1. Introduction
The international community is working to develop a set of post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which will replace the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as the overarching global development framework after 2015. CARICOM Member States are seeking to identify regional priorities and effectively negotiate these in the post-2015 SDGs process. In parallel to this global policy process, CARICOM is also preparing for the Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in September 2014 in Samoa. SIDS are calling for the sustainable development priorities that are developed in this process to be reflected in the post-2015 agenda. CARICOM Member States need to identify clear priorities for sustainable development in the Caribbean that they can put forward as a strong regional position in these United Nations (UN) negotiation processes.

The Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) is contributing to this effort, including through its role as a member of the Independent Research Forum (IRF), a collaboration of research institutes from across the globe that provides an independent source of critical thinking, integrated analysis and awareness-raising on the post-2015 SDG agenda. The IRF provided technical support to the UN Open Working Group (OWG), which was tasked with developing a proposal on the SDGs. CANARI is also providing direct technical support to CARICOM delegations in New York which are involved in the OWG and SIDS processes.

Within the region, CANARI is working closely with partners from national governments, the CARICOM and OECS Secretariats, offices of UN agencies in the Caribbean, and civil society to assist with development and effective negotiation of a strong and coherent regional perspective, reflecting priorities of Caribbean stakeholders and across countries, which will contribute to achieving real sustainable development results in the Caribbean.

As part of this work, CANARI is gathering information on sustainable development priorities in the Caribbean through participating in regional consultations, hosting a series of webinars on key topics, and conducting desk research and interviews with Caribbean leaders. Analysis of this information was conducted by a Caribbean multi-stakeholder expert group at a two-day workshop held in Trinidad in May 2014.
The overall goal of the meeting was to contribute technical input to development of a strong and coherent Caribbean position on sustainable development priorities for use both in global policy processes and for achieving real sustainable development results in the Caribbean.

2. Participants
The workshop brought together representatives of Caribbean delegations to the United Nations (UN), other senior Caribbean negotiators, senior technocrats from government agencies, representatives of regional inter-governmental technical agencies, and Caribbean academic institutions and civil society. The list of participants is attached as Appendix 1.

3. Objectives
The meeting aimed to:
   a. analyse information on emerging Caribbean sustainable development priorities to distil a strong and coherent regional position;
   b. analyse and share learning on a range of Caribbean experiences with implementing sustainable development initiatives across selected countries in the region, the results and lessons;
   c. identify actions to support national engagement in and responses to global policy processes.

4. Methodology
The workshop used a variety of methods and tools to ensure that the participants were engaged throughout the two days of activities. Sessions were designed to be participatory and interactive, and sought to maximise opportunities for peer learning. Key elements included:
   • presentations on emerging Caribbean priorities for the post-2015 and SIDS global processes, and on current positions of CARICOM Member States presented in the UN process
   • discussions on how international policies can catalyse and support regional and national policies and programmes to tackle the critical sustainable development challenges facing the Caribbean
   • discussions on lessons learned from Caribbean countries’ involvement and participation at previous global policy development processes
   • mapping exercises to assess the specific needs and opportunities moving forward, including the establishment by CANARI of a Caribbean Sustainable Development Action Learning Group

The agenda for the meeting is attached as Appendix 2.

5. Findings
   5.1 Review of SIDS and post-2015 processes

A brief overview of the various negotiation processes leading up to the third SIDS conference and to finalisation of the post-2015 development agenda was provided. It was first noted that the new global agenda and sustainable development goals represented a key step and an opportunity to “rethink development” from a sustainable development perspective, as it appears that the international community has still not fully embraced the concept. With the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) expiring in 2015, and the need to follow up on the commitments emanating from the Rio+20 conference, there was a clear opportunity to merge the objectives of these two major international development processes previously agreed upon. Even though negotiation of the two
simultaneous processes related to the post-2015 development agenda and the upcoming SIDS conference can be quite burdensome, particularly on small negotiating teams, it also represents an opportunity to forward a strong message on sustainable development of SIDS in the global agenda.

The Open Working Group (OWG) was established in January 2013 by the UN General Assembly to steer the formulation of the proposal on sustainable development goals. Negotiations within the OWG, which have been guided by the UN precept according to which “Nothing is agreed before everything is agreed”, led to the identification of several focus areas. Members of the OWG have considered key issues of universality and differentiation, while trying to achieve a balance between social and environmental issues. Indeed, while the MDGs were said to be oriented towards social issues, the OWG sought to come to an agreement on a more holistic approach encompassing the three dimensions of sustainable development. They considered which focus areas should be cross-cutting, and which should be integrated into stand alone goals. The final report on the SDGs will be presented to the UN Secretary General by the end of the month of August 2014.

The last one of the 17 proposed SDG focus areas refers to the need to ‘Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for development’. This goal seeks to address the insufficient progress reported under MDG 8: Develop a global partnership for development. MDG 8 included targets and indicators pertaining to key issues such as a non-discriminatory trading and financial system, official development assistance, market access and debt sustainability. With the aim to strengthen and build specifically on MDG 8, one of the most contentious issues being addressed by the OWG was the formulation of the provisions for financing this ambitious agenda for development outlined in the proposal for the SDGs. A committee of experts on financing for sustainable development was established, with a view to look at ways to mainstream and improve the impact of sustainable development financing. This is taking place in a parallel process that will feed into the negotiation of the post-2015 agenda.

