to raise the standards of excellence in the teaching and learning environment region-wide.

COHSOD, at its Twentieth Meeting, agreed to set up a Technical Working Group to develop the blueprint that would guide the establishment of a Regional Tertiary Education Council, which would serve to strengthen the relationship among tertiary institutions and adjudicate on collaborative ventures between universities in areas such as the development, delivery and accreditation of courses. The Working Group was expected to submit its action plan to COHSOD by April 2011, and make proposals on the financing of such a Council, considering carefully the role of government in financing tertiary education.

At the Twentieth COHSOD also, approval was granted to the CARICOM Regional Task Force on Teaching and Teacher Education to proceed with the development of a Regional Framework to establish teaching councils at both the national and regional levels. These Councils would be autonomous, professional and administrative bodies set up to promote the professional development of teachers while regulating, building and maintaining the competency of the profession. They would also have legal structures and powers under respective Ministers of Education and would be required to work towards lifting the status of the profession and fostering information-driven policies.

## Sustainable Development

Efforts to mainstream Sustainable Development as a cross-cutting theme in the work programmes and planning frameworks of the Community continued in 2010. Towards this end, some key results were achieved including the completion of work on arrangements for a Regional Coordinating Mechanism to facilitate the effective implementation of the 1994 Barbados Plan of Action, and the Mauritius Strategy - the current United Nations sustainable development strategy for Small Island Developing States for 2005-2015.

In March 2010, the United Nations reaffirmed its commitment to support the Community in its effort to promote and implement policies for sustainable land management. To this end, the Secretary-General of CARICOM met with Mr. Luc Gnacadja, Executive Secretary of the UN Convention to Combat

Desertification (UNCCD) and held discussions on charting a course of action in the implementation of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed between CARICOM and UNCCD Secretariats in July 2002.

March 2010 also marked an important development in building the Region's capacity with the accession by Member States to international agreements on the environment. The Agreements were in the main geared at facilitating Member States' commitment to satisfy Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs).

The CARICOM Secretariat (through the European Commission-UNEP funded project **Caribbean Hub Sub-component - Capacity Building Related to Multilateral Environmental Agreements in the African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries**) and the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) jointly convened a regional project management training workshop in Barbados. The five-day workshop targeted 22 senior environmental professionals from the 16 Caribbean ACP countries and focused on the identification and appraisal of discrete environmental projects, particularly those associated with delivery of national-level outcomes associated with the Multilateral Environmental Agreements that Member States have already ratified.

## Climate Change

In November 2010, the next generation of regional climate change negotiators benefited from a capacity-building exercise in a Regional Skills Training Workshop. The exercise formed part of a capacity-building programme funded by the European Commission in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme and executed by the CARICOM Secretariat for African Caribbean Pacific (ACP) countries to implement Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) more effectively. The Workshop was organized by the CARICOM Secretariat, the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC) and the Foundation for International Environmental Law and Development (FIELD).

Over the three days of the workshop, the participants were involved in simulated exercises on negotiation briefing; articulating negotiation positions; developing draft texts; and focusing on issues relating to Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) and REDD+, finance and



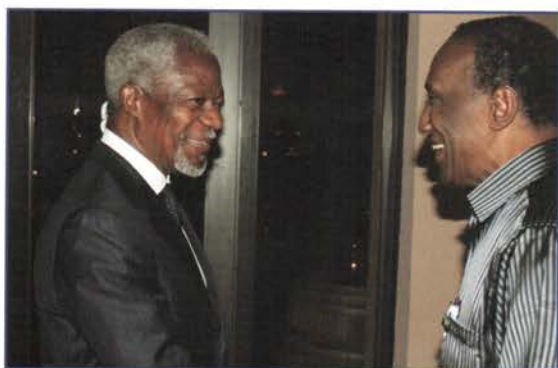
technology. The workshop featured presentations and discussions on important developments in climate change including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Kyoto Protocol; and priority issues for CARICOM.

## PAN CARIBBEAN PARTNERSHIP AGAINST HIV AND AIDS (PANCAP)

The commitment of the broad membership of the Pan Caribbean Partnership against HIV and AIDS (PANCAP) continued to be unwavering and the Partnership represented a case study on the benefits that may be derived from meaningful regional collaboration.

PANCAP reached a key milestone when, at its Tenth Annual General Meeting on 31 October – 2 November, for the first time, the linguistic divide of the Partnership was bridged with the full participation of Haiti, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, the French Departments of the Americas, and the Dutch Overseas Territories, including Saba, Bonaire, Aruba, Curacao, St. Eustatius and St. Maarten.

A key highlight of that meeting was the inauguration of the PANCAP Awards during its official opening, at which the keynote address was given by Dr. Kofi Annan, former United Nations Secretary-General and Chair of the Kofi Annan Foundation. The PANCAP Award was conferred on six distinguished sons and daughters of the Caribbean.



*His Excellency Edwin Carrington, CARICOM Secretary-General, greets Dr. Kofi Annan, former United Nations Secretary-General at the Tenth Annual General Meeting of PANCAP in St. Maarten in November 2010.*

Despite many internal and external challenges, the Partnership, now in its tenth year, made significant progress in its response to the epidemic.



*The Hon Sarah Wescot-Williams, Prime Minister of St. Maarten, former United Nations Secretary-General, Dr. Kofi Annan, and His Excellency Edwin Carrington, CARICOM Secretary-General attended the Tenth Annual General Meeting of PANCAP.*

The following are brief highlights of selected achievements during the year under review.

There were three significant developments during the year. First, a Regional Model Policy on HIV-related Stigma and Discrimination and a Model Anti-Discrimination Law for the Caribbean were developed. Second, a high-level symposium on HIV and Human Rights, facilitated by Sir George Alleyne, developed the blueprint for advancing the Human Rights agenda in the Region. Third, an HIV Anti-Stigma Toolkit, along with Facilitator's Guide, has been produced for use by six sectors: health, education, tourism, people living with HIV, faith-based organizations and the private sector.

With regard to resource mobilisation, three new funding streams became available in the year under review:

- The second dispensation of the U S President 's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR II) which has earmarked funding in the sum of US\$100M over the next five years
- The sum of US\$31M from the Global Fund, over the next five years; and
- EUR 2.5M from the German Technical Cooperation for a three-year period

The combined funds will be used to advance the work of the Partnership, as outlined in its Strategic Framework.

## Farewell

At the conclusion of the year under review, COHSOD bade farewell to Dr. Greene who steered the programme for 10 years beginning in 2000 – a decade described as one of dedicated delivery, ranging from building and sustaining a knowledge-based workforce; youth development; culture and development; building on strengths to meet the challenges of social, to economic and technological change.

