



BRIEFING PAPER

Outline of a Caribbean strategic position on sustainable development in the context of the post-2015 global agenda on sustainable development:

Instilling resilience in economic, natural, social and political systems

December 2014

Tighe Geoghegan, Caribbean Natural Resources Institute

Introduction

Caribbean countries are involved in a number of international processes that have implications for their future development. The post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will be negotiated through the UN General Assembly over the coming year. This process will also define a new framework for international cooperation, which is referred to as the post-2015 Global Partnership for Development. Several Caribbean countries were active in the UN Open Working Group on SDGs, which developed the draft document that will form the basis for the negotiations. The financial aspects of the post-2015 framework are being addressed through a parallel process that will culminate in a major international conference on Financing for Development (FfD) in mid-2015. The Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States (SIDS) was held in Samoa in September 2014, resulting in the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA Pathway), which outlines numerous sustainable development priorities for SIDS. The negotiations under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the World Trade Organisation's Doha Round, the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, the 2015 Third International Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and other UN processes are also dealing with issues of critical importance to Caribbean sustainable development.

Each of these processes addresses a wide range of issues, reflecting the interests and priorities of all UN Member States and the entire international community. Given limited resources, Caribbean negotiators need to focus their efforts on the issues most central to their own development pathways and needs. In statements to the Open Working Group on SDGs, the preparatory meetings for the September 2014 SIDS conference in Samoa and statements made at the conference itself, Caribbean governments articulated their own vision for development. By analysing that material, the Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI) has been able to distil a coherent Caribbean sustainable development strategy that can help guide Caribbean negotiators. That strategy is based on instilling resilience in economic, natural, social and political systems by reducing exposure to external threats, creating economies of scale to overcome size constraints and building the assets needed for sustained development.

Independent
Research
Forum

IRF2015

CANARI is a member of the IRF2015 — a collaboration of 11 international research institutions providing critical thinking, integrated analysis and awareness raising for a post 2015 development agenda. This publication contributes thinking to this debate. Further work can be found on www.IRF2015 and all 11 partner websites.

The first section of this briefing paper lays out the main elements of that strategy in a set of key messages that underpin Caribbean negotiating positions. In the next section, those messages are developed into more detailed statements on issues that will be debated in the negotiations on the post-2015 Global Partnership for Development. Those negotiations are scheduled to take place in the April 2015 session of the UN General Assembly's inter-government negotiations on the post-2015 development agenda. The table in the Appendix identifies the targets in the draft document prepared by the Open Working Group that most closely relate to key Caribbean issues and priorities and that therefore should be the focus of Caribbean negotiators' greatest attention in the post-2015 negotiations. The table also identifies text from the SAMOA Pathway that can be used to support negotiating positions, other international processes at which the issues are also being addressed (which are also opportunities for communicating these Caribbean positions), and issues that Caribbean countries should consider in formulating their negotiating positions.

Key messages

Key messages to underpin a coherent Caribbean sustainable development negotiating strategy include the following:

1. Small size, open economies, limited natural resources and other factors that Caribbean countries have in common with all SIDS make them a **"special case" for sustainable development**.
2. Their **inherent vulnerability to external crises and shocks is the main constraint to their development**. This vulnerability is permanent and increasing because of climate change, a more volatile global economy and limited fiscal space due to high debt burdens. However, relatively high per capita GDP in most countries masks the continuing threats and uncertainties that undermine development progress.
3. Moving towards sustainable development therefore **requires a strategy based on instilling resilience in economic, natural, social and political systems** by reducing exposure to external threats, creating economies of scale to overcome size constraints and building the assets needed for sustained development. International cooperation can support Caribbean countries to build resilience in a number of areas.
4. To build economic resilience, Caribbean countries need:
 - a. **A more equitable and just global trade regime** that protects, and supports the further development of, markets for Caribbean products and services.
 - b. **Debt relief and restructuring**, to increase fiscal space for investment in building national assets.
 - c. **Energy transformation**, shifting away from the costs and uncertainties of fossil fuel dependence towards domestically generated renewable sources along with greater energy efficiency, in order to increase foreign monetary reserves and make Caribbean products more competitive in international markets.
 - d. **Strong disaster risk management systems** and climate and disaster resilient infrastructure, to reduce economic and social losses caused by inevitable natural disasters and recover from them quickly.

