



# JUST TRANSITION IN THE CARIBBEAN

## DEVELOPMENTAL OVERVIEW AND ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS

ILO GOVERNANCE IN THE CARIBBEAN ◦ **ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS** ◦ CYCLONES ◦ SARGASSUM ◦ FLOODING ◦ CO2 EMISSIONS ◦ CO2 EMISSIONS (%) ◦ **DEVELOPMENTAL OVERVIEW** ◦ PRODUCTIVITY ◦ PRODUCTIVITY GROWTH RATE 2022-2023 ◦ PRODUCTIVITY GROWTH RATE 2023-2024 ◦ PRODUCTIVITY GROWTH RATE 2024-2025 ◦ MINIMUM WAGE ◦ INFLATION ◦ GDP GROWTH RATE ◦ GDP PER CAPITA ◦ UNEMPLOYMENT RATE ◦ GENDER INCLUSION ◦ MEAN YEARS OF SCHOOLING ◦ **DNC OVERVIEW** ◦ UPDATES ◦ THEMES SCOPE -----

- ILO Governance in the Caribbean

## ■ **ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS**

- Cyclones
- Sargassum
- Flooding
- CO2 Emissions
- CO2 Emissions (%)

## ■ **DEVELOPMENTAL OVERVIEW**

- Productivity
- Productivity Growth Rate 2022-2023
- Productivity Growth Rate 2023-2024
- Productivity Growth Rate 2024-2025

- Minimum Wage
- Inflation
- GDP Growth Rate
- GDP Per Capita
- Unemployment Rate
- Gender Inclusion
- Mean Years of Schooling

## ■ **DNC OVERVIEW**

- Overview
- Scope

# **ILO GOVERNANCE IN THE CARIBBEAN**

Although it is a **single geographic region**, the countries that make up the **Caribbean** are assigned to **different ILO regional** offices





## ADSCRIPTION

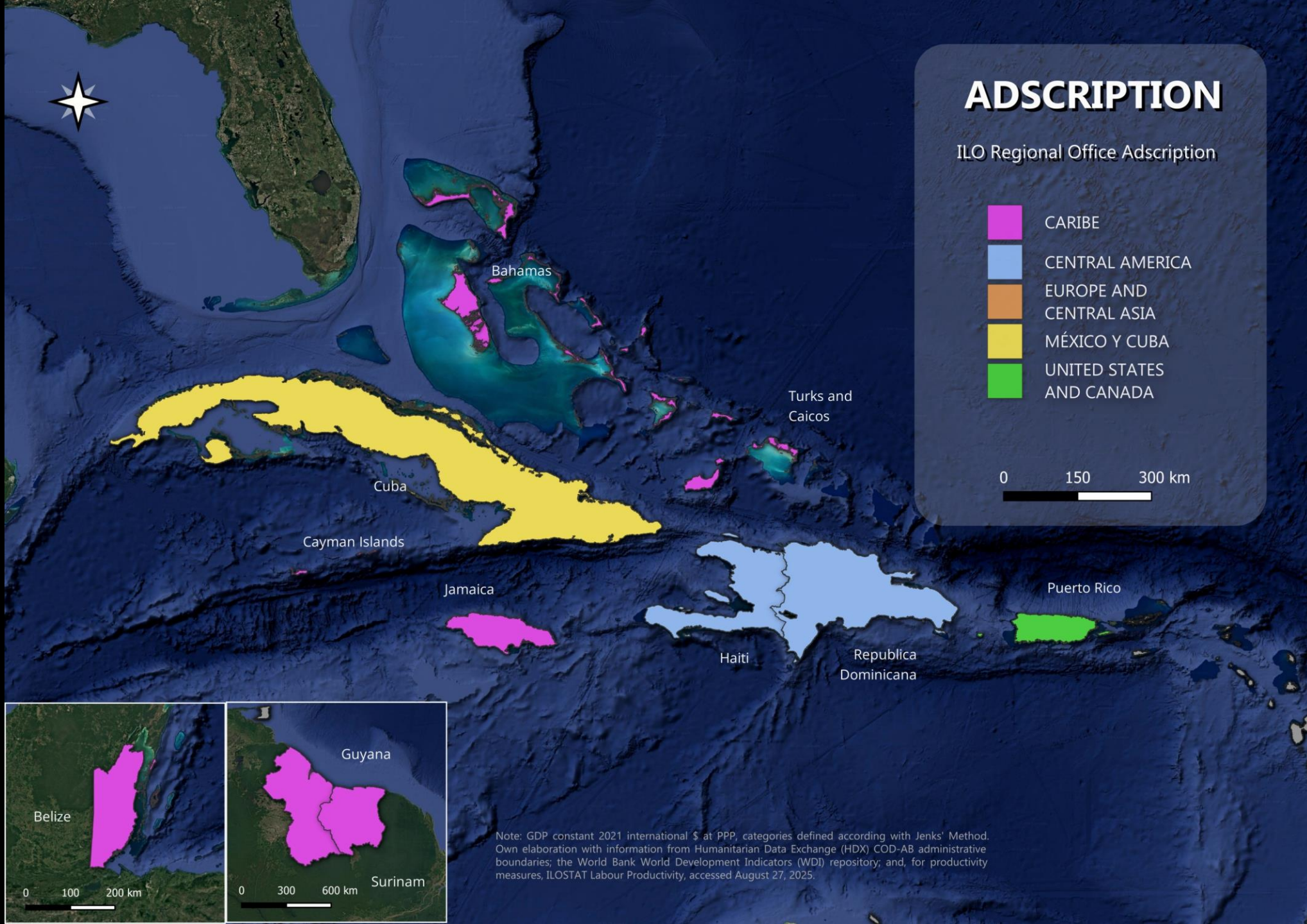
ILO Regional Office Adscription

-  CARIBE
-  CENTRAL AMERICA
-  EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA
-  MÉXICO Y CUBA
-  UNITED STATES AND CANADA

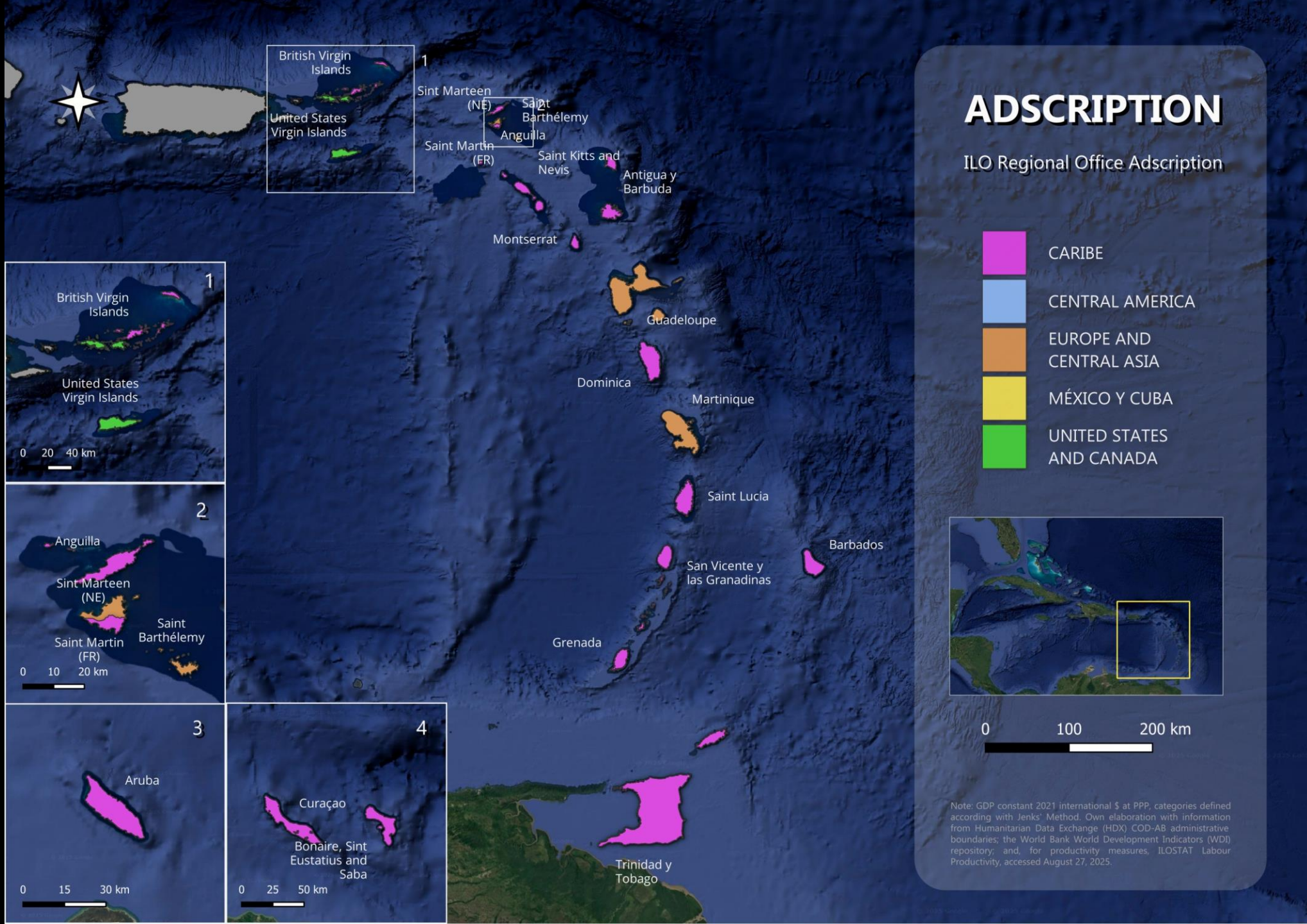
0 250 500 km

Note: GDP constant 2021 international \$ at PPP, categories defined according with Jenks' Method. Own elaboration with information from Humanitarian Data Exchange (HDX) COD-AB administrative boundaries; the World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI) repository; and, for productivity measures, ILOSTAT Labour Productivity, accessed August 27, 2025.









# ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS

## ■ **ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS**

- Cyclones
- Sargassum
- Flooding
- CO2 Emissions
- CO2 Emissions (%)



# MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION

## MITIGATION

- It means means actions that **reduce** or **prevent greenhouse-gas emissions** and enhance sinks, as defined by the UNFCCC.
- **Challenges** in the Caribbean include **high upfront costs**, limited **finance** and **technology** access, small grids, and data gaps.

## ADAPTATION

- Adaptation means **adjusting natural or human systems to climate risks** while safeguarding livelihoods and inclusion.
- **Challenges** include tight **budgets**, **capacity** constraints, and unequal benefits.

# RESILIENCE AND RECOVERY

- Capabilities to **withstand, absorb**, and quickly **restore** from **climate shocks** within equitable development pathways.
- They reduce disaster losses, service downtime, and long-term scarring of economies and communities.
- **Challenges** include **overwhelming systems**, costly **insurance**, **supply-chain** fragility, and **relocation** pressures.



# CYCLONES



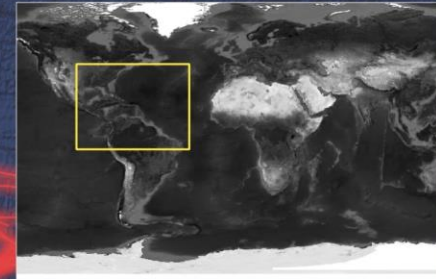
The **Caribbean**, together with Southeast Asia, is among the **regions of the world** most **exposed** to the threat of tropical **cyclones**.

In recent years, regional vulnerability has increased due to a rise in the **average temperature at sea level**, leading to more **catastrophic events**.

## CYCLONE TRACKS

Hystorical Caraibbean  
Cyclone Tracks  
2023 - 2025

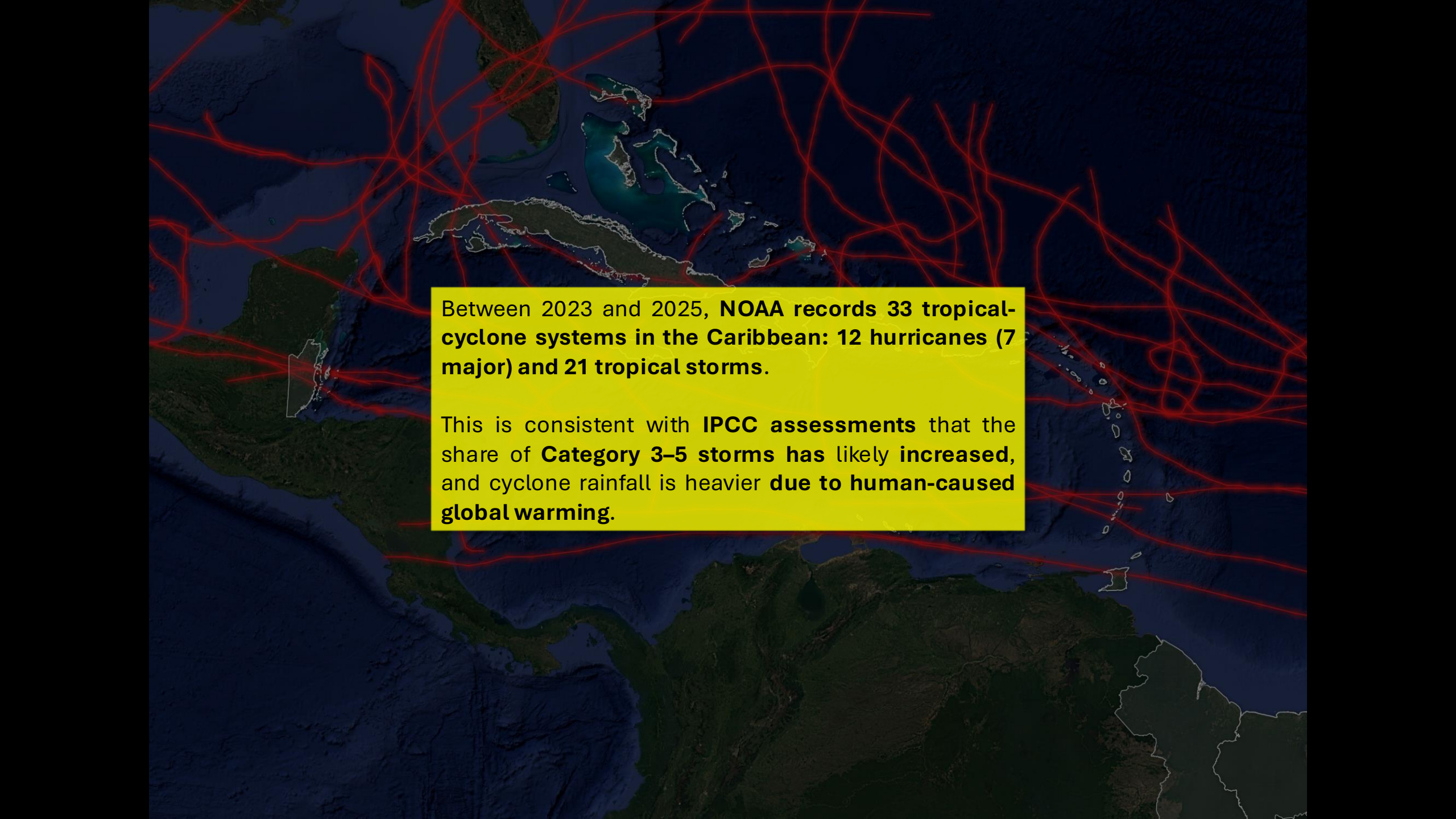
- Tracks
- Selected Countries



0 100 200 km

Note: Own elaboration with information from NOAA Office for Coastal Management: Historical Hurricane Tracks (interactive mapping tool). // Tracks represent best-track positions and paths for tropical and subtropical cyclones in the Caribbean, including hurricanes, tropical storms, and tropical depressions, and may include post-tropical or extratropical phases as reported by the originating agencies

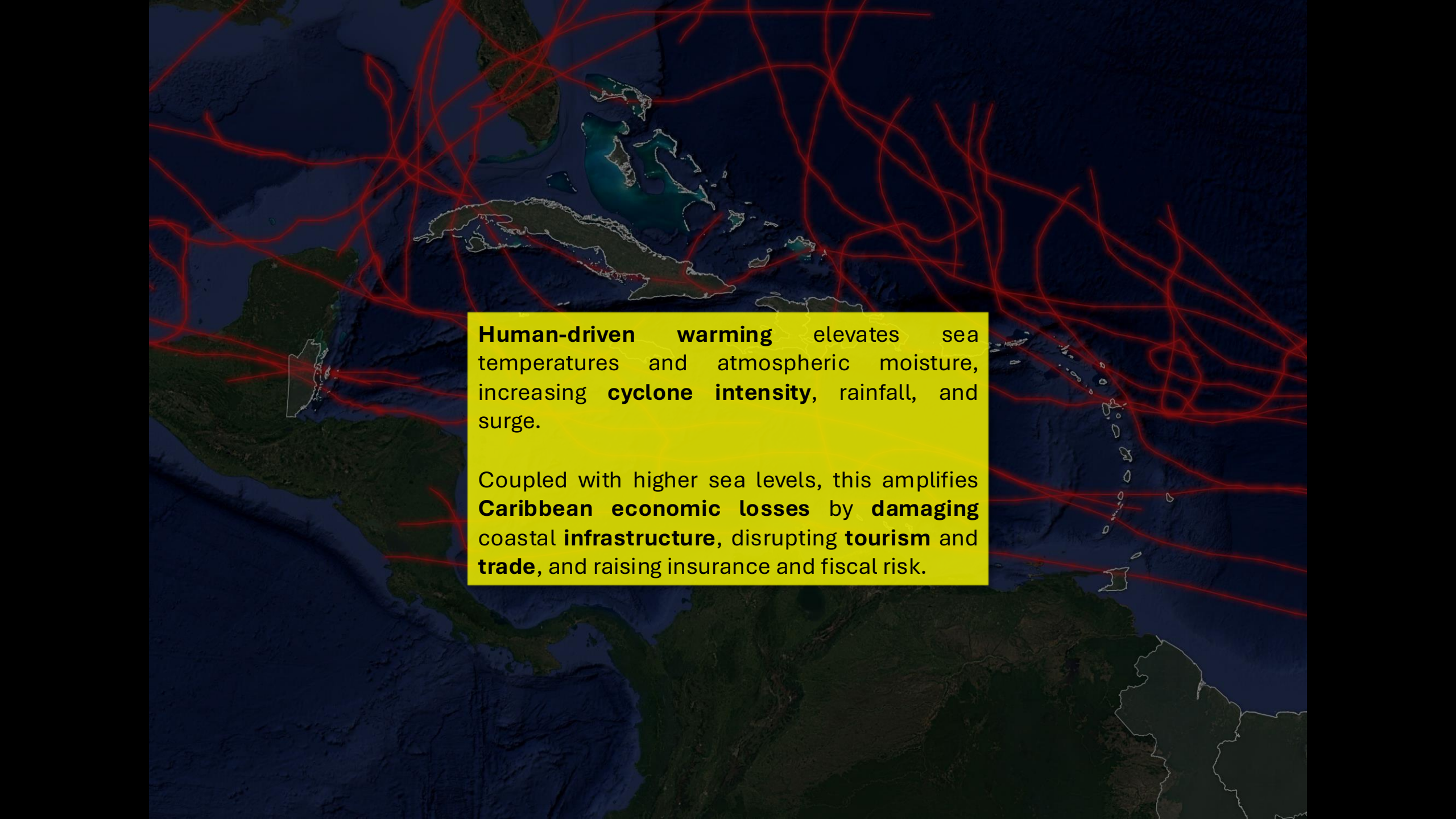


A satellite-style map of the Caribbean Sea and surrounding landmasses, including Central America, the northern coast of South America, and the northern coast of Mexico. Numerous red lines are overlaid on the map, representing the tracks of tropical cyclones. These lines are dense and crisscross the Caribbean basin, particularly concentrated in the central and eastern parts of the sea. A yellow text box is superimposed on the map, containing two paragraphs of text.

Between 2023 and 2025, **NOAA records 33 tropical-cyclone systems in the Caribbean: 12 hurricanes (7 major) and 21 tropical storms.**

This is consistent with **IPCC assessments** that the share of **Category 3–5 storms** has likely **increased**, and cyclone rainfall is heavier **due to human-caused global warming.**





**Human-driven warming** elevates sea temperatures and atmospheric moisture, increasing **cyclone intensity**, rainfall, and surge.

Coupled with higher sea levels, this amplifies **Caribbean economic losses** by **damaging** coastal **infrastructure**, disrupting **tourism** and **trade**, and raising insurance and fiscal risk.

**SARGASSUM**

Similarly, the **rise in average sea temperature** has led to the **emergence** of a phenomenon that was largely unfamiliar prior to 2010, when it began to grow exponentially: **sargassum**.

Today, it is one of the **most significant challenges** facing the region's **tourism industry**.



# SARGASSUM

CONCENTRATION  
AUGUST 2010

0 100 200 km



HIGH CONCENTRATION

MEDIUM CONCENTRATION

SLIGHT CONCENTRATION

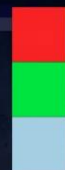
Note: Own elaboration using imagery from the University of South Florida Optical Oceanography Laboratory's Sargassum Watch System (SAWS), Caribbean region, dated 1 August 2010, 2015, 2020, 2022, and 2025. Accessed 3 October 2025. URL: <https://optics.marine.usf.edu/projects/saws.html>



# SARGASSUM

CONCENTRATION  
AUGUST 2015

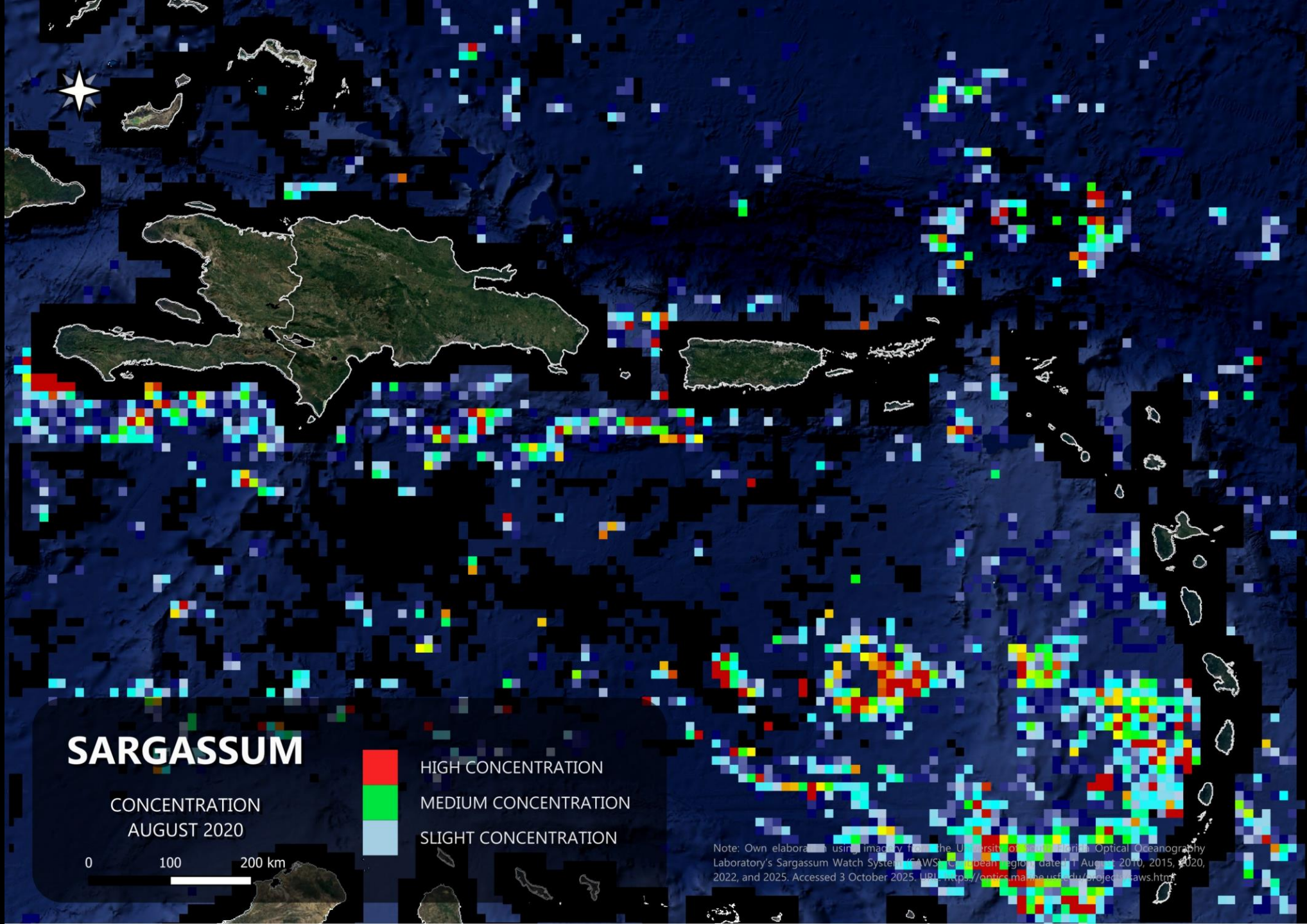
0 100 200 km



HIGH CONCENTRATION  
MEDIUM CONCENTRATION  
SLIGHT CONCENTRATION

Note: Own illustration using imagery from the University of South Florida Optical Oceanography Laboratory's Sargassum Watch System (SAWS), Caribbean region, dated 1 August 2010, 2015, 2020, 2022, and 2025. Accessed 3 October 2025. URL: <http://optical.ocean.usf.edu/projects/saws.html>

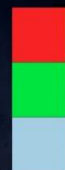




# SARGASSUM

CONCENTRATION  
AUGUST 2020

0 100 200 km



HIGH CONCENTRATION  
MEDIUM CONCENTRATION  
SLIGHT CONCENTRATION

Note: Own elaboration using imagery from the University of Miami's Optical Oceanography Laboratory's Sargassum Watch System (SAWS) Caribbean region, dated 1 August 2010, 2015, 2020, 2022, and 2025. Accessed 3 October 2025. URL: <https://optics.miami.edu/sargassum-saws.html>



# SARGASSUM

CONCENTRATION  
AUGUST 2022

0 100 200 km



Note: Own elaboration using imagery from the University of South Florida Optical Oceanography Laboratory's Sargassum Watch System (SAWS), Caribbean region, dated 1 August 2010, 2015, 2020, 2022, and 2025. Accessed 3 October 2025. URL: <https://optics.marine.usf.edu/projects/saws.html>



# SARGASSUM

CONCENTRATION  
AUGUST 2025

0 100 200 km



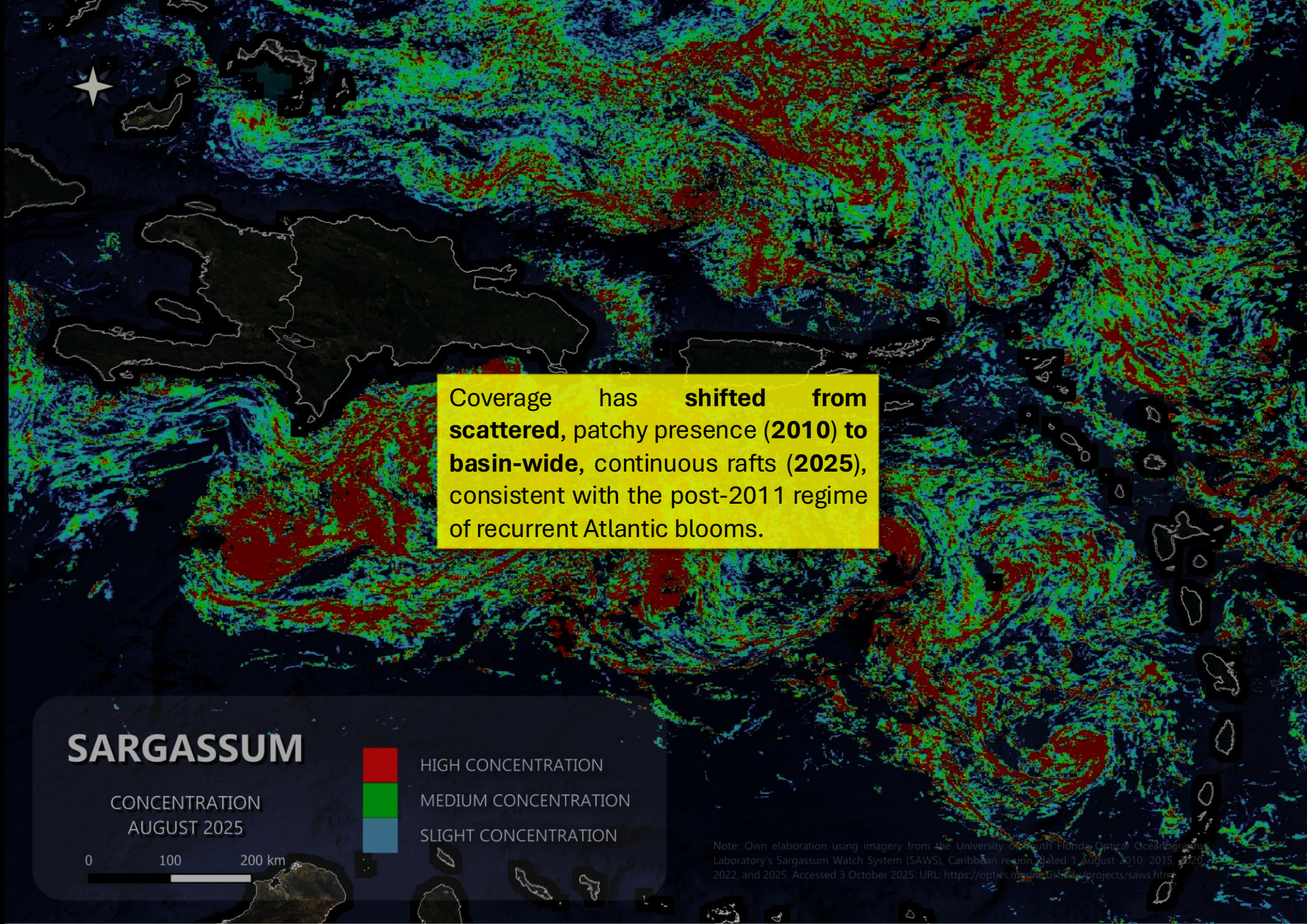
HIGH CONCENTRATION

MEDIUM CONCENTRATION

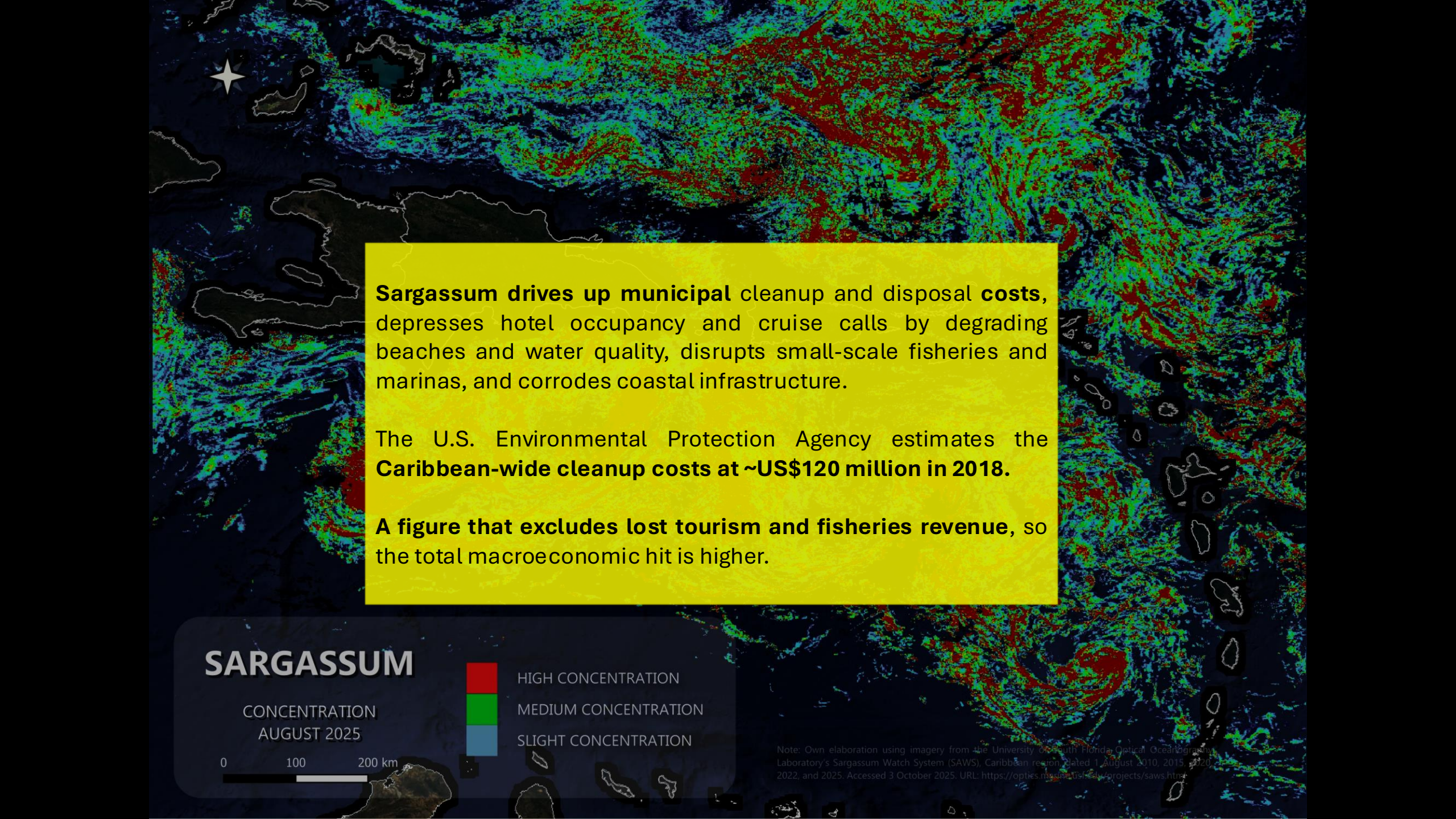
SLIGHT CONCENTRATION

Note: Own elaboration using imagery from the University of South Florida Optical Oceanography Laboratory's Sargassum Watch System (SAWS), Caribbean region, dated 1 August 2010, 2015, 2020, 2022, and 2025. Accessed 3 October 2025. URL: <https://optics.miami.edu/projects/saws.html>









**Sargassum drives up municipal** cleanup and disposal **costs**, depresses hotel occupancy and cruise calls by degrading beaches and water quality, disrupts small-scale fisheries and marinas, and corrodes coastal infrastructure.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency estimates the **Caribbean-wide cleanup costs at ~US\$120 million in 2018.**

**A figure that excludes lost tourism and fisheries revenue**, so the total macroeconomic hit is higher.

## SARGASSUM

CONCENTRATION  
AUGUST 2025

0 100 200 km



HIGH CONCENTRATION

MEDIUM CONCENTRATION

SLIGHT CONCENTRATION

Note: Own elaboration using imagery from the University of South Florida Optical Oceanography Laboratory's Sargassum Watch System (SAWS), Caribbean region dated 1 August 2010, 2015, 2020, 2022, and 2025. Accessed 3 October 2025. URL: <https://optics.usf.edu/fishery/projects/saws.html>



**FLOODING**



## RISK OF FLOODING

AREAS AT RISK OF FLOODING  
IF SEA LEVEL RISES 2 METERS



FLOODED AREAS

0 250 500 km

**Tourism and trade infrastructure**—ports, marinas, runways—**cluster** in the **vulnerable fringe**, making adaptation a logistics priority

**Steep islands** in the volcanic arc show **limited inland affectation** under a 2-meter sea-level scenario

The **most continuous at-risk tracts** occur on the **mainland's** low, muddy **coasts**—**Belize** through **Guyana, Suriname,** and French Guiana

Note: Own elaboration using data from Climate Central's Coastal Risk Screening Tool ([coastal.climatecentral.org](https://coastal.climatecentral.org)), "Water level above MHHW" layer with the Best Available elevation model at a 2.0 m threshold (satellite basemap). Accessed 3 October 2025.