COHSOD, at its 20th Meeting, paused to recognise Dr. Greene's sterling leadership in human and social development. In a Statement, Dr. Greene was cited as a humane and compassionate leader with "intellectual clarity and conceptual brilliance and seemingly boundless enthusiasm, perseverance and stamina; diplomatic finesse and an expansive vision."



*Ms. Esther Bentham-Gillis presents a farewell gift to Dr. Edward Greene, Assistant Secretary-General, Human and Social Development*

Sir Edwin Carrington, Secretary-General, who, in December 2010, closed the curtain on his 18-year tenure at the helm of the Caribbean Community, was also lauded by COHSOD for his vision and role in expanding the reach of the Community in a wide range of cooperative ventures with developing and developed nations.



## IV Security

Activities moved apace during the year under review to stimulate a safe and secure environment which would facilitate the development of creative, healthy and productive CARICOM citizens, capable of functioning within a Single Market and Economy.

The CARICOM Secretariat played a critical role in facilitating the implementation of the strategies to deal with issues of justice, crime and security through the coordination of a review on the governance structure for Crime and Security in the Region; effecting capacity-building for Law Enforcement Officers and the development of an anti-narcotics law enforcement training manual.

Notable highlights in the year under review were CARICOM's advancement of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Strategies for the Community; and the completion of the Draft Regional Social and Development Crime Prevention Plan of Action. That comprehensive Action Plan was developed in association with the UNODC to prevent and reduce levels of violence and crime in CARICOM Member States, through a cross-sectoral and multi-disciplinary approach.

The Plan has five major pillars: reduction of violence; fostering social inclusion; promoting integration; empowering victims; and protecting the environment and economic resources. Regional consultations reviewed the Plan to determine and identify priorities within the five pillars and areas of the Plan that could be implemented in Phase II.

Regionally-coordinated efforts towards a safe environment for the growth of the CSME were bolstered in May 2010 with the CARICOM-US high level security engagement on the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI). The talks, which commenced formally in Washington D.C., were in keeping with a commitment made by United States President Barack Obama at the Fifth Summit of the Americas held in Trinidad and Tobago in April 2009. Since the Summit, CARICOM and U.S. officials have met jointly to define and develop the goals and scope of the CBSI, which has been rationalised as a “multi-year, multi-faceted effort by the US Government and Caribbean partners to develop a joint regional citizen safety strategy to tackle the full range of security and criminal threats to the Caribbean Basin.”

The discussions in Washington in May 2010, focussed on four broad priority areas namely: Substantially Reduce Illicit Trafficking; Advance Public Safety and Security; Promote Social Justice; and State Contribution. The high level security engagement also deliberated on strategies to improve the Region's law enforcement capacity to substantially reduce illicit trafficking associated with transnational crimes, and approaches to prevent crimes by focusing on youth and other vulnerable sections of the population.





## V Foreign and Community Relations

In the year under review, the Secretariat continued to strengthen Community relations and to pursue a strategic position in an evolving global environment. This approach was undertaken as the economies of CARICOM Member States continued to be buffeted by the global financial and economic crisis which began in 2009. Accordingly, the Community sought to strengthen its foreign policy relations with traditional Third State partners, and pursued new strategic alliances with non-traditional partners in an effort to enhance its strategic position in the globe. As a result of its effective articulation on these issues in its engagements with Third State partners and in other international fora, CARICOM received commitments from various Third States including Brazil, Canada, and Australia to articulate its interests and concerns in international fora such as the G-20.

CARICOM, in 2010, also continued to take into account the implications of other major international political and economic developments, such as the shifting global power equation and the rise of emerging economic powers (the People's Republic of China, India, Brazil); deepening regionalism and geopolitical shifts in Latin America; heightened concerns about the continued threat of drug trafficking, transnational crime and terrorism to regional security, and the continued threat of the impact of climate change.

### Community Relations

In its pursuit of stronger alliances with external partners, CARICOM was conscious of its role of strengthening of Community relations. Therefore, democracy, good governance practices and the rule of law within the Community continued to be strong areas of focus. In this vein, the CARICOM Secretariat began a series of engagements with Civil Society Consultations in Member States from May to October 2010.

The interactive sessions with Civil Society organizations were intended to encourage the latter's more active participation and engagement in the Caribbean integration process, including the CSME by heightening awareness of the opportunities for Civil Society to contribute to the *common development agenda*. Consultations were held in Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica,

Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Lucia, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago.

As the Caribbean Community continues to foster democratic principles and the maintenance of good governance in its Member States, the CARICOM Secretariat undertook the coordination and mounting of CARICOM Electoral Observer Missions as requested in four Member States, namely St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago.

### Haiti

The earthquake in Haiti in January roused the need for a massive regional disaster response and it was met by a tremendous outpouring of support from CARICOM Member States and Associate Members beginning with Jamaica - the sub-regional focal point for that area for the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) - leading the charge within the first 48 hours of the disaster, outfitted with military, medical, search and rescue personnel and relief supplies.



*Members of the Jamaica Defence Force in Haiti shortly after the earthquake struck*

In the days that followed, the true value of membership of the Community was demonstrated as reinforcement poured in from CARICOM member countries, civil society and the Diaspora in various forms ranging from food aid to CARICOM civilian evacuation.

While the disaster emergency response was being

operationalised on the ground, the CARICOM Heads of government were mobilising political support for sustained recovery and reconstruction efforts in the earthquake-torn French-speaking CARICOM Member State.



*JDF Medical Corps attending to the injured in Haiti*

The first visualisation of CARICOM's political support was a visit by the Prime Minister of Jamaica, the Honourable Bruce Golding on 14 January. This was reinforced by then CARICOM Chairman, Honourable Roosevelt Skerrit, the Prime Minister of Dominica; Prime Ministers of The Bahamas; Barbados; Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago as well as Secretary-General of CARICOM, His Excellency Edwin Carrington, who formed a delegation to the first international meeting on the recovery and reconstruction of Haiti on 18 January, in Santo Domingo.

There, CARICOM began to lobby the international community's assistance for Haiti's recovery and reconstruction in response to an appeal by that Member State to lobby the international community for its long-term recovery and reconstruction. From thereon, the Secretariat ensured that advocacy on behalf of Haiti was reflected in all consultations at the Ministerial and Summit levels with Third Countries and Groups of Countries.

The Most Honourable P.J. Patterson, Former Prime Minister of Jamaica, was appointed as Special Representative of CARICOM Heads of Government on Haiti, to interface with the international community and to represent CARICOM at international conferences on the country's recovery.

Further, the CARICOM Heads of Government assigned Amb. Granderson, Assistant Secretary General, Foreign and Community Relations, the additional responsibility of Heading the CARICOM

Haiti Support Unit (CAHSU) which was established within the CARICOM Secretariat to sustain CARICOM's assistance to Haiti and as the focal point for interface with the Community and with external partners on the Community's response.