5.2 Current positions of CARICOM member states in the post 2015 and SIDS negotiations

The UN negotiators in attendance presented the positions of CARICOM member states in relation to the current draft outcome of the OWG (May 2014). The 17 proposed SDG focus areas were reviewed, highlighting in particular the focus areas which the Caribbean representatives thought should be formulated into stand alone goals and those that could be integrated as cross-cutting issues. A summary of the CARICOM member states positions in May 2014 is attached as Appendix 3.

5.3 Emerging Caribbean priorities for post-2015 and SIDS global processes

Participants discussed the areas that Caribbean representatives should focus on throughout the negotiation processes. It was recognised that while it cannot be realistically possible for all issues to be relevant at the same time, the best strategy for the region might be to drill down on the various priorities and focus on the issues where actual progress can be envisaged.

Expert meeting to analyse the Caribbean sustainable development agenda, May 28-29th, 2014 – Port of Spain, Trinidad.
Innovation and technology were identified as critical cross-cutting issues that have the potential to support sustainable development efforts of CARICOM countries. Finding ways to encourage and enable innovation was thought to be key. In particular, it was agreed that:

- The dialogue on innovation and technology development needs to be expanded. South-South cooperation should be encouraged.
- Finance mechanisms are needed to support innovation, research, infrastructure development and technology.
- Our education system does not teach how to innovate.
- The role of various actors such as academia, governments as enablers, and the private sector, should be strengthened. Indeed, in many countries, technology is created through partnerships with the private sector. In the Caribbean context, however, private sector needs to be defined, and focusing on Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises (SMMEs) may be most appropriate for the region.
- Technology can be applied to a range of social development, social equity, poverty reduction and green development initiatives, among others.

Good governance was said to be a key issue for Caribbean countries, and one that CARICOM has identified as one of its priorities. A cross-cutting goal would be sufficient to capture the need for monitoring and transparency.

Finally, it was noted that it would be critical for countries in the region to determine exactly how the SDG agenda is relevant to their needs, bearing in mind that what may seem important for Caribbean countries may not be perceived as such in the bigger scheme of ongoing global negotiations. Therefore, it may be useful to focus in particular on the potential impacts that decisions at the global level may have on Caribbean countries.

**5.4 Lessons learned from Caribbean countries’ involvement and participation at previous global development processes**

As a way to identify lessons learned from previous processes, and to draw recommendations for effective participation and negotiation strategies for CARICOM member states, three participants with extensive experience in a number of previous global policy development processes presented on a panel discussion to outline lessons that could be applied to the current negotiations for the SIDS and post-2015 processes.

The specific objectives of the panel discussion were the following:

- to identify strategic lessons for CARICOM participation in post-2015 based on past experience;
- to explore the advantages and drawbacks of negotiating in blocs and alliances; and
- to determine the sources and flows of information from capitals and civil society to the negotiators.

*Expert meeting to analyse the Caribbean sustainable development agenda, May 28-29th, 2014 – Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
The discussion outlined successes, lessons, best practices and challenges coming out of the participation of Caribbean representatives in global processes and negotiations. Recommendations were also made for assisting CARICOM negotiators in the post-2015 processes.

5.4.1 Successes
Several regional and international negotiation processes were cited as examples during which Caribbean countries were quite successful in outlining their positions and priorities for development. During the processes leading up to the UN Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, for instance, Barbados representatives, along with the CARICOM Task Force which was set up to support the region, played a key leadership role on behalf of the region. Task Force representatives obtained credentials from their countries, and were allowed to speak without having to go through the G77 grouping. This allowed Caribbean positions to have a more direct impact, and resulted in the inclusion of key development priorities specific to CARICOM countries, such as sustainable agriculture, in Agenda 21, the global partnership for development coming out of the 1992 Rio Conference.

5.4.2 Lessons and best practices
A number of lessons and best practices drawn from the participation of Caribbean countries in previous international negotiation processes were also outlined, as follows:

- **Adequate preparation** – being prepared is critical for the credibility and effectiveness of participation in international processes.
- **Global recognition of CARICOM as a strong negotiating partner** – the region’s good performance at the 1992 Rio Conference, as well as within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) led to the development of bilateral alliances. With a total of 14 votes, CARICOM has often been approached to form alliances.
- **Building alliances** – negotiating representatives should seek to build and maintain alliances with NGOs, government agencies, among others, while maintaining an adequate level of independence and credibility, to strengthen negotiating positions.
- **Team building** – all parties, including negotiators and technical staff in the various national and regional agencies involved in the negotiation processes, should build their capacity to be able to perform their assigned roles and support each other.
- **Harmonisation and unity** – it is not realistic for Caribbean countries to present individual positions on key development issues. It is therefore critical that countries in the region come to common positions, so that their vote as a region can be meaningful.
- **Access to key positions** – representatives from the region should seek to get access to strategic positions within international institutions (for example the World Bank), and take courageous positions to further Caribbean concerns on the international stage.

5.4.3 Challenges
Past experiences have also highlighted some of the reasons why the participation of CARICOM countries at some key global development negotiations did not have a meaningful impact at the country level.

*Expert meeting to analyse the Caribbean sustainable development agenda, May 28-29th, 2014 – Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- **Coordination and implementation deficit** – while international processes did have some level of influence on national policies being adopted in various countries, the region seems to be suffering from a coordination and implementation deficit. Countries have not been able to translate global provisions into national policies and plans geared towards sustainable development, and this may have prevented them from fully benefiting from these development processes. Linkages need to be made between national visioning and planning and global policy processes.