# INSIGHTS

- The **most continuous at-risk tracts** occur on the **mainland's** low, muddy **coasts**—**Belize** through **Guyana**, **Suriname**, and **French Guiana**.
- **Steep islands** in the volcanic arc show **limited inland penetration** under a 2-meter sea-level scenario.
- Tourism and trade infrastructure—ports, marinas, runways—cluster in the vulnerable fringe, making adaptation a logistics priority.





# INSIGHTS

- **The Bahamas'** broad **banks** and **cays** are extensively low-lying, so **exposure rings** many islands and shallow lagoons.
- **Cuba's** risk clusters along **coastal plains** and wetlands—especially around the **Zapata swamp**, and **north-coast** alluvial **lowlands**.



**Steep volcanic relief limits exposure** mostly to narrow **coastal rims**; pockets expand around **harbors, estuaries**, and reclaimed **waterfronts**



**Mangrove borders** and small **cays** between **St. Vincent** and **Grenada**, and around **Tobago**, register as discontinuous hotspots.



# RISK OF FLOODING

AREAS AT RISK OF FLOODING  
IF SEA LEVEL RISES 2 METERS

 FLOODED AREAS



Note: Own elaboration using data from Climate Central's Coastal Risk Screening Tool ([coastal.climatecentral.org](https://coastal.climatecentral.org/)), "Water level above MHHW" layer with the Best Available elevation model at a 2.0 m threshold (satellite basemap). Accessed 3 October 2025.

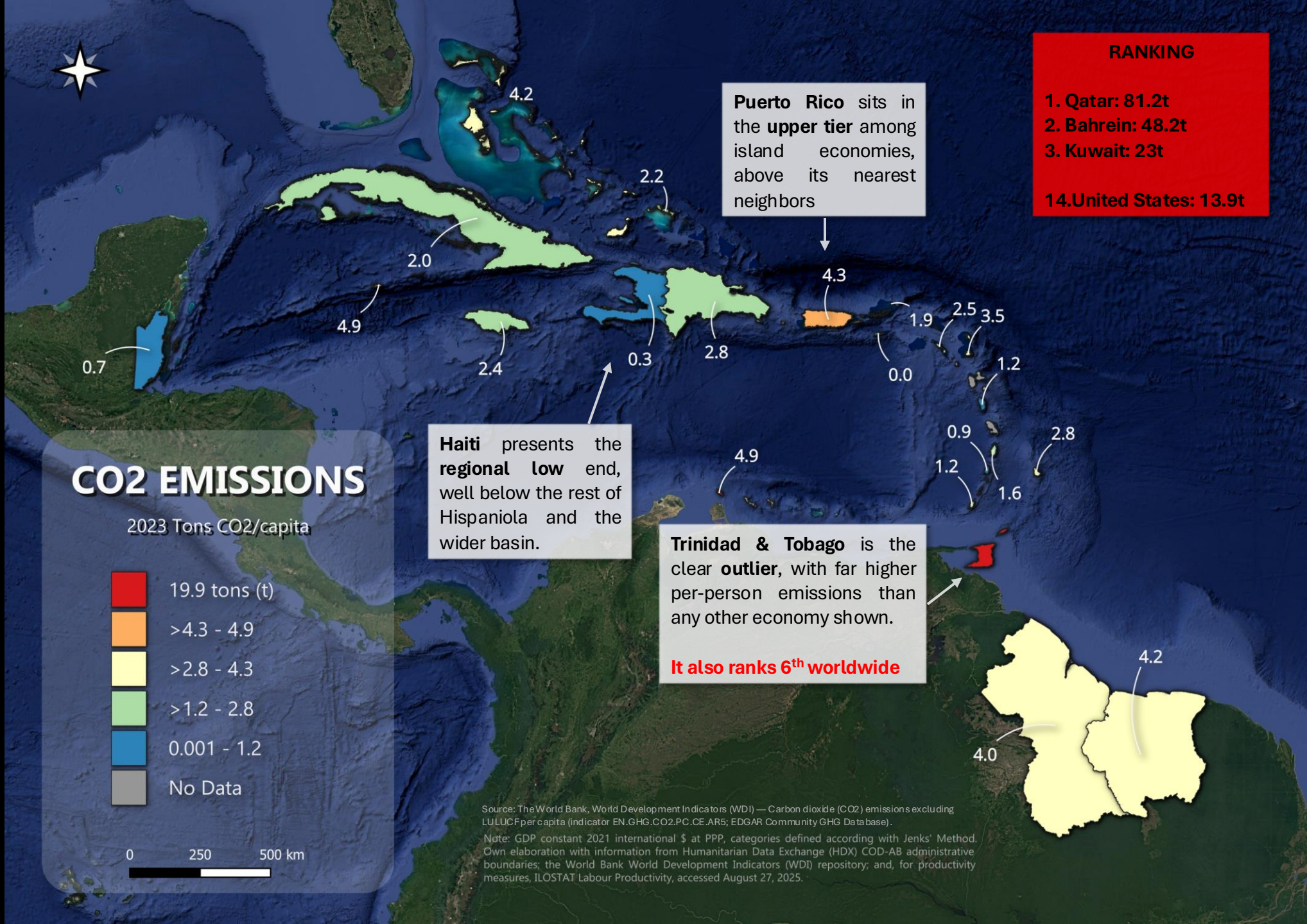


# INSIGHTS

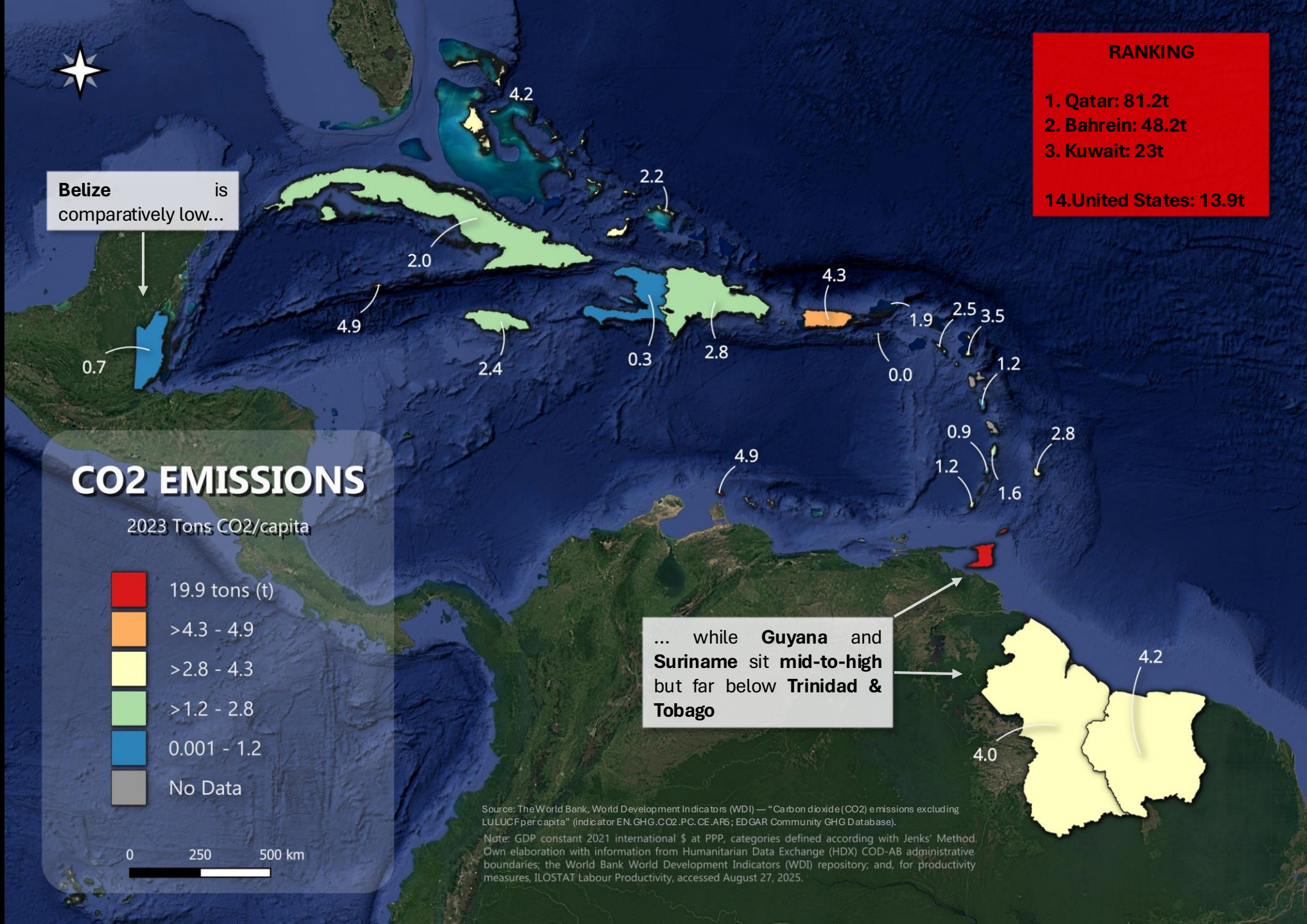
- **Steep volcanic relief limits exposure** mostly to narrow coastal rims; pockets expand around **harbors, estuaries**, and reclaimed **waterfronts**.
- **Port districts** and **airport** stand out as **thin but critical assets** built on fill at very low elevation.
- **Mangrove** borders and small **cays** between **St. Vincent** and **Grenada**, and around **Tobago**, register as discontinuous hotspots.
- Overall, **risk is highly site-specific**: short stretches of shoreline carry outsized exposure where settlements hug the waterline.

# CO2 EMISSIONS











# INSIGHTS

- **Trinidad & Tobago** is the clear **outlier**, with far higher per-person emissions than any other economy shown.
- **Haiti** presents the **regional low** end, well below the rest of Hispaniola and the wider basin.
- **Puerto Rico** sits in the **upper tier** among island economies, above its nearest neighbors.

# INSIGHTS

- **The Bahamas and Cayman Islands** place toward the **higher** side relative to most peers.
- **Belize** is **comparatively low**, while Guyana and Suriname sit **mid-to-high** but far below Trinidad & Tobago.

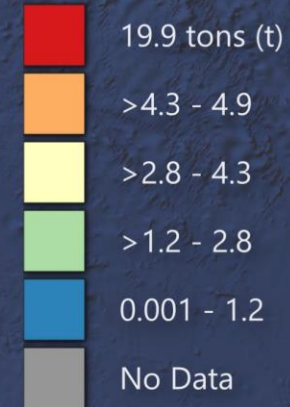


## RANKING

1. QATAR: 81.2t
2. BAHRAIN: 48.2t
3. KUWAIT: 23t
14. U.S.: 13.9t

## CO2 EMISSIONS

2023 Tons CO<sub>2</sub>/capita



0 150 300 km

Turks and Caicos aligns with the broader Caribbean middle

Turks and Caicos

4.2 Bahamas

Cuba

2.0

2.2

2.8

4.9

Cayman Islands

2.4 Jamaica

Haiti

0.3

Republica Dominicana

Puerto Rico

4.3

Haiti remains the lowest point on the island chain, creating a sharp within-island contrast on Hispaniola

Puerto Rico stands above Cuba, Jamaica, and the Dominican Republic on a per-capita basis.

Belize

0.7

0 100 200 km

4.2 Guyana

4.0

Surinam

Note: GDP constant 2021 international \$ at PPP, categories defined according with Jenks' Method. Own elaboration with information from Humanitarian Data Exchange (HDX) COD-AB administrative boundaries; the World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI) repository; and, for productivity measures, ILOSTAT Labour Productivity, accessed August 27, 2025.

Source: TheWorld Bank, World Development Indicators (WDI) — "Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions excluding LULUCF per capita" (indicator EN.GHG.CO2.PC.CE.AR5; EDGAR Community GHG Database).

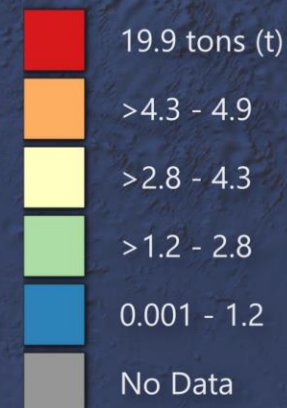


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## CO2 EMISSIONS

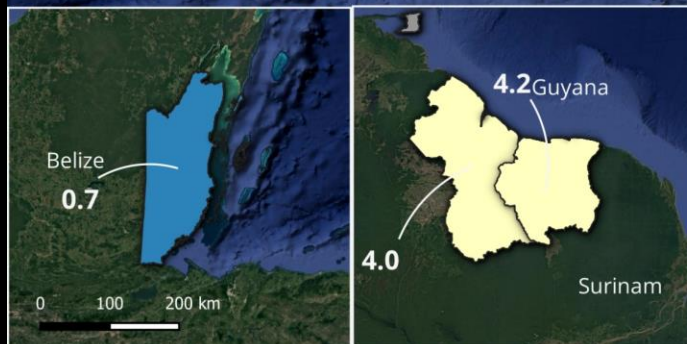
2023 Tons CO<sub>2</sub>/capita



0 150 300 km

Cuba and Jamaica fall into a **mid range** for large islands, close to one another

The Dominican Republic sits between Puerto Rico and Haiti, nearer the regional middle.



Note: GDP constant 2021 international \$ at PPP, categories defined according with Jenks' Method. Own elaboration with information from Humanitarian Data Exchange (HDX) COD-AB administrative boundaries; the World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI) repository; and, for productivity measures, ILOSTAT Labour Productivity, accessed August 27, 2025.

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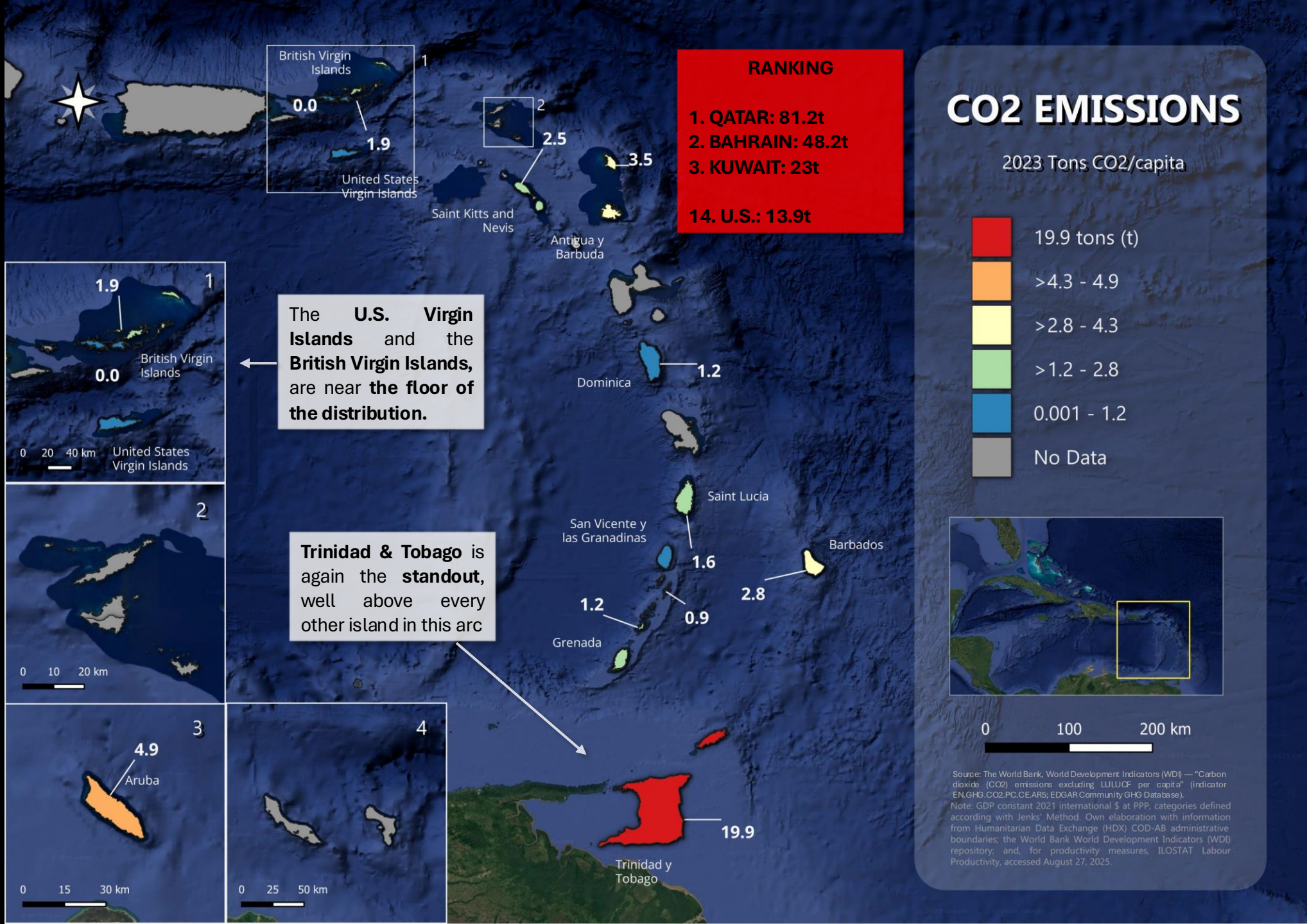
# INSIGHTS

- **Puerto Rico** stands above Cuba, Jamaica, and the Dominican Republic on a per-capita basis.
- **Haiti remains the lowest** point on the island chain, creating a sharp within-island contrast on Hispaniola.
- **Turks and Caicos** aligns with the broader Caribbean **middle** rather than the extremes nearby.

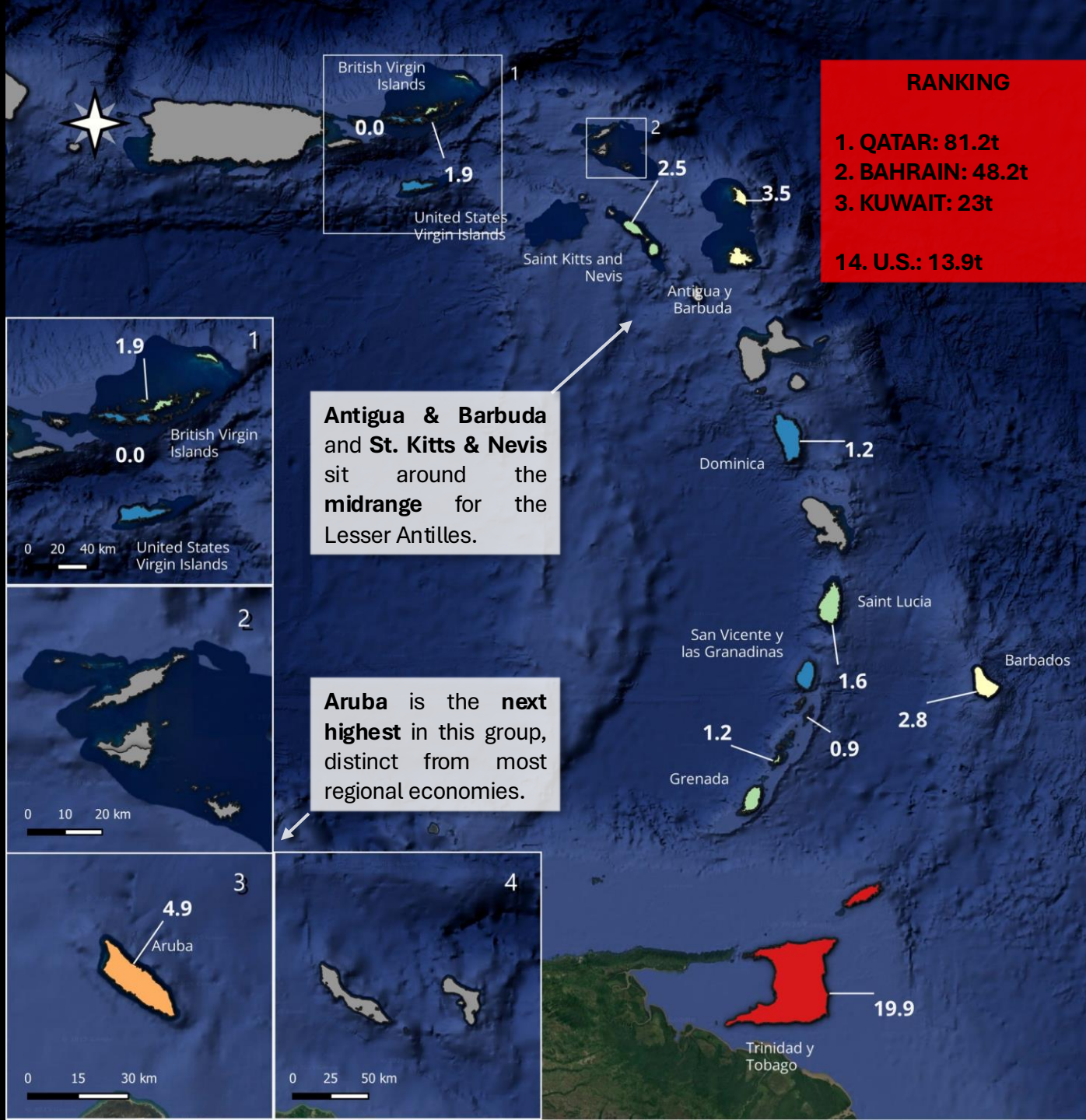
# INSIGHTS

- **Cuba and Jamaica** fall into a **mid range** for large islands, close to one another.
- **The Dominican Republic** sits between Puerto Rico and Haiti, nearer the **regional middle**.



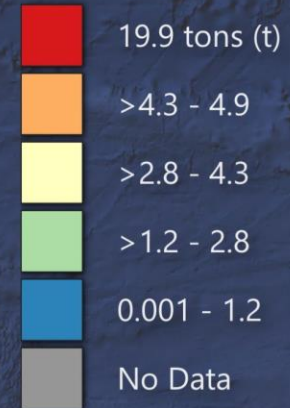






## CO2 EMISSIONS

2023 Tons CO2/capita



0 100 200 km

Source: The World Bank, World Development Indicators (WDI) — "Carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions excluding LULUCF per capita" (indicator EN.GHG.CO2.PC.CE.AR5; EDGAR Community GHG Database).  
Note: GDP constant 2021 international \$ at PPP, categories defined according with Jenks' Method. Own elaboration with information from Humanitarian Data Exchange (HDX) COD-AB administrative boundaries; the World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI) repository; and, for productivity measures, ILOSTAT Labour Productivity, accessed August 27, 2025.

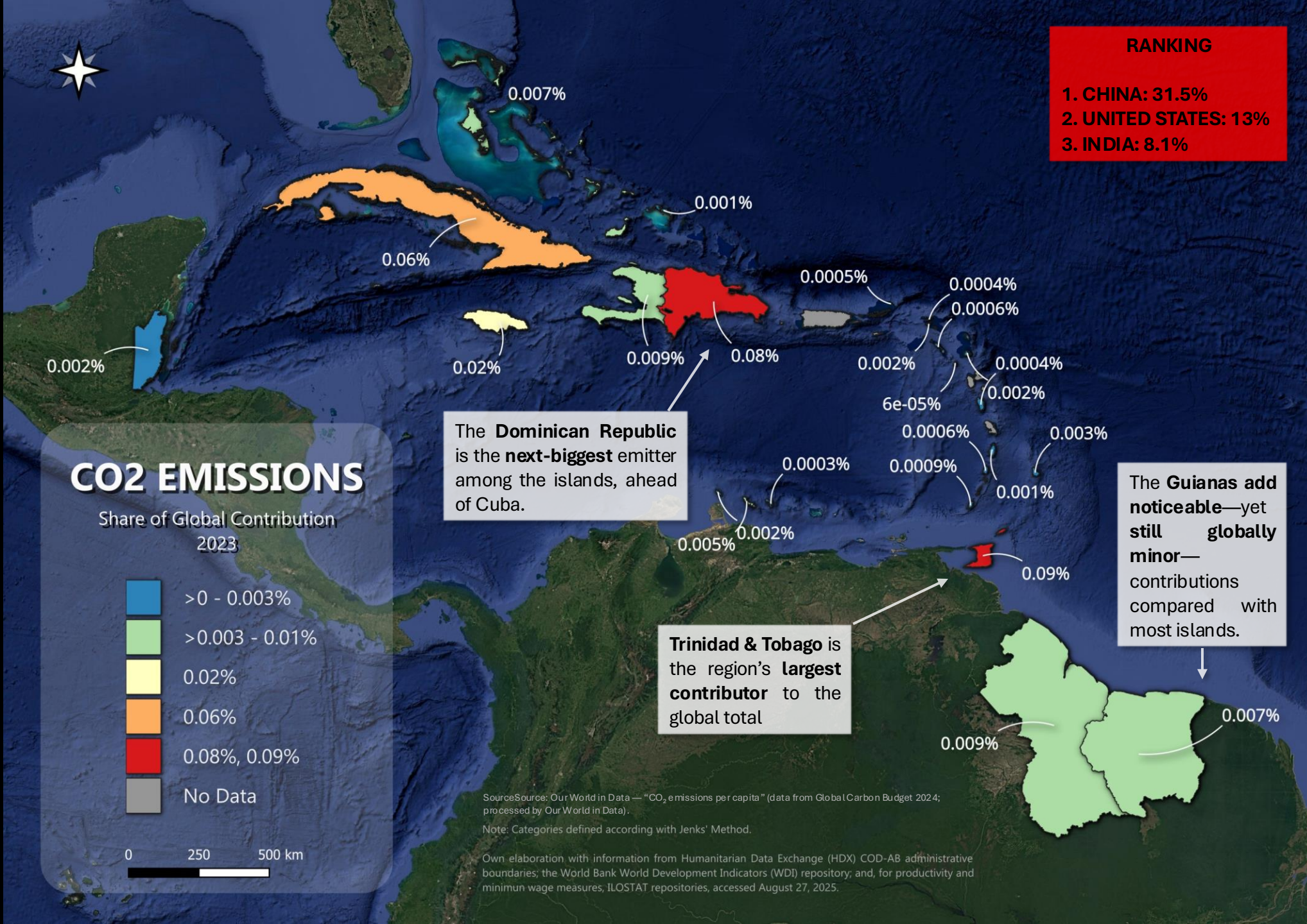


# INSIGHTS

- **Trinidad & Tobago** is again the **standout**, well above every other island in this arc.
- **Aruba** is the **next highest** in this group, distinct from most regional economies.
- Barbados, St. Lucia, Dominica, Grenada, and St. Vincent & the Grenadines **cluster in the low-to-middle** band typical of small island systems.
- The **U.S. Virgin Islands** lie above the British Virgin Islands, which are near the floor of the distribution.
- **Antigua & Barbuda and St. Kitts & Nevis** sit around the midrange for the Lesser Antilles.

**CO2 EMISSIONS (%)**





# INSIGHTS

- **Trinidad & Tobago** is the region's **largest contributor** to the global total.
- The **Dominican Republic** is the **next-biggest** emitter among the islands, ahead of Cuba.
- The **Guianas** add **noticeable**—yet still **globally minor**—contributions compared with most islands.