As part of follow-up activities to the International Donor Conference: 'Towards a New Future for Haiti' held in New York in March 2010, the, Special Representative of the CARICOM Heads of Government on Haiti, headed a CARICOM Follow-Up Mission to Haiti. The CARICOM Mission, which included Amb. Granderson, Assistant Secretary-General, Foreign and Community Relations, met President René Prével on the establishment, operational modalities and launch of the work of the Interim Haiti Reconstruction Commission (IHRC) and the Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF), two critical mechanisms in the implementation of the Action Plan proposed by the Government of Haiti for the rebuilding of the country following the earthquake.

The IHRC is co-chaired by former United States President Bill Clinton and Haiti's Prime Minister Honourable Jean-Max Bellerive. CARICOM had secured a seat with voting rights on the Commission – a key mechanism to guide Haiti's reconstruction process in accordance with its Action Plan for National Recovery and Development.

The Secretariat took a lead role facilitating trilateral cooperation projects with Mexico and Brazil for the benefit of Haiti in the areas of reconstruction assistance, agriculture, health, shelter education, as well as in the design of a regional strategy to address crisis situations stemming from natural disasters.

The CARICOM Secretariat was also instrumental in the successful adoption of Declarations on Haiti at the Fifteenth Ordinary Meeting of the Ministerial Council of the Association of Caribbean States; the First CARICOM-Mexico Summit; the Latin America and the Caribbean (CALC) Summit; and the Third CARICOM-Cuba Ministerial Meeting.

Apart from the engagement with Third State partners and other international organisations in the recovery and reconstruction of Haiti, critical support was provided to the CARICOM Representational Office in Haiti (CROH), a key mechanism in Haiti's integration into the CSME. The Government of Canada, through its cooperation arm, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), continues

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The IHRC is co-chaired by former United States President Bill Clinton and Haiti's Prime Minister Honourable Jean-Max Bellerive. CARICOM had secured a seat with voting rights on the Commission – a key mechanism to guide Haiti's reconstruction process in accordance with its Action Plan for National Recovery and Development.

The Secretariat took a lead role facilitating trilateral cooperation projects with Mexico and Brazil for the benefit of Haiti in the areas of reconstruction assistance, agriculture, health, shelter education, as well as in the design of a regional strategy to address crisis situations stemming from natural disasters.

The CARICOM Secretariat was also instrumental in the successful adoption of Declarations on Haiti at the Fifteenth Ordinary Meeting of the Ministerial Council of the Association of Caribbean States; the First CARICOM-Mexico Summit; the Latin America and the Caribbean (CALC) Summit; and the Third CARICOM-Cuba Ministerial Meeting.

Apart from the engagement with Third State partners and other international organisations in the recovery and reconstruction of Haiti, critical support was provided to the CARICOM Representational Office in Haiti (CROH), a key mechanism in Haiti's integration into the CSME. The Government of Canada, through its cooperation arm, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), continues to play a

significant role in this regard.

Given the critical importance of political stability to Haiti's recovery and reconstruction, CARICOM partnered with the OAS in a joint Electoral Observation Mission (JEOM) to Haiti in preparation for the legislative and presidential elections of 28 November, which had been postponed due to the earthquake.

It was the first time the OAS and CARICOM had partnered to provide electoral observation assistance. The partnership was a key mechanism aimed at solidifying all other efforts towards social and economic reconstruction and sustainable development in the French-speaking CARICOM Member State.

The mission was headed by Ambassador Granderson, and included more than 180 observers who were deployed to various provinces in Haiti to monitor the pre- and post- electoral process as well as the voting process itself, the counting and closing of the ballots.

## Strengthening Relations with Third States and Groups of States



### CARICOM-Mexico

CARICOM Heads of Government participated in the Summit of Unity of Latin American and the Caribbean, held in Cancun Mexico 22-23 February. It had been preceded by the inaugural Mexico-CARICOM Summit on 21 February in which the Heads of State and Government of Mexico and CARICOM acknowledged the urgent need to contribute to the international cooperation efforts to reconstruct Haiti and to ensure its long-term development.

In a declaration adopted at the end of the summit, the two parties planned to jointly review and harmonize cooperation plans and programmes to “take advantage of our joint capacities to provide aid and assistance for the reconstruction of Haiti in the medium and long term according to the needs, interests and priorities of the Haitian government and in conjunction with existing aid efforts at the regional and international levels.”

At the Unity Summit, the Community fortified its ties with Latin America which pursued issues regarding Haiti's rebuilding, and sub-regional cooperation between CARICOM and Latin America in respect of

challenges and opportunities in the current economic context.

The Government of Mexico, in its capacity as Chair of the Rio Group for the period 2008 to 2010, and as host of the Second Summit of CALC, opted to convene a Summit in which all member countries of both processes participated under the umbrella name Unity Summit of Latin America and the Caribbean.

It was an opportunity for CARICOM to give credence to the priority articulated by the Council for Foreign and Community Relations (COFCOR) in its revised strategy for the coordination of foreign policies to deepen relations with Latin America and strengthen long-standing relations the Region has enjoyed with countries of the Americas and with sub-regional groupings within the Americas over the past two decades.

### **CARICOM-Brazil**

Towards stronger relations with select Latin American countries, the historic First CARICOM- Brazil Summit was convened on Monday, 26 April, in Brasilia, Brazil. The diplomatic discourse identified avenues for the development of cooperation between CARICOM and Brazil and culminated in the signing of four major Agreements and eight Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs).

Other major outputs of the summit were the Declaration of Brasilia and more than 40 bilateral agreements between Brazil and CARICOM Member States addressing areas of collaboration including health, education, culture, agricultural development, energy, tourism and civil defence.

With Brazil's emergence as a major economic power and its position in the G-20, the Summit was of great importance to the Region and this was recognised in the Declaration, which pointed to the fact that "the current international financial structures do not correspond to the unique needs of highly indebted small countries with middle income, like those of CARICOM."

### **CARICOM-Japan**

The Caribbean Community pursued a new strategic framework for CARICOM-Japan relations at the Second CARICOM-Japan Ministerial Meeting held on 2 September 2010 in Tokyo, Japan. The revised

framework was to replace one which was adopted in 2000.

In a comprehensive Outcome Document, 'Partnership for Peace, Development and Prosperity between Japan and Member States of the Caribbean Community (Outcome Document)', adopted by the Meeting, the parties identified the issues of overcoming vulnerability, climate change, poverty alleviation, capacity-building and cultural exchange as areas for strengthened cooperation.