- **Communication deficit** – the communication channels between Capitals and representatives taking part in the negotiations at international fora seem to be insufficient to provide negotiators with the support they require from their countries. There is often a disconnect between government agencies and ministries and negotiators, and the fast pace at which negotiations processes occur sometimes prevent experts and technocrats from various agencies to provide negotiators with the timely input needed to inform their positions.

5.4.4 **Recommendations going forward**

- **Role of civil society** – Efforts should be directed at increasing the potential role to be played by civil society. If Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) are invited to participate in consultations and national dialogues, their involvement sometimes seems a token response and does not necessarily mean that their input is included in the crafting of national or regional positions on key development issues. In most cases, activities carried out by civil society are coordinated in a rather informal way, by a limited number of organisations. More inclusive and representative civil society input is needed. It was also noted that countries should consider including key CSO representatives on national delegations. Indeed, civil society can assist in ensuring that national positions are well informed and evidence-based. There is also a need for better information sharing between civil society and government experts, as they can both benefit from their respective knowledge.

- **Strategy of “infiltration”** – CARICOM countries should take advantage of their nationals holding key positions within international institutions, and design strategies to make the best of their presence, so that they can be advocates for the region. Similarly, available positions should be shared within informal networks, so that Caribbean representatives can have a chance of being recruited.

- **Need for a political champion** – as a region, Caribbean countries could benefit from a political leader who will be able to champion their causes and be a strong advocate for the region’s development priorities.

- **Involvement of the Caribbean diaspora** – members of the diaspora have the potential to play a key role in contributing to a stronger Caribbean position, and can lobby on the region’s behalf. Indeed, their votes are important in national elections and processes, and can therefore influence positions adopted by countries with the most negotiating power.

- **Issue of consensus** – the region’s development priorities should not be sacrificed for the sake of reaching a consensus with countries who do not share similar development priorities.
The two CARICOM negotiators in attendance and involved in the current SIDS and post-2015 development agenda processes also shared their experiences, and pointing out areas where they would require assistance. The following were identified as key actions that would support Caribbean negotiators to be more effective in their role:

- **Clear and strong declarations from political heads** – It is critical for negotiators to obtain buy-in and approval from Capitals, from both the political representatives as well as the senior technocrats.
- **Nimble input on and review of declarations being drafted** – Negotiators wish to ensure that the region’s key underlying needs, such as resilience, for instance, are being addressed.
- **Focal points in Capitals to create a direct line of communication between negotiators and member countries** – Having a focal point to facilitate communication would cater for the fast pace at which negotiations are occurring and the quick responses required.
- **Background research to collate existing relevant information on development priorities** – Knowledge of ongoing national or regional policy processes will assist negotiators to be aware of the issues at stake, while it will also provide evidence as back up to the positions being discussed.

In light of these, a number of upcoming opportunities were identified:

- **CARICOM Task Force on Sustainable Development** – The Task Force was established specifically to deal with SIDS, post-2015 and climate change negotiations processes, with the creation of three sub-committees. The Task Force will be holding consultations on key issues.
- **Role of informal networks** – experience has shown that there are communities of practice where people know and trust each other. This allows for better collaboration and information sharing. Policy-makers should therefore seek information from organisations and people that they trust and view as credible and able to provide quality input.
- **Inclusive dialogue via Information and Communication Technologies** – Input from key stakeholders can be gathered using social media or virtual meeting softwares.

### 5.5 National implementation of global policy

CANARI presented plans for its ongoing work to compile and share learning that can help Caribbean countries to optimise the benefits from global development frameworks. Global policies and programmes, mainly the MDGs and the Barbados Programme of Action and its follow up processes, will be analysed to determine the following:

- the role and impact of major global development agendas on Caribbean sustainable development; and
- the experiences in implementing national and regional sustainable development policies and programmes.

*Expert meeting to analyse the Caribbean sustainable development agenda, May 28-29th, 2014 – Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
The analysis will also draw on previous responses to sustainable development issues by Caribbean countries, at the national and sectoral levels. Specific national and regional sustainable development initiatives, across different countries and sectors were selected for the analysis. For each of these case studies, the development issues that were being addressed, and how the response fitted into the national or regional policy context, will be identified. The analysis will present a review of the impacts and results, based on the original objectives, as well as lessons learned and recommendations for national and regional implementation of global sustainable development policies.

The draft paper presented outlining the framework to be used for the analysis, as well as the selected cases studies is attached as Appendix 4.

Participants provided detailed feedback on the planned analysis to be conducted by CANARI. It was noted that this exercise would be very useful for performance management, and to examine how global policies translate at regional and national level. Out of the case studies selected, it was suggested that the analysis would benefit from focusing specifically on the management of the Iwokrama forest in Guyana, as well as on the response that followed the passage of Hurricane Ivan in Grenada. Because data is rarely integrated into policy making and monitoring and evaluation processes, it was suggested that it might be more feasible to consider only one or two already completed initiatives or phases that have been completed, as gathering data on specific initiatives might be challenging.