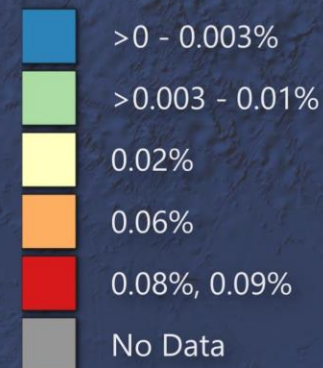


## RANKING

1. CHINA: 31.5%
2. UNITED STATES: 13%
3. INDIA: 8.1%

## CO2 EMISSIONS

Share of Global Contribution  
2023



0 150 300 km

0.007%

Turks and  
Caicos

0.001%

Cuba  
0.06%

Republica  
Dominicana

Cuba follows as **second** biggest  
emissor, with **Jamaica** well below  
the two **largest** contributors.

Jamaica

0.02%

Haiti

0.009%

0.08%

Within this **subregion**, the  
**Dominican Republic** leads.

Belize

0.002%

Guyana

Surinam

0.009%

0.007%

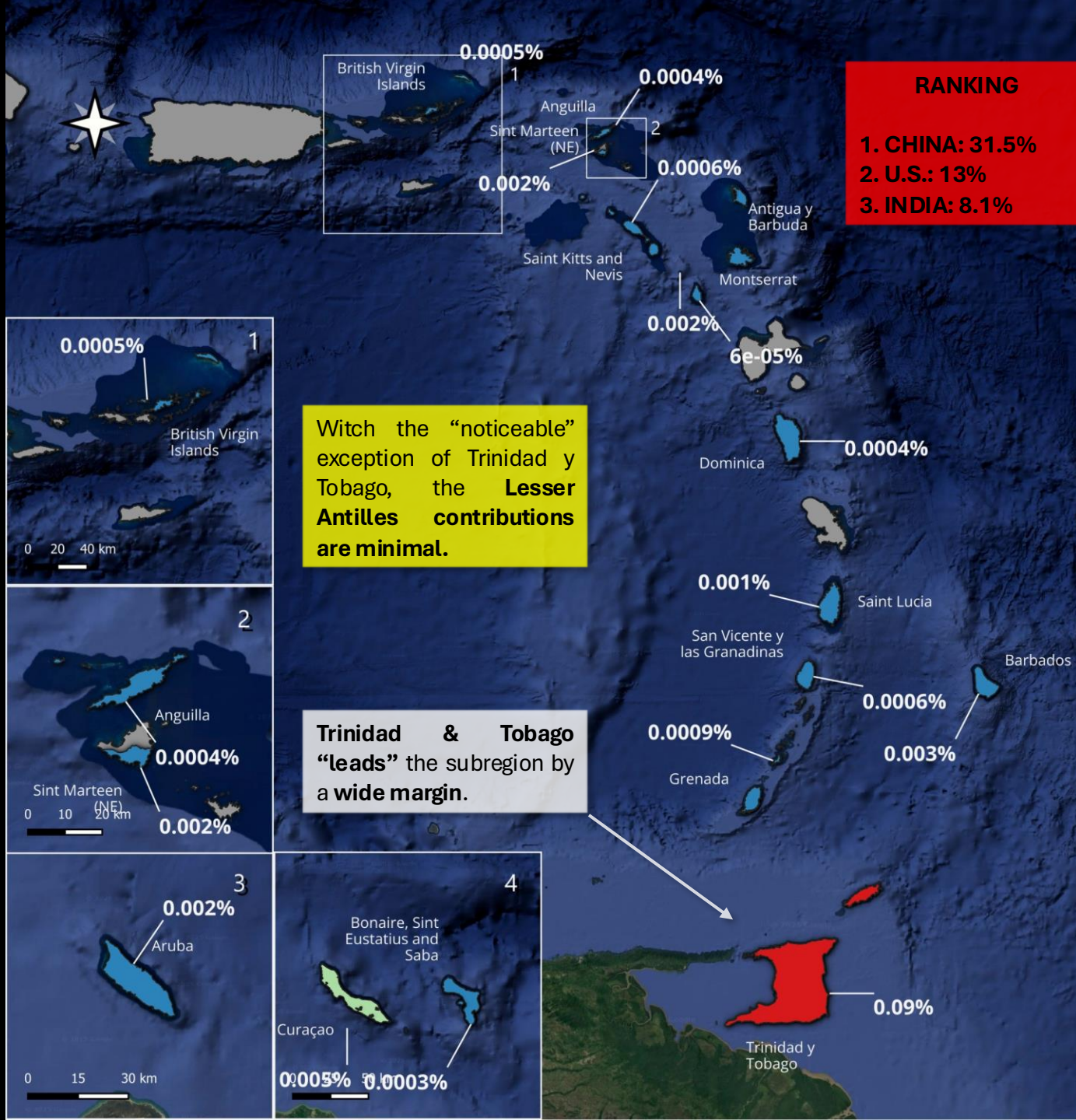
Note: GDP constant 2021 international \$ at PPP, categories defined according with Jenks' Method. Own elaboration with information from Humanitarian Data Exchange (HDX) COD-AB administrative boundaries; the World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI) repository; and, for minimum wage and productivity measures, ILOSTAT repositories, accessed August 27, 2025.

Source: Our World in Data — "CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per capita" (data from Global Carbon Budget 2024; processed by Our World in Data).

# INSIGHTS

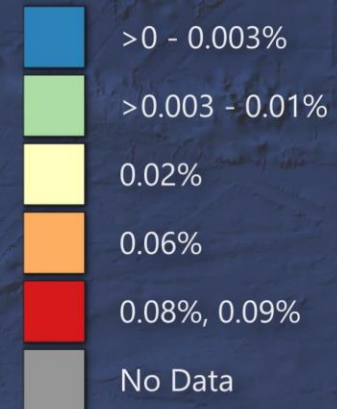
- Within this subregion, the **Dominican Republic leads**.
- **Cuba follows**, with Jamaica well below the two largest contributors.
- **Haiti** accounts for only a **very small** slice of the global total.
- The **Bahamas** contributes a **tiny share** relative to the big islands.





## CO2 EMISSIONS

Share of Global Contribution  
2023



0 100 200 km

Source: Source: Our World in Data — “CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per capita” (data from Global Carbon Budget 2024; processed by Our World in Data).  
Note: GDP constant 2021 international \$ at PPP, categories defined according with Jenks' Method. Own elaboration with information from Humanitarian Data Exchange (HDX) COD-AB administrative boundaries; the World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI) repository; and, for productivity measures, ILOSTAT Labour Productivity, accessed August 27, 2025.

# INSIGHTS

- **Trinidad & Tobago dominates** the subregion by a wide margin.
- **Aruba** is the only other jurisdiction that **stands out** among the small islands.
- **Barbados** and the Dutch Caribbean islands contribute **small fractions**.
- **The Virgin Islands show near-zero** contributions in global terms.



# DEVELOPMENTAL OVERVIEW

## ■ **DEVELOPMENTAL OVERVIEW**

- Productivity
- Productivity Growth Rate 2022-2023
- Productivity Growth Rate 2023-2024
- Productivity Growth Rate 2024-2025
- Minimum Wage
- Inflation
- GDP Growth Rate
- GDP Per Capita
- Unemployment Rate
- Gender Inclusion
- Mean Years of Schooling

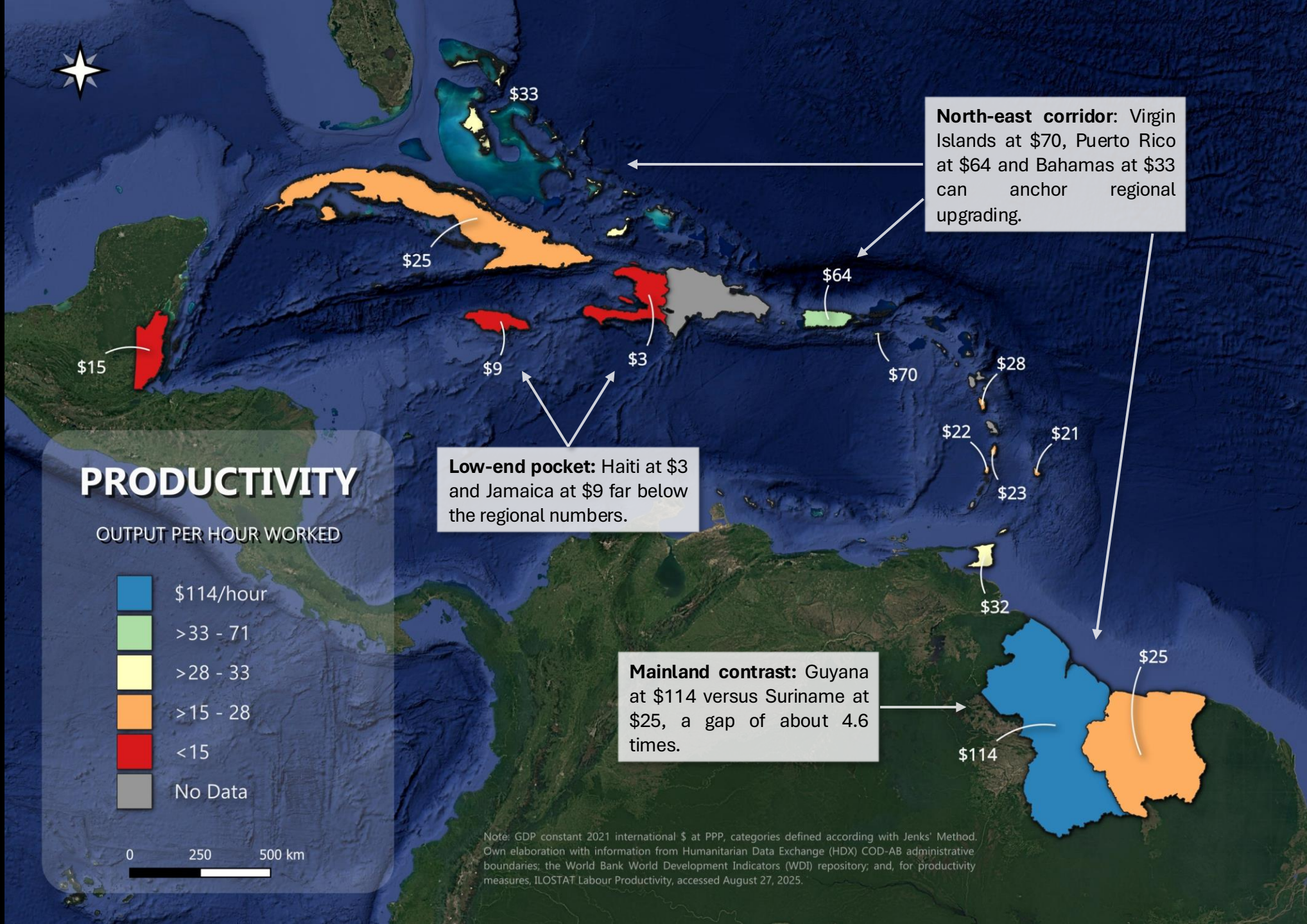


**PRODUCTIVITY**

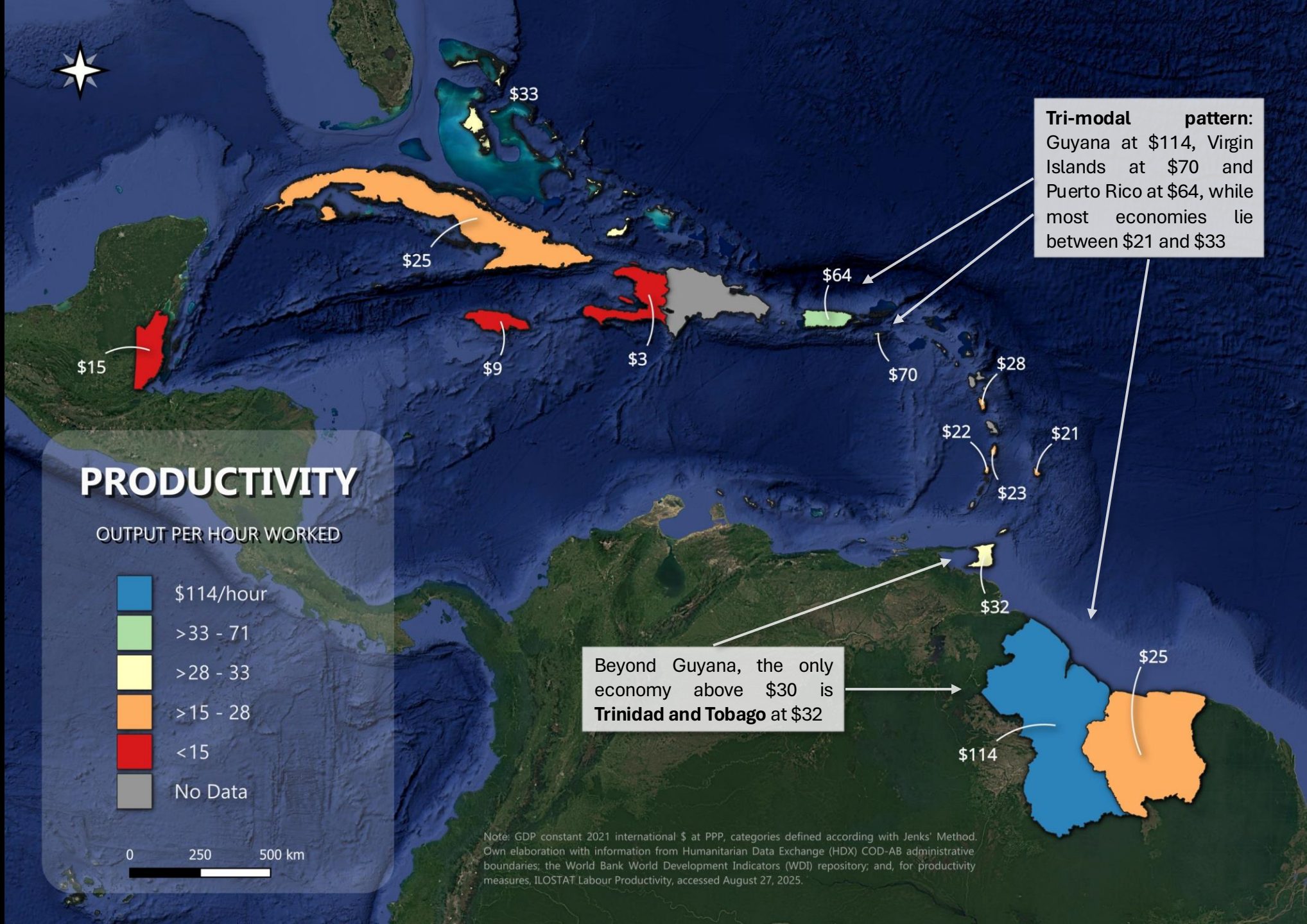
# WHAT PRODUCTIVITY?

- **Common productivity measures** include output per worker, **output per hour**, and **overall productivity** for the economy.
- **Output per hour worked** means total output divided by total hours worked, showing average production per hour.
- **In this case**, we use ILO Modelled Estimates (*Constant 2021 international \$ at PPP*) to calculate output per hour for 2021–2025, and we derive year-over-year productivity growth rates for each country.











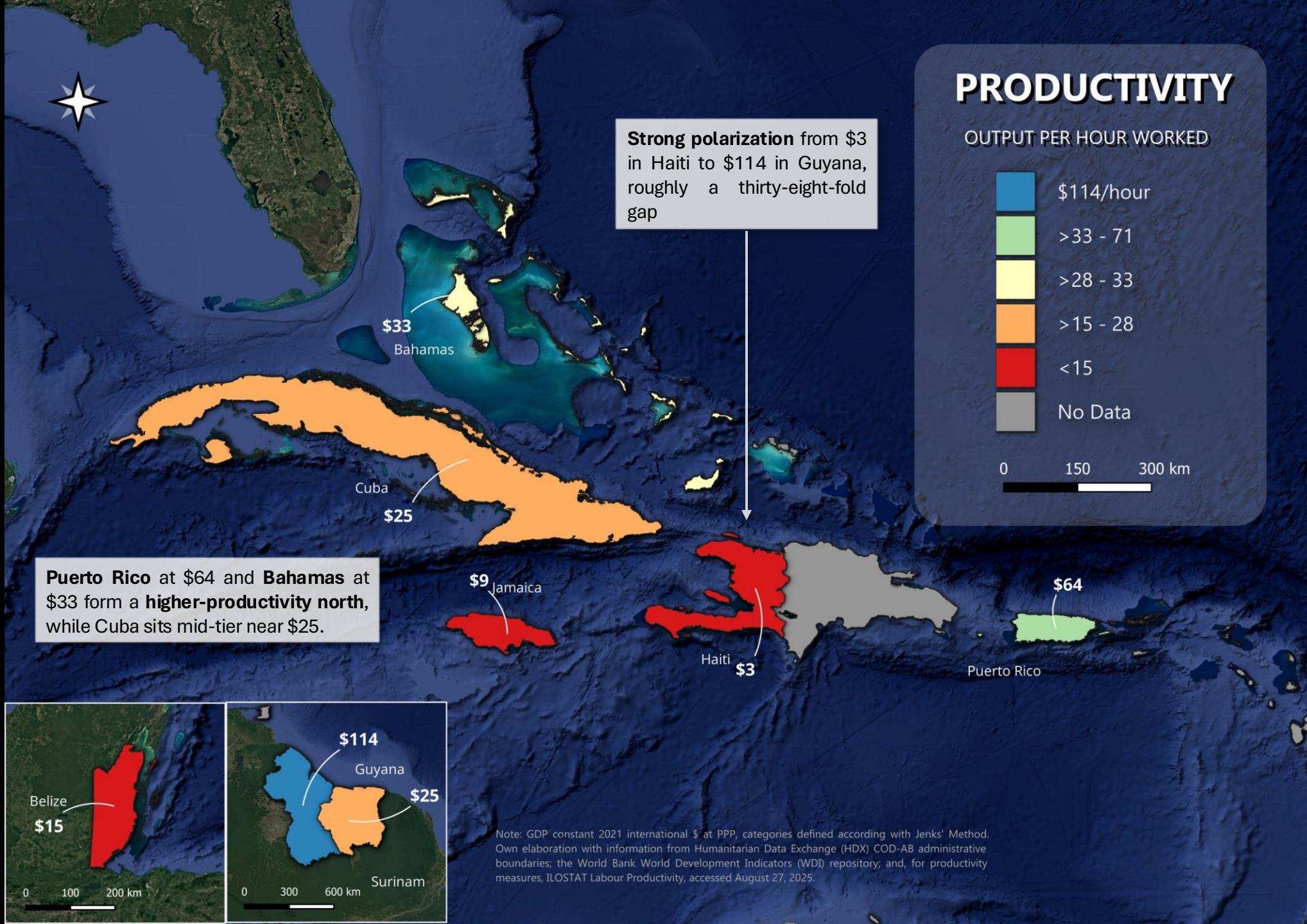
# INSIGHTS

- Tri-modal pattern: Guyana at \$114, USVI at \$70 and Puerto Rico at \$64, while most economies lie between \$21 and \$33.
- Mainland contrast: Guyana at \$114 versus Suriname at \$25, a gap of about 4.6 times.
- Low-end pocket: Haiti at \$3 and Jamaica at \$9 far below the regional cluster.

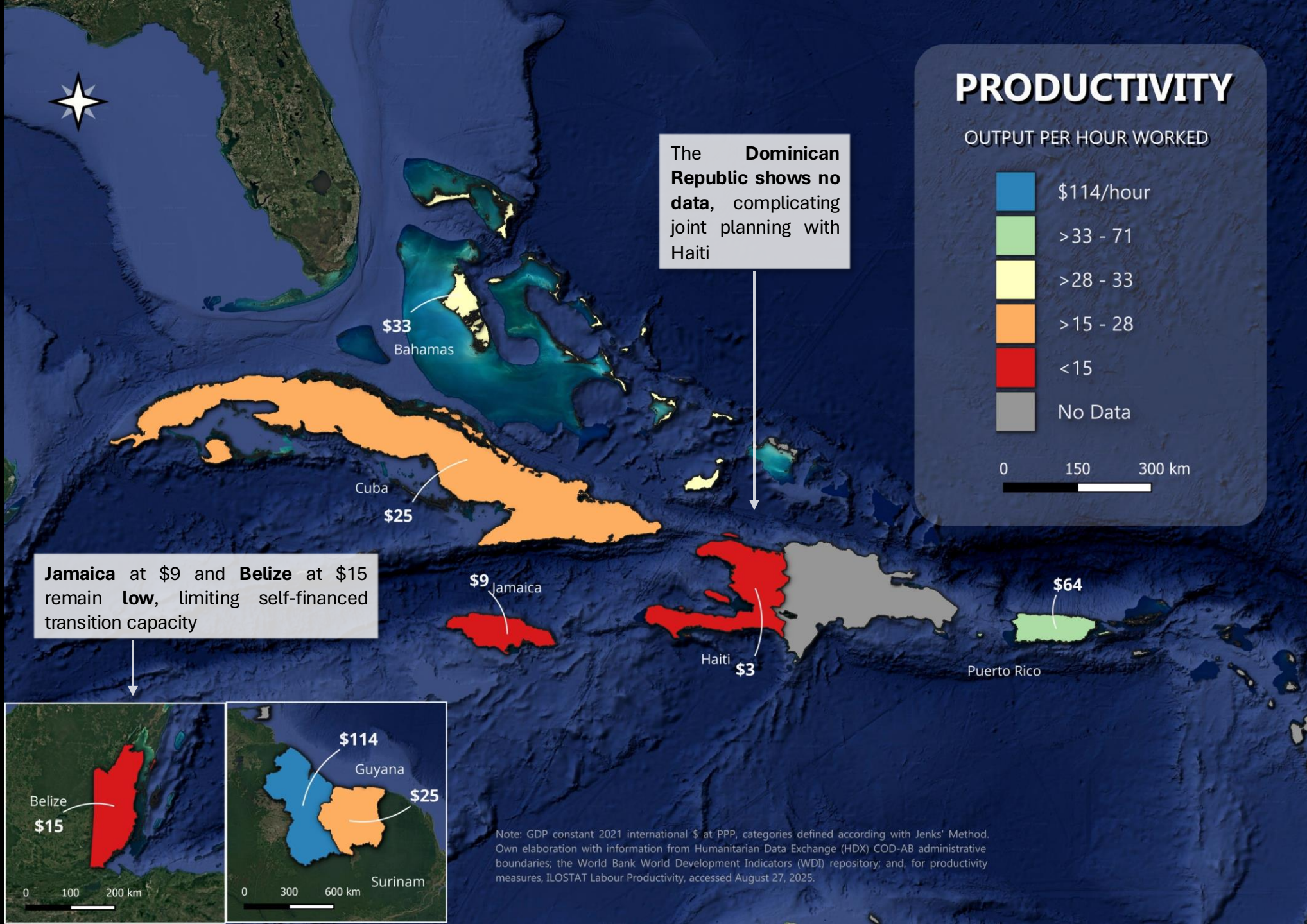
# INSIGHTS

- Southern region: beyond Guyana, the only economy above \$30 is Trinidad and Tobago at \$32.
- North-east corridor: USVI at \$70, Puerto Rico at \$64 and Bahamas at \$33 can anchor regional upgrading.











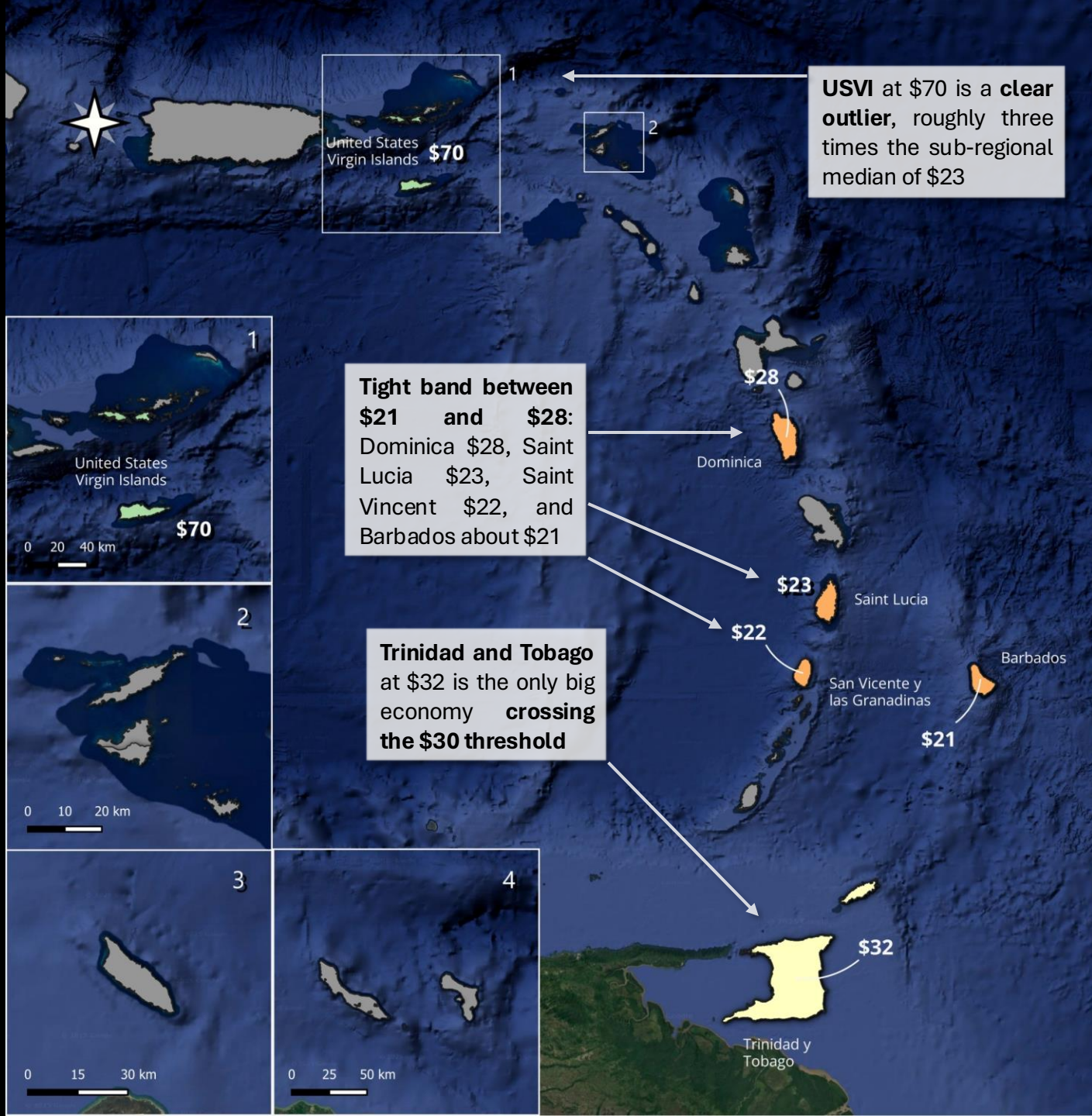
# INSIGHTS

- Strong polarization from \$3 in Haiti to \$114 in Guyana, roughly a thirty-eight-fold gap.
- Puerto Rico at \$64 and Bahamas at \$33 form a higher-productivity north, while Cuba sits mid-tier near \$25.
- Jamaica at \$9 and Belize at \$15 remain low, limiting self-financed transition capacity.

# INSIGHTS

- The Dominican Republic shows no data, complicating joint planning with Haiti.
- Guyana at \$114 versus Suriname at \$25 highlights sharp adjacency differences, requiring coordination to avoid uneven transition effects.





# PRODUCTIVITY

OUTPUT PER HOUR WORKED



0 100 200 km

Note: GDP constant 2021 international \$ at PPP, categories defined according with Jenks' Method. Own elaboration with information from Humanitarian Data Exchange (HDX) COD-AB administrative boundaries; the World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI) repository; and, for productivity measures, ILOSTAT Labour Productivity, accessed August 27, 2025.

# INSIGHTS

- Tight band between \$21 and \$28: Dominica \$28, Saint Lucia \$23, Saint Vincent \$22, and Barbados about \$21.
- USVI at \$70 is a clear outlier, roughly three times the sub-regional median near \$23.
- Trinidad and Tobago at \$32 is the only economy crossing \$30 in the chain.
- Several islands show no data, so harmonized reporting is required before funding decisions.