The Community commended Japan for its ongoing support to Haiti over the years, and particularly for its immediate response to Haiti through its pledge of US\$100M for reconstruction activities, as well as its stated intention to provide further assistance to Haiti in the medium- and long-term recovery of that Member State.

### **Relations with Europe**

More than 60 Heads of States and Government, including several from CARICOM and CARIFORUM, met with their counterparts from Europe in Madrid, Spain, for the Sixth Summit of the EU and Latin America and the Caribbean (EULAC) in May.

Convened under the theme: '*Towards a New Phase of Bilateral Regional Association*', the Summit provided a platform for both Regions to forge common approaches to a global agenda which includes the environment, climate change and energy; international financial architecture, education and migration; science, technology and innovation; peace and security and trafficking in illicit drugs.

Just ahead of the Sixth Summit, representatives of CARIFORUM Member States met EU officials in the inaugural meeting of the Joint CARIFORUM-EU Council, and adopted the Rules of Procedure that would establish the framework of the conduct of mechanisms established under the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) between CARIFORUM and the EU.

The Meeting endorsed a proposal for the Honourable Maxine McClean, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade of Barbados and Chair of CARIFORUM to serve as CARIFORUM's 'High Representative', to the European Commission as allowed for under Article 228 (2) of the EPA and in accordance with Article 1(2) of the Rules of Procedure. Minister



McClellan will serve until December 2011.

Within the margins of the Summit, a number of meetings were held with specific LAC countries and sub-regions. Chief among those meetings for CARICOM Member States is the CARIFORUM–EU Summit in which the dialogue focussed on, among other things, a joint strategy for future partnership with the EU; regional integration and cooperation for sustainable and economic development and natural disasters, with the post-Haiti crisis being the centrepiece of this discussion.

The summit ended on a positive note for the Caribbean. The more than 60 leaders at the meeting agreed on measures aimed at strengthening trade and improving European relations with Latin America and Caribbean. They pledged to establish a joint investment agency and a foundation – the EU-LAC Foundation - to promote social development within the Caribbean and Latin America.

European Leaders had also committed to setting up a new financial facility to support investment projects in the Region and to re-open talks with the MERCOSUR trading bloc - Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay and Paraguay – which were suspended in 2004, due to disagreement over tariffs and subsidies paid to European farmers.

In June 2010, Barbados hosted a high level consultation involving Caribbean Community Foreign Ministers and the United States of America Secretary of State, Hillary Clinton – a meeting described by Antiguan Prime Minister Honourable Baldwin Spencer as a welcome “re-engagement” with the US.



*CARICOM Heads of Government and representatives of Heads of Government and His Excellency Edwin Carrington, CARICOM Secretary-General at the meeting with US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton in Bridgetown, Barbados.*

in the ‘Commitment of Bridgetown: Partnership for Prosperity and Security’ which covered a range of areas of partnership including: Co-operation and Assistance to Haiti; Security, Energy and Climate Change, Health, Trade and the Impact of the Global Financial and Economic Crisis. The Secretary of State also announced US\$162M funding to fight HIV/AIDS in the Caribbean and US\$8M for climate change and energy programmes.

In November 2010, Belize hosted the Seventeenth Meeting of Ministers of the Caribbean Forum of African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) States (CARIFORUM) to discuss matters pertaining to CARIFORUM's relations with the European Union and issues within the bi-regional framework.

The CARIFORUM Ministerial meeting reviewed the status of the Caribbean Integration Support Programme (CISP), which was implemented through a Contribution Agreement between the European Commission and CARIFORUM, giving effect to the Ninth European Development Fund (9th EDF). The Ministers also considered the areas which will benefit from the resources of the upcoming 10th EDF.



Secretary of State Clinton assured regional officials that the US remained committed to finding solutions to common problems. The US's pledge was formalised





## VI Operations of the Secretariat

### Human Resource Management

In 2010, the Secretariat began the processes for improving its human resources efficiencies both operationally and strategically, and sourced funding for a new Results-Based Performance Management System, Phase 2 of which was rolled out at the Office of Trade Negotiations in October 2010. Financial support for this part of the exercise was provided by the Government of Spain. The roll-out for the remaining staff will be undertaken in the second half of 2011 with funding provided by Member States.

The processes towards the implementation of the Human Resource Information System (HRIS) also began in 2010. The HRIS will facilitate improved management of the Secretariat's human resources and provide a better interface between the Human Resource Management (HRM) Unit and the Finance Department. Funding for the system has been identified from resources made available by the EU for implementation in 2011.

In 2010, the staff rules were revised and a new job-classification system was established. A comprehensive, well-received orientation exercise for new members of staff was also undertaken.

Notwithstanding reductions in the training budget, donor support was provided which allowed a number of staff members to benefit from training interventions in procurement, record management, leadership, protocol, and first aid. In addition, the Secretariat was accorded '**ACCA Approved Employer-Professional Development**' in recognition of the continuing development opportunities provided to members of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA).

Counselling was provided where necessary, and the Unit continued to support activities aimed at improving employee relations among staff of the Secretariat. In the year under review, staff members once again displayed their talents in the performing arts as well as in their culinary skills during Staff Talent Week.

Attention continued to be paid to the wellbeing of staff and their families, particularly following the earthquake which struck Haiti in January 2010. The

Secretariat ensured that the comfort of staff in Haiti, as well as that of the Haitians at Headquarters and their families was provided for.

In recognition of their years of service to the Community, tokens of appreciation were presented to staff members who had been in the employ of the Secretariat for more than twenty-five years.

Fifty-nine members of programme and project staff left the employ of the Secretariat in 2010, among them the Secretary-General, Sir Edwin Carrington, and Assistant Secretary-General, Human and Social Development, Dr. Edward Greene. Twenty-four new nationals joined the staff during the year.

### Conference Services

In the year under review, the Secretariat continued to support the process of consultation and decision-making for the implementation of Community decisions by Member States. In doing so, and in ensuring effective conference management, close to two hundred (200) meetings of organs and bodies of the Community were serviced, both in Guyana and overseas. Documents were expeditiously dispatched. These included about nine hundred (900) letters, five hundred and twenty (520) Savingsgrams as well as numerous Working Documents and Reports. To facilitate this dissemination of information, fifty-three (53) Electronic Links were established and documents were posted on them upon receipt. This greatly facilitated the reduction in the number of hard copies of documents that were printed as compared to previous years and it allowed Member States to have earlier and faster access to documentation for meetings.

The Secretariat continued to support the facilitation of intra-regional trade through the safeguard and suspension mechanism by executing the operational processes related thereto. Documents were also translated to support the implementation of trade agreements between the Community and Spanish-speaking countries, as well as the purposeful integration of Haiti into the Community.