Several recommendations were also made for improving the added value of such an analysis, and to improve the analytic framework in particular. It was suggested to incorporate resilience thinking into the questions, to consider perturbations, learning, and adaptation at the national and regional level. A recommendation was made to clarify the investigations in order to focus specifically on the policy analysis and the case studies. Additional questions to guide the analysis were also suggested:

**Policy analysis questions:**
- What is the process when global policies are being designed and mandates given for action at the national level?
- What are some of the obstacles to coherence in policy making?
- How is the global framework of policies linked to national development policies and planning – how is it coordinated within countries?
- What elements in the design/content of the global policies facilitate / enable implementation?

**Case study questions:**
- What were the gaps and capacities needed at the national level?
- What are the links with youth, gender and inclusiveness?

In light of the limited human and time resources available to CANARI to complete the analysis, it was suggested that this could be done through collaboration with students from the University of the West Indies, the University of Guyana (Institute of Development Studies), as well as Green Fund in Trinidad.

*Expert meeting to analyse the Caribbean sustainable development agenda, May 28-29th, 2014 – Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
and Tobago. There might also be opportunities and potential links with ongoing work of the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UN-ECLAC), as well with the Canadian-funded Caribbean Local Economic Development Project (CARILED).

5.6 The action learning approach

CANARI gave a brief presentation of the action learning approach and methodology, and how it could be used to support efforts of CARICOM negotiators. Action learning involves structured engagement of change agents in a cycle of research, planning and action in “real” situations, in order to simultaneously: assist in practical problem-solving and effecting change; expand knowledge and understanding; and enhance the competencies of the actors involved. Groups address complex problems by bringing together diverse disciplines and experiences, asking reflective and “out of the box” questions, testing new approaches, reflecting on results and lessons, and developing new questions and approaches before finally analysing lessons and recommendations. Action learning can produce real change through the research itself, and is ideally suited to multi-dimensional challenges that require pooling of knowledge.

Participants agreed that the action learning approach has a lot of potential because of the element of ownership. Besides, mainstreaming of global policies at the national level is a key element of successful implementation and allows better monitoring and reporting. This will be critical to make the SDGs relevant to each country.

The following action learning questions were also identified:

- How can we articulate global policy in national development planning to enable implementation and streamline reporting (national development plan and medium term development framework; annual performance reporting)?
- How do citizens take ownership of the global policies, on the ground?
- How do we mobilise and empower citizens to take up sustainable practices?
- What is the chain from evidence to decision-making?
- How do we use sustainable development frameworks to build resilience?
- What is the best way to collect, organise, synthesise, communicate information to decision-makers?
- How to make data more available and more relevant to decision-makers?
- What are the sustainable development data gaps? There needs to be clarity on what data are needed and how to collect them (capacities, equipment etc)
- What are Caribbean alternatives to the use of GDP as a measure of development and how can we develop appropriate measures for development?
- Is the national space ready to implement these global policies?
- How can negotiators build their own capacities?
5.7 Priority needs and opportunities for the negotiation process and for implementation

Participants highlighted the need to identify priorities for sustainable development for the Caribbean, noting, for instance, that heads of government should be assisted in prioritising the various issues to be discussed. It was further noted that any new priorities were not very likely to be considered at this late stage in the global negotiation process. There is a potential for CARICOM agencies to play a critical role and lead on the process of the region reaching a consensus on key priorities issues. This may also help in ensuring long term relevance of the post-2015 development agenda to the region, and could initiate the process by which the outcomes of the SDG negotiations are synthesised into actions.

Therefore, there is a need to enhance communication of the issues that are most relevant and urgent for the Caribbean. This will also help identify the areas for which the Caribbean negotiators will require ongoing support. Furthermore, the need to engage a wide range of stakeholders, including civil society, capitals, relevant government agencies, youth groups and private sector was emphasised, so that redundancy into the process can be built. Increased awareness of the private sector and capacity building for youth groups so that they can be mentored, and play a more active role in the ongoing discussion on key issues, was also recognised to be key.

Two issues in particular were discussed, among those that participants identified as the most critical for countries in the region:

- **Debt sustainability**
  
  Even though the issue of debt sustainability is included in the broader SDGs agenda, it remains a challenge to include it into the SIDS agenda, while it is an issue of relevance for SIDS in particular. A number of CARICOM countries are highly indebted, but often do not qualify to be eligible for debt relief programmes. Debt sustainability is usually seen as being relevant for developing countries in general, but not for SIDS in particular. Therefore, there may be a need to get clarity on the actions to be taken to reinforce the importance of ensuring that debt sustainability is being considered, as well as to forge alliances to get support throughout the negotiation processes on this key issue.

- **Measurement of development**
  
  Even though many CARICOM countries can be classified as middle-income countries (MICs), they remain highly vulnerable to natural hazards, as well as to external economic shocks. It is, however, still challenging for them to maintain that as SIDS, their high levels of vulnerability should be considered. Besides, the perception that the SIDS category is a political denomination remains. CARICOM countries therefore need to emphasise that there still is a need for them to build resilience. SIDS countries, including CARICOM, are advocating for the inclusion of a vulnerability index in new measures of development, which are called for in the SDGs.

  It was further recommended that the Caribbean region should also try to capitalise on issues that are of relevance for the region, such as small scale fisheries, health and non communicable diseases, education, among others, but that are less contentious.

*Expert meeting to analyse the Caribbean sustainable development agenda, May 28-29th, 2014 – Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
6. Conclusion and next steps

Participants and facilitators agreed that, overall, the workshop met its objectives. Several participants highlighted the added value of the discussions facilitated by CANARI, which helped them identify specific opportunities to contribute and input into the development of a strong and coherent Caribbean position on sustainable development priorities. Both CARICOM negotiators stated that it was particularly helpful to be able to step outside the UN circuits, and to hear from more experienced negotiators who had played key roles in previous global processes.