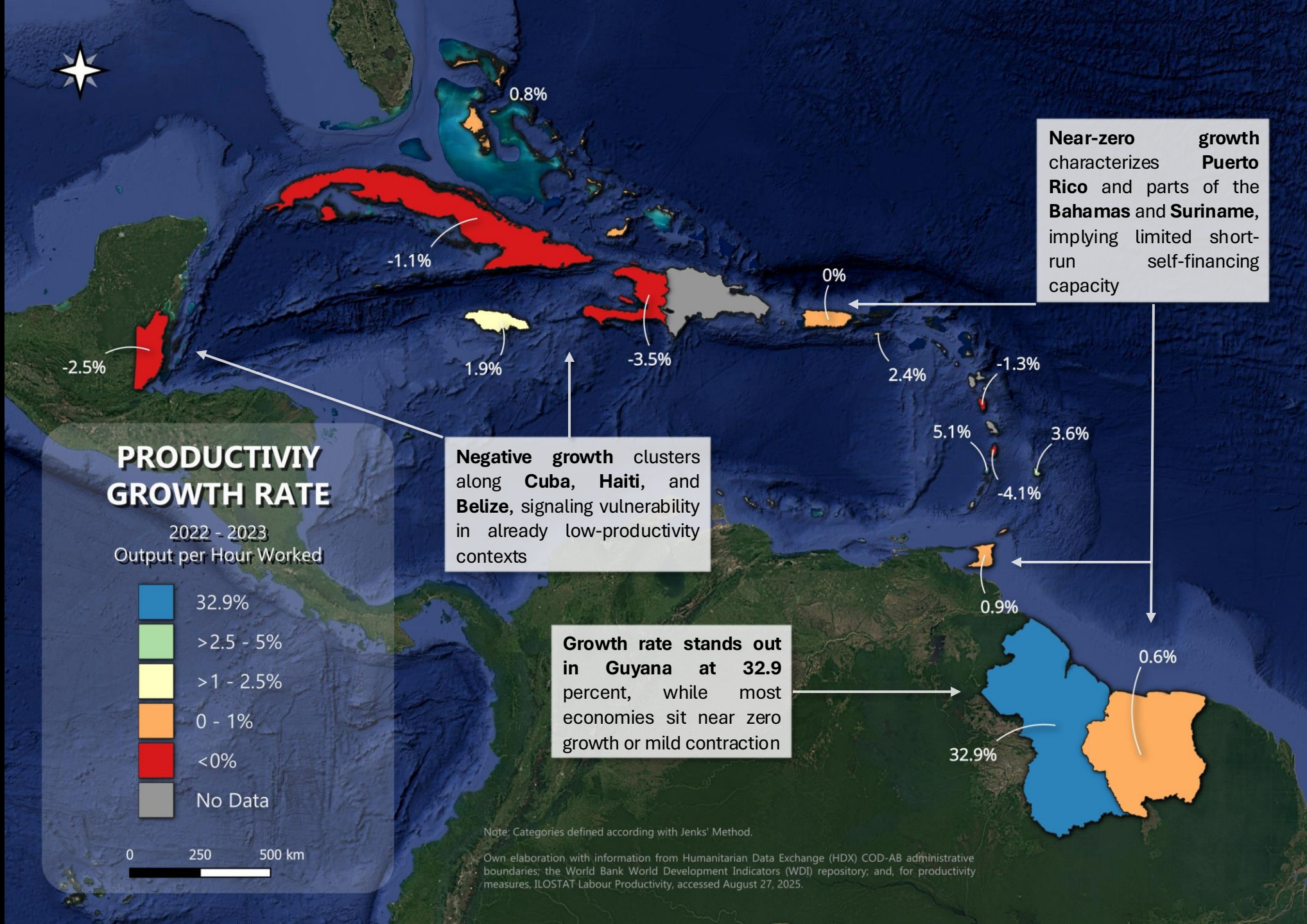


# HIGHLIGHTS

- **Puerto Rico:** High-complexity, capital-intensive manufacturing **base** (biopharma, medical devices, chemicals) integrated with the U.S. market; biopharma near one-third of GDP.
- **Guyana:** Intensive **oil boom** with a small workforce since 2019; in 2024, output growth near mid-40%, raising GDP per worker.
- **Jamaica:** **Total factor productivity** has been **falling** for over 30 years, limiting competitiveness (World Bank)

# **PRODUCTIVITY GROWTH RATE 2022-2023**





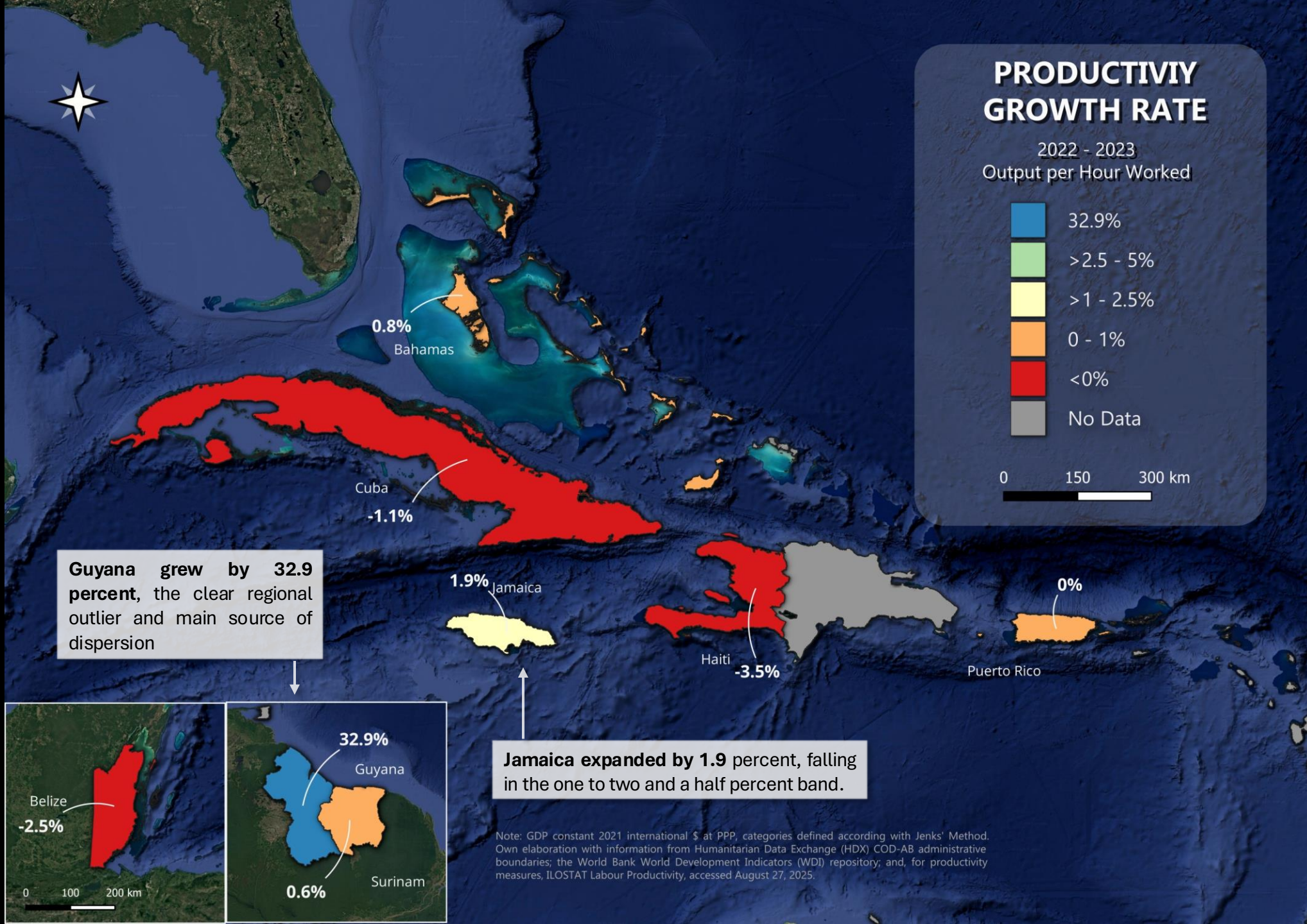
Note: Categories defined according with Jenks' Method.

Own elaboration with information from Humanitarian Data Exchange (HDX) COD-AB administrative boundaries; the World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI) repository; and, for productivity measures, ILOSTAT Labour Productivity, accessed August 27, 2025.

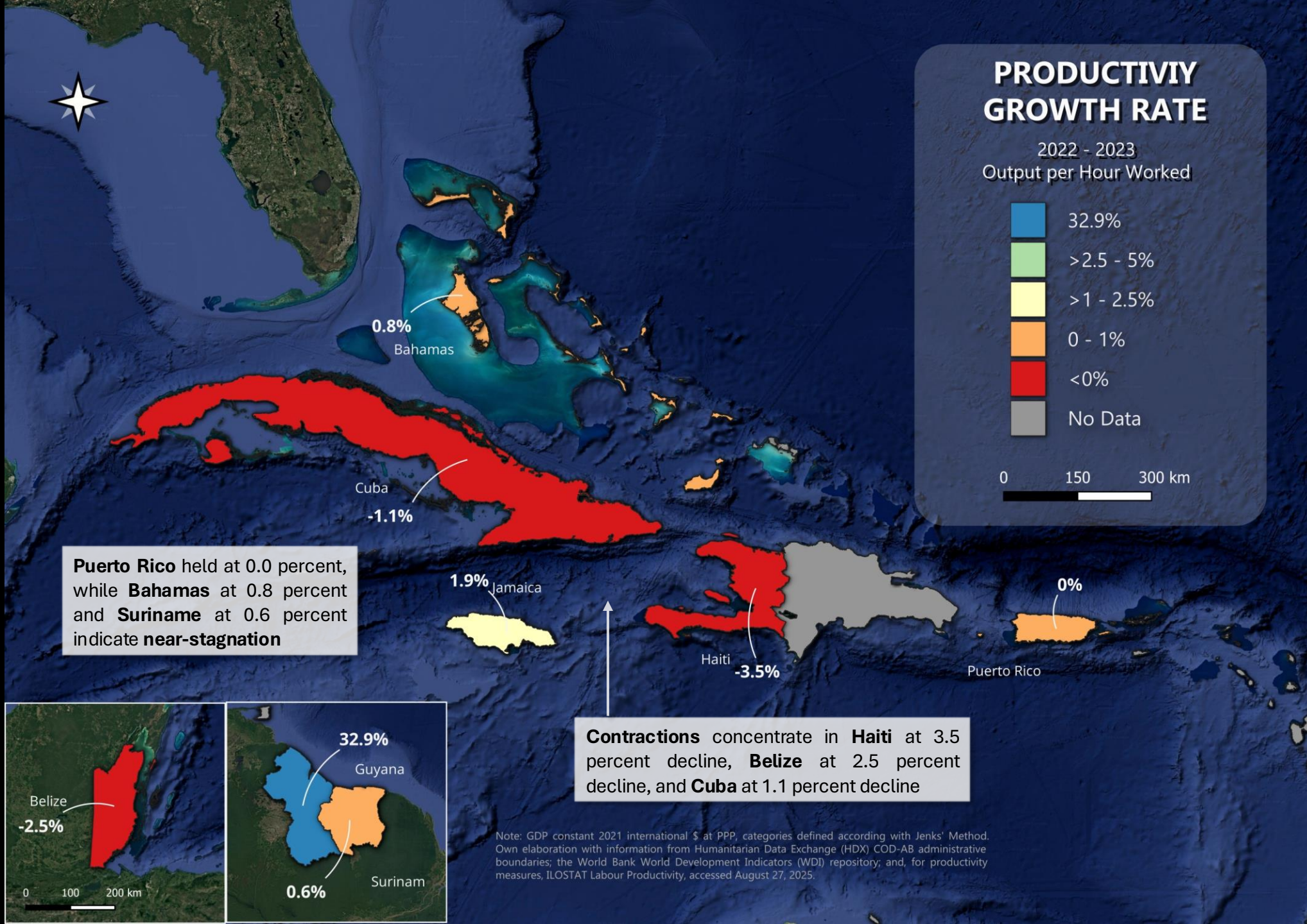
# INSIGHTS

- Growth rate stands out in Guyana at 32.9 percent, while most economies sit near zero growth or mild contraction.
- Negative growth clusters along Cuba, Haiti, and Belize, signaling vulnerability in already low-productivity contexts.
- Near-zero growth characterizes Puerto Rico and parts of the Bahamas and Suriname, implying limited short-run self-financing capacity.
- Several territories display no data, so harmonized measurement is a prerequisite for coordinated just-transition financing.











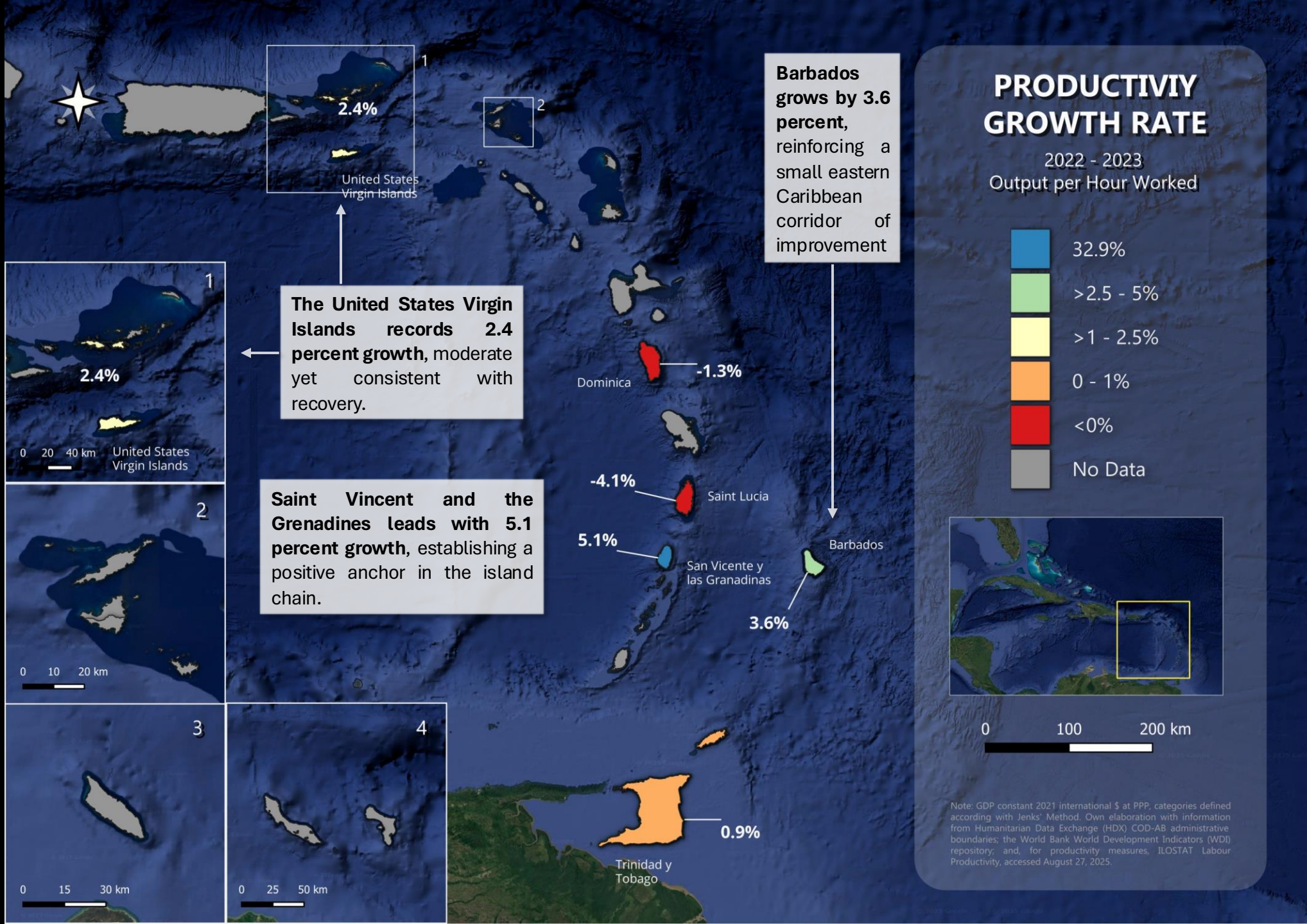
# INSIGHTS

- Guyana grew by 32.9 percent, the clear regional outlier and main source of dispersion.
- Puerto Rico held at 0.0 percent, while Bahamas at 0.8 percent and Suriname at 0.6 percent indicate near-stagnation.
- Jamaica expanded by 1.9 percent, falling in the one to two and a half percent band.

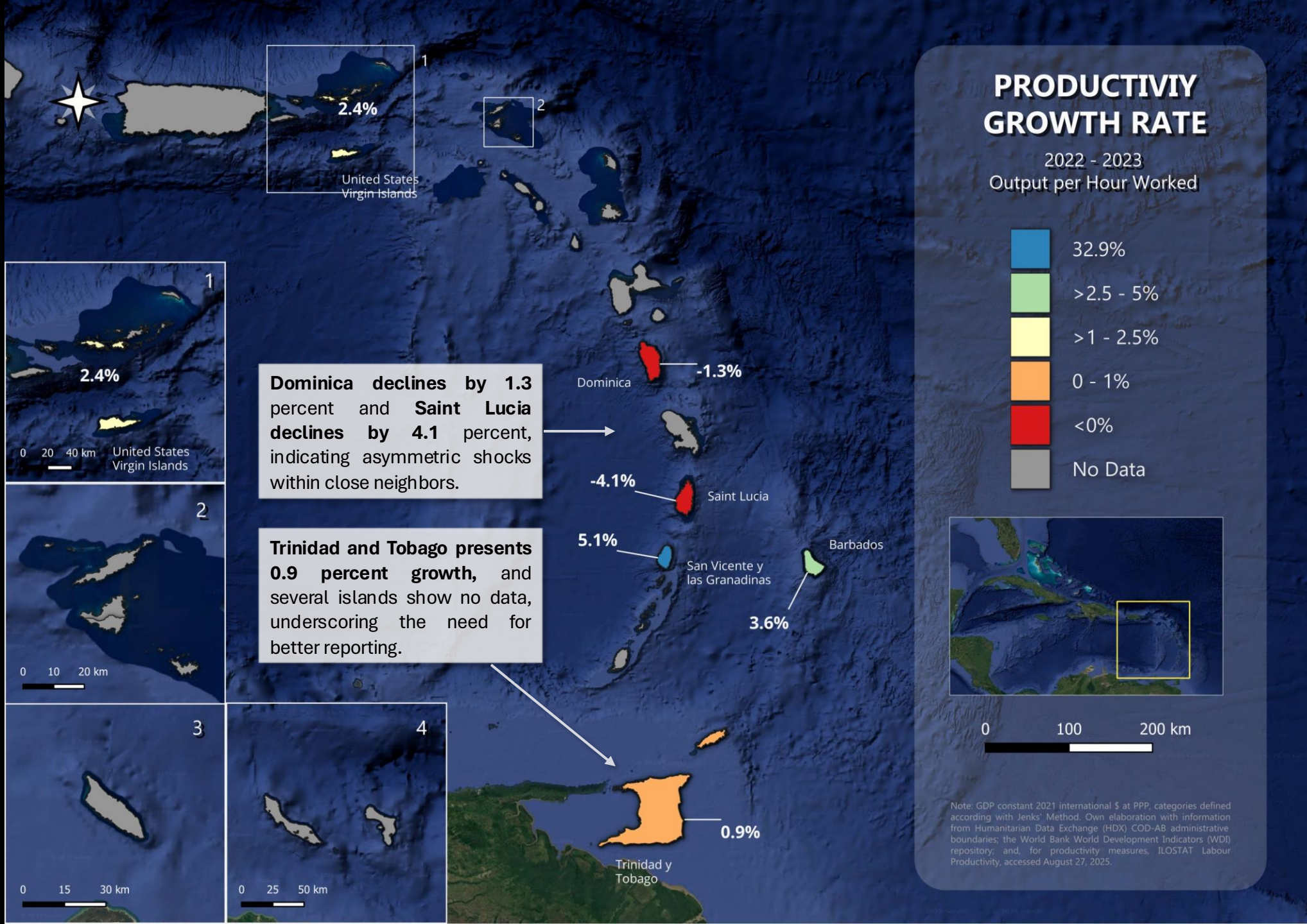
# INSIGHTS

- Contractions concentrate in Haiti at 3.5 percent decline, Belize at 2.5 percent decline, and Cuba at 1.1 percent decline.
- The Dominican Republic shows no data, limiting joint planning on Hispaniola.











# INSIGHTS

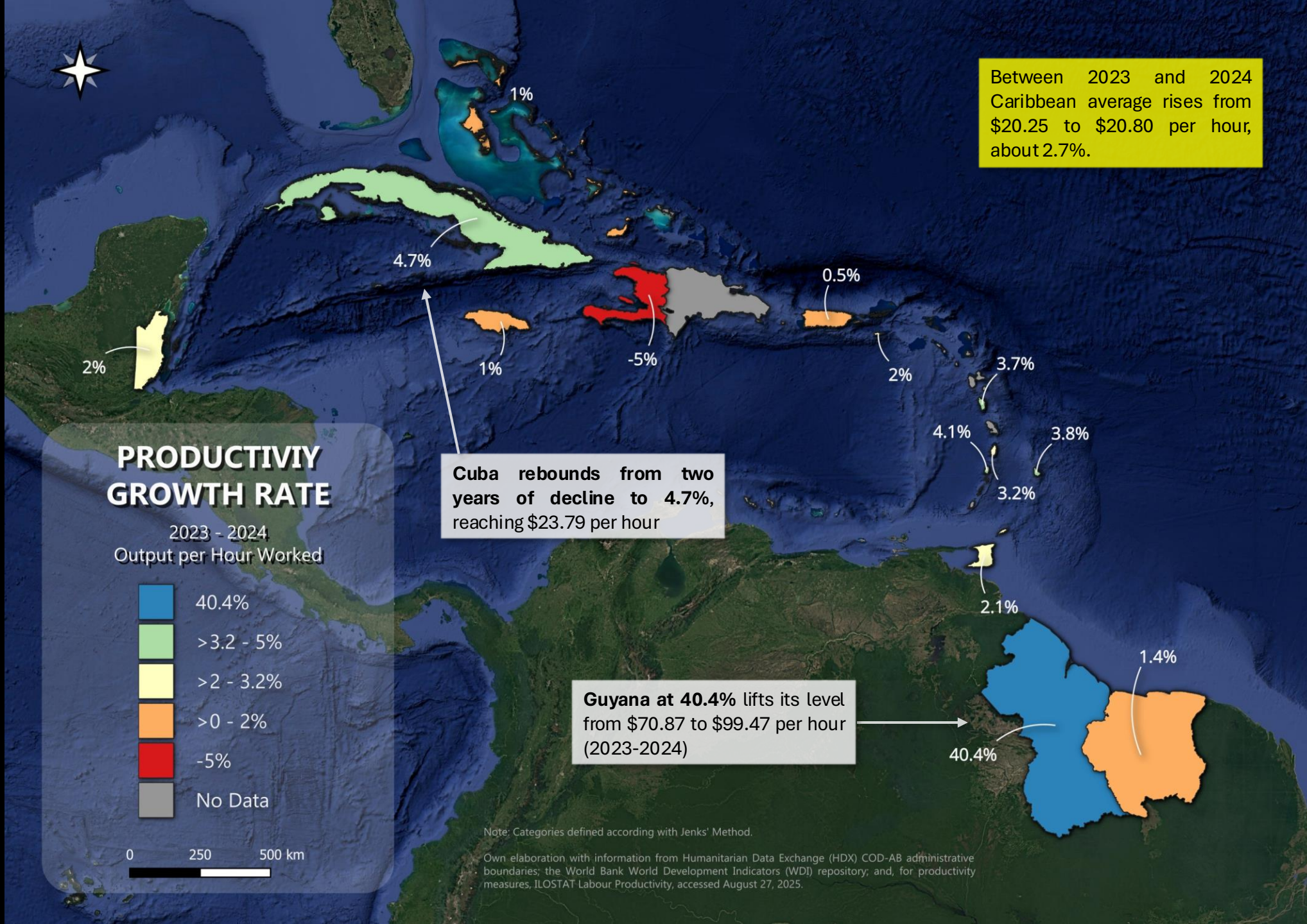
- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines leads with 5.1 percent growth, establishing a positive anchor in the island chain.
- Barbados grows by 3.6 percent, reinforcing a small eastern Caribbean corridor of improvement.
- The United States Virgin Islands records 2.4 percent growth, moderate yet consistent with recovery.

# INSIGHTS

- Dominica declines by 1.3 percent and Saint Lucia declines by 4.1 percent, indicating asymmetric shocks within close neighbors.
- Trinidad and Tobago posts 0.9 percent growth and several islands show no data, underscoring the need for targeted support and better reporting.



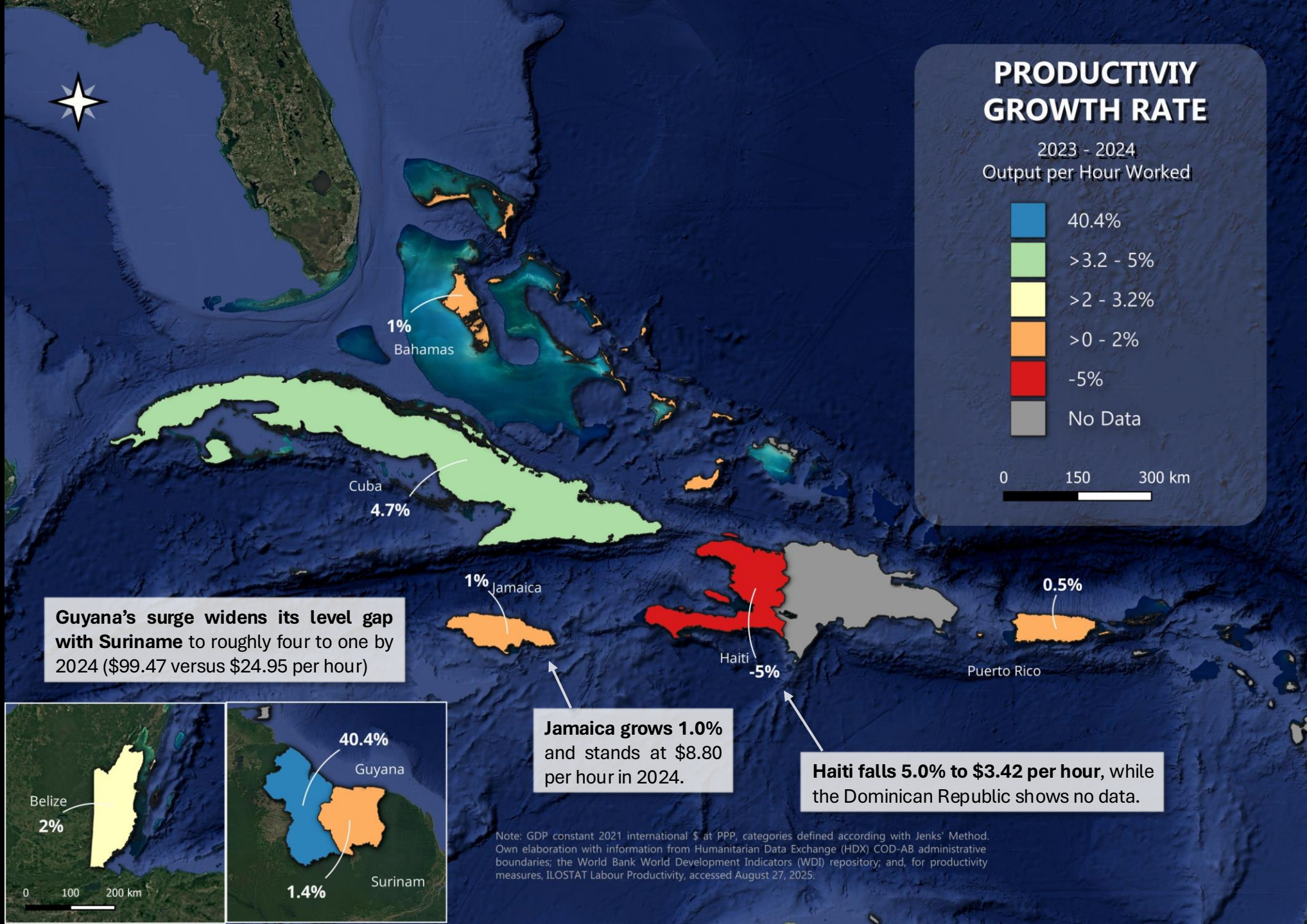
# **PRODUCTIVITY GROWTH RATE 2023-2024**





# INSIGHTS

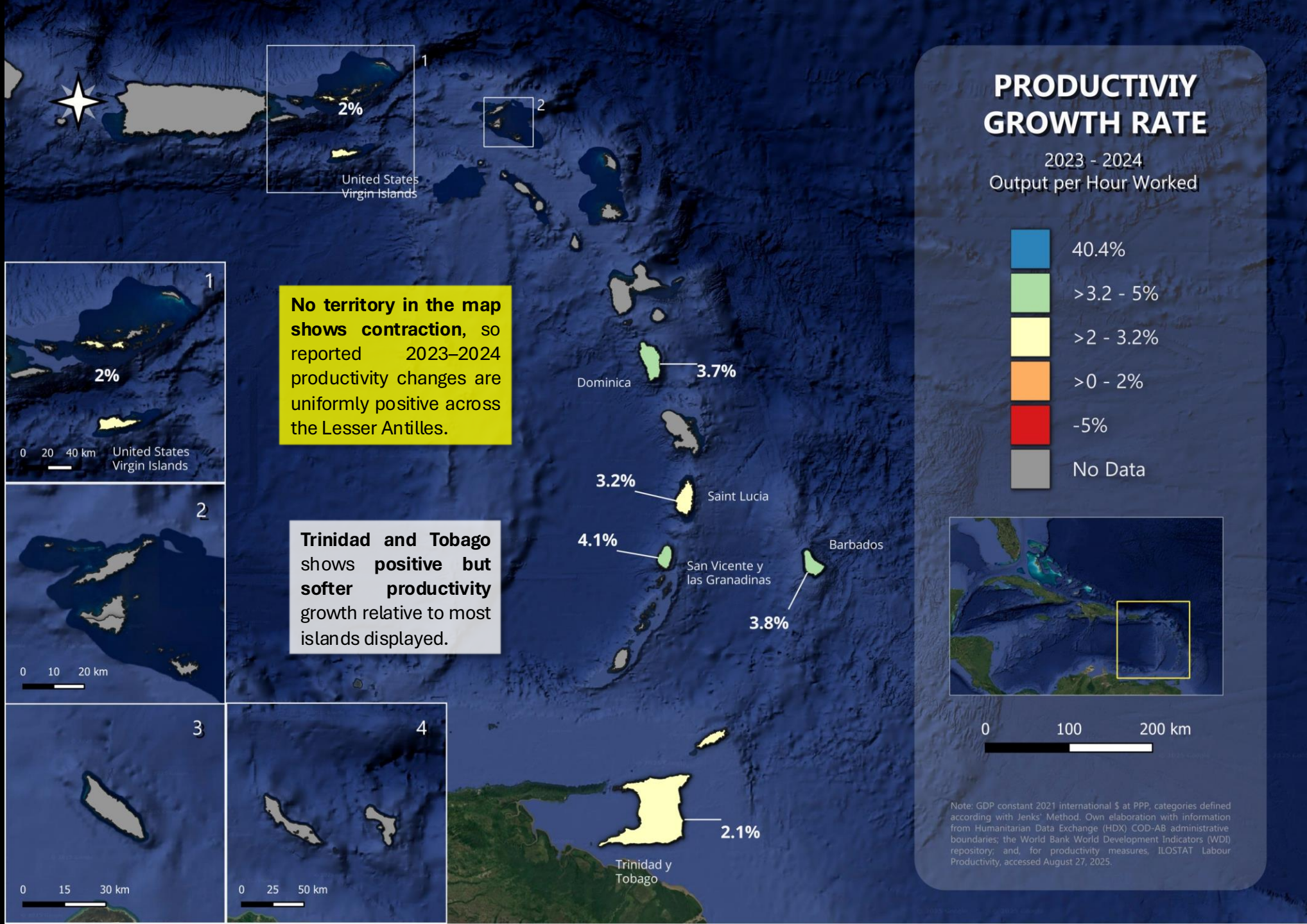
- Caribbean average rises from \$20.25 to \$20.80 per hour, about 2.7%.
- Guyana at 40.4% lifts its level from \$70.87 to \$99.47 per hour.
- Cuba rebounds from two years of decline to 4.7%, reaching \$23.79 per hour.
- Haiti contracts by 5.0%, dropping to \$3.42 per hour, the lowest reported level.





# INSIGHTS

- Guyana's surge widens its level gap with Suriname to roughly four to one by 2024 (\$99.47 versus \$24.95 per hour).
- Cuba grows 4.7%, while Puerto Rico remains near flat at 0.5%.
- Jamaica posts 1.0% and stands at \$8.80 per hour in 2024.
- Belize gains 2.0%, reaching \$14.58 per hour in 2024.
- Haiti falls 5.0% to \$3.42 per hour, while the Dominican Republic shows no data.



No territory in the map shows contraction, so reported 2023–2024 productivity changes are uniformly positive across the Lesser Antilles.

Trinidad and Tobago shows positive but softer productivity growth relative to most islands displayed.

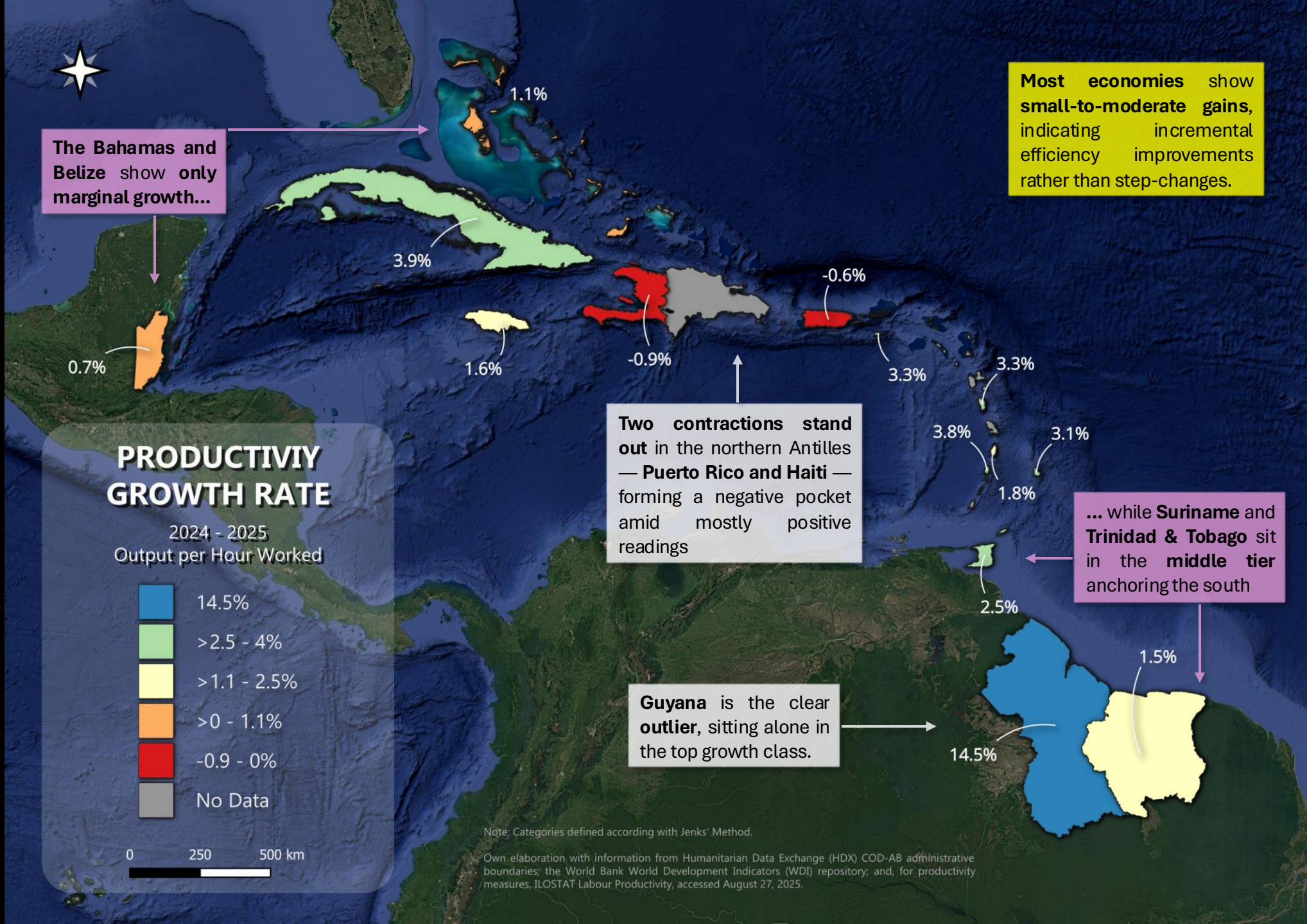


# INSIGHTS

- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines at 4.1% and Barbados at 3.8% lead the group.
- Dominica at 3.7% and Saint Lucia at 3.2% shift from contraction in 2022–2023 to expansion.
- United States Virgin Islands grows 2.0% at a high level of \$68.03 per hour in 2024.
- Trinidad and Tobago records 2.1%, maintaining steady gains with \$31.44 per hour in 2024.
- Excluding the two higher-level outliers, 2024 levels cluster around \$20–\$27 per hour, so small growth differences quickly change relative positions.