## Administrative Services

The Secretariat's programmes and projects continued to be supported generally by the Administrative Services Department. In this regard, maintenance programmes for buildings, equipment, building systems and grounds of the Secretariats offices and official residents, continued to be executed. Procurement of consultations and studies for the Secretariat's programmes and the timely execution of contracts were also provided during the year under review.

## Documentation Services

The Secretariat continued archiving documents during the year under review. In this regard, it met a set target of organising over 11,000 electronic documents. This accomplishment, which was the result of in-house cooperation and collaboration, has now boosted the Secretariat's capability to provide electronic copies of documents to CARICOM Member States and other authorised users.



Through a collaborative effort in June 2010 between the Documentation Centre and University of the West Indies (Cave Hill), specifically the Law Faculty Dean, Ms Velma Newton; and Librarian, Junior Brown, CARICOM Reports were declassified. Some of the Reports were made available for research materials within the University's Law Library.

As a follow-up activity to the decision to make declassified items available on the CARICOM Secretariat (CCS) website, the Secretariat continued with the data entry of previously declassified CCS documents in its MINISIS database. These documents which cover the period 1974 to 1997 emanated from Meetings of the Caribbean Common Market, Agriculture, Labour, Education, and Women in Development. It is proposed during 2011, to digitize the Agriculture documents prior to the release of this list on the CCS website.

During the reporting period, the Secretariat mounted several in-house exhibitions to coincide with various regional and International events. One of the key exhibitions was mounted in October 2010, at the Guyana Pegasus Hotel for the Twentieth Meeting of COHSOD- Education. The exhibition was a fitting tribute to the outgoing Assistant Secretary General,

Dr. Greene, who demitted Office in December 2010, and it highlighted an impressive number of outputs emanating from various Programmes.

## Information Technology Services

With respect to the delivery of information technology services for improving the operations of the Secretariat, the following activities were completed in 2010:

- Expansion of the Intranet for providing access to corporate information and scheduling applications
- Upgrading of the Internet bandwidth to facilitate access to external information resources
- Enhancement of the website for access to information on the Community
- Development of an electronic leave system
- Development and support for a database application used by the Office of the Secretary-General and the Registry
- Enhancement of the IT infrastructure to support internal processes by providing high availability to network services
- Strengthening the videoconference function to improve the management of and support for the videoconferencing facility at the Secretariat
- Implementation and testing of web-conferencing tools to facilitate real-time communication and collaboration with Member States
- Provision of IT service and support for internal and external meetings

Information kiosks provided by the Government of India were installed in Barbados and Suriname in the continuation of the process started in several other Member States. Personnel in these countries were trained in the use and maintenance of the kiosks.

## Monitoring and Evaluation

During the year under review, the Secretariat expanded its services and support for the Work Programme Planning and Preparation process and also for the monitoring of its Work Programme. In addition, an in-house collaborative approach was adopted during the design phase of programmes to be financed with new donor resources. This collaboration served not only to strengthen programme design, but also ensured that adequate provisions are made for monitoring and evaluation,

including the establishment of baselines necessary for the agreed monitoring and evaluation plans.

Some of the new programmes which have been supported and which will be monitored are:

- (a) Strengthening of Capacity to Implement Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and related Commitments
- (b) PAN Caribbean Partnership on HIV/AIDS Round 9 Grant
- (c) CARICOM Spain Co-operation Programme
- (d) CARICOM Secretariat Capacity Development for National CSME Focal Points States

In addition, the Work Programme and Budget Planning process was strengthened with the introduction of a Meeting of Senior Officials, held prior to the Meeting of the Budget Committee, where proposals for the new financial year were reviewed. This review was conducted in the context of performance in 2009 and new mandates received from Organs of the Community. This exercise served to provide better clarity to Member States with respect to the priority areas identified for specific focus in 2011-2012. The Secretariat will be seeking to strengthen this exercise as a means of further enhancing the Work Programme and Budget Preparation process.

## Finance and Budget

In 2010, the Community Council approved a budget of EC\$45,476,828 for the CARICOM Secretariat. This budget funded by contributions from Member States together with other income of EC\$92,159 comprised income for the year 2010 totaling EC\$45,568,987. The CARICOM Secretariat also received EC\$83,431,876 from IDPs.

A Summary of Member States Assessed Contribution for the year 2010 is given overleaf.

In 2010, actual expenditure from Member States' resources amounted to EC\$45,293,703. With respect to funding from IDPs, the sum of EC\$74,807,324 was expended.

The table below provides a summary of expenditure funded from Member States' contributions for the year 2010:

Expenditure Categories	2010	
	Approved Budget EC\$	Actual Expenditure EC\$
Head I - Human Resource Costs	34,460,003	34,773,799
Head II - Other Operating Expenses	10,796,825	10,338,828
Head III - Capital Expenditure	220,000	181,076
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45,476,828</b>	<b>45,293,703</b>

The Secretariat received an unqualified opinion on its Financial Statements for 2010 from the External Auditors.

**CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY SECRETARIAT  
CONTRIBUTION ASSESSMENT  
EC\$**

<b>Member State</b>	<b>% of Budget</b>	<b>2010 Amount</b>	<b>2009 Amount</b>
Anguilla	0.11	50,025	50,025
Antigua & Barbuda	1.44	654,866	654,866
Barbados	7.86	3,574,479	3,574,479
Belize	2.25	1,023,229	1,023,229
Bermuda	1.00	454,768	454,768
British Virgin Islands	0.77	350,172	350,172
Cayman Islands	1.00	454,768	454,768
Dominica	0.79	359,267	359,267
Grenada	1.44	654,866	654,866
Guyana	7.00	3,183,378	3,183,378
Haiti	6.00	2,728,610	2,728,610
Jamaica	23.15	10,527,886	10,527,886
Montserrat	0.11	50,025	50,025
Saint Kitts & Nevis	1.44	654,866	654,866
Saint Lucia	1.44	654,866	654,866
St. Vincent & The Grenadines	1.44	654,866	654,866
Suriname	7.00	3,183,378	3,183,378
The Bahamas	11.43	5,198,001	5,198,001
Trinidad & Tobago	24.12	10,969,011	10,969,011
Turks & Caicos Islands	0.21	95,501	95,501
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>45,476,828</b>	<b>45,476,828</b>

## VII Technical Assistance

### Needs Assessment

The Secretariat engaged in a comprehensive programme of evaluating its past interventions in ten (10) Member States with a view to determining the successes, failures and lessons learnt. These were documented and will provide the basis for improved project design and methodology in the development of future interventions.

In addition, needs assessments were conducted in Member States using a participatory approach, involving a cross-section of key stakeholders with national level responsibility under the Movement of Goods and Persons regimes. This exercise sought to identify specific capacity needs and to determine future interventions designed for increased impact and sustainability. Based on this, ten (10) interventions were implemented across seven (7) Member States with support ranging from training to technical assistance.