The representative from Saint Lucia stated that it had been very valuable to share experiences and lessons learned with colleagues directly involved in the technical aspects of these two major processes. She also noted that there is a need for a parallel political process, which could be undertaken via the CARICOM’s Council for Foreign and Community Relations (COFCOR). Politicians are not necessarily aware of the issues, and while the portfolio of Foreign Affairs Ministries is usually very broad, they should be informed and regularly updated. She also vowed to assist her government in preparing for the upcoming SIDS Third International Conference to be held in Samoa in September 2014.

The following was also noted:

- The meeting was a great networking and learning opportunity.
- Discussions were very valuable and contributed to a greater understanding of the issues at stake for a meaningful participation of CARICOM countries in these two global processes.
- Facilitation of this meeting will definitely assist in raising CANARI’s profile, at an international level in particular, while most of the Institute’s work has been at the regional level.

Several participants also noted that the discussions held over the two-day meeting will allow them to be in a better position to assist various key stakeholders they collaborate with (such as the Sustainable Development Council in Grenada, members of the Saint Lucia Cabinet, the CARICOM Secretariat, the CARICOM Climate Change Centre) in preparing for the International SIDS conference to be held in Samoa, as well as on the articulation of key issues to be considered as part of the post-2015 negotiations.

The participants from Trinidad and Tobago noted that the meeting proved very valuable to understand the issues at stake to achieve sustainable development in the region, and stated they will communicate with their Permanent Secretaries to ensure that these Ministries continue to play a key role in the negotiation process.

Finally, it was noted that by engaging diverse stakeholders, the meeting provided a new approach to thinking about Caribbean input in negotiations, which was welcomed by all, while a more solid negotiating framework was seen as one of the main outcomes of the meeting.
### Appendix 1: List of participants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>First name</th>
<th>Last name</th>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Telephone (W)</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sharon</td>
<td>Lindo</td>
<td>Policy and International Relations Unit - Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre</td>
<td>Belize</td>
<td>501 822 1104/1094</td>
<td><a href="mailto:slindo@caribbeanclimate.bz">slindo@caribbeanclimate.bz</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
<td>Thorne</td>
<td>Sustainable Development Unit – UN ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean</td>
<td>Trinidad &amp; Tobago</td>
<td>868 224 8045</td>
<td><a href="mailto:elizabeth.thorne@eclac.org">elizabeth.thorne@eclac.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Dizzanne</td>
<td>Billy</td>
<td>Caribbean Youth Environmental Network</td>
<td>Trinidad &amp; Tobago</td>
<td>868 739 6343 718 7383 (M)</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dizz.billy@gmail.com">dizz.billy@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Peter</td>
<td>Mitchell</td>
<td>Socio-Economic Policy Planning Division - Ministry of Planning and Sustainable Development</td>
<td>Trinidad &amp; Tobago</td>
<td>868 623 5003 ext 296</td>
<td><a href="mailto:peter.mitchell@planning.gov.tt">peter.mitchell@planning.gov.tt</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Michelle</td>
<td>Scobie</td>
<td>Coordinator- MSc Global Studies Program - Institute of International Relations University of the West Indies</td>
<td>Trinidad &amp; Tobago</td>
<td>868 662 2002 ext 83243</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Michelle.Scobie@sta.uwi.edu">Michelle.Scobie@sta.uwi.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Dessima</td>
<td>Williams</td>
<td>SIDS Programme - UNIDO</td>
<td>Grenada</td>
<td>473 442 7714/5332</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dwspice@gmail.com">dwspice@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Expert meeting to analyse the Caribbean sustainable development agenda, May 28-29th, 2014 – Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>City, Country</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Email</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Cletus Springer</td>
<td>Department of Sustainable Development - Organization of American States</td>
<td>Washington D.C. 20006</td>
<td>202 370 9084</td>
<td><a href="mailto:cspringer@oas.org">cspringer@oas.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Patrick McConney</td>
<td>Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies</td>
<td>Barbados</td>
<td>246 417 4725</td>
<td><a href="mailto:patrick.mcconney@cavehill.uwi.edu">patrick.mcconney@cavehill.uwi.edu</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>H.E. June Soomer</td>
<td>CARICOM, OECS and Diaspora Affairs - Office of the Prime Minister</td>
<td>Saint Lucia</td>
<td>758 468 2146 758 468 2182</td>
<td><a href="mailto:jsoomer@gosl.gov.lc">jsoomer@gosl.gov.lc</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Narine Charran</td>
<td>Economic Management Division - Ministry of Finance and the Economy</td>
<td>Trinidad &amp; Tobago</td>
<td>868 627 9700 ext 5108</td>
<td><a href="mailto:CharranN@gov.tt">CharranN@gov.tt</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Farrah Brown</td>
<td>Permanent Mission of Jamaica to the United Nations</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:farrah.brown@un.int">farrah.brown@un.int</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:farrahlamour.brown@gmail.com">farrahlamour.brown@gmail.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Garfield Barnwell</td>
<td>Sustainable Development - CARICOM Secretariat</td>
<td>Guyana</td>
<td>592 222 0020-75 ext. 2645/2668</td>
<td><a href="mailto:garfield.barnwell@caricom.org">garfield.barnwell@caricom.org</a> <a href="mailto:sdp@caricom.org">sdp@caricom.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Kereeta N Whyte</td>
<td>Permanent Mission of Barbados to the United Nations</td>
<td></td>
<td>212 551 4303 646 841 3232 (C)</td>
<td><a href="mailto:kwhyte@foreign.gov.bb">kwhyte@foreign.gov.bb</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Expert meeting to analyse the Caribbean sustainable development agenda, May 28-29th, 2014 – Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Rianna</td>
<td>Gonzales</td>
<td>Caribbean Youth Environmental Network</td>
<td>868 739 6343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Tighe</td>
<td>Geeoghegan</td>
<td>Green Park Consultants Limited</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Nicole</td>
<td>Leotaud</td>
<td>Caribbean Natural Resources Institute</td>
<td>Trinidad &amp; Tobago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Loïza</td>
<td>Rauzduel</td>
<td>Caribbean Natural Resources Institute</td>
<td>Trinidad &amp; Tobago</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Expert meeting to analyse the Caribbean sustainable development agenda, May 28-29th, 2014 – Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
Appendix 2: Agenda