# **PRODUCTIVITY GROWTH RATE 2024-2025**





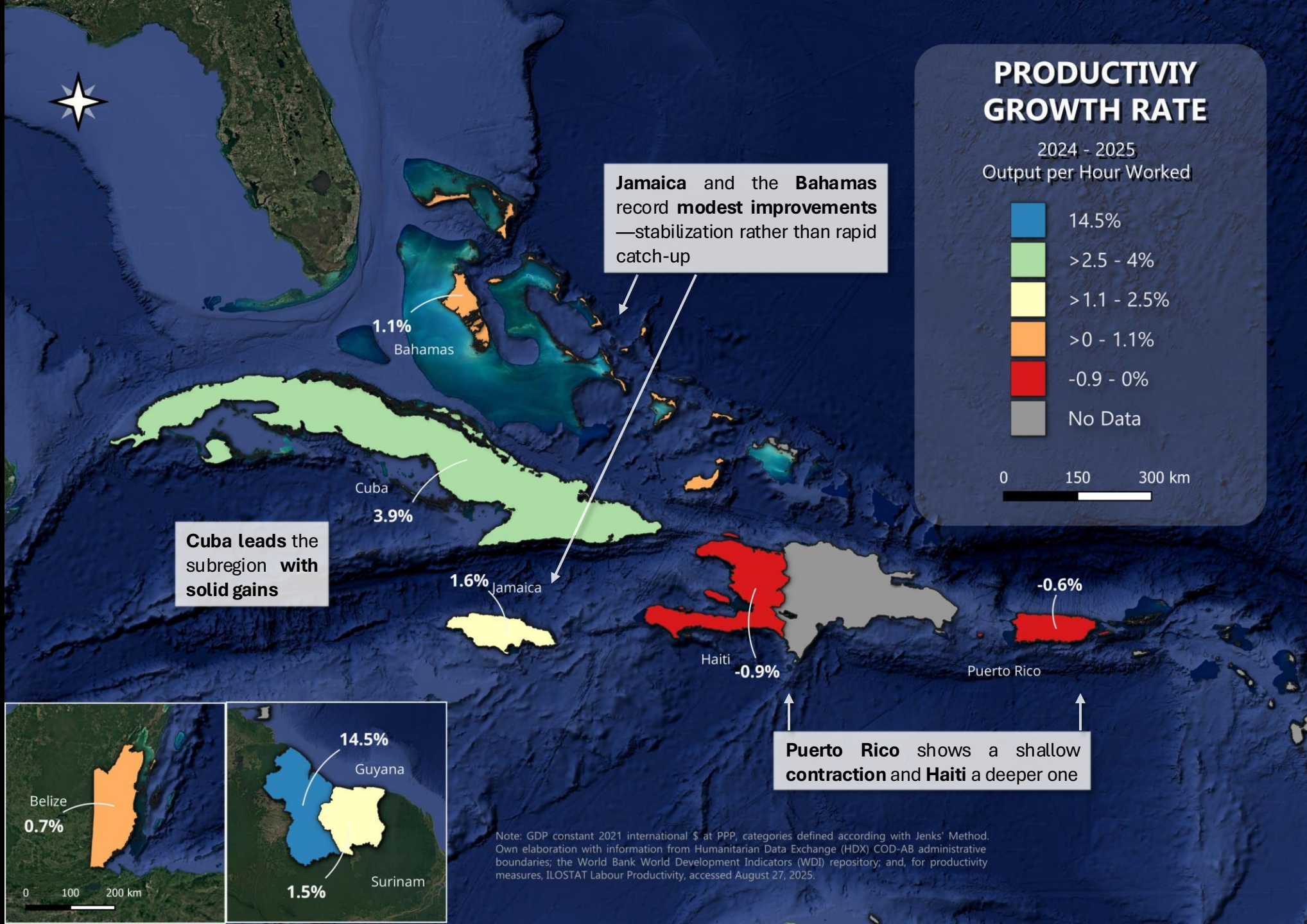
Note: Categories defined according with Jenks' Method.

Own elaboration with information from Humanitarian Data Exchange (HDX) COD-AB administrative boundaries; the World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI) repository; and, for productivity measures, ILOSTAT Labour Productivity, accessed August 27, 2025.

# INSIGHTS

- Guyana is the clear outlier, sitting alone in the top growth class.
- Most economies post small-to-moderate gains, indicating incremental efficiency improvements rather than step-changes.
- Two contractions stand out in the northern Antilles—Puerto Rico and Haiti—forming a negative pocket amid mostly positive readings.
- The Bahamas and Belize show only marginal growth, while Suriname and Trinidad & Tobago sit in the middle tier anchoring the south.

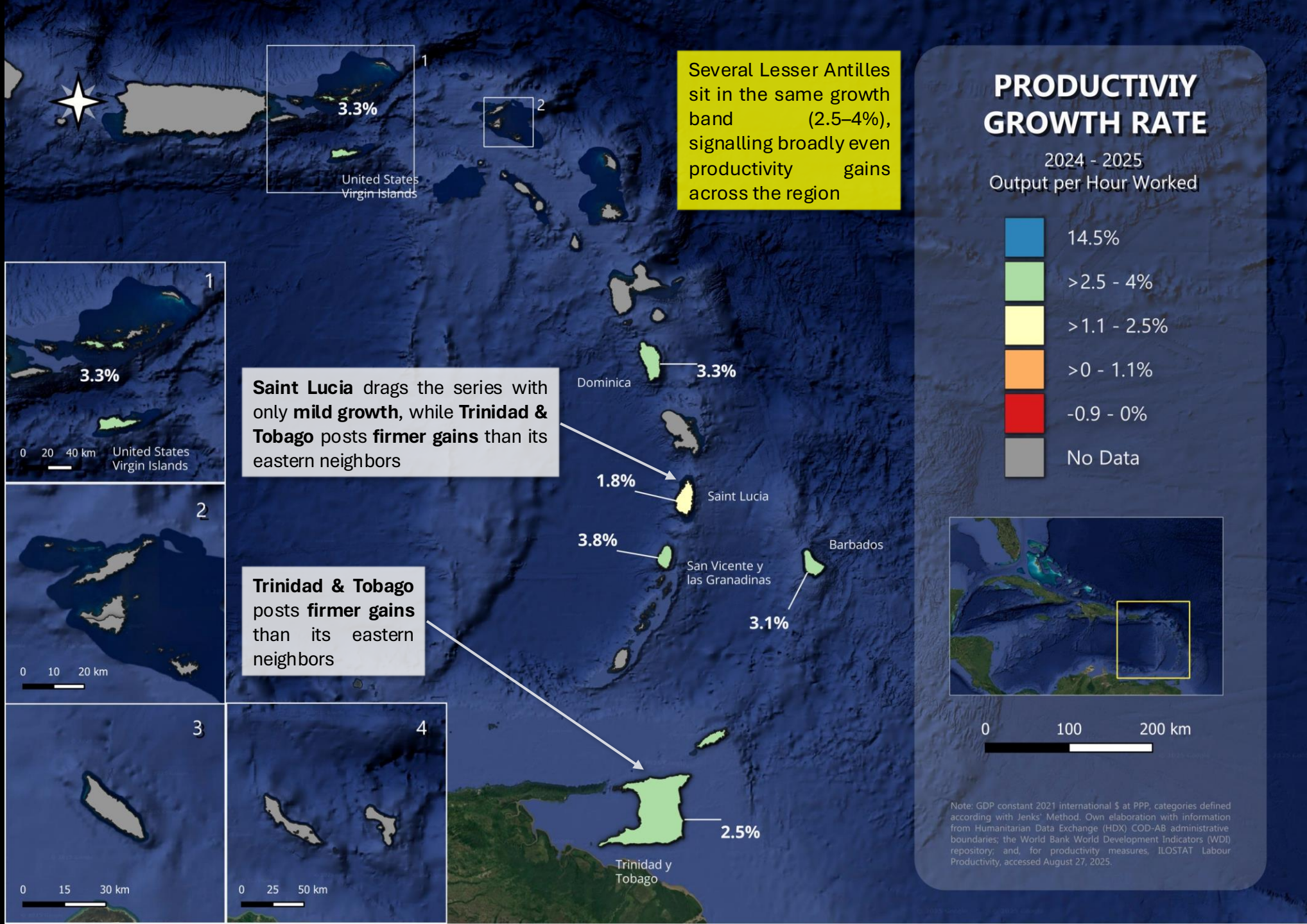




# INSIGHTS

- Cuba leads the subregion with solid gains (green class), a bright spot on this map.
- Jamaica and the Bahamas record modest improvements—stabilization rather than rapid catch-up.
- Puerto Rico shows a shallow contraction and Haiti a deeper one (red class), making Hispaniola the weak link.



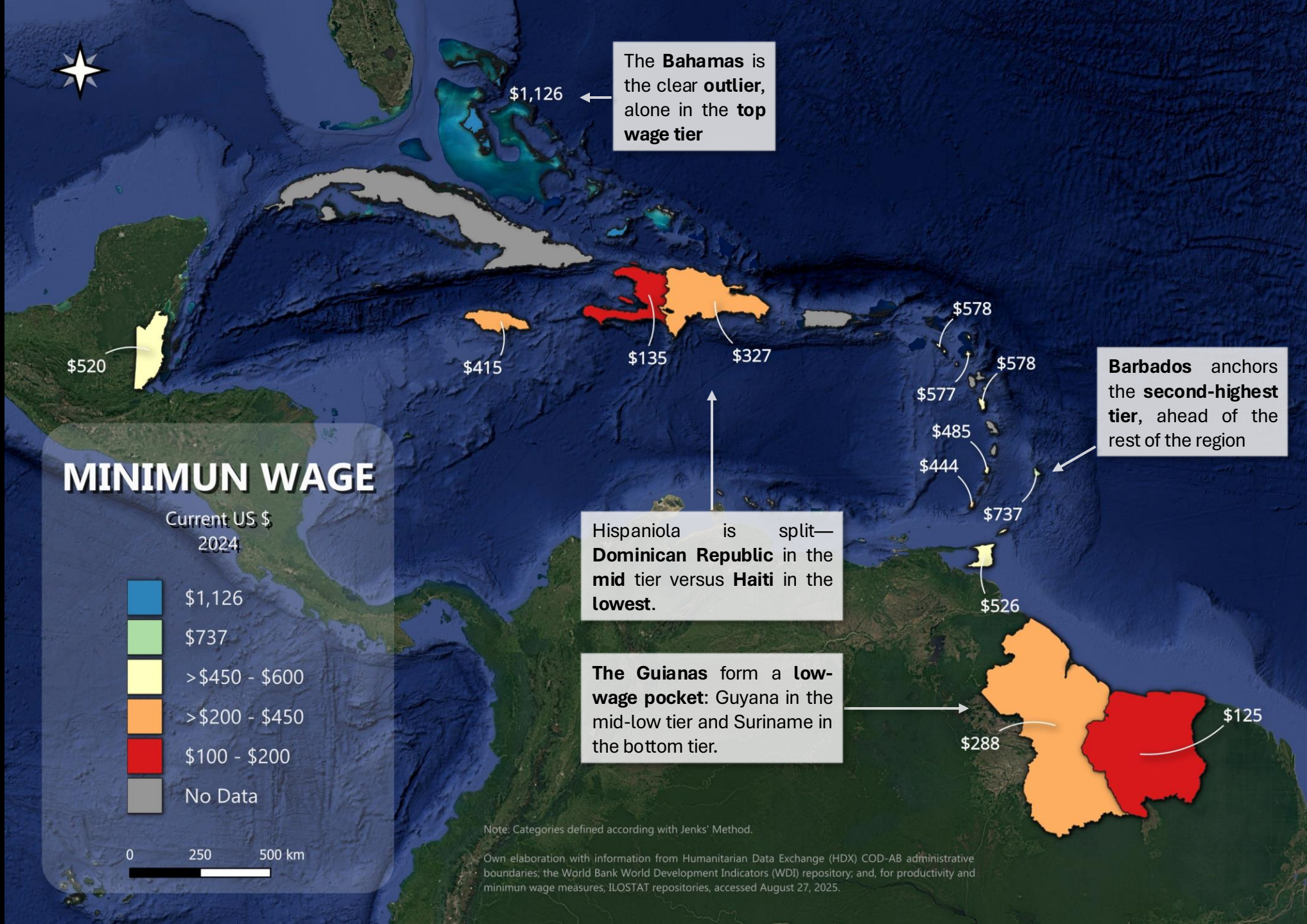


# INSIGHTS

- Several Lesser Antilles—USVI, Dominica, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, and Barbados—sit in the same growth band (~3–4%), signalling broadly even productivity gains across the arc.
- Saint Lucia trails the arc with only mild growth, while Trinidad & Tobago posts firmer gains than its eastern neighbors.
- No severe contractions appear; all labeled islands remain on the positive side of the scale.



**MINIMUM WAGE**



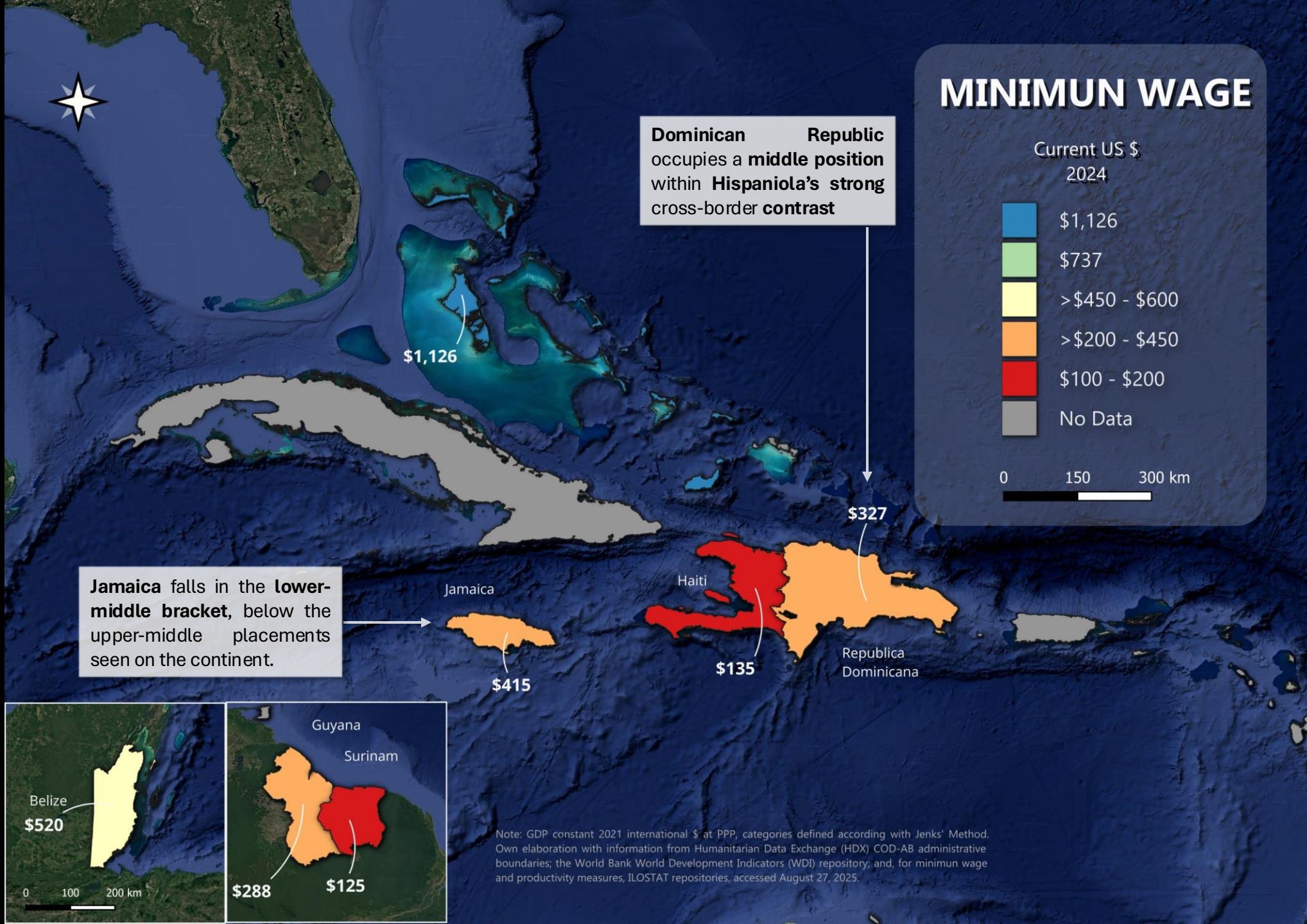
Note: Categories defined according with Jenks' Method.

Own elaboration with information from Humanitarian Data Exchange (HDX) COD-AB administrative boundaries; the World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI) repository; and, for productivity and minimum wage measures, ILOSTAT repositories, accessed August 27, 2025.



# INSIGHTS

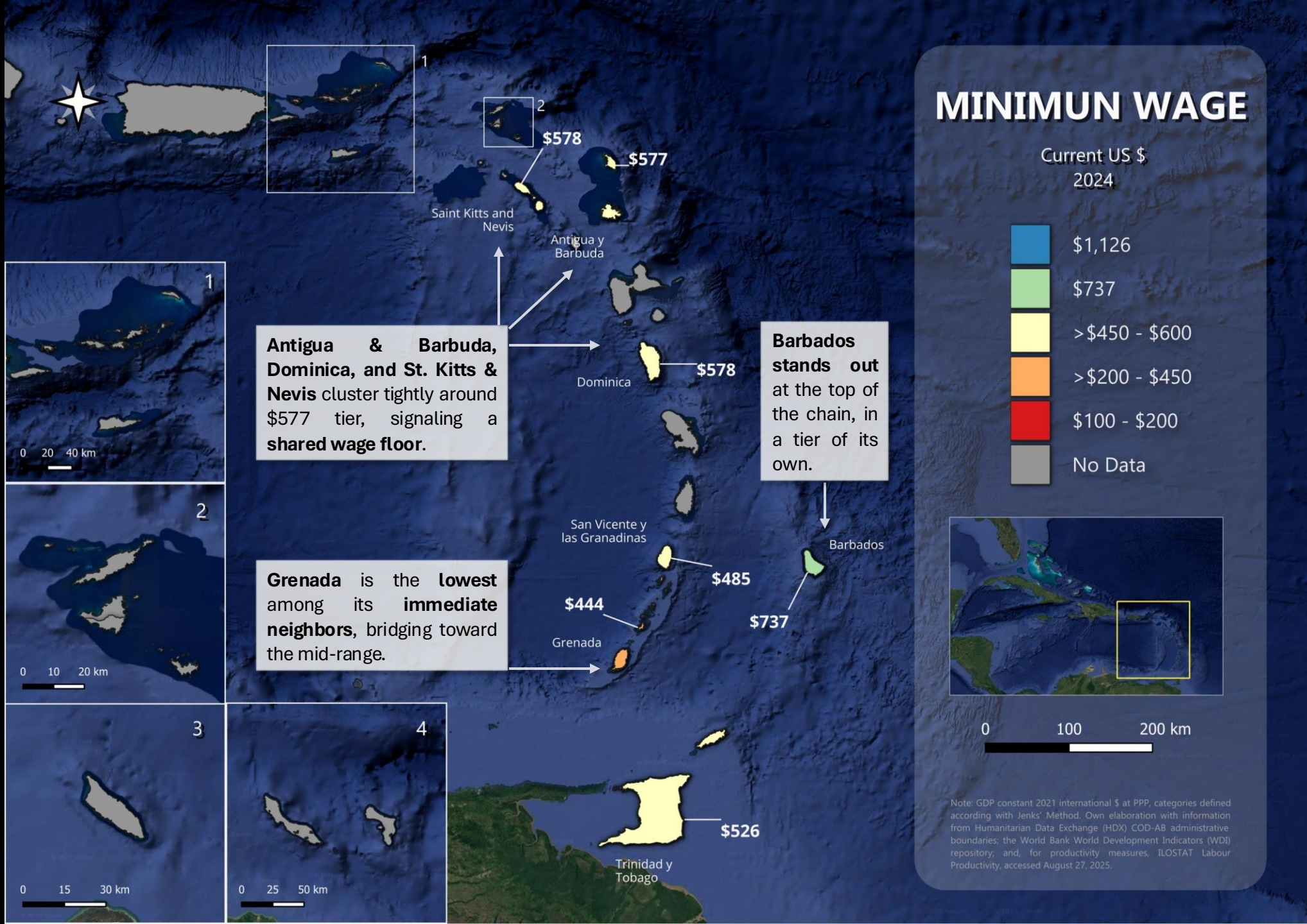
- The Bahamas is the clear outlier, alone in the top wage tier.
- Barbados anchors the second-highest tier, ahead of the rest of the region.
- The Guianas form the low-wage pocket: Guyana in the mid-low tier and Suriname in the bottom tier.
- Hispaniola is split—Dominican Republic in the mid tier versus Haiti in the lowest.





# INSIGHTS

- The Bahamas sits far above its neighbors and defines the map's ceiling.
- Jamaica falls in the lower-middle bracket, below the upper-middle placements seen on the mainland rim.
- Dominican Republic occupies a middle position within Hispaniola's strong cross-border contrast.



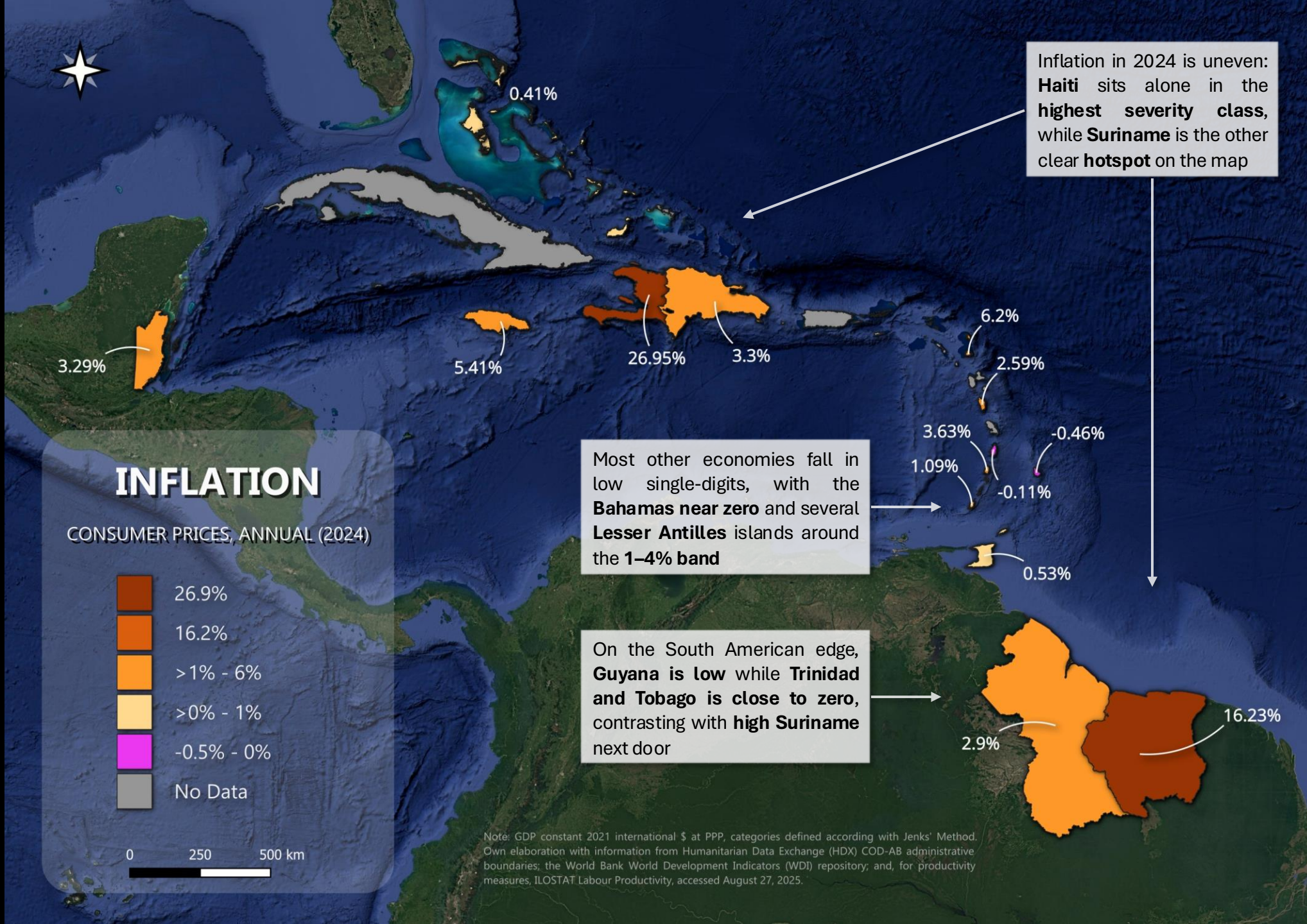


# INSIGHTS

- **Barbados stands out** at the top of the chain, in a tier of its own.
- **Antigua & Barbuda, Dominica, and St. Kitts & Nevis** cluster tightly around the \$575 level, signaling a **shared wage floor**.
- **St. Vincent & the Grenadines** sits just below that cluster, still within the upper-middle bracket.
- **Grenada** is the **lowest** among its **immediate neighbors**, bridging toward the mid-range.

**INFLATION**

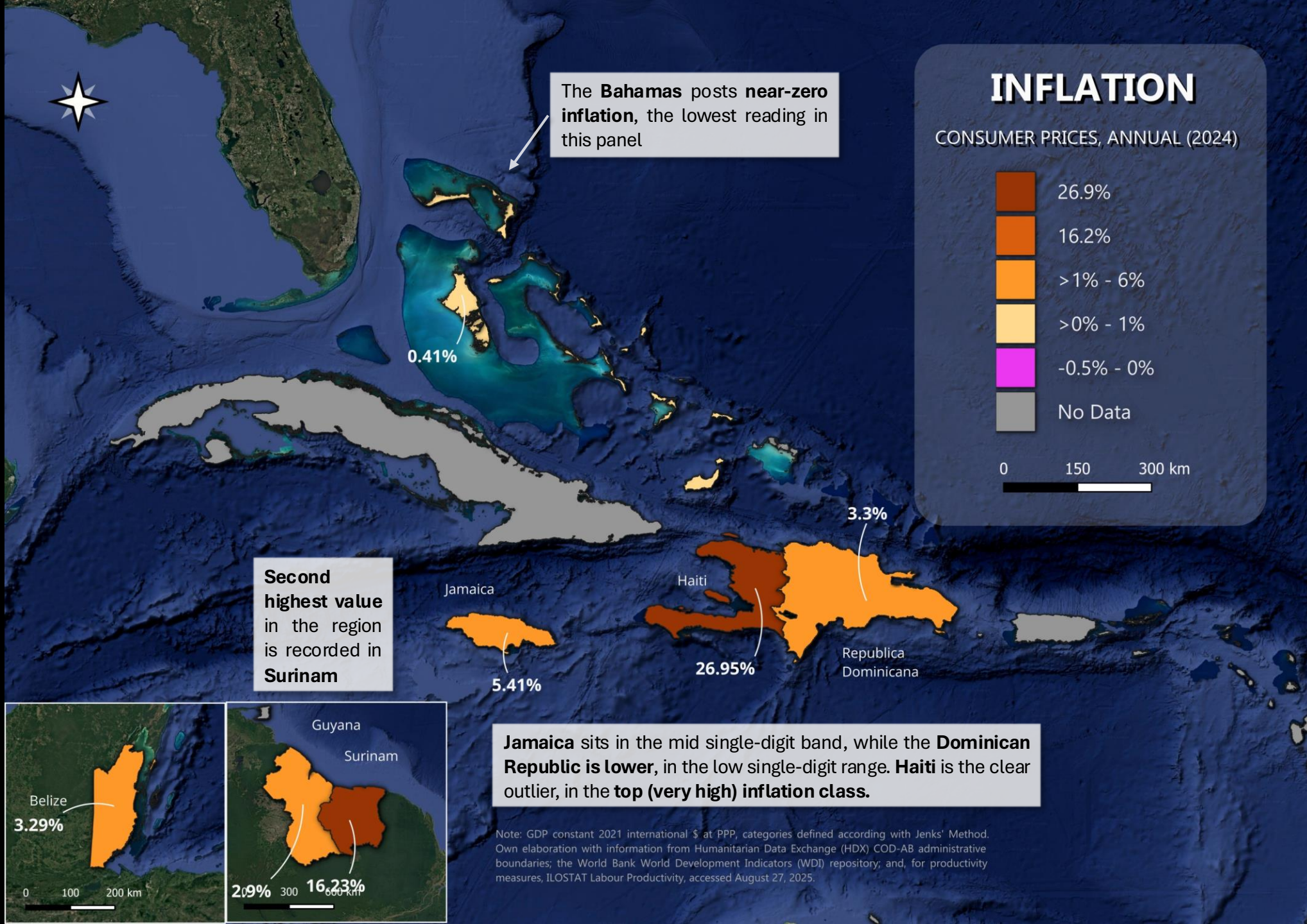




# INSIGHTS

- Inflation in 2024 is uneven: Haiti sits alone in the highest severity class, while Suriname is the other clear hotspot on the map.
- Most other economies fall in low single-digits, with the Bahamas near zero and several Lesser Antilles islands around the 1–4% band.
- On the South American edge, Guyana is low while Trinidad and Tobago is close to zero, contrasting with high Suriname next door.