- e. **Climate adaptation strategies**, to reduce the negative impacts of climate change on key economic sectors and the services they depend on (e.g., water and energy) and where possible optimise the economic opportunities that a changing climate may provide.
5. To build the natural and social assets that increase resilience, Caribbean countries must invest in:
- a. **Poverty eradication and reduction of social discrimination and inequality**, including equitable access to social services, participation of all sectors of society in national decision-making, and addressing where globalisation and market-driven reforms result in discrimination against Caribbean products and services, including in the small and micro-enterprise sector which is especially important for poverty eradication.
 - b. **Education**, especially high-quality university and post-graduate education and vocational and entrepreneurial training linked to national development priorities, with special attention to groups who are under-participating in the educational system such as young males, and with a focus on creating skills to address high rates of unemployment.
 - c. **Health systems**, by strengthening their ability to address health issues that have high potential to undermine economic and social resilience, including non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and debilitating emerging diseases such as Chikungunya.
 - d. **“Green” and “blue” economic sectors**, which create incentives to use natural resources and environmental services sustainably, while also potentially offering widespread economic opportunities including for the poor and for community enterprises through micro, small and medium enterprises (SMMEs).
 - e. **Citizen security**, to address the negative impacts of crime and violence, including drug trafficking and illicit arms trade, on society and on progress towards sustainable development.
6. Because of their size constraints and vulnerabilities to external forces, Caribbean countries will need to frame their efforts towards sustainable development within a strong regional and international enabling environment. The key elements of that enabling environment include:
- a. **Strong regional institutions** dedicated to promoting and supporting achievement of a shared Caribbean vision of sustainable development.
 - b. **Strategic alliances among SIDS** (such as AOSIS) to put forward joint strategies and positions in international debates and negotiations and to advocate for necessary international cooperation and support.
 - c. **A robust and rapid international response to climate change**, including commitment by high-emitting countries to ambitious mitigation targets, a global shift to low carbon economies, and implementation of the Warsaw Mechanism on Loss and Damage.
 - d. **Global trade reforms** to eliminate restrictions and distortions and to redress inherent inequalities that have undermined Caribbean competitiveness. Necessary reforms include enhanced financial and technical assistance, extension of trade preferences, more flexible rules of origin and other forms of special and differential treatment.

- e. **Global financial system reforms** to improve the flow of finance to Caribbean countries and to reduce volatility and the potential for major global economic crises, which disproportionately impact on small open economies.
- f. **Mechanisms for regional and international collaboration on technology and capacity-building.** Areas of support that are particularly important for the Caribbean include renewable energy (potentially through the SIDS Dock mechanism), climate modeling and impact assessment, integrated water resource management, NCDs and emerging diseases.
- g. **Access to expanded levels of finance for development.** Because they are classified as high and middle income countries, most Caribbean SIDS have insufficient access to the volumes and forms of development finance needed to achieve their sustainable development objectives given their inherent vulnerabilities. They would greatly benefit from enhanced access to concessional finance, increased official development assistance, direct access to climate finance (e.g., through the operationalisation of the Green Climate Fund), and windows for resilience-building in SIDS within finance mechanisms such as the GEF.
- h. **New approaches to measuring development progress.** Caribbean SIDS present a classic example of the inadequacy of GDP as the main measure of national development progress. The addition of measures of vulnerability to the equation would make it clear that despite their high and middle income status, Caribbean countries continue to require special treatment and enhanced levels of international support to achieve sustainable development objectives.
- i. **A more democratic and coherent international development cooperation system.** Caribbean countries are under-represented and have little influence in the main institutions of international development cooperation. Their needs are therefore not well understood and their positions on global issues central to their development are not adequately considered. Effective collective action on globally agreed goals will require substantial reforms in those institutions.
- j. **Improved institutions at all levels** including strengthened data and monitoring systems for evidence-based decision-making, accountability, and transparency.