Caribbean Natural Resources Institute
Expert meeting to analyse the Caribbean sustainable development agenda
28th – 29th May, 2014
Hotel Normandie, Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago

Overall goal
To contribute technical input to development of a strong and coherent Caribbean position on sustainable development priorities for use both in global policy processes and for achieving real sustainable development results in the Caribbean.

Meeting objectives
The meeting aims to:
- a. analyse information on emerging Caribbean sustainable development priorities to distil a strong and coherent regional position;
- b. analyse and share learning on a range of Caribbean experiences with implementing sustainable development initiatives across selected countries in the region, the results and lessons;
- c. identify actions to support national engagement in and responses to global policy processes.

Draft agenda

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wednesday 28th May</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>8:30 – 9:00 am</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **9:00 am – 12:00 pm** | 1. Welcome and introductions | a. Introductions and expectations  
| | | b. Review of project and workshop objectives and agenda  
| | | c. Review of the post-2015 and SIDS negotiation processes and timelines |
| | 2. The current state of play: Emerging Caribbean priorities for the post-2015 and SIDS global processes | a. Presentation of the current CARICOM positions in the post-2015 and SIDS negotiations  
| | | b. Presentation on Caribbean priorities emerging from existing regional policies and consultations  
| | | c. Plenary discussion on recommendations |
| **12:30 – 1:30 pm** | Lunch |
| **1:30 – 4:00 pm** | 3. Looking ahead: Effective CARICOM negotiation strategies | a. Panel on lessons on Caribbean participation in UNFCC, Rio and other processes  
| | | b. Plenary discussion on lessons that can be applied to current negotiation processes |
**Thursday 29th May**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00 am – 12:30 pm</td>
<td>4. Making it real: National and regional implementation of global policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. Presentation of analytic framework and case studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Plenary discussion on case studies, approach to analysis and preliminary lessons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. Plenary discussion on emerging recommendations for Means of Implementation and Monitoring (including metrics and baselines)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30 – 1:30 pm</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:30 – 4:00 pm</td>
<td>5. Moving forward: What are the priority needs and opportunities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. Plenary discussion on needs for the negotiation process and for implementation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Presentation on the work of the Independent Research Forum and CANARI to provide technical support to the post-2015 and SIDS processes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. Plenary discussion on other initiatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d. Mapping needs against opportunities and identification of potential synergies and gaps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:30 – 4:00 pm</td>
<td>6. Evaluation, next steps, thanks and close</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Expert meeting to analyse the Caribbean sustainable development agenda, May 28-29th, 2014 – Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
Appendix 3: Summary of CARICOM regional position on Open Working Group focus areas (May 2014)

Focus area 1. Poverty eradication, building shared prosperity and promoting equality – End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- This should be a standalone goal, as it is essential to sustainable development of the region;
- Targets under this goal should be extremely clear.

Focus area 2. Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition – End hunger and improve nutrition for all through sustainable agriculture and improved food systems
- This should be a standalone goal;
- There is a call for special attention to issues such as small scale fisheries, coastal communities, and research and development in agriculture (increase agricultural productivity by 70%);
- Potential for further collaboration with AOSIS on some of these issues.

Focus area 3: Health and population dynamics – Healthy life at all ages for all
- This should be a standalone goal;
- There is a call for ending the HIV AIDS epidemics, and special attention should also be paid to NCDs, which are of great importance for CARICOM countries;
- Capacity building needed to improve research on NCDs.

Focus area 4: Education and life-long learning – Provide quality education and life-long learning for all
- This should be a standalone goal;
- It is critical to ensure equitable access to education at all levels;
- Need for a specific focus on quality education.

Focus area 5: Gender equality and women’s empowerment – Attain gender equality and women’s empowerment everywhere
- This should be a standalone goal;
- Need to improve gender equality policies, to improve empowerment of women and girls;
- Issue of data collection: need for gender-disaggregated data.

Focus area 6: Water and sanitation – Water and sanitation for a sustainable world
- A standalone goal may not be necessary;
- Numerous linkages with issues of health, population dynamics, food, sustainable cities;
- Need for specific targets on sanitation, while the current focus is mainly on water.