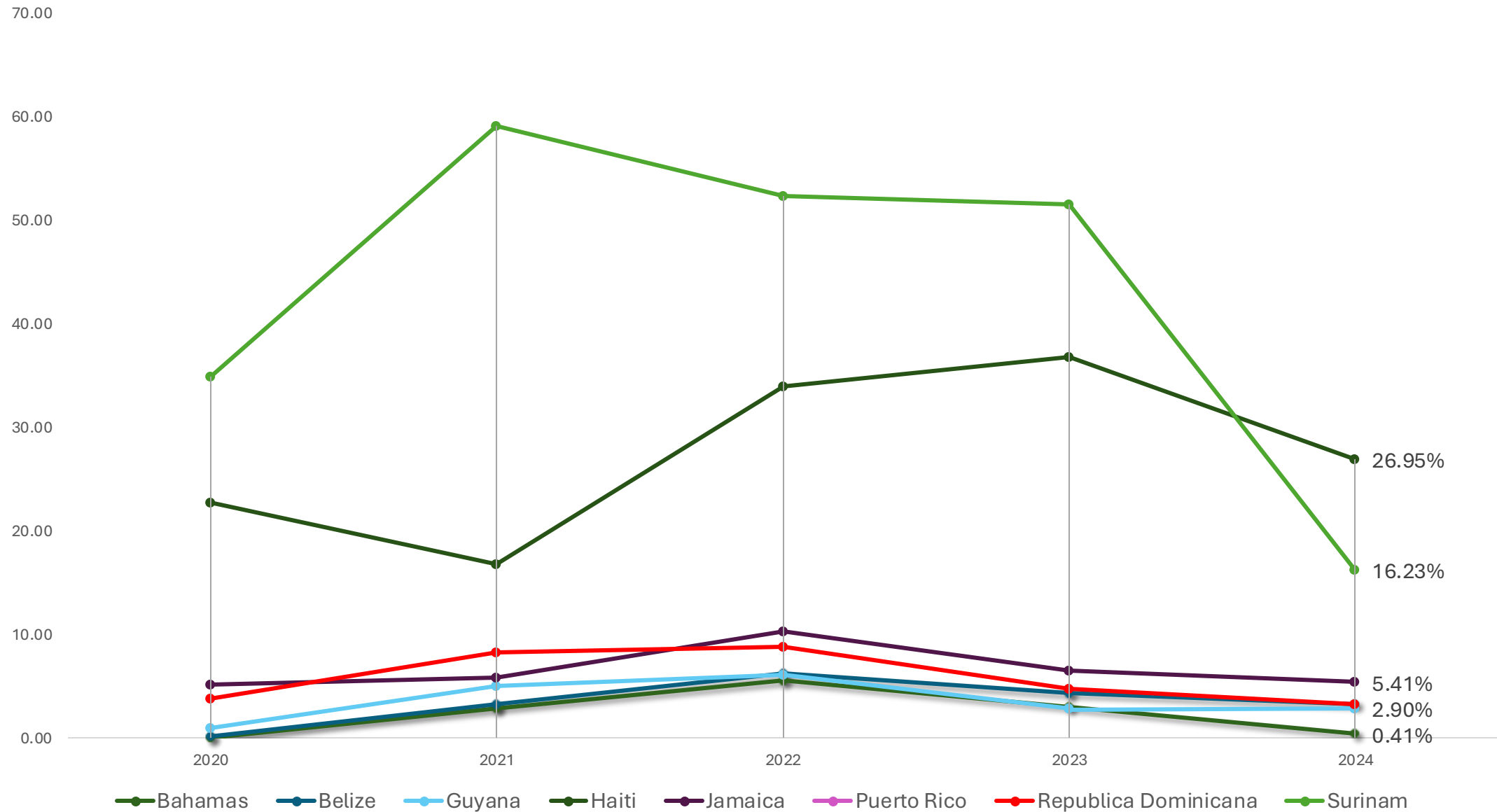


# INSIGHTS

- The Bahamas posts near-zero inflation, the lowest reading in this panel.
- Jamaica sits in the mid single-digit band, while the Dominican Republic is lower, in the low single-digit range.
- Haiti is the clear outlier, in the top (very high) inflation class.

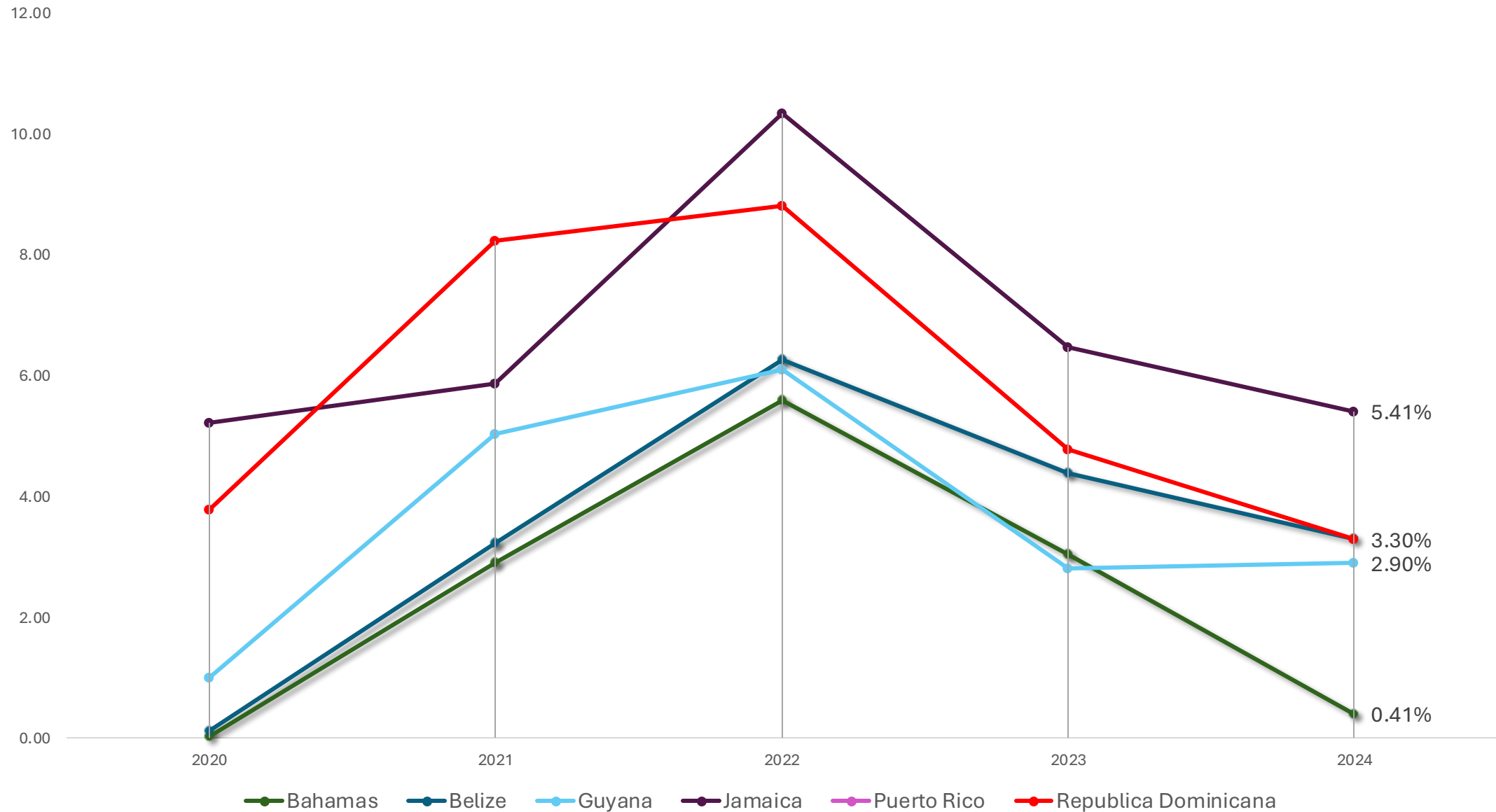


# SELECTED GREATER ANTILLES COUNTRIES



Source: World Bank. (n.d.). *Inflation, consumer prices (annual %) (FP.CPI.TOTL.ZG)* [Data set]. Retrieved October 6, 2025, from <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/FP.CPI.TOTL.ZG>

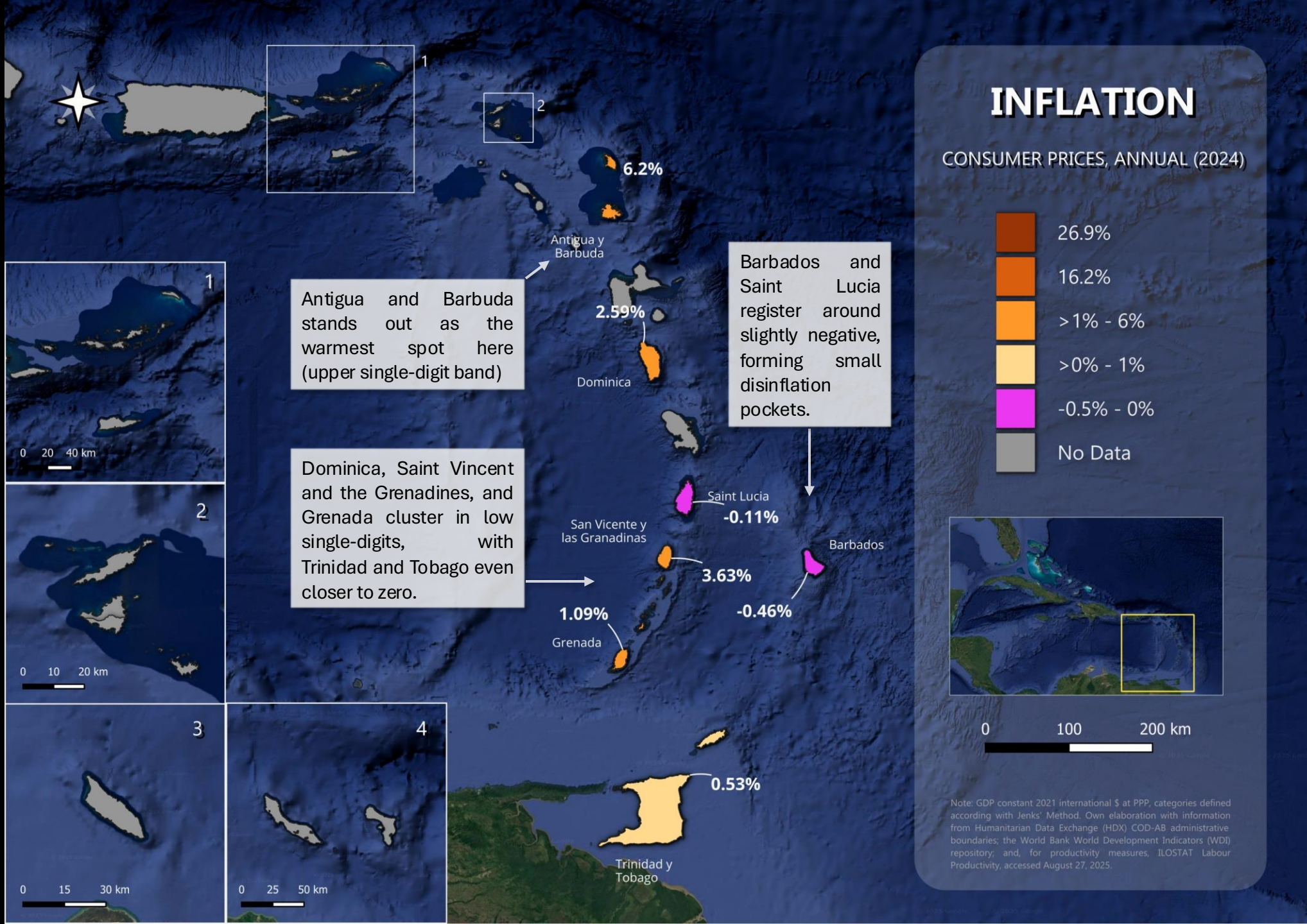
# SELECTED GREATER ANTILLES COUNTRIES





# INSIGHTS

- Except for the **clear outliers—Suriname and Haiti**—the other countries in the group show similar inflation trends over the past five years.
- In general, **albeit at different paces**, all countries in this sample have seen their **inflation rates decline** following the stress of the pandemic years.

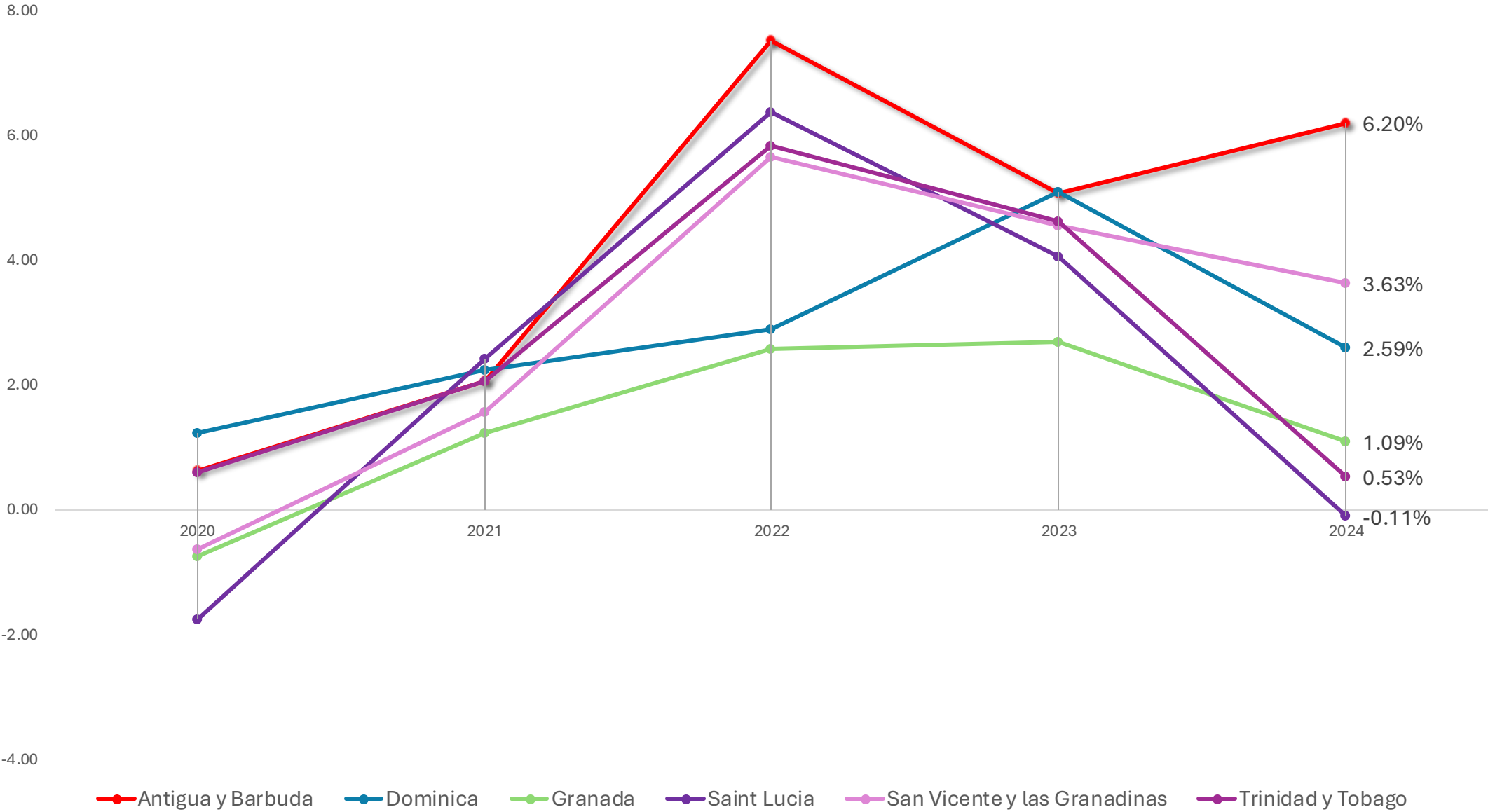




# INSIGHTS

- **Antigua and Barbuda** stands out as the **warmest spot** here (upper single-digit band).
- **Barbados** and **Saint Lucia** register around **zero or slightly negative**, forming small disinflation pockets.
- Dominica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Grenada cluster in **low single-digits**, with Trinidad and Tobago even closer to zero.

# SELECTED LESSER ANTILLES COUNTRIES



Source: World Bank. (n.d.). *Inflation, consumer prices (annual %) (FP.CPI.TOTL.ZG)* [Data set]. Retrieved October 6, 2025, from <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/FP.CPI.TOTL.ZG>



# INSIGHTS

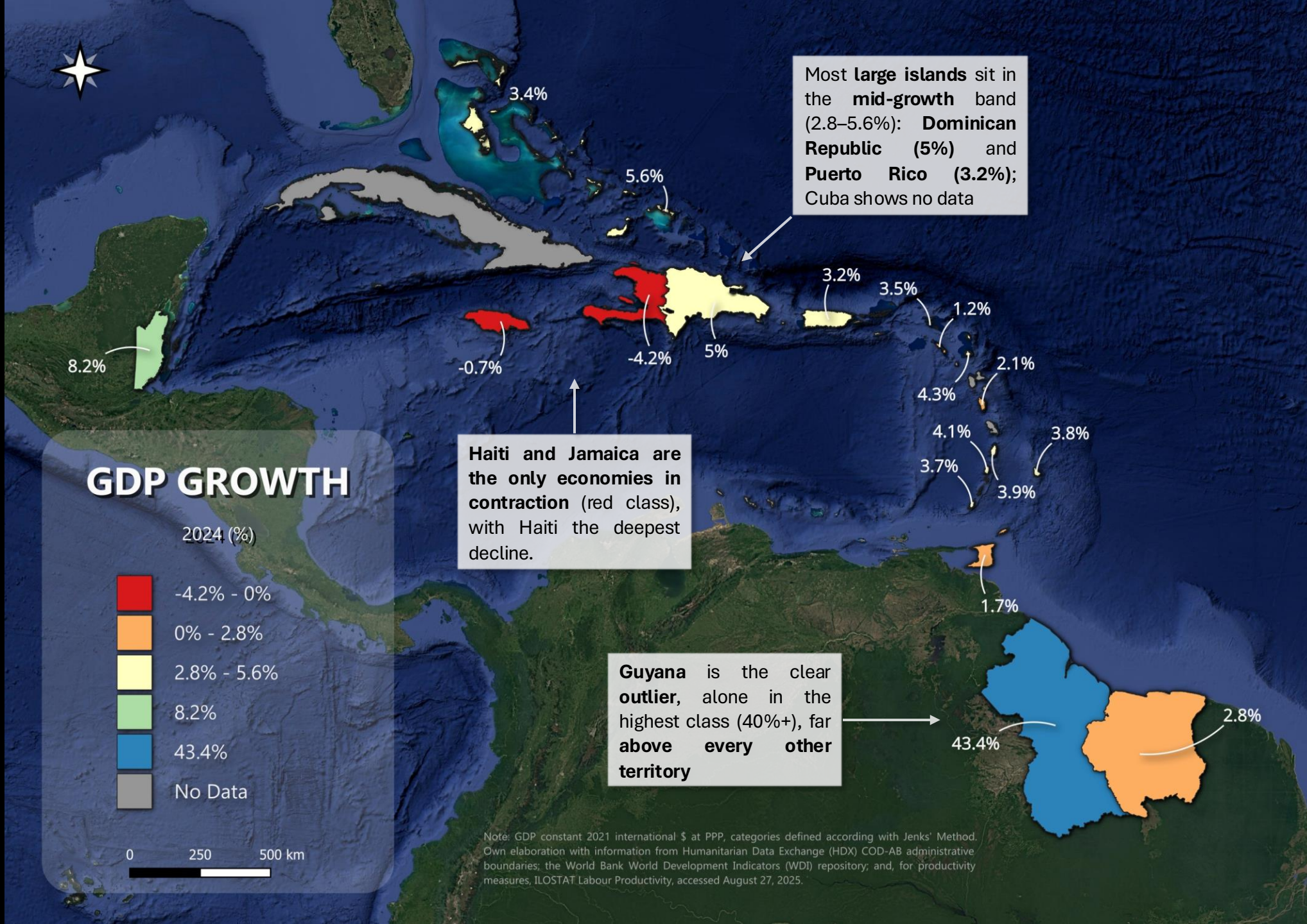
- A trend similar to that of the larger countries in the Greater Antilles is observed, with the **exceptional case of Antigua and Barbuda**, where **inflation has re-accelerated** over the past year.

# HIGHLIGHTS

- **Barbados:** IMF assessments note stable reserves supporting the peg and **disinflation** through 2024, consistent with low observed inflation.
- **Saint Lucia:** Declines were driven by **lower electricity, gas, and some food prices** and tax relief on building materials. Membership in the **Eastern Caribbean Currency Union** promotes price stability by reducing exchange-rate pass-through.
- **Surinam:** The surge traces back to a **large currency depreciation** since 2020; research documents **>400%** depreciation by March 2023 with **>340%** cumulative CPI inflation.



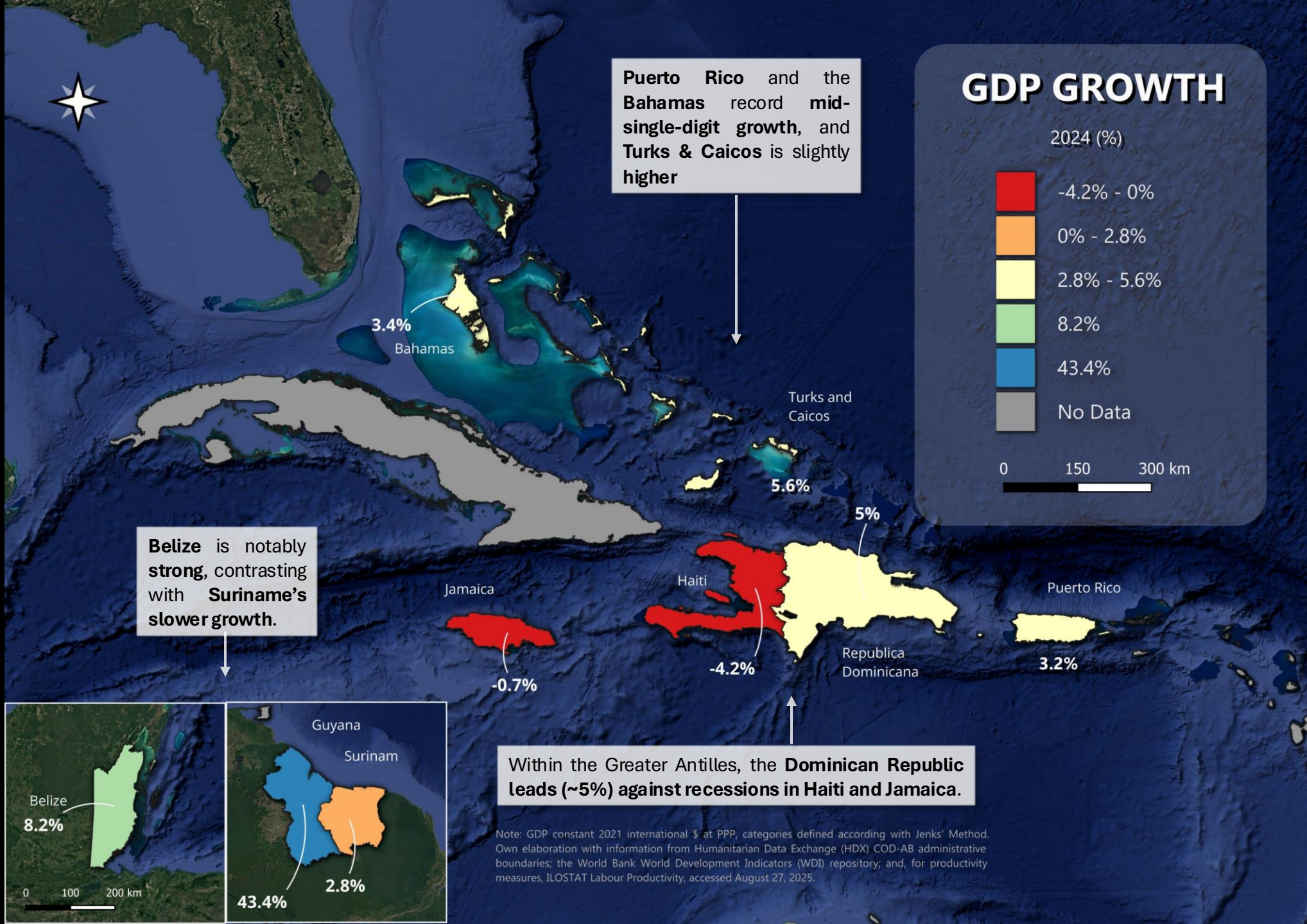
**GDP GROWTH RATE**





# INSIGHTS

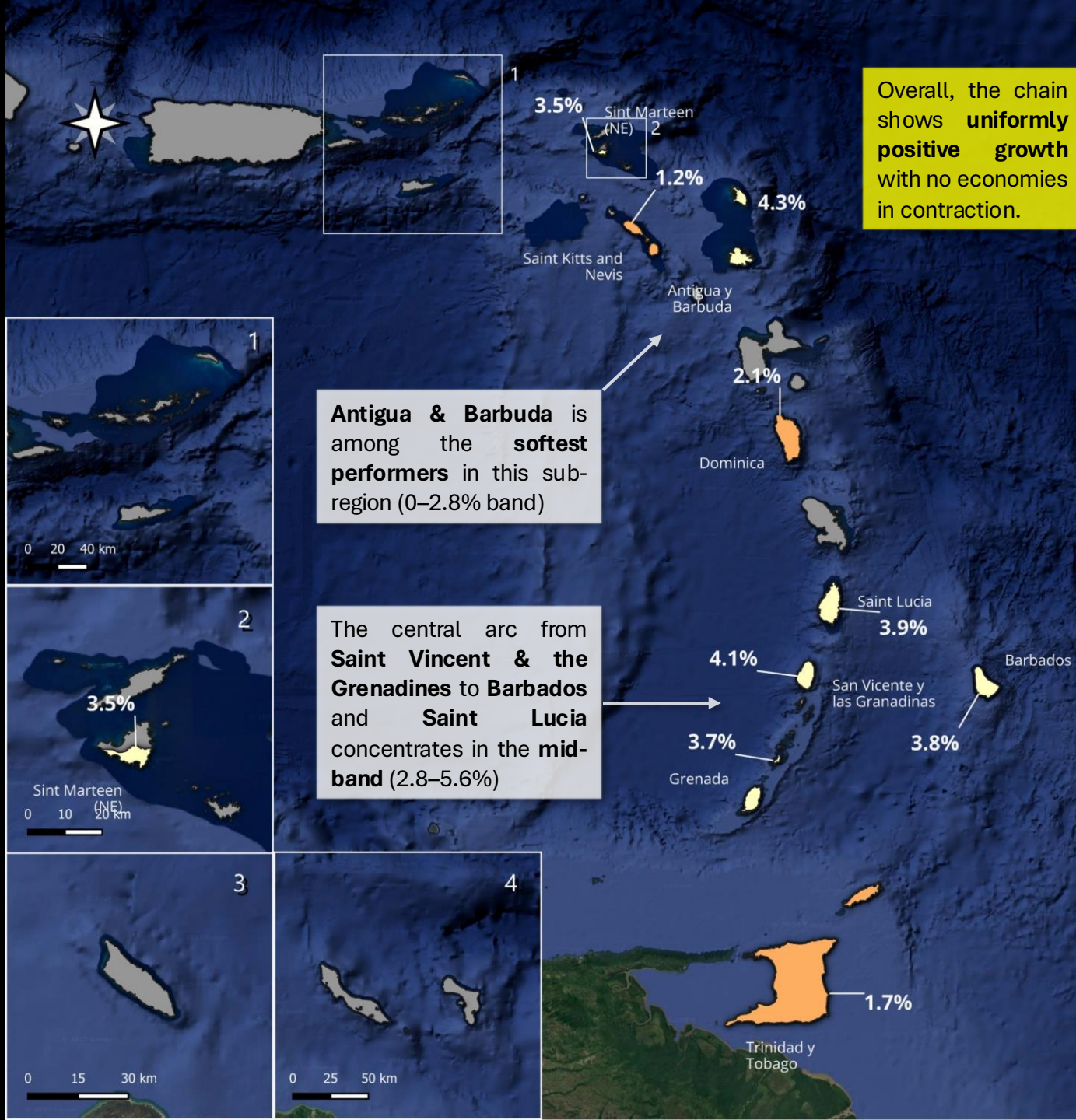
- **Guyana** is the **clear outlier**, alone in the highest class ( $\approx 40\%+$ ), far **above every other territory**.
- **Haiti and Jamaica** are the only **economies in contraction** (red class), with Haiti the deepest decline.
- Most large islands sit in the mid-growth band (2.8–5.6%): Dominican Republic (5%) and Puerto Rico (3.2%); Cuba shows no data.





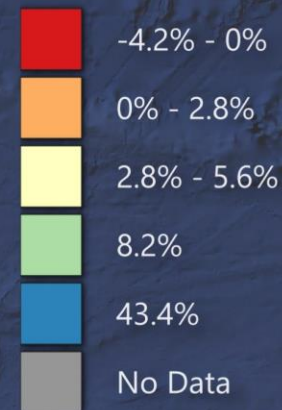
# INSIGHTS

- Within the Greater Antilles, the **Dominican Republic leads** (~5%) **against recessions** in Haiti and Jamaica.
- **Puerto Rico and the Bahamas** record **mid-single-digit growth**, and Turks & Caicos is slightly higher (around the 5–6% class).
- **Belize** is notably **strong** (8.2%), contrasting with **Suriname's lower growth** 2.8%.



## GDP GROWTH

2024 (%)



0 100 200 km

Note: GDP constant 2021 international \$ at PPP, categories defined according with Jenks' Method. Own elaboration with information from Humanitarian Data Exchange (HDX) COD-AB administrative boundaries; the World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI) repository; and, for productivity measures, ILOSTAT Labour Productivity, accessed August 27, 2025.