Caribbean negotiating points on the post-2015 Global Partnership for Development

Issue	Key points
General	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SIDS remain a special case for sustainable development in view of their unique and particular economic, environmental and social vulnerabilities. They are disproportionately affected by global economic and environmental shocks, which have been increasing in recent decades. Yet because of their relatively high GDP per capita, most Caribbean SIDS are excluded from the instruments of international collaboration, including ODA and concessional finance, that they need to build resilience. (see also under <i>Policy and institutional coherence</i> below) 2. The global sustainable development agenda needs to include national and regional dimensions and in particular give attention to the follow-up and implementation of existing SIDS priorities identified in the Barbados Programme of Action (BPOA), the Mauritius Strategy of Implementation (MSI) and the SAMOA Pathway, which remain "the essential blueprints for addressing the sustainable development needs of SIDS."
Collective Action for Global Public	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Climate change is already having serious economic, social and environmental impacts on the Caribbean, with countries regularly experiencing substantial losses from climate related disasters. The region's main industry, tourism, is under threat from increasing disasters, coastal erosion and other effects of climate change. This pattern will only increase

Goods ¹	<p>until industrialised countries take the necessary actions to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. The international community needs to reach a rapid and ambitious agreement on climate change that will increase resilience, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and propel a shift towards a cleaner and greener global economy. Caribbean countries strongly support the implementation of the Warsaw Mechanism on Loss and Damage.</p> <p>4. The systemic problems in the global finance system undermine Caribbean economic resilience. Given their small, open economies, trade dependency and lack of fiscal space, Caribbean countries are affected severely by global economic crises and take a very long time to recover from them. International action is needed to move towards a more stable and just global system.</p>
Finance	<p>5. Because of their special vulnerabilities, Caribbean SIDS continue to require substantial amounts of external development finance, including ODA, despite their relatively high per capita GDPs. (See point 1 above). Donor countries need to honour their past commitments and prioritise support to the most vulnerable countries including Caribbean SIDS.</p> <p>6. To build resilience, especially to climate change, Caribbean countries require new and expanded forms of finance, particularly in the form of instruments that they can access directly. Facilities such as the Green Climate Fund and the GEF should have special windows dedicated to building resilience in SIDS.</p> <p>7. Caribbean countries cannot achieve sustainable development without solving the problem of their large debt burdens. Special measures are needed, including debt relief and restructuring, concessional financing, preferential trade agreements, and the establishment of a standing inter-governmental sovereign debt work-out mechanism. Structural adjustment undermines the efforts of Caribbean countries to overcome their vulnerabilities and achieve sustainable development.</p>
Technology and capacity building	<p>8. Renewable energy has high potential for the Caribbean as a means to reduce dependency on fossil fuels, increase resilience and contribute to reducing global greenhouse gas emissions. <i>SIDS Dock</i> offers an appropriate and effective mechanism for technology transfer and capacity support for the region and should receive international support.</p> <p>9. Other areas in which technical support and capacity building are needed include disaster risk reduction, climate modelling and impact assessment, integrated water resource management (given increasing variability of rainfall resulting in both droughts and inundations), and development of health care systems to respond to increasing incidence non-communicable diseases and new and emerging diseases such as Chikungunya.</p>
Trade	<p>10. Increased financial and technical assistance are needed to strengthen Caribbean states' capacity to effectively participate in the multilateral trading system.</p> <p>11. Given their economic vulnerabilities, Caribbean countries need special and differential treatment in various trade and economic agreements, including through the extension of trade preferences and more flexible rules of origin.</p> <p>12. There is great potential for increasing intra-regional trade of goods and services in the Caribbean, including in renewable energy. Support is needed for enhancing transport and infrastructure to enable this.</p>
Policy/Institutional Coherence	<p>13. A new measure of development is needed that goes beyond GDP and takes account of vulnerability.. GDP per capita is not an appropriate measure of development when taken in isolation. The economic, ecological and social vulnerabilities of SIDS are major challenges to achieving sustainable development and must be considered. International financial institutions need to adopt an index of vulnerability.</p> <p>14. Regional groupings and broader alliances, such as AOSIS in the context of the UNFCCC, have been effective in bringing Caribbean perspectives to the fore in international processes. These are essential institutions for achieving a true global partnership for development and their role should be recognised and enhanced. In particular Caribbean countries call for expanding the remit of AOSIS to other development issues besides climate change.</p>
Multi-stakeholder Partnerships	<p>15. Global decision-making processes related to sustainable development, including regarding international finance and trade, need to be democratised and stop excluding or marginalising SIDS and other small countries. The present system offers Caribbean countries little say on important issues affecting their development and does not reflect a spirit of genuine partnership and collective action.</p> <p>16. Civil society and the private sector must contribute to articulating the development agenda. Civil society organisations in Caribbean SIDS have called on their governments to recognise the role they are playing in sustainable development and to develop and strengthen partnerships so that they can play a more effective role.</p>
Data, Monitoring, Accountability	<p>17. A priority for Caribbean countries is the development of systems for tracking aspects of vulnerability (see point 13).</p> <p>18. Data management and monitoring capacity are constrained in Caribbean countries by limited human and technical resources related to small size. Systems for monitoring and reporting on international commitments must take these constraints into account realistically and offer approaches that support national capacity development with an emphasis on the development of appropriate indicators and methods for tracking them.</p>

¹ e.g. collective action based on CBDR to safeguard GPGs.