Focus area 7: Energy – Ensure access to affordable, sustainable, and reliable modern energy for all
- This should be a standalone goal;
- Need for gender disaggregated indicators, with particular attention paid to needs of marginalised groups, rural communities;
- Need for financial mechanisms to support capacity building as a target;
- Need for capacity building and support to energy infrastructure for SIDS;

Expert meeting to analyse the Caribbean sustainable development agenda, May 28-29th, 2014 – Port of Spain, Trinidad.
• Focus on low carbon energy economy models for SIDS.

Focus area 8: Economic growth, employment and infrastructure – Promote sustainable, inclusive and sustained economic growth and decent jobs for all
• This should be a standalone goal;
• Various merits in combining economic growth and employment – infrastructure could be separated and linked to urban cities;
• Call for replacement of SMEs with SMMEs, relevant to both SIDS and CARICOM countries.

Focus area 9: Industrialization and promoting equality among nations – Promote sustainable industrialization and equality among nations
• A standalone may not be necessary, as many of the issues are cross cutting;
• Industrialisation could be incorporated with SCP goal, but should be considered more broadly and focus not only on manufacturing.

Focus area 10: Sustainable cities and human settlements – Build inclusive, safe and sustainable cities and human settlements
• This should be a standalone goal;
• Need for a focus on infrastructure development for climate change adaptation of SIDS.

Focus area 11: Sustainable Consumption and Production - Promote sustainable consumption and production patterns
• This should be a standalone goal;
• Sustainable tourism should be included, including community participation, local culture and products;
• Need for targets on issues of overconsumption.

Focus area 12: Climate change Take urgent and significant action to mitigate and adapt to climate change – Build a climate change goal based on the outcome of COP21 of the UNFCCC
• There is no need for a standalone goal, as these issues could be dealt with at the level of the UNFCCC, and can therefore be interwoven in other areas;
• CARICOM countries would like to see this issue addressed more strongly

Focus area 13: Conservation and sustainable use of marine resources, oceans and seas - Take urgent and significant actions for the conservation and sustainable use of marine resources, oceans and seas
• A standalone goal may not be necessary, as many of these issues could be cross-cutting and mainstreamed into other targets.

Focus area 14: Ecosystems and biodiversity Protect and restore terrestrial ecosystems and halt all biodiversity loss
• This should be a standalone goal, as it is the only proposed goal that focuses on the environment.
Focus area 15: Means of implementation/Global partnership for sustainable development
Strengthen global partnership for sustainable development
- This should be a standalone goal, with MoI specific to each focus area.
- Means of implementation should be integrated into all goals so that the limitation from the MDGs, where Goal 8 was never adequately taken into account, is not repeated.

Focus 16: Peaceful and inclusive societies, rule of law and capable institutions
- There is no need for a standalone goal as this a cross-cutting issue.
Appendix 4: Analytical framework for background paper on lessons from national and regional implementation of global policies

Caribbean sustainable development agenda in the post-2015 process: action research and learning case study

Analytical framework for background paper on lessons from national and regional implementation of global policies

Draft for discussion – May 2014

5.1 Introduction
The international community is working to develop a set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which will replace the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as the overarching global development framework after 2015. In parallel with this global policy process, the Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States (SIDS) will take place in September 2014 in Samoa. SIDS are calling for the sustainable development priorities that are developed in this process to be reflected in the post-2015 agenda.

CARICOM Member States are working to develop and put forward a strong regional position in these United Nations (UN) negotiation processes. Work to identify regional sustainable development priorities has so far been via:

- Regional and national consultations, including those linked to preparations for the SIDS conference in Samoa, which have engaged a mix of stakeholders across government, academia, civil society and regional and international technical agencies
- Preparation of technical reports, including by UN agencies operating in the region
- Input from technical experts in governments to inform inputs into the OWG process

CANARI is working to compile and share learning that can help Caribbean countries to optimise the benefits from global development frameworks. This will be done through analysis of:

- the role and impact of some major global development agendas on Caribbean sustainable development, and
- experiences in implementing national and regional sustainable development policies and programmes.

This paper outlines a framework that could be used in this analysis.

5.2 Global policies and programmes

Expert meeting to analyse the Caribbean sustainable development agenda, May 28-29th, 2014 – Port of Spain, Trinidad.
Key global sustainable development policies and programmes will be considered in the analysis, including:

a. **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs):** At the September 2000 United Nations Millennium Summit, world leaders agreed upon eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to tackle extreme poverty. The goals outlined a series of targets to be achieved by developing countries by 2015:

   - Goal 1: Eradicate extreme hunger and poverty
   - Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education
   - Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women
   - Goal 4: Reduce child mortality
   - Goal 5: Improve maternal health
   - Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
   - Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability
   - Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development

While Caribbean countries did to varying extents develop policies and programmes in response to this agenda, the MDGs have had limited impact in the Caribbean, mainly because they were focusing on issues that were most relevant for the world’s poorest countries, with a number of targets linked to goals that many Caribbean countries were already on track to achieve.

b. **Barbados Programme of Action (BPOA) and its follow up processes:** The special vulnerabilities of Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) were recognised at the highest level in 1989, when the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) passed resolution 44/206 on the possible adverse effects of sea-level rise on islands and coastal areas. Since then, and starting with the UN Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of SIDS, held in Barbados in 1994, the specific needs of SIDS have been on the global agenda for sustainable development. The 14 point Barbados Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of SIDS (BPOA) was adopted at the 1994 conference, and has served as a road map for the sustainable development of small islands. In 2005, a high level international meeting was held in Mauritius, to serve as the culmination of a 10-year comprehensive review of the BPOA. The Mauritius meeting led to the adoption of the Mauritius Strategy (MSI) for the further Implementation of the BPOA.