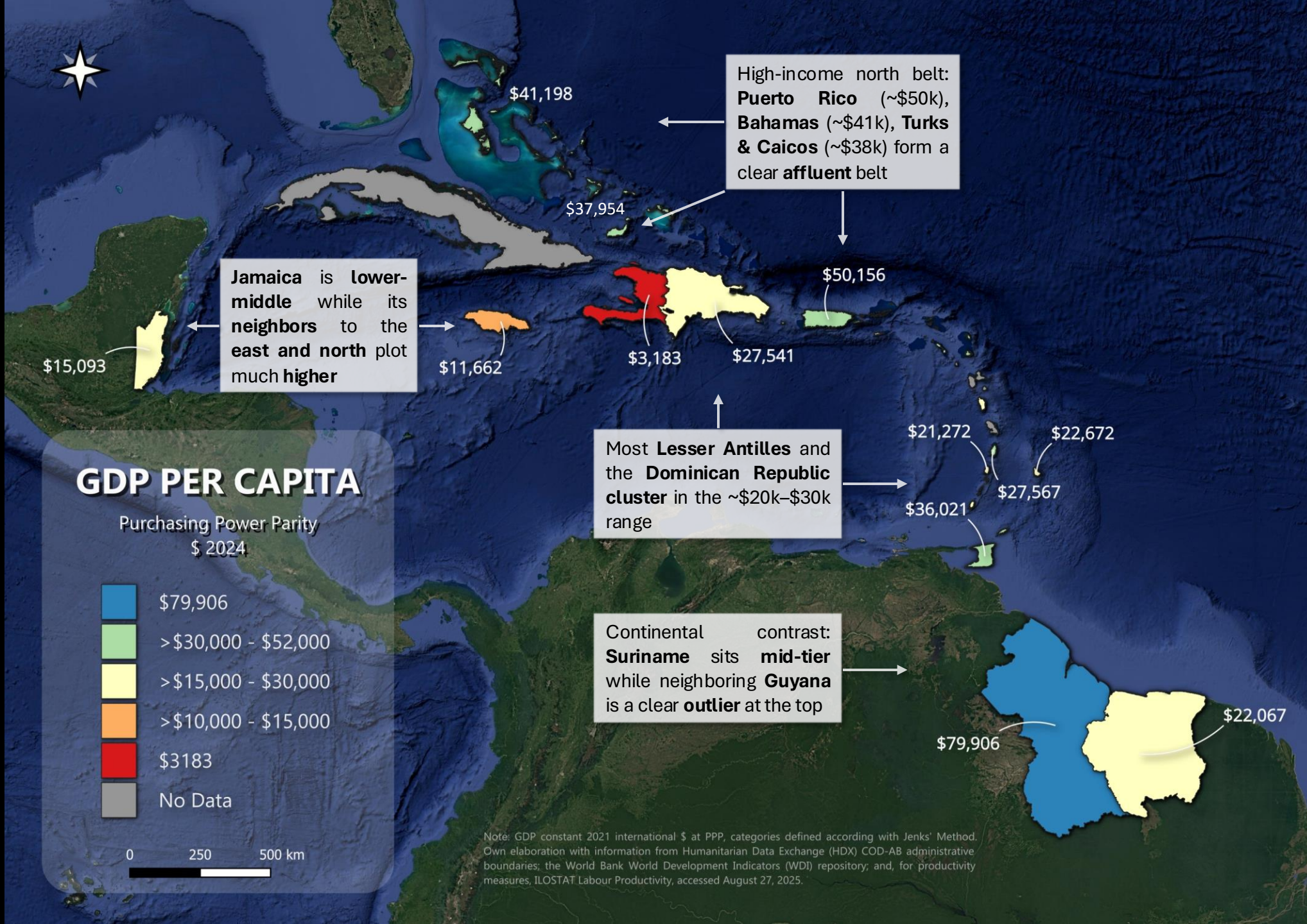


# INSIGHTS

- The central arc from **Saint Vincent & the Grenadines** to **Barbados** and **Saint Lucia** concentrates in the **mid-band** (2.8–5.6%).
- **Dominica** sits just **below that cluster** in the **0–2.8% band**, alongside Trinidad & Tobago.
- **Antigua & Barbuda** is among the **softest performers** in this sub-region (0–2.8% band).
- Overall, the chain shows **uniformly positive growth** with no economies in contraction.

**GDP PER CAPITA**



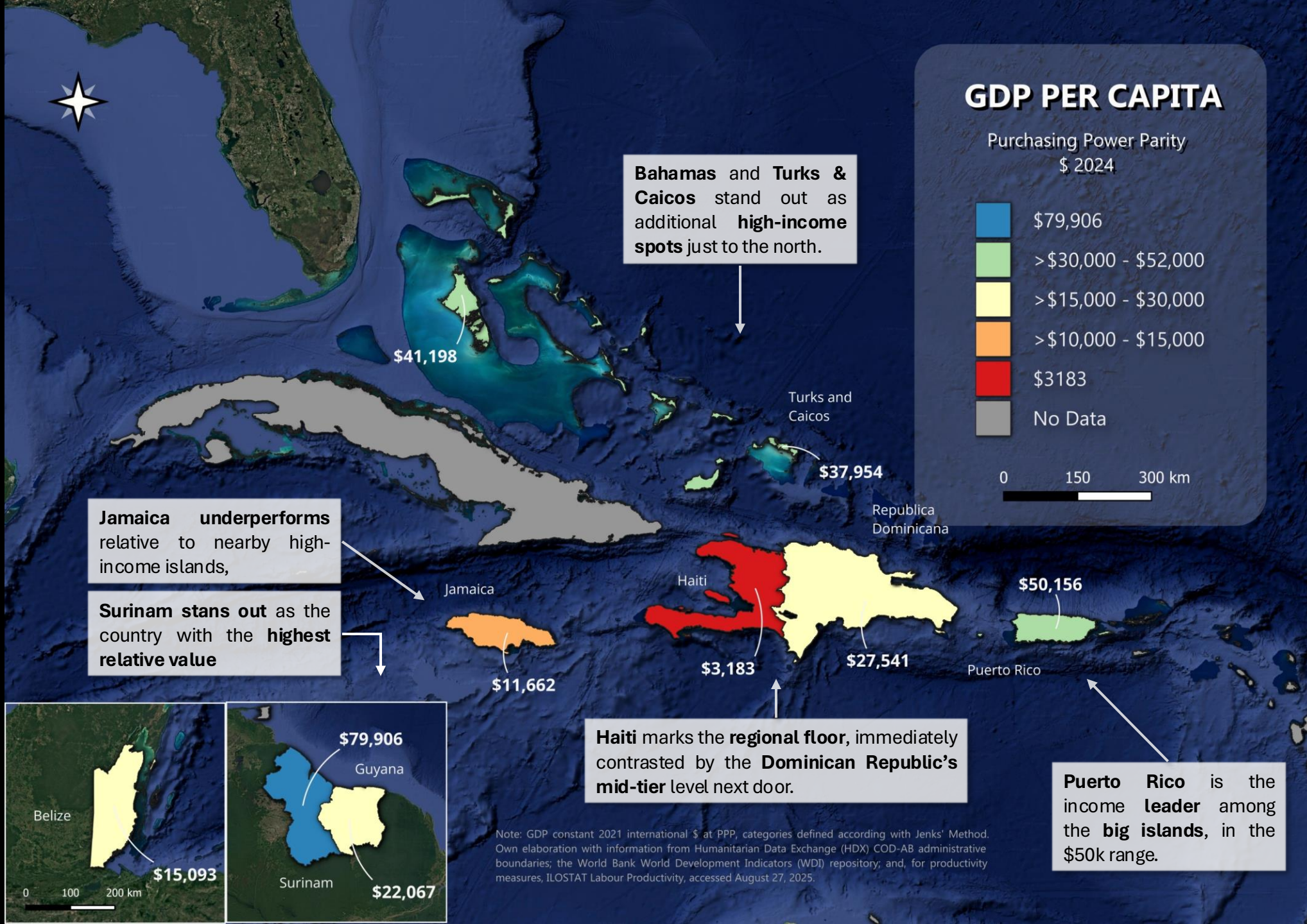


Note: GDP constant 2021 international \$ at PPP, categories defined according with Jenks' Method. Own elaboration with information from Humanitarian Data Exchange (HDX) COD-AB administrative boundaries; the World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI) repository; and, for productivity measures, ILOSTAT Labour Productivity, accessed August 27, 2025.

# INSIGHTS

- High-income north belt: **Puerto Rico** (~\$50k), **Bahamas** (~\$41k), **Turks & Caicos** (~\$38k) form a clear **affluent** belt.
- **Mid-tier** core: Most **Lesser Antilles** and the **Dominican Republic** cluster in the ~\$20k–\$30k range.
- Continental contrast: **Suriname** sits **mid-tier** (~\$22k) while neighboring **Guyana** is a clear **outlier** at the top.
- **Large-island divergence**: **Jamaica** is lower-middle (~\$11.7k) while its neighbors to the east and north plot much higher.

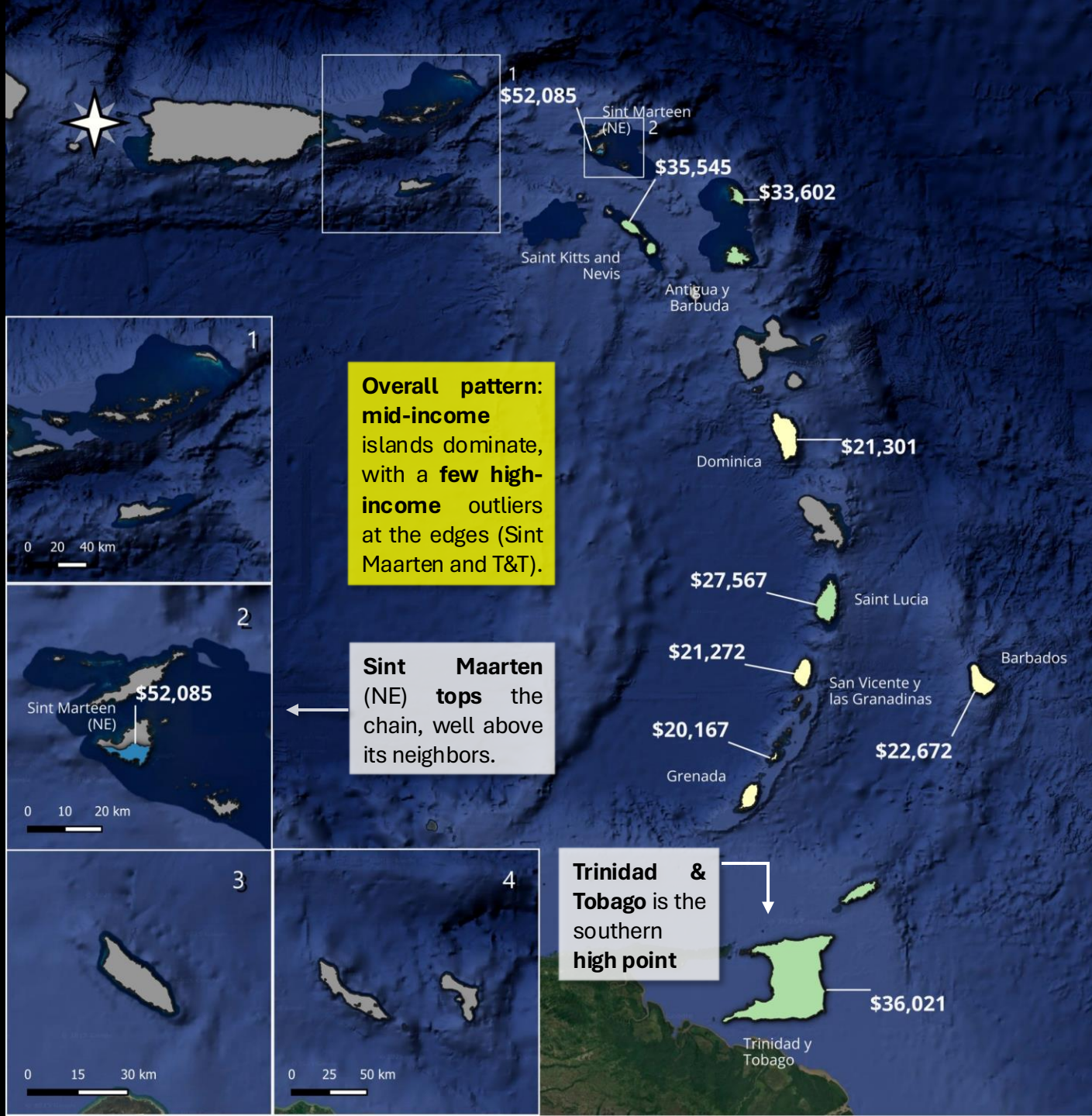




# INSIGHTS

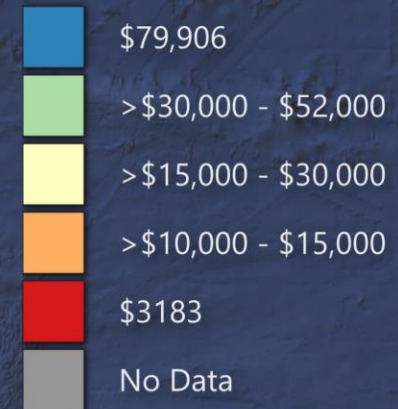
- **Puerto Rico** is the income **leader** among the **big islands**, in the \$50k range.
- **Bahamas** and **Turks & Caicos** stand out as additional **high-income spots** just to the north.
- **Haiti** marks the **regional floor**, immediately contrasted by the **Dominican Republic's mid-tier** level next door.
- **Jamaica underperforms** relative to nearby high-income islands,





## GDP PER CAPITA

Purchasing Power Parity  
\$ 2024



0 100 200 km

Note: GDP constant 2021 international \$ at PPP, categories defined according with Jenks' Method. Own elaboration with information from Humanitarian Data Exchange (HDX) COD-AB administrative boundaries; the World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI) repository; and, for productivity measures, ILOSTAT Labour Productivity, accessed August 27, 2025.

# INSIGHTS

- **Sint Maarten** (NE) **tops the chain** (about \$52k), well above its neighbors.
- **Trinidad & Tobago** is the **southern high point** (~\$36k), distinct from the Windwards just north.
- A **consistent mid-band** (\$20k–\$28k) runs across Barbados, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, Dominica, and Saint Kitts & Nevis.
- **Grenada** maps as the **lower end** of that Windward group (~\$20k).
- Overall pattern: mid-income islands dominate, with a few high-income outliers at the edges (Sint Maarten and T&T).



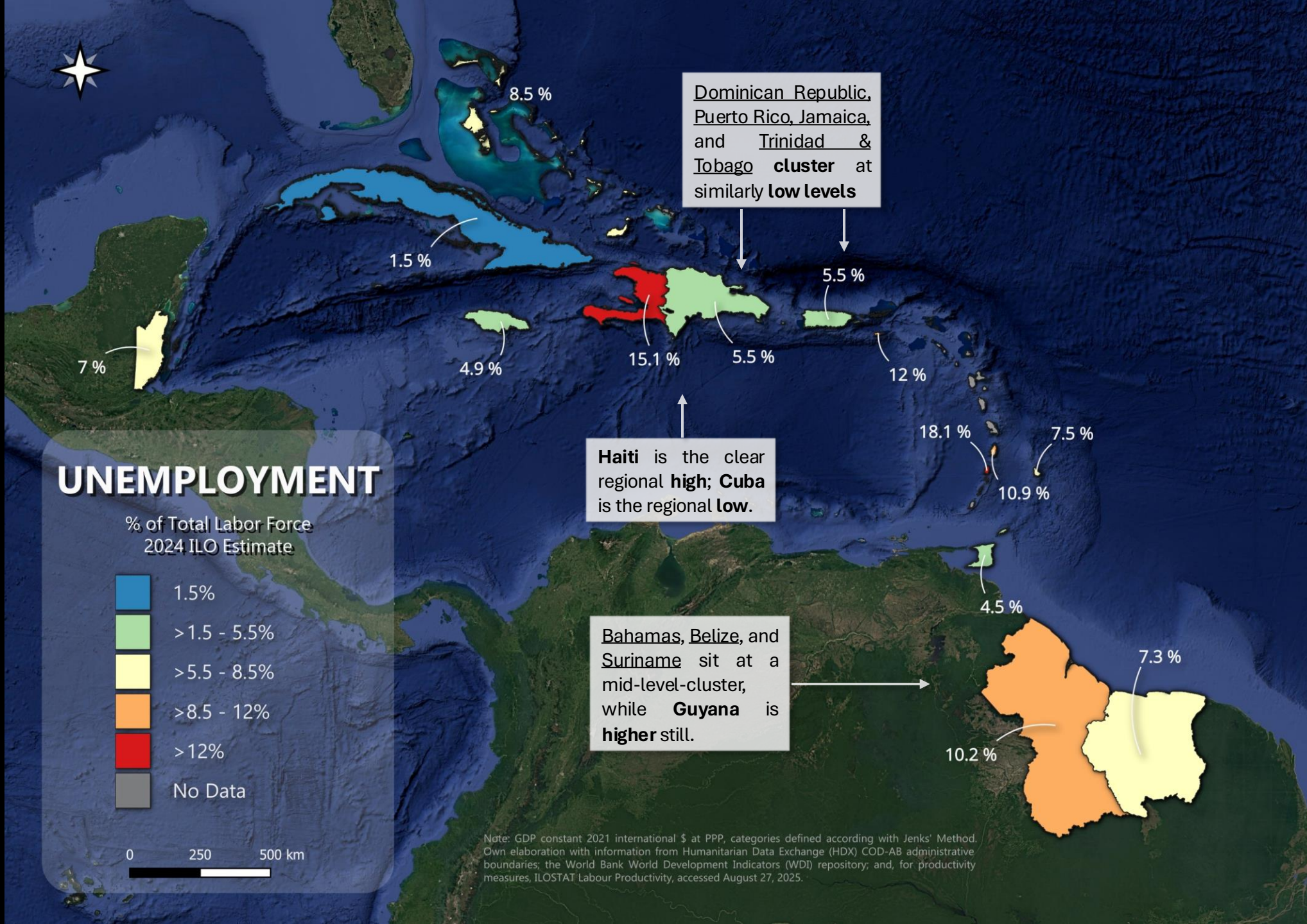
**UNEMPLOYMENT RATE**

# UNEMPLOYMENT

% of Total Labor Force  
2024 ILO Estimate



0 250 500 km



Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, Jamaica, and Trinidad & Tobago cluster at similarly **low** levels

**Haiti** is the clear regional **high**; **Cuba** is the regional **low**.

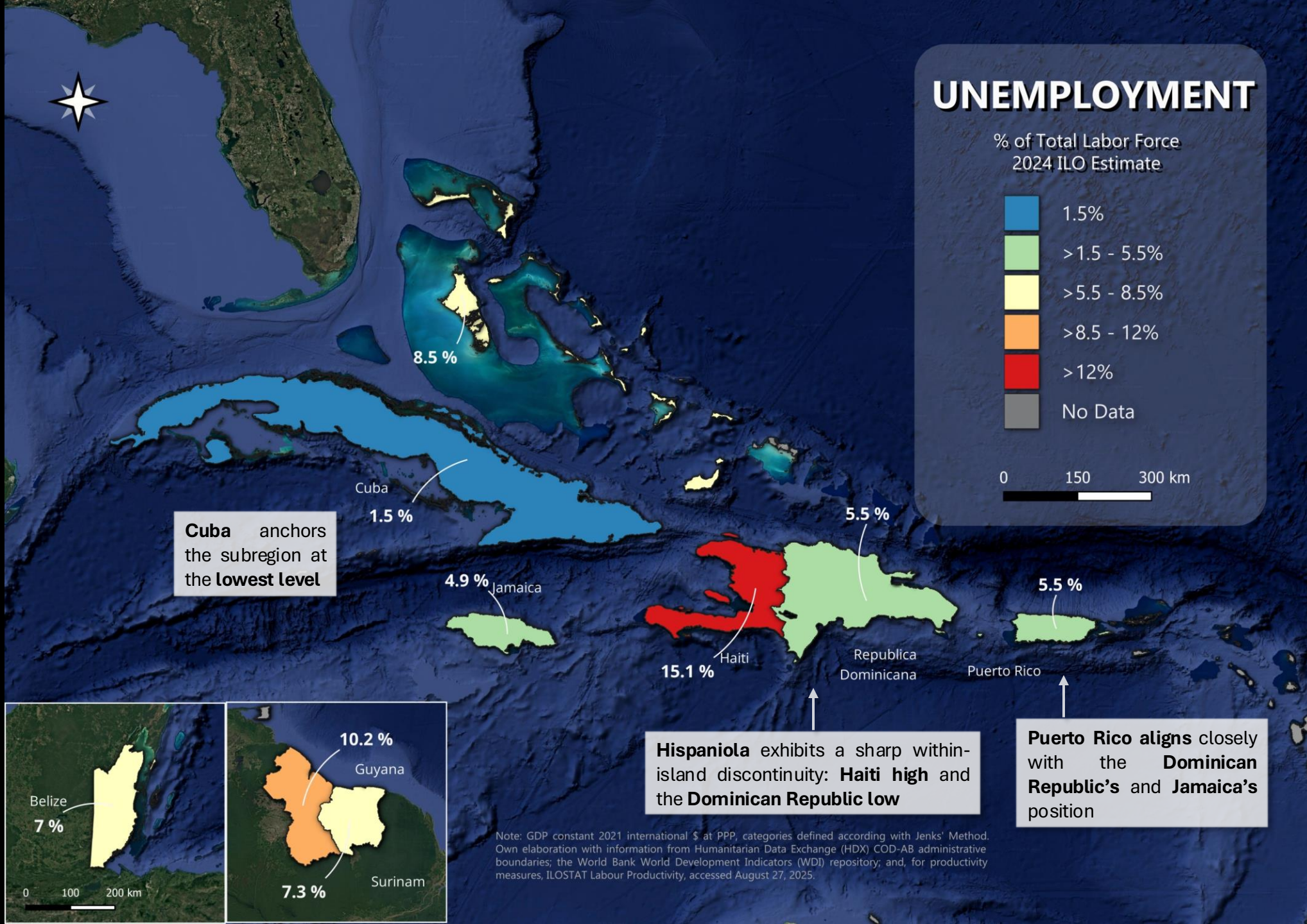
Bahamas, Belize, and Suriname sit at a mid-level-cluster, while **Guyana** is **higher** still.

Note: GDP constant 2021 international \$ at PPP, categories defined according with Jenks' Method. Own elaboration with information from Humanitarian Data Exchange (HDX) COD-AB administrative boundaries; the World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI) repository; and, for productivity measures, ILOSTAT Labour Productivity, accessed August 27, 2025.



# INSIGHTS

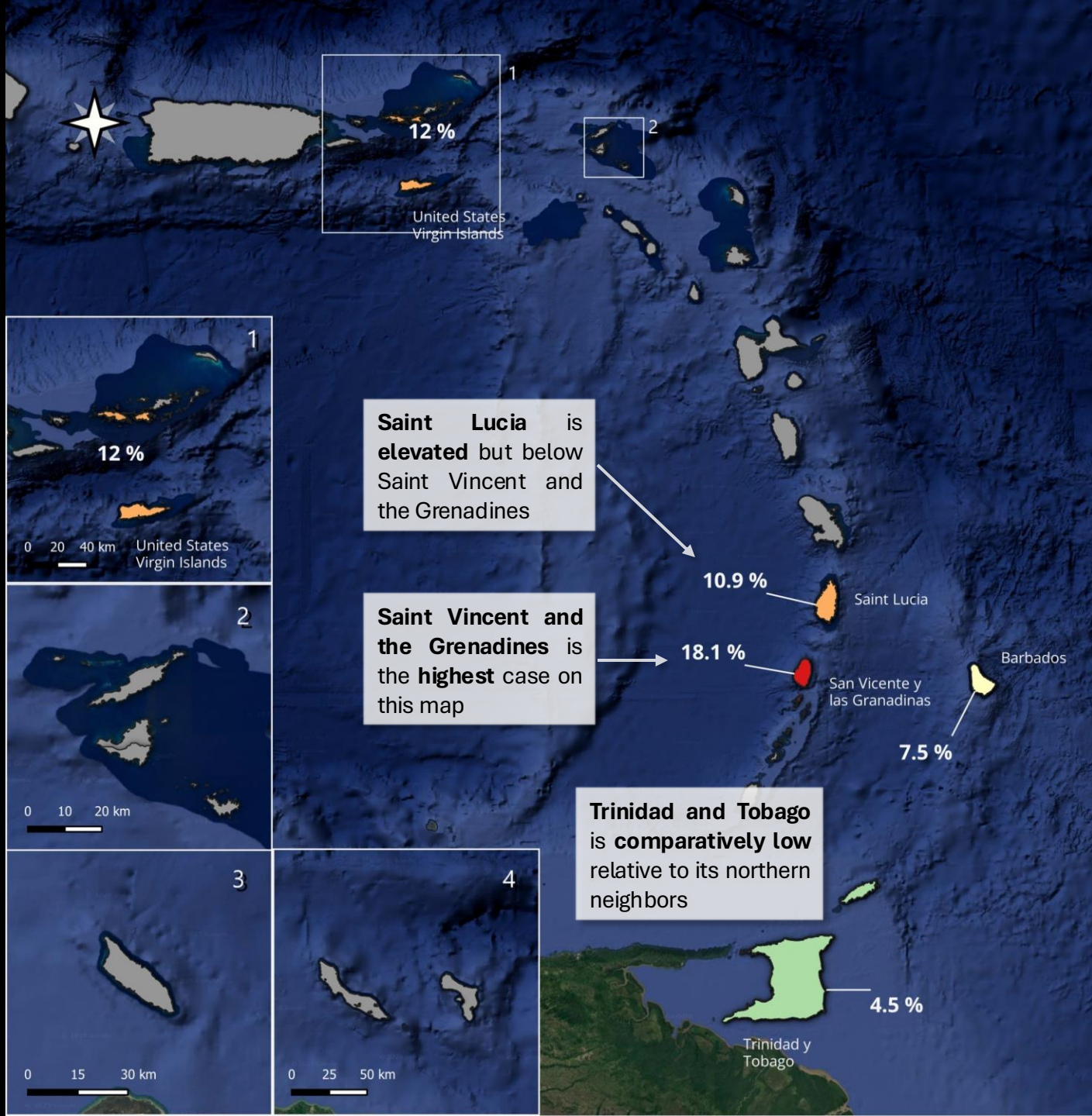
- **Haiti** is the clear regional **high**; **Cuba** is the regional **low**.
- Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, Jamaica, and Trinidad & Tobago **cluster** at similarly **low levels**.
- Bahamas, Belize, and Suriname sit above that low cluster, while **Guyana** is **higher** still.
- Along the **eastern island chain**, St. Vincent & the Grenadines and the U.S. Virgin Islands stand out as **notably elevated** relative to nearby islands.





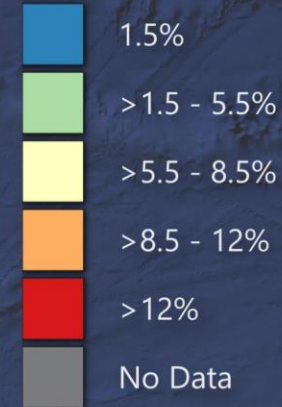
# INSIGHTS

- **Hispaniola** exhibits a sharp within-island discontinuity: **Haiti high** and the **Dominican Republic low**
- **Cuba** anchors the subregion at the **lowest level**
- **Puerto Rico aligns** closely **with** the **Dominican Republic's** and **Jamaica's** position



# UNEMPLOYMENT

% of Total Labor Force  
2024 ILO Estimate



0 100 200 km

Note: GDP constant 2021 international \$ at PPP; categories defined according with Jenks' Method. Own elaboration with information from Humanitarian Data Exchange (HDX) COD-AB administrative boundaries; the World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI) repository; and, for productivity measures, ILOSTAT Labour Productivity, accessed August 27, 2025.

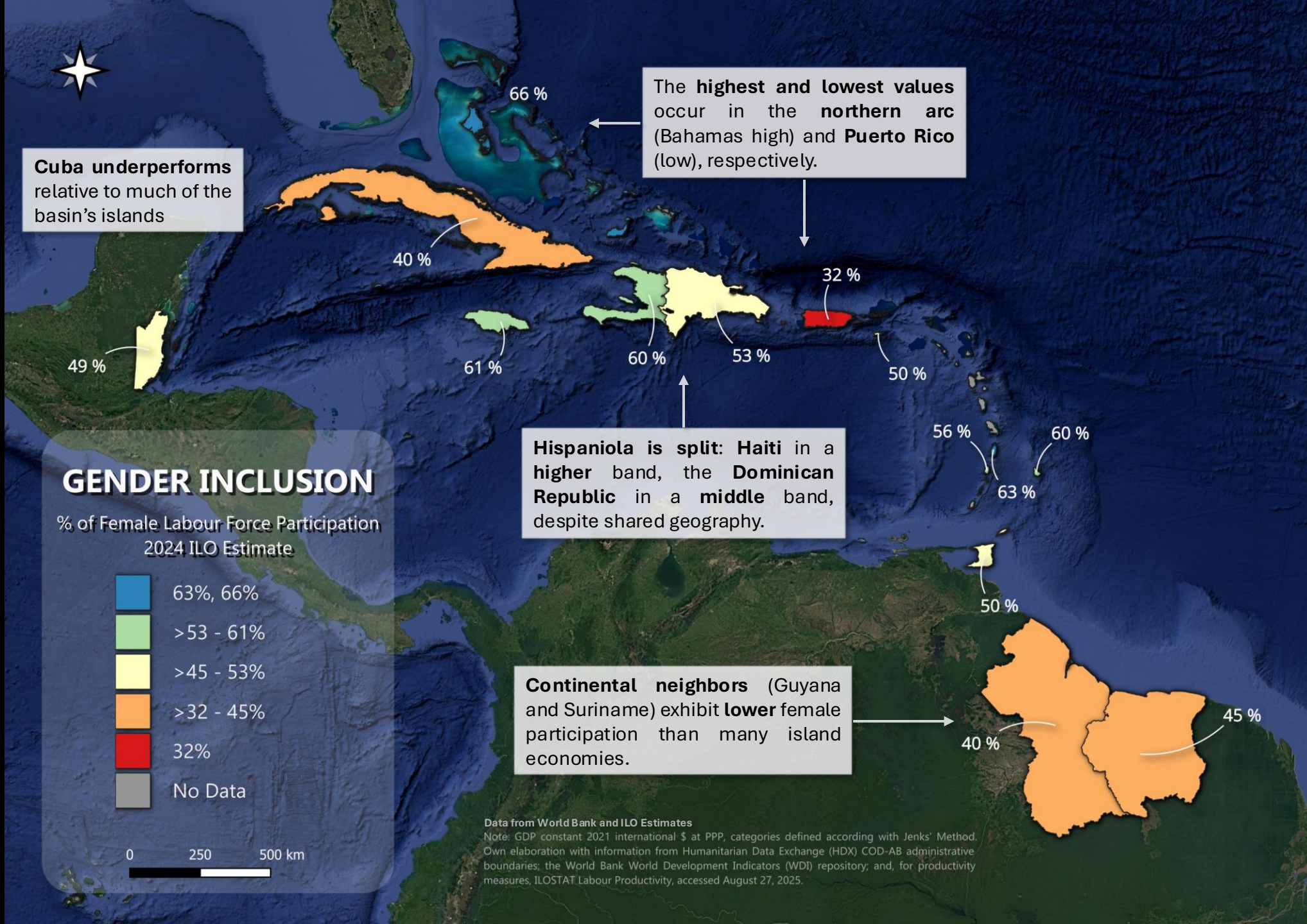


# INSIGHTS

- Saint Vincent and the Grenadines is the **highest case** on this map.
- **Saint Lucia is elevated** but below Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.
- **Barbados** occupies a **mid-range** position within the chain.
- **Trinidad and Tobago is comparatively low** relative to its northern neighbors.