Conclusion

The many international processes that Caribbean SIDS are involved in offer opportunities to progress a strong Caribbean vision for sustainable development. However, there is also the danger that these processes will overwhelm the limited capacity of small states, resulting in uncoordinated strategies and incoherent negotiating positions. A coordinated Caribbean negotiating strategy is needed to ensure that the priorities identified by countries and articulated in the Samoa process and the Open Working Group on SDGs are promoted consistently in the continuing post-2015 negotiations and other related processes. This briefing paper has offered some suggestions on the shape and scope of such a strategy.

Appendix 1: Analysis of Caribbean positions in the SDGs and SAMOA Pathway²

Issue	Needs and recommendations	Relevant SDG targets	Relevant SAMOA Pathway refs	Other relevant processes	Issues and linkages to consider
SIDS as a "special case" for sustainable development	Need for SD strategies that reduce vulnerability and build resilience	None, but mentioned in Intro, para. 10: Each country faces specific challenges to achieve sustainable development. The most vulnerable countries and, in particular, African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States face special challenges. Countries in situations of conflict also need special attention.	A general theme of the document beginning with para 5: We reaffirm that small island developing States remain a special case for sustainable development in view of their unique and particular vulnerabilities and that they remain constrained in meeting their goals in all three dimensions of sustainable development.		
Need to create endogenous conditions for economic resilience	Debt relief (not restructuring) to overcome problems of lack of investment finance and limited fiscal space	17.4 -- assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries (HIPC) to reduce debt distress	27. Acknowledging the way in which debt servicing limits the fiscal space of highly indebted small island developing States, we support the consideration of traditional and innovative approaches to promote the debt sustainability of highly indebted small island developing States, including their continued eligibility for concessionary financing from international financial institutions, as appropriate, and the strengthening of domestic revenue mobilization.	FFD	Haiti and Guyana are HIPC countries. Antigua, Jamaica and St. Kitts-Nevis have public debt levels above 100% of GDP. Relatively high GDP masks the vulnerability associated with high debt levels; so arguments on debt relief need to be linked to those on <i>new approaches to measuring development progress</i> ; see below.
	Energy transformation: Investment in renewables and energy efficiency to increase energy resilience	7.a -- by 2030 enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technologies, including renewable energy, energy efficiency, and advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technologies, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technologies	Sustainable energy is a major theme; see paragraph 50 for suggested actions.		
		7.b -- by 2030 expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, particularly LDCs and SIDS			
	Strong disaster risk management systems	1.5 -- by 2030 build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations, and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	DRR is a major theme; see paragraphs 51-52 for suggested actions		Insufficient acknowledgement of the particular vulnerability of SIDS and their special challenges regarding resilience-building?
		9.a -- facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS		DRR	
		11.5 -- by 2030 significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of affected people and decrease by y% the economic losses relative to GDP caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with the focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations			

² This draft table is prepared for discussion with stakeholders. Additional material could be added to future drafts to provide similar detailed guidance for other related processes such as FFD, UNFCCC or Doha Round.