The Secretariat also sought to strengthen systems to maximise the impact of its technical assistance through enhancing its capability to identify consultants with the requisite skills in the Community and the Diaspora. An upgraded consultancy data-base was developed which will provide the Secretariat with access to expanded human resources.

Efforts were also focused in 2010 on completing the identification and diagnosis of information flows in ten (10) Member States. The expectation is that the key findings will be developed into national plans of action to allow for more effective engagement of stakeholders and beneficiaries in the consultative, decision-making and implementation processes of the CSME.

### Resource Mobilisation

The Secretariat made significant strides in 2010 with regard to the implementation of the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF, €36.9M Caribbean Integration Support Programme (CISP). The Secretariat recorded a 40% increase in the fund utilization rate from the previous reporting period.

Discussions and stakeholder meetings were also convened to programme the €165M available to the Caribbean under the 10<sup>th</sup> EDF. The focal area for this

programme is Regional Economic Integration / Cooperation and EPA Capacity-Building to which €143M has been allocated.

During 2010, there was progress with the programming of the Aus\$63.8M which had been made available under the 2009 Memorandum of Understanding with Australia. Aus\$10M was allocated to the area of Economic Resilience; Aus\$20.3M to People to People and Institutional Linkages; Aus\$17.5M to Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction; and Aus\$16.00M was earmarked for Direct Assistance to meet unforeseen development needs. In addition, Australia provided some Aus\$24M in emergency disaster relief to Haiti.

Germany continued its ongoing cooperation in the fight against HIV/AIDS and Renewable Energy in CARICOM and granted new approvals for projects in the areas of Marine and Coastal Zone Management and Renewable Energy to the value of €5.0M and €4.5M, respectively.

The Caribbean Aid for Trade and Regional Integration Fund (CARTFund) was established with a sum of approximately £10M from DFID to support Caribbean implementation of the EPA. This fund is being administered regionally by the CDB.

Japan continued to provide assistance to the Region through the Japan-CARICOM Friendship and Cooperation Fund as well as through JICA-funded projects, and renewed its commitment to the Region by updating the Framework for CARICOM-Japan Cooperation at the Second CARICOM-Japan Ministerial Meeting which was convened in Tokyo. Japan also provided significant support to Haiti, and as at August 2010, this was in excess of US\$100M.

A Regional Strategic Assistance Agreement was also signed between USAID and the Secretariat for the sum of US\$21.9M to be programmed in the areas of governance and the rule of law; investing in people, specifically in the areas of health and education; and economic growth.

Several initiatives at both the national and regional levels have benefited from financial support from Spain to the Region. This support focused on areas such as agriculture, health (non-communicable



diseases), fisheries, gender, small and medium-sized enterprises development, strengthening of institutional capacity and support for the CARICOM Representation Office in Haiti (CROH), particularly in the aftermath of the Jan0 allocation supported projects in the priority areas of governance, citizens' security, energy and capacity-building.

Contributions from DFID, Spain, and UNDP financed the drafting of a Regional Services Strategy, and support from IDB was secured for projects in the areas of regional statistics, procurement and the establishment of the CSME.

In December 2010, the Secretariat convened a high level forum which focused on the topics of Donor Coordination and Aid Effectiveness. Approximately 12 development organisations participated and agreed, among other things, to institutionalise the forum. The next meeting is expected to discuss strategic areas of common interest for future cooperation.

During the planning cycle 2011–2012, the Secretariat will continue its efforts to strengthen donor coordination, consolidate the programmatic approach to resource mobilization and institutionalize project management processes to improve project implementation and the delivery of results.



## VIII Statistics

### Statistics

In 2010, the Secretariat continued its work in strengthening statistical capacity in Member States and Associate Members toward informed decision-making and to improve the quality and range of statistics produced in the Caribbean Community.

Through critical support from international development partners including the EU, the IDB, the Government of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and United Nations Agencies, the Secretariat executed work in a range of areas including Economic Statistics – National Accounts, Merchandise Trade, Services and Investment Statistics; and Statistics Programming.

Specific activities included:

- Updating and implementation of the common Regional Statistical Work Programme (RSWP);
- Initiating and building on the process of developing strategies for the development of the National Statistical Systems;
- Capacity-building within Member States' to compile core indicators in Social / Gender and Environmental Statistics and laying the foundation for data collection in other areas of statistics such as Information Communication Technologies (ICT);
- Activities to mark World Statistics Day (October 20) and Caribbean Statistics Day (October 15) to celebrate the many achievements of official statistics and to reinforce the core values of service, integrity and professionalism in statistics.
- Seminar on a strategic approach to implement the Systems of National Accounts 2008 - a new international standard for the production of these statistics national accounts through a partnership between Regional Statistics Programme and the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)
- Training workshops on the findings of a project on the Improvement of Basic Data for the Compilation of National Accounts and particularly on the Business Register of Establishments; Statistics on Trade in Services; data processing

- Establishment of a Technical Working Group (TWG) to sustain capacity-building activities for regional statisticians in the areas of National Accounts/Trade in Services Statistics to advance South-South co-operation on technical issues, and to formulate a data quality assessment framework in National Accounts.

The development of Information Technology infrastructure including:

- the operationalisation of the CARICOM Statistics Online Help Desk Facility.
- the development of a web-based communication infrastructure for the transmission of data using a common approach from Member States to the Secretariat; and the organization and use of databases aimed at developing a framework for enhancing a structured approach for storing and archiving data. This would enable effective database architecture and a data dissemination policy for users at national, regional and international levels.
- the implementation of data dissemination facilities in Member States using the UN-developed Devinfo System used in the dissemination of UN development indicators including the Indicators for the Millennium Development Goals.




The Secretariat was fully involved in the Regional Population and Housing Census 2010, which, for the first time, was coordinated through a Regional Census Strategy supporting CARICOM Member States to conduct their Censuses.

In May 2010, CARICOM Member States began the Census 2010. Barbados led the way on May 1, followed by The Bahamas on May 3, Saint Lucia on May 10; Belize on May 12; and Bermuda on May 20; and the British Virgin Islands and the Cayman Islands on 14 June and 10 October, respectively. Guyana had indicated it would begin late 2010 while other Member States were expected to conduct their censuses in 2011. It was anticipated that Haiti would have its Census done in 2013.

## Strengthening of the Statistical Infrastructure

With the support of IDB, work commenced on the Common Framework for Statistics Production with recruitment of consultants to focus on updating statistics legislation and updating the RSWP by conducting diagnostic assessments across member countries. Efforts were made to build synergies across projects, in particular the EU-funded activity on the Statistics programming which also related to the RSWP and that of the IDB project.