# GENDER INCLUSION

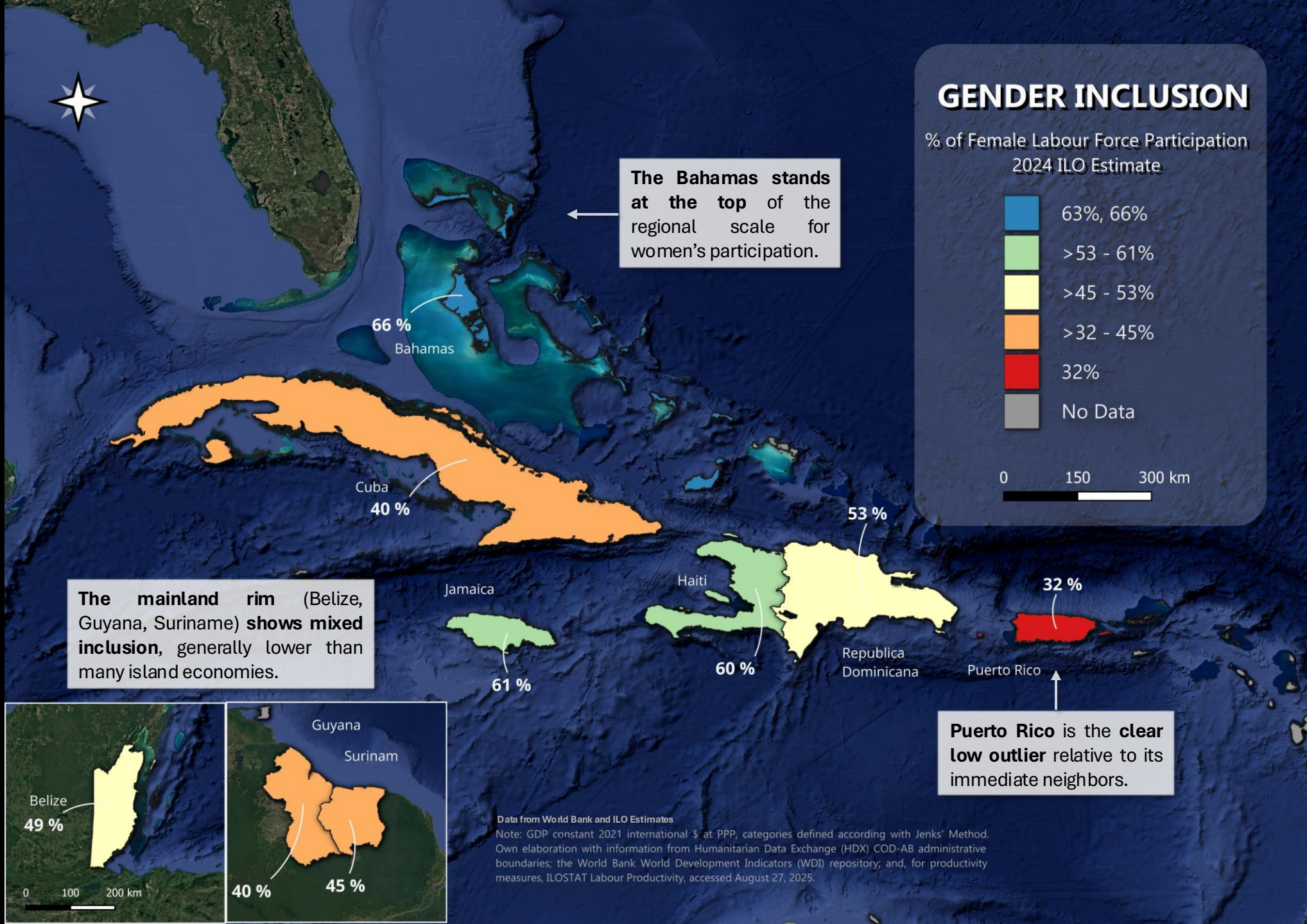




# INSIGHTS

- The **highest and lowest values** occur in the **northern arc** (Bahamas high) **and Puerto Rico** (low), respectively.
- **Hispaniola is split: Haiti** in a **higher** band, the **Dominican Republic** in a **middle band**, despite shared geography.
- **Cuba underperforms** relative to much of the basin's islands.
- **Continental neighbors** (Guyana and Suriname) exhibit **lower female participation** than many island economies.

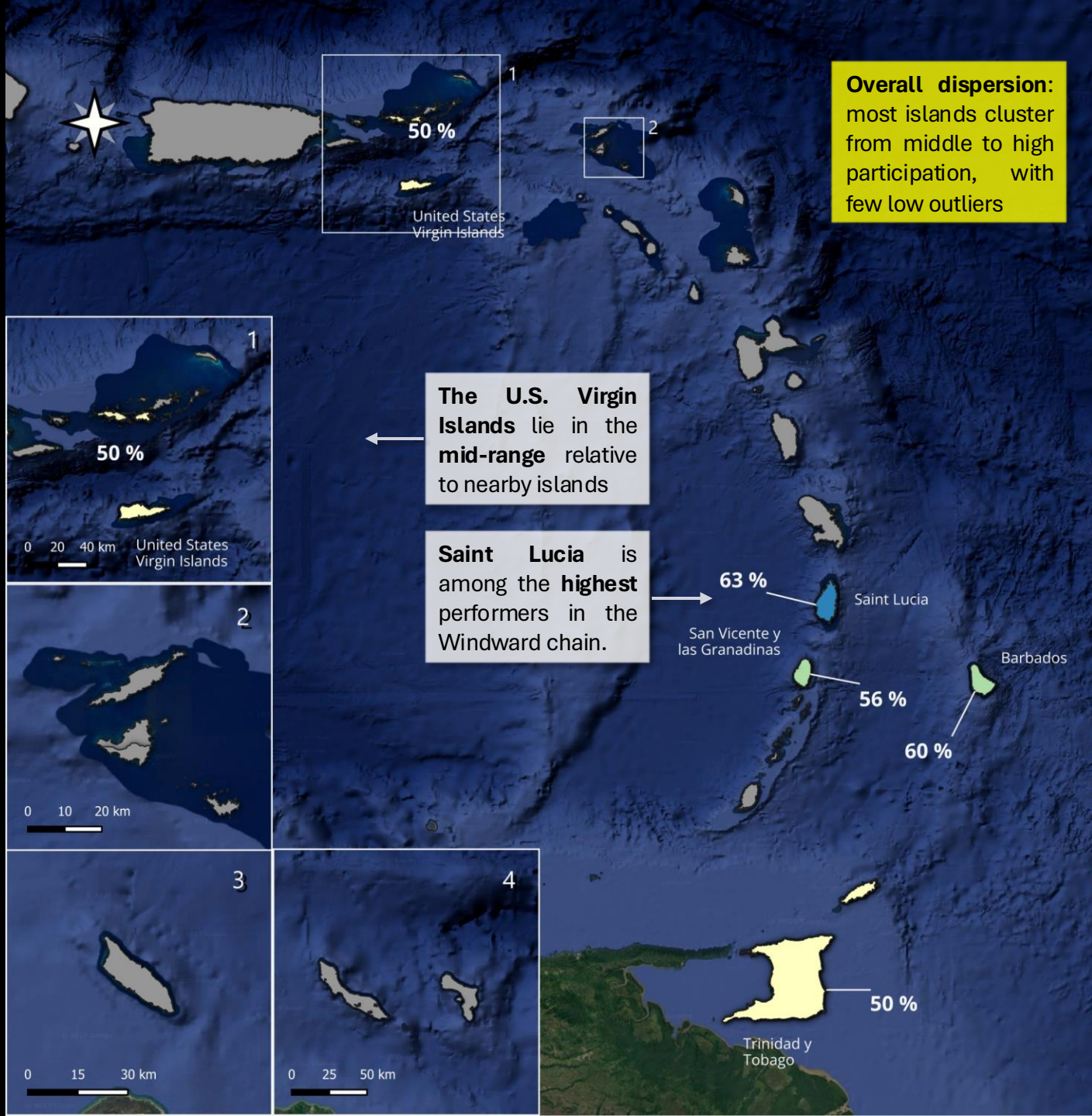




# INSIGHTS

- The **Bahamas** stands **at the top** of the regional scale for women's participation.
- **Puerto Rico** is the **clear low outlier** relative to its immediate neighbors.
- **Jamaica and Haiti** sit in the **higher range**, while the Dominican Republic lands mid-range.
- **Cuba** records comparatively **low** participation for the Greater Antilles arc.
- The **mainland rim** (Belize, Guyana, Suriname) shows **mixed inclusion**, generally lower than many island economies.





## GENDER INCLUSION

% of Female Labour Force Participation  
2024 ILO Estimate



0 100 200 km

Data from World Bank and ILO Estimates

Note: GDP constant 2021 international \$ at PPP, categories defined according with Jenks' Method. Own elaboration with information from Humanitarian Data Exchange (HDX) COD-AB administrative boundaries; the World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI) repository; and, for productivity measures, ILOSTAT Labour Productivity, accessed August 27, 2025.

# INSIGHTS

- **Saint Lucia** is among the **highest performers** in the Windward chain.
- **Saint Vincent & the Grenadines** also places **high**; **Barbados** is closer to the **middle**; **Trinidad and Tobago** sits around the subregional **median**.
- The **U.S. Virgin Islands** lie in the **mid-range** relative to nearby islands.
- **Overall dispersion is modest**: most islands cluster from middle to high participation, with few low outliers.



**MEAN YEARS OF SCHOOLING**

**RANKING**

1. ICELAND: 16.9  
2. SWITZ.: 16.9  
3. LITHUANIA: 13.6

The Bahamas shows the upper end of the regional distribution.

**MEAN YEARS OF SCHOOLING**

UNDP, 2023

|              |
|--------------|
| 12.8 years   |
| >10.1 - 11.6 |
| >8.8 - 10.1  |
| >5.4 - 8.8   |
| 5.4          |
| No Data      |

0 250 500 km

The largest subregional gap appears between Haiti and nearby islands, underscoring a stark contrast in expected schooling

Note: GDP constant 2021 international \$ at PPP, categories defined according with Jenks' Method. Own elaboration with information from Humanitarian Data Exchange (HDX) COD-AB administrative boundaries; the World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI) repository; and, for productivity measures, ILOSTAT Labour Productivity, accessed August 27, 2025.

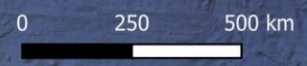
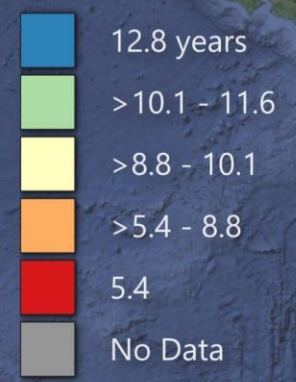


**RANKING**

1. ICELAND: 16.9
2. SWITZ.: 16.9
3. LITHUANIA: 13.6

# MEAN YEARS OF SCHOOLING

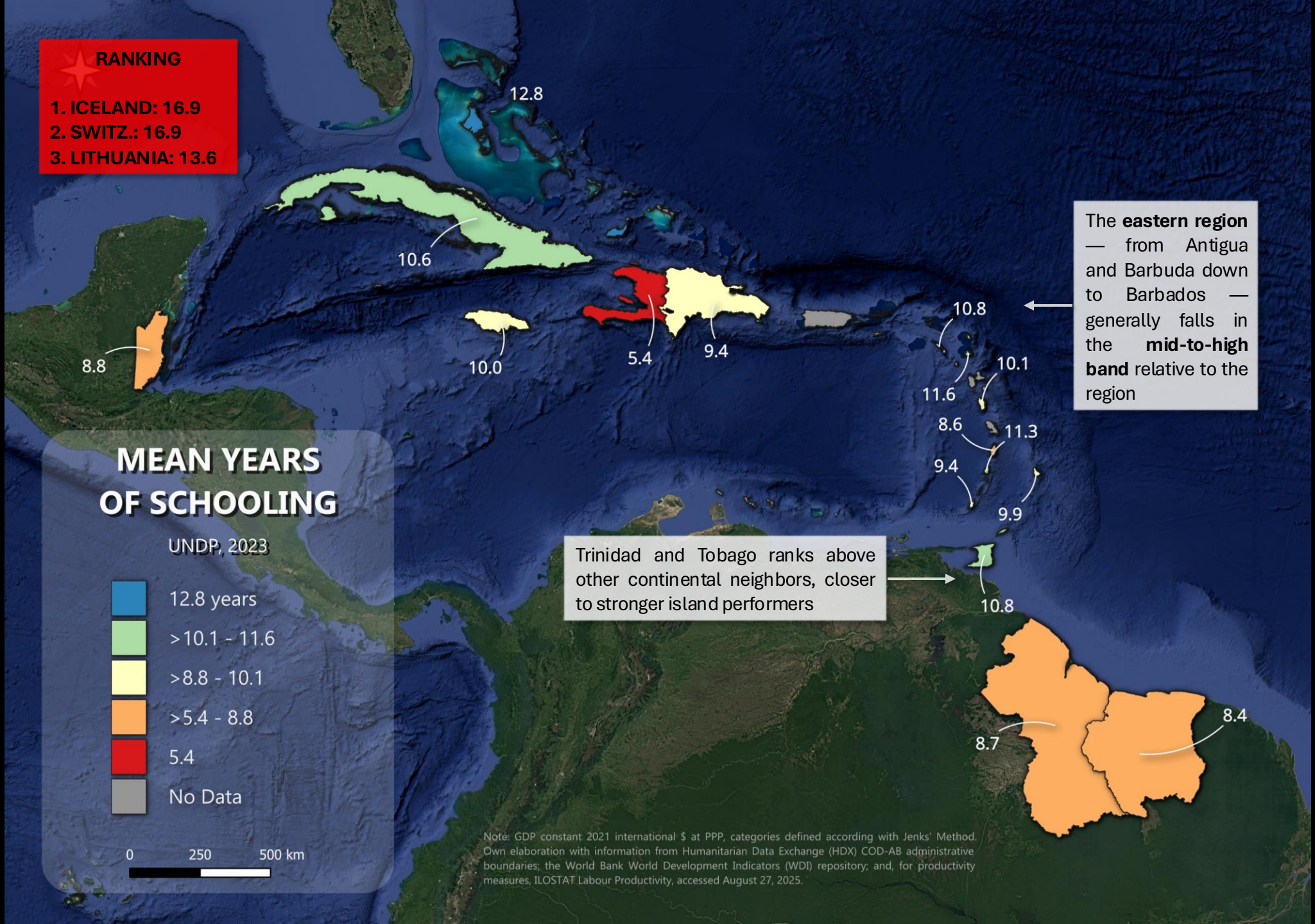
UNDP, 2023



The **eastern region** — from Antigua and Barbuda down to Barbados — generally falls in the **mid-to-high band** relative to the region

Trinidad and Tobago ranks above other continental neighbors, closer to stronger island performers

Note: GDP constant 2021 international \$ at PPP, categories defined according with Jenks' Method. Own elaboration with information from Humanitarian Data Exchange (HDX) COD-AB administrative boundaries; the World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI) repository; and, for productivity measures, ILOSTAT Labour Productivity, accessed August 27, 2025.



# INSIGHTS

- **The Bahamas** shows the **upper end** of the regional distribution.
- **Trinidad and Tobago** ranks **above other continental neighbors**, closer to stronger island performers.
- The **eastern region**—from Antigua and Barbuda down to Barbados—generally falls in the **mid-to-high band** relative to the region.
- The **largest subregional gap** appears between **Haiti and nearby islands**, underscoring a stark contrast in expected schooling.

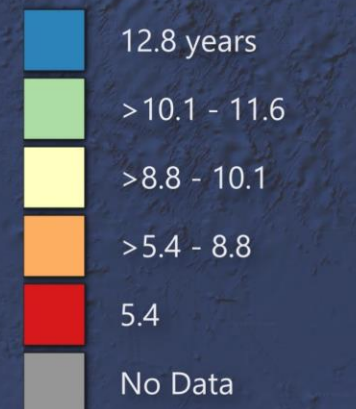


## RANKING

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2. SWITZ.: 16.9
3. LITHUANIA: 13.6

## MEAN YEARS OF SCHOOLING

UNDP, 2023



0 150 300 km

12.8  
Bahamas

Cuba  
10.6

Republica  
Dominicana

**Cuba posts high values** compared with its large-island peers.

Jamaica

10

Haiti

5.4

9.4

**Haiti marks the lowest level** in the subregion and stands out as the outlier



Note: GDP constant 2021 international \$ at PPP, categories defined according with Jenks' Method. Own elaboration with information from Humanitarian Data Exchange (HDX) COD-AB administrative boundaries; the World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI) repository; and, for productivity measures, ILOSTAT Labour Productivity, accessed August 27, 2025.

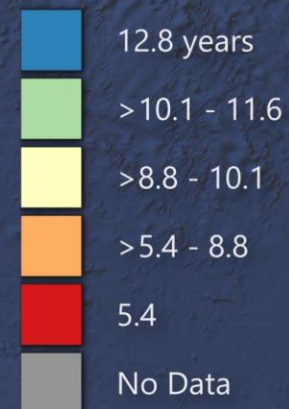


## RANKING

1. ICELAND: 16.9
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3. LITHUANIA: 13.6

## MEAN YEARS OF SCHOOLING

UNDP, 2023



0 150 300 km

The Bahamas leads the subregion on expected years of female schooling

12.8  
Bahamas

10.6  
Cuba

Republica Dominicana

Jamaica

Haiti

10

5.4

9.4

Jamaica sits around the middle of the subregional range.

Belize

8.8

0 100 200 km

Guyana

Surinam

8.7

8.4

Note: GDP constant 2021 international \$ at PPP, categories defined according with Jenks' Method. Own elaboration with information from Humanitarian Data Exchange (HDX) COD-AB administrative boundaries; the World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI) repository; and, for productivity measures, ILOSTAT Labour Productivity, accessed August 27, 2025.



# INSIGHTS

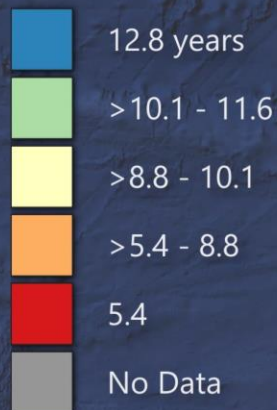
- **The Bahamas leads the subregion** on expected years of female schooling.
- **Cuba** posts **high values** compared with its large-island peers.
- **Jamaica** sits around the **middle** of the subregional range.
- **The Dominican Republic stays below Cuba** but remains above its western neighbor.
- **Haiti** marks the **lowest** level in the subregion and stands out as the outlier.

## RANKING

1. ICELAND: 16.9
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3. LITHUANIA: 13.6

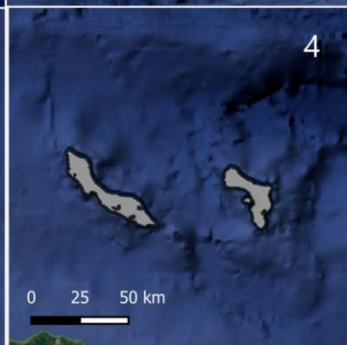
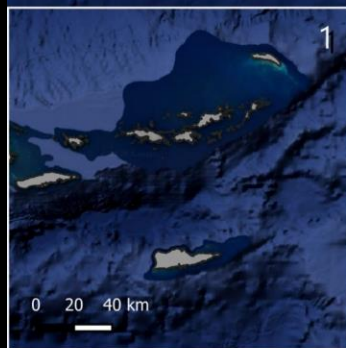
## MEAN YEARS OF SCHOOLING

UNDP, 2023



0 100 200 km

Note: GDP constant 2021 international \$ at PPP, categories defined according with Jenks' Method. Own elaboration with information from Humanitarian Data Exchange (HDX) COD-AB administrative boundaries; the World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI) repository; and, for productivity measures, ILOSTAT Labour Productivity, accessed August 27, 2025.



Antigua and Barbuda, St Kitts and Nevis, and St Vincent and the Grenadines cluster near the top within the chain

Trinidad and Tobago higher than most neighbors in this group

Saint Kitts and Nevis

Antigua y Barbuda

Dominica

Saint Lucia

San Vicente y las Granadinas

Barbados

Grenada

Trinidad y Tobago

10.8

11.6

10.1

8.6

11.3

9.4

9.9

10.8



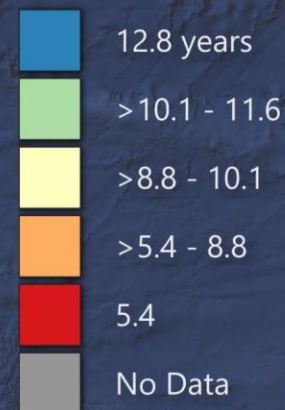
## RANKING

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Differences across adjacent islands are modest, with a few clear standouts at both ends

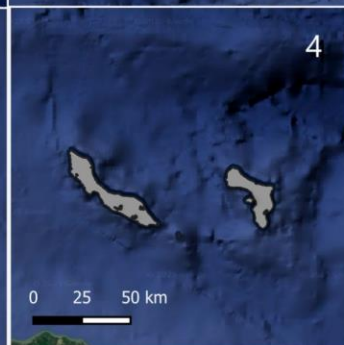
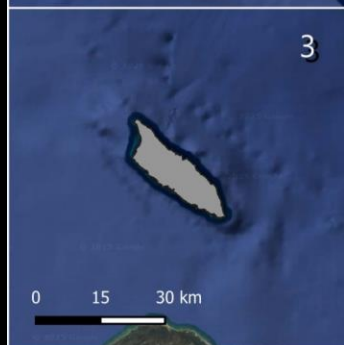
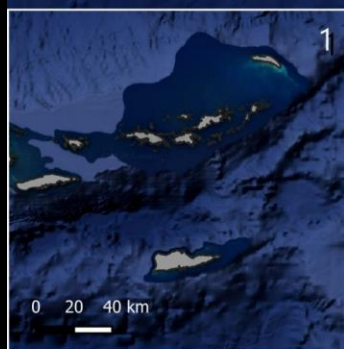
## MEAN YEARS OF SCHOOLING

UNDP, 2023

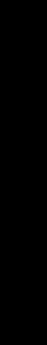
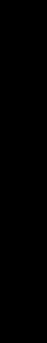
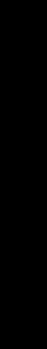
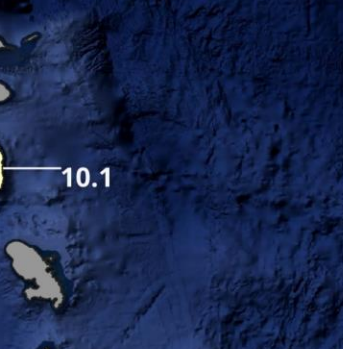
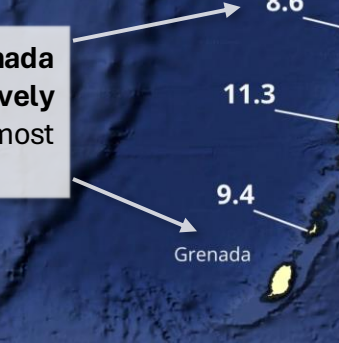
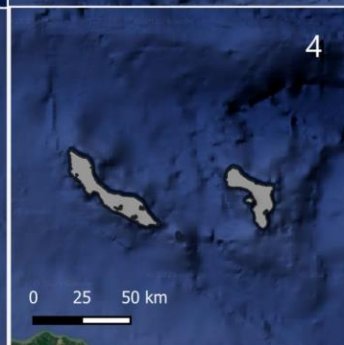
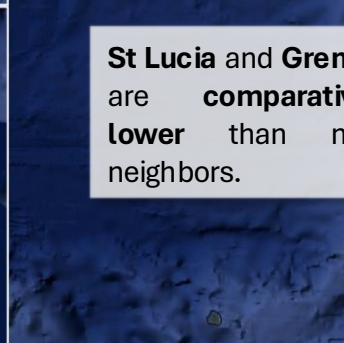
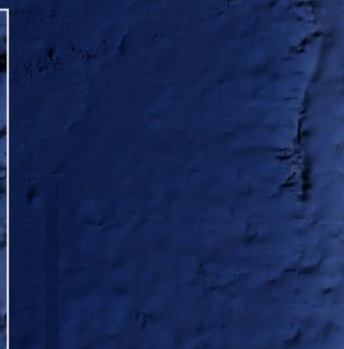
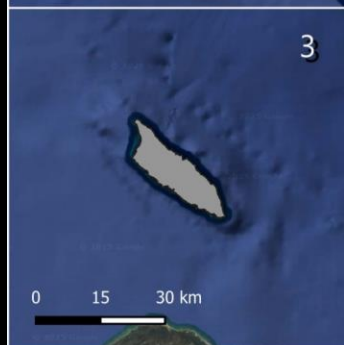
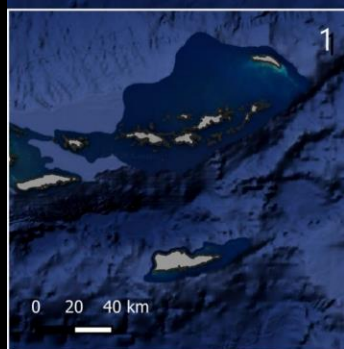
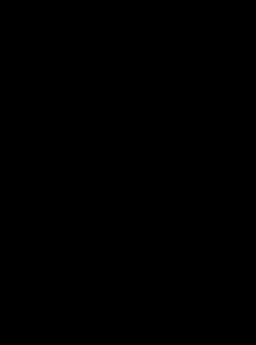
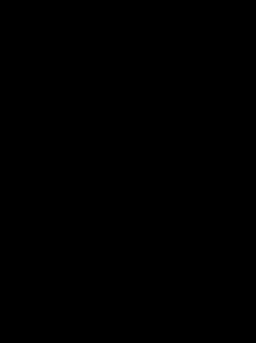
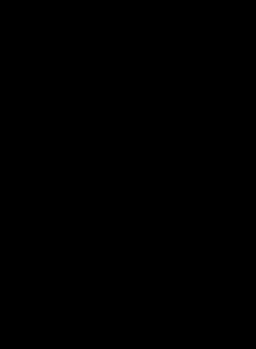
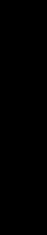
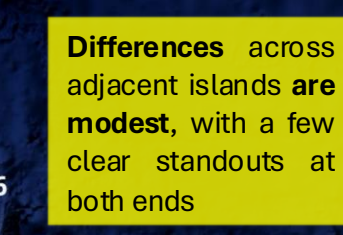
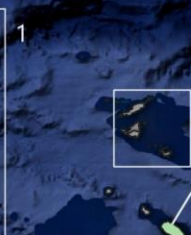


0 100 200 km

Note: GDP constant 2021 international \$ at PPP, categories defined according with Jenks' Method. Own elaboration with information from Humanitarian Data Exchange (HDX) COD-AB administrative boundaries; the World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI) repository; and, for productivity measures, ILOSTAT Labour Productivity, accessed August 27, 2025.



St Lucia and Grenada are comparatively lower than most neighbors.



# INSIGHTS

- Antigua and Barbuda, St Kitts and Nevis, and St Vincent and the Grenadines cluster **near the top** within the chain.
- **Dominica** and **Barbados** occupy the **middle** of the distribution.
- **St Lucia** and **Grenada** are comparatively **lower** than most neighbors.
- **Trinidad and Tobago outperforms** most immediate neighbors in this group.
- Differences across adjacent islands are modest, with a few clear standouts at both ends.



# DNC OVERVIEW

- **DNC OVERVIEW**

- Overview
- Scope



**UPDATES**

**HOW UP TO DATE ARE CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES' NDCS?**

**HOW MANY VERSIONS HAVE THEY SUBMITTED  
SINCE THEIR INITIAL SUBMISSION?**



| COUNTRY                          | VERSION | SUBMISSION | PUBLICATION | STATUS   | ASSOCIATED     |
|----------------------------------|---------|------------|-------------|----------|----------------|
| Anguilla                         | 4       | 2025       | 2025        | Update   | United Kingdom |
| Antigua y Barbuda                | 2       | 2021       | 2022        | Update   |                |
| Aruba                            | 3       | 2023       | 2023        | Update   | European Union |
| Bahamas                          | 2       | 2022       | 2022        | Update   |                |
| Barbados                         | 2       | 2025       | 2025        | Update   |                |
| Belize                           | 3       | 2025       | 2025        | Update   |                |
| Bonaire, Sint Eustatios and Saba | 3       | 2023       | 2023        | Update   | European Union |
| British Virgin Islands           | 4       | 2025       | 2025        | Update   | United Kingdom |
| Cayman Islands                   | 4       | 2025       | 2025        | Update   | United Kingdom |
| Cuba                             | 3       | 2025       | 2025        | Update   |                |
| Curaçao                          | 3       | 2023       | 2023        | Update   | European Union |
| Dominica                         | 2       | 2022       | 2022        | Update   |                |
| Grenada                          | 2       | 2020       | 2020        | Update   |                |
| Guadeloupe                       | 3       | 2023       | 2023        | Update   | European Union |
| Guyana                           | 1       | 2016       | 2022        | Original |                |
| Haiti                            | 2       | 2022       | 2022        | Update   |                |
| Jamaica                          | 2       | 2020       | 2022        | Update   |                |
| Martinique                       | 3       | 2023       | 2023        | Update   | European Union |
| Montserrat                       | 4       | 2025       | 2025        | Update   | United Kingdom |
| Puerto Rico                      | 2       | 2024       | 2024        | Update   | United States  |
| Republica Dominicana             | 2       | 2020       | 2022        | Update   |                |
| Saint Barthélemy                 | 3       | 2023       | 2023        | Update   | European Union |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis            | 2       | 2021       | 2022        | Update   |                |
| Saint Lucia                      | 3       | 2025       | 2025        | Update   |                |
| Saint Martin (FR)                | 3       | 2023       | 2023        | Update   | European Union |
| San Vicente y las Granadinas     | 1       | 2016       | 2022        | Original |                |
| Sint Marteen (NE)                | 3       | 2023       | 2023        | Update   | European Union |
| Surinam                          | 2       | 2019       | 2022        | Update   |                |
| Trinidad y Tobago                | 1       | 2016       | 2022        | Original |                |
| Turks and Caicos                 | 4       | 2025       | 2025        | Update   | United Kingdom |
| United States Virgin Islands     | 2       | 2024       | 2024        | Update   | United States  |

- According to the UNFCCC's own portal, **three countries have not updated their NDCs since they first submitted them in 2016: Guyana, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago**
- The countries that have submitted **the most updates** are those **linked to European states**, with up to four updates.

# THEMES SCOPE



**WHAT ARE THE MOST RECURRENT TOPICS  
COVERED BY THE NATIONAL NDC  
DOCUMENTS?**

| COUNTRY                      | ENERGY    | TRANSPORT | INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES | WASTE    | TOURISM  | FOOD PRODUCTION | WATER    | FORESTRY  | JUST TRANSITION |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|----------|----------|-----------------|----------|-----------|-----------------|
| Antigua y Barbuda            | SI        | SI        | NO                   | SI       | NO       | SI              | NO       | SI        | NO              |
| Bahamas                      | SI        | SI        | SI                   | SI       | NO       | NO              | NO       | SI        | NO              |
| Barbados                     | SI        | SI        | NO                   | NO       | NO       | NO              | NO       | NO        | SI              |
| Belize                       | SI        | SI        | NO                   | SI       | SI       | SI              | SI       | SI        | SI              |
| Cuba                         | SI        | SI        | NO                   | SI       | NO       | SI              | NO       | SI        | NO              |
| Dominica                     | SI        | SI        | NO                   | SI       | NO       | SI              | NO       | SI        | SI              |
| Granada                      | SI        | NO        | SI                   | SI       | NO       | SI              | NO       | SI        | NO              |
| Guyana                       | SI        | NO        | NO                   | NO       | NO       | NO              | NO       | SI        | NO              |
| Haiti                        | SI        | SI        | NO                   | SI       | NO       | SI              | NO       | SI        | NO              |
| Jamaica                      | SI        | NO        | NO                   | SI       | NO       | SI              | NO       | SI        | NO              |
| Republica Dominicana         | SI        | SI        | SI                   | NO       | NO       | NO              | NO       | NO        | NO              |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis        | SI        | SI        | NO                   | NO       | SI       | SI              | SI       | SI        | NO              |
| Saint Lucia                  | SI        | SI        | NO                   | NO       | SI       | SI              | SI       | NO        | NO              |
| San Vicente y las Granadinas | SI        | SI        | NO                   | SI       | SI       | NO              | SI       | SI        | NO              |
| Surinam                      | SI        | SI        | NO                   | NO       | NO       | SI              | NO       | SI        | SI              |
| Trinidad y Tobago            | SI        | SI        | SI                   | NO       | NO       | NO              | NO       | NO        | NO              |
| <b>TOTAL (16)</b>            | <b>16</b> | <b>13</b> | <b>4</b>             | <b>9</b> | <b>4</b> | <b>10</b>       | <b>4</b> | <b>12</b> | <b>4</b>        |

- **Energy is the protagonist.** In every country with explicit entries, the NDCs mention energy-centered strategies, making it the clearest pillar for policy dialogue and investment planning
- **By contrast**, the term “**Just Transition**” is explicitly mentioned in only four cases: **Barbados, Belize, Dominica, and Suriname**. This is despite the extensive literature surrounding the concept
- **Finally**, the **prevalence** of strategies focused on **Food Production** and **Forestry** rather than on industrial development **reflects** the characteristics of the **region’s economies**. In this regard, the **absence of tourism-focused projects is notable**.



**QUESTIONS**