		11.b -- by 2020, increase by x% the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, develop and implement in line with the forthcoming Hyogo Framework holistic disaster risk management at all levels			
		13.1 -- strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in all countries			
	Sectoral climate adaptation strategies	2.4 -- by 2030 ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters, and that progressively improve land and soil quality	Climate change is a major theme. 44(a) calls for actions "To build resilience to the impacts of climate change and to improve their adaptive capacity through the design and implementation of climate change adaptation measures appropriate to their respective vulnerabilities and economic, environmental and social situations"	UNFCCC, FFD with respect to link with climate finance; note need to coordinate	
		13.1; see above			
		13.2 -- integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning			
Need to reinforce natural and social systems and build assets to strengthen resilience	Poverty eradication and reduction of social discrimination and inequality	All targets under Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, especially: 5.1 – end all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere 5.5 – ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, social and economic life 8.5 -- by 2030 achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value 8.6 -- by 2020 substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training All targets under Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and between nations	Some relevant actions under Section 27		
	Investments in health systems, with emphasis on NCDs and emerging threats e.g., Chikungunya	3.3 -- by 2030 end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases, and other communicable diseases	75 (c): To take urgent steps to establish, for the period from 2015 to 2025, 10-year targets and strategies to reverse the spread and severity of non-communicable diseases		Linkage to concessional finance, which is needed for purchase of medicines
		3.4 -- by 2030 reduce by one-third pre-mature mortality from non-communicable diseases (NCDs) through prevention and treatment, and promote mental health and wellbeing	75 (f): To achieve universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support and to eliminate mother-to-child transmission of HIV, as well as to renew and strengthen the fight against malaria, tuberculosis and neglected emerging and re-emerging tropical diseases, including Chikungunya and dengue		

		3.b -- support research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the TRIPS agreement regarding flexibilities to protect public health and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all			
		3.c -- increase substantially health financing and the recruitment, development and training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in LDCs and SIDS			
		3.d -- strengthen the capacity of all countries, particularly developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction, and management of national and global health risks			
	Investment in education with emphasis on university level, vocational and entrepreneurial training and attention to under-participating groups such as young males	4.3 -- by 2030 ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	Not directly addressed: many actions on education identified, but little attention to post-secondary level and aligning education to economic development		SDG draft is weak on building post-secondary educational systems that support national economic and social development and nurture skills for innovation
		4.4 -- by 2030, increase by x% the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship			
		4.5 -- by 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and children in vulnerable situations			
		4.b -- by 2020 expand by x% globally the number of scholarships for developing countries in particular LDCs, SIDS and African countries to enrol in higher education, including vocational training, ICT, technical, engineering and scientific programmes in developed countries and other developing countries			
		4.c -- by 2030 increase by x% the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially LDCs and SIDS			
	Investment in green and blue economic sectors	8.9 -- by 2030 devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism which creates jobs, promotes local culture and products	25. ...We call upon the United Nations system, in collaboration with other stakeholders, to strengthen its coordination and support of small island developing States that want to pursue green economy policies.		
		14.7 -- by 2030 increase the economic benefits to SIDS and LDCs from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	Sustainable tourism is a sub-theme. See para 30 for recommended actions		
		14.a -- increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacities and transfer marine technology taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular SIDS and LDCs	58 includes recommended actions on blue economy, especially (b): To engage in national and regional efforts to sustainably develop the ocean resources of small island developing States and generate increasing returns for their peoples; and (h): To support the sustainable development of small-scale fisheries, improved mechanisms for resource assessment and management and enhanced facilities for		

			fisheries workers, as well as initiatives that add value to outputs from small-scale fisheries, and to enhance access to markets for the products of sustainable small-scale fisheries of small island developing States		
	Citizen security	16.1 -- significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere 16.4 -- by 2030 significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen recovery and return of stolen assets, and combat all forms of organized crime	84 states "We recognize that the sustainable development of small island developing States can be negatively affected by crime and violence, including conflict, gang and youth violence, piracy, trafficking in persons, cybercrime, drug trafficking and transnational organized crime. In particular, the lack of sustainable livelihoods and opportunities for further education and the breaking down of community support structures can lead to increasing numbers of young men and women becoming involved in violence and crime."		
Need a strong regional and international enabling framework	Strengthened institutions for regional collaboration	None	117 (b) calls upon the United Nations "To improve interregional and intraregional cooperation and collaboration among small island developing States, including, where required, through institutional mechanisms and capacity-building"		
	Strategic alliances among SIDS, including expansion of the remit of AOSIS beyond climate change	None			
	Strong international response to climate change including:				
	Rapid mitigation action by high-emitting countries	None, but mentioned in the Introduction, para. 8: The OWG underscored that the global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible cooperation by all countries and their participation in an effective and appropriate international response, with a view to accelerating the reduction of global greenhouse gas emissions.	Slow achievement of mitigation targets noted as "concern" in paragraph 36	UNFCCC	Called for in Preamble but no specific target; expectation that it will be dealt with in the UNFCCC. Need for countries to link the two processes, i.e., no progress on SDGs possible without action in UNFCCC
	Global shift to low carbon economies	9.4 -- by 2030 upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	Mentioned only in the context of SIDS, not as a global need		
	Warsaw Mechanism on Loss and Damage	None	43. We will work together to implement and operationalize the Warsaw international mechanism for loss and damage associated with climate change impacts ²⁰ through comprehensive, inclusive and strategic approaches to address loss and damage associated with the impacts of climate change in developing countries, including small island developing States, that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.		No mention of loss and damage, probably because a political hot potato