## Advisory Group on Statistics – Statistics Development Agenda



The Advisory Group on Statistics (AGS), which reports to the Standing Committee of Caribbean Statisticians (SCCS), continued to function in the area of statistical development. Work included following up the decisions of the SCCS to improve the range, comparability and quality of statistics in the Region. Among the activities of the AGS were the review/update of the terms of reference and rules of procedure of the SCCS; the development of a Model Statistics Bill supported by an IDB-funded consultant; developmental work on the Minimum Data Set recommended by the AGS and approved by the SCCS relative to inclusion of international High Frequency Indicators (HFI) as early warning to financial and economic crisis; and follow-up of the 2009 High Level Advocacy Forum through preparation of an Action Plan.

## International & Regional Cooperation in Statistics

At the regional and international levels work continued on a number of activities to support the development of statistics and to enable adherence to international statistical standards. Chief among these were the 35th Meeting of the SCCS, the 18th and 19th Meeting of the Regional Census Coordinating Committee (RCCC), the 41st Session of the United Nations Statistics Commission, which is the apex of statistics internationally, and the Third Regional Statistical Research Seminar.



## IX Legal Services

During the year under review, the Secretariat continued to provide legal support to the implementation of the CSME, legal and advisory services to the CARICOM Member States, the Organs, Bodies, Institutions and Associate Institutions of the Community. The Secretariat also serviced a regular meeting of the Legal Affairs Committee in St. Kitts and Nevis on 30 April-1 May 2010 and a Meeting of CARICOM Institutions and Associate Institutions in March 2010 in Barbados to discuss various legal issues relating to the status of and relationships among these institutions.

The Secretariat was again called upon to represent the Community before the Caribbean Court of Justice (CCJ) in its original jurisdiction, in respect of a claim made under the provisions of the Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas.

Supported by the 9th EDF, the Secretariat also convened a Treaty Law and Practice Seminar in The Bahamas in July 2010, which was attended by government officials, the private sector, and law students. This was the second iteration of this seminar, with presentations by the Secretariat's attorneys, the Organisation of American States (OAS), the Commonwealth Secretariat and the CCJ.

The following agreements were opened for signature:

- Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Suriname and the Caribbean Community Establishing the Headquarters of the Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency. This Agreement entered into force immediately upon signature on 18 March 2010.
- Agreement Establishing the Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (CAHFSA) was signed on 12 March 2010 in Roseau, Dominica.
- CARICOM Travel Card (CARIPASS) Treaty entered into force on 12 March 2010.
- Protocol to Amend Article 83 of the Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas was opened for signature on 24 March 2010. It is not yet in force.
- Agreement Establishing the Caribbean Knowledge and Learning Network Agency

(CKLNA). This Treaty is being provisionally applied. It will enter force when Instruments of Ratification have been deposited by at least seven of the States and Territories listed in its Annex.

- Amendment to the Agreement Establishing the Caribbean Aviation Safety and Security Oversight System (CASSOS). This Agreement is not yet in force. It will enter force immediately upon signature by all the State Parties.

The Secretariat also facilitated conclusion of the following:

- Memorandum of Understanding on Immigration Arrangements for the ICC World Twenty 20 2010 Championships signed on 16 April 2010 in Bridgetown, Barbados.
- Technical Cooperation Agreement between the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil signed on 26 April 2010 in Brazil.
- Memorandum of Understanding between the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil on Technical Cooperation signed on 26 April 2010 in Brazil.
- Memorandum of Understanding between the Secretariat of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the Rio Branco Institute of the Ministry of External Relations of the Federative Republic of Brazil on Mutual Cooperation on Training of Diplomats signed on 26 April 2010 in Brazil.
- Protocol between the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil and the Caribbean Community of Caribbean States (CARICOM) on Political Consultations signed on 26 April 2010 in Brazil.
- Memorandum of Understanding Establishing a Mechanism for Political Dialogue and Cooperation between the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the Russian Federation signed on 24 September, 2010 in New York, USA.



# X Appendices

## THE CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY

The Caribbean Community comprises fifteen (15) Member States and five Associate Members. The Member States are: Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago. The five Associate Members are Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, and Turks and Caicos Islands.

The Community has the following objectives identified in Article 6 of the Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas:

- Improved standards of living and work;
- Full employment of labour and other factors of production;
- Accelerated, coordinated and sustained economic development and convergence;
- Expansion of trade and economic relations with third States;
- Enhanced levels of international competitiveness;
- Organisation for increased production and productivity;
- The achievement of a greater measure of economic leverage and effectiveness of member States in dealing with third States, groups of States and entities of any description;
- Enhanced co-ordination of Member States' foreign and [foreign] economic policies;
- Enhanced functional cooperation including:
  - More efficient operation of common services and activities for the benefit of its peoples
  - Accelerated promotion of greater understanding among peoples and the advancement of their social cultural and technological development
  - Intensified activities in areas such as health, education



The principal organs of the Community are:

- The Conference of Heads of Government commonly called 'The Conference'
- The Community Council of Ministers commonly called 'The Council'

**The Conference of Heads of Government** is the Supreme Organ of the Community. It consists of the Heads of Government of the Member States and is the final authority of the Community.

The primary responsibility of the Conference is to determine and to provide the policy direction for the Community. It is the final authority for the conclusion of Treaties on behalf of the Community and for entering into relationships between the Community and International Organisations and States. The Conference is also responsible for making the financial arrangements to meet the expenses of the Community but has delegated this function to the Community Council. Decisions of the Conference are generally taken unanimously.

### **Bureau of the Conference**

The decision to create the Bureau of the Conference was taken at the Special Meeting of the Heads of Government in October 1992. It came into operation in December 1992. The Bureau consists of the incumbent Chairman of the Conference, as Chairman, as well as the incoming and outgoing Chairmen of the Conference and the Secretary-General in his capacity as the Chief Executive Officer.

The responsibilities of the Bureau are to:

- Initiate proposals
- Update consensus
- Mobilise and secure implementation of CARICOM decisions in an expeditious and informed manner

### **The Community Council of Ministers**

The Community Council of Ministers is the second highest Organ. It consists of Ministers responsible for Community Affairs and any other Minister designated by Member States in their absolute discretion. It is responsible for the development of Community strategic planning and coordination in the areas of economic integration, functional cooperation and external relations.

### **Community Organs**

The principal organs of the Community are assisted in the performance of their functions by the following five Ministers Councils:

The Council for Trade and Economic Development (COTED) promotes trade and economic development of the Community and oversees the operations of the CSM&E;

The Council for Foreign and Community Relations (COFCOR) determines relations with international organisations and third states;

The Council for Human and Social Development (COHSOD) promotes human and social Development;

The Council for Finance and Planning (COFAP) coordinates economic policy and financial and monetary integration of Member States.