However, almost 20 years later, and in spite of the various processes towards further implementation of the BPOA, Caribbean islands are still struggling to address a number of key development issues. Besides, challenging global economic times and extreme climatic events to which they are particularly vulnerable have only added to their existing challenges. In light of this, the UNGA resolution 67/207 was passed in December 2012 for “Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States”. More specifically, this resolution outlined the objectives of the 2014 International Conference on Small Islands Developing States to be held in Samoa in September 2014.

These global development processes and the programmes of action that were to be used by countries to design their development policies will be explored through the following research questions:

- Which countries responded to the provisions of these programmes of action?
• To what extent did those programmes direct investment, policy and practice on sustainable development issues in those countries?
• What were the factors/actors that drove those responses?

5.3 Case studies
The Caribbean has also responded at national and sectoral levels to sustainable development issues they were facing. Specific national and regional sustainable development initiatives, across different countries and sectors, will be selected for analysis. For each of these, the development issues that were being addressed, and how the response fitted into the national or regional policy context, will be identified. The analysis will consider the various actors involved in the formulation and subsequent implementation of these initiatives and the specific resources required for the implementation. It will present a review of the impacts and results, based on the original objectives, as well as lessons learnt and recommendations for national and regional implementation of global sustainable development policies.

This aspect of the work will focus on learning lessons from these responses. Initiatives will be selected based on the following criteria:
• a selected mix of policies, programmes, and financing facilities dealing with a range of issues related to sustainable development
• representing a range of Caribbean countries
• information on specific programme or initiative is readily available
• lessons to be learned from the implementation and results (including successes and failures) of these initiatives that have the potential to be applicable to the wider region

Based on these criteria, the following Caribbean sustainable development initiatives are proposed for analysis:
  i. Jamaica’s national system of protected areas
  ii. Low Carbon Development Strategy (LCDS) in Guyana
  iii. Community Development Fund (CDF) in Trinidad
  iv. Disaster response following Hurricane Ivan (September 2004) in Grenada
  v. Caribbean Development Bank Basic Needs Trust Fund (BNTF)
  vi. Development of the St. George’s Declaration of Principles for Environmental Sustainability in the OECS (revised 2006)

The six selected initiatives provide examples of two regional and four national responses to specific development issues and their analysis will seek to determine how these initiatives relate to specific provisions of the programmes of action.

The list of questions to be used to analyse each sustainable development initiative is included below:

  a. With reference to the emerging post-2105/SDG agenda, what globally important development issues does the initiative seek to address?
b. Where does the initiative “sit” within national or regional policy frameworks? Were new policy instruments or policy changes required?

c. What were the drivers of the initiative?

d. Who are the main actors and what are their roles?

e. To what extent, and in what ways, have intended beneficiaries and other stakeholders been able to participate in design, implementation and evaluation?

f. What inputs have been required – financial, technical, personnel, institutions etc.?

g. What have been the channels of and mechanisms for delivery?

h. How have international institutions contributed (or not)?

i. What have been the results in terms of original objectives?

j. What have been the impacts on sustainability, policy and practice, within the target population and more widely (nationally, regionally, internationally)?

k. What learning can we apply to implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals?

A framework developed by the International Research Forum (IRF) will be used to look at a range of elements to be considered in the analysis of impacts and lessons of sustainable development initiatives. Enabling factors required at the national level for development initiatives to be formulated and subsequently implemented, will be considered. The various chains of influence will also be examined, to determine how local, national and regional initiatives impact on sustainable development policies and vice versa. The impact of global policy initiatives will also be analysed.

Figure: Preliminary IRF Framework
5.4 Methodology
Lessons from the selected sustainable development initiatives will be drawn using the following:

- Desk research
- Interviews with key stakeholders in country to gather information on specific national programmes/initiatives
- Analysis of main successes/failures of these programmes/initiatives
- Validation with stakeholders

**Figure 2: Preliminary analytic framework**

**SYSTEMIC FOUNDATIONS**
*What enables multiple sustainable development outcomes nationally, e.g.*
- Policy – vision, body of law...
- Participation – inclusion in plan/action/review...
- Rights – tenure/resource/procedural
- Info systems – on capital assets, best practices...
- Planning – mainstreaming, integrated frameworks, target-setting...
- Expenditure – govt budget, procurement, review...
- Reporting – indicators, accounting, transparency...
- Incentives – fiscal regime, governance of business...
- Capabilities – education, skills, learning, resilience...

**DELIVERY MECHANISMS**
*What delivers a desired development outcome e.g.*
- Fiscal instruments – targeted subsidy/tax/revenue reform
- Policy/market mechanisms – standards, certification, PES
- Financial instruments – domestic, foreign
- Innovation instruments – technology screening/transfer
- Stakeholder campaigns – for informing, nudging, mobilising
- Business models for above – public, private, community, mix
- International support to above – partnerships, aid modalities,

**CHAINS OF INFLUENCE**
*What influences sustainable development policies and practice and how?*

Exp: Expert meeting to analyse the Caribbean sustainable development agenda, May 28-29th, 2014 – Port of Spain, Trinidad.