	Global trade reform	2.b -- correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets including by the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round	107 includes recommended actions on trade, with an emphasis on trade-related capacity development for SIDS rather than on levelling the global playing field	Doha, FFD	Main issue for the Caribbean is not simply access (the priority for LDCs), but capacity development to meet the requirements and standards of international markets.
		14.b -- provide access of small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets			
		17.10 -- promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the WTO including through the conclusion of negotiations within its Doha Development Agenda		Doha	
	Global financial system reform	10.5 -- improve regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen implementation of such regulations	Not addressed		
		17.13 -- enhance global macroeconomic stability including through policy coordination and policy coherence			
	Technology and capacity support in priority areas	Renewable energy: 7.a; see above	50(c) calls for actions "To support investment in initiatives by and for small island developing States, in particular the "SIDS DOCK" indicative project pipeline of renewable energy and energy efficiency and conservation projects, as well as in the areas of capacity-building and human resources development and public education and awareness"		As Mol and finance arrangements for the SDGs evolve, need to secure specific mention of support to SIDS through SIDS DOCK. CARICOM needs to develop proposals for the Technology Facilitation Mechanism for dissemination of clean technologies. There is currently no forum for discussing this, a sticking point in Goal 17.
		DRM: 9.a; see above	52(a) calls for "technical assistance and financing for early warning systems, disaster risk reduction and post-disaster response and recovery, risk assessment and data, land use and planning, observation equipment, disaster preparedness and recovery education programmes, including under the Global Framework for Climate Services, and disaster risk management"		
		Climate modelling and impact assessment: None	44(b) calls for international support "To improve the baseline monitoring of island systems and the downscaling of climate model projections to enable better projections of the future impacts on small islands"		
		Water resource management: 6.a: by 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water and sanitation related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	65(a) calls for international support "To develop institutional and human capacities for the effective, inclusive and sustainable implementation of the integrated management of water resources and related ecosystems"		
		Responsive health care systems: 3.d; see above	75 (a) and (b) call for international support to strengthening health systems		

	Expanded access to finance for development	10.b -- encourage ODA and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to states where the need is greatest, in particular LDCs, African countries, SIDS, and LLDCs, in accordance with their national plans and programmes	Financing addressed broadly in 102-106		Need for specific attention re: concessional finance, Green Climate Fund, direct access and dedicated finance windows for SIDS. Much of the discussion on finance will take place in the parallel FFD negotiations. The report of Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Financing presents many options; CARICOM needs to review decide which proposals comfortable with and which not.
		13.a -- implement the commitment undertaken by developed country Parties to the UNFCCC to a goal of mobilizing jointly USD100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible			
		17.3 -- mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources			
	New approaches to measuring development progress	17.19 -- by 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement GDP, and support statistical capacity building in developing countries	115(c) calls for "appropriate indices for assessing the progress made in the sustainable development of small island developing States that better reflect their vulnerability and guide them to adopt more informed policies and strategies for building and sustaining long-term resilience and to strengthen national disaggregated data and information systems as well as analytical capabilities for decision-making, the tracking of progress and the development of vulnerability-resilience country profiles."	FFD	The SDG dialogue to date has avoided issues around qualification and graduation of special categories of countries. Difficult to carve out a strong SIDS-wide strategy within the SDGs without that. There are some practical proposals are on the table; need a decision on what will be implemented and how. CARICOM countries may want to promote a strengthened target that specifies to need to take vulnerability into account in assessing progress, especially of SIDS, and that has a more ambitious target date than 2030.
	Greater representation in key decision-making forums	10.6 -- ensure enhanced representation and voice of developing countries in decision making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	117(c) calls on the UN system "To continue to enhance, through national and regional initiatives, the voice and participation of small island developing States in the decision-making and norm-setting processes of international financial institutions"		
	Data management and monitoring capacity	17.20 -- by 2020, enhance capacity building support to developing countries, including for LDCs and SIDS, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	114 and 115 makes recommendations on improving data management systems and strengthening capacity on data and statistics		