The Council for National Security and Law Enforcement (CONSLE) coordinates security and law enforcement arrangements across the Community.

Bodies of the Community are:

**The Legal Affairs Committee**

**The Budget Committee**

**The Committee of Central Bank Governors**

### **The existing Institutions of the Caribbean Community are:**

Caribbean Meteorological Institute	(CMI)
Caribbean Meteorological Organisation	(CMO)
Caribbean Environmental Health Institute	(CEHI)
Caribbean Agriculture Research and Development Institute	(CARDI)
Association of Caribbean Community Parliamentarians	(ACCP)
Caribbean Centre for Development Administration	(CARICAD)

CARICOM Implementation Agency for Crime and Security	(IMPACS)
Caribbean Examination Council	(CXC)
Caribbean Aviation Safety and Security Oversight System	(CASSOS)
Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency	(CDEMA)

**In the execution of its functions, the Community is assisted by the following institutions:**

Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre	(CCCCC)
Caribbean Court of Justice	(CCJ)
Caribbean Organisation of Tax Administrators	(COTA)
Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism	(CRFM)
Caribbean Association for Standards and Quality	(CROSQ)
Caribbean Telecommunications Union	(CTU)
Caribbean Food Corporation	(CFC)
Caribbean Aviation Safety and Security Oversight System	(CASSOS)



**Under the Treaty, the following entities are Associate Institutions of the Community:**

Caribbean Development Bank	(CDB)
University of Guyana	(UG)
University of the West Indies	(UWI)
Caribbean Law Institute / Caribbean Law Institute Centre	(CLI / CLIC)
The Secretariat of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States	(OECS)

## The Caribbean Community Secretariat

The Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat is the principal administrative organ of the Caribbean Community.

### **FUNCTIONS OF THE CARICOM SECRETARIAT:**

- Service meetings of the Organs and Bodies of the Community and take appropriate follow-up action to such meetings;
- Initiate, organise and conduct studies on issues for the achievement of the objectives of the Community;
- Provide, on request, services to Member States of the Community on matters relating to the achievement of its objectives;
- Collect, store and disseminate to Member States of the Community information relevant for the achievement of its objectives;
- Assist Community Organs in the development and implementation of proposals and programmes for the achievement of objectives of the Community;
- Prepare the draft budget of the Community for examination by the Budget Committee;
- Provide, on request, technical assistance to national authorities to facilitate implementation of Community decisions;
- Conduct, as mandated, fact-finding missions in Member States; and
- Initiate or develop proposals for consideration and decision by competent Organs in order to achieve Community objectives.



The task of drawing together the separate but interlocking strands of the Work Programme of the CARICOM Secretariat falls under the ambit of the Secretary-General - the Chief Executive Officer of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the Head of the CARICOM Secretariat. The CARICOM Secretary-General is assisted by the Deputy Secretary-General, the General Counsel, and the Assistant Secretaries-General responsible for Trade and Economic Integration, Foreign and Community Relations, and Human and Social Development, respectively.

Administrative leadership, political and technical advice and support for the work of the Organs of the Community and Member States are provided through this means.

The CARICOM Secretary-General also serves as the Secretary-General of the Caribbean Forum (CARIFORUM) of African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) States - the grouping comprising the independent CARICOM Member States and the Dominican Republic. A CARIFORUM Directorate, headed by an Assistant Secretary-General, provides the necessary support to the Secretary-General.

## Executive Management



*His Excellency Edwin Carrington  
Secretary-General*



*Ambassador Lolita Applewhaite  
Deputy Secretary-General*



*Ms. Cheryl Thompson-Barrow  
General Counsel*



*Dr. Edward Greene  
Assistant Secretary-General  
Human and Social Development*



*Ambassador Colin Granderson  
Assistant Secretary-General  
Foreign and Community Relations*



*Ambassador Irwin LaRocque  
Assistant Secretary-General  
Trade and Economic Integration*



*Dr. Maurice Odle,  
Economic Adviser to the  
Secretary-General*



*Ambassador Gail Mathurin,  
Director-General Office  
of Trade Negotiations*



## Acronyms

ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific States
ACCP	Association of Caribbean Community Parliamentarians
ACS	Association of Caribbean States
BPoA	Barbados Programme of Action
CAIC	Caribbean Association of Industry and Commerce
CAMID	Caribbean AgriBusiness Marketing intelligence and Development Network
CARIB-IS	Caribbean Information Society Project
CARDI	Caribbean Agriculture Research and Development Institute
CAREC	Caribbean Epidemiology Centre
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CARIFESTA	Caribbean Festival of Arts
CARIFORUM	Caribbean Forum of ACP States
CARPHA	Caribbean Public Health Agency
CARTAC	Caribbean Regional and Technical Assistance Centre
CASSOS	Caribbean Aviation Safety and Security Oversight System
CCDP	Caribbean Capacity Development Project
CCJ	Caribbean Court of Justice
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
CDERA	Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency
CDTA	CARICOM Double Taxation Agreement
CEHI	Caribbean Environment Health Institute
CET	Common External Tariff
CFNI	Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CMO	Caribbean Meteorological Organisation
COFCOR	Council for Foreign and Community Relations
COFAP	Council for Finance and Planning
COHSOD	Council for Human and Social Development
COTED	Council for Trade and Economic Development
CRDTL	Caribbean Regional Drug Testing Laboratory
CREDP	Caribbean Renewable Energy Development Programme
CRNM	Caribbean Regional Negotiating Machinery
CROSQ	CARICOM Regional Organisation for Standards and Quality
CSME	CARICOM Single Market and Economy
CTO	Caribbean Tourism Organisation
CVQ	Caribbean Vocational Qualification
CYAP	CARICOM Youth Ambassador Programme
DFID	Department of International Development
EC	Eastern Caribbean
EEC	European Economic Commission
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement



EU-LAC	European Union - Latin American and the Caribbean
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FCR	Foreign and Community Relations
FTAA	Free Trade Area of the Americas
HFLE	Health and Family Life Education
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organisation
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IDB-INTAL	Inter-American Development Bank-Inter-American Institute for the Integration of Latin America and the Caribbean
IICA	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MDC	More Developed Country
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
OAS	Organisation of American States
OECS	Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States
OTN	Office of Trade Negotiations
PANCAP	Pan Caribbean Partnership Against HIV/AIDS in the Caribbean
PEP	Public Education Programme
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TASU	Technical Action Service Unit
UN	United Nations
UK	United Kingdom
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNECLAC	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UWI	University of the West Indies
WSIS	World Summit on the Information Society
WTO	World Trade Organisation







## Notes



**31<sup>st</sup> Regular Meeting of the Conference  
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