

CARICOM

JICA Country Analysis

April, 2022

Latin America and the Caribbean Department
Central America and the Caribbean Division

Caribbean Community



CARICOM : 14 Countries

OECS* : 6 Countries

*Organization of Eastern Caribbean States

Countries with “★” are where JICA’s Country Offices/Branch Offices are being placed.

Summary of CARICOM

CARICOM: Caribbean Community

- “CARICOM” is an abbreviation for “Caribbean Community.

The Purpose of CARICOM

- Aiming at economic integration of member countries by **“Coordinating economic and trade relations among member countries and strengthening their legal systems”** to promote harmonious and balanced development, **“Continuing sustainable development and economic integration and equitable sharing of their benefits”**, and **“Establishing a common market system for the purpose of economic independence of member countries, etc.”**.
- Coordination of foreign policy among member countries.
- Functional cooperation, including the effective implementation of common services and projects for the benefit of the people and the promotion of understanding among the people and social, cultural, and technological development.

Summary of CARICOM

Decision Making Process in CARICOM

- The Principal Organs are the “The Conference of the Heads of Government” and “The Community Council of Ministers”.
- The Conference of the Heads of Government is the highest organs of the community, and it is responsible for determining and providing CARICOM’s policy directions.
- The Community Council of Minister is the second highest organs of the community, and it is responsible for the development of Community strategic planning and coordination in the areas of economic integration, functional cooperation and external relations in accordance with the policy directions established by the Conference.
- The Principal Organs are assisted by five organs (COFAP, COFCOR, COHSOD, CONSLE, COTED), three bodies (The Budget Committee, The Committee of Central Governors, The Legal Affair Committee) and CARICOM Secretariat.



Summary of CARICOM

CARICOM Institutions

- As part of CARICOM, exists two types of Institutions: “The Community Institutions” and “Associate Institutions”. There are 28 of them in total.
- Each entities provide direct technical support to Members states in a range of areas and they are critical implementing partners for the community.
- The Community Institutions exist as separate legal entities with their own governance arrangements. Annual meetings involving the Heads of Community Institutions and The Secretary-General, are being held to promote coordination and complementarity services Between the Institutions.
- In the past JICA has collaborated with “CARICOM Secretariat”, “Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM)”, “Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) and “Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA)” in various Technical Cooperation.



List of Institutions

Institutions which JICA has collaborated in the past

Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM)
Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA)
Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA)

Institutions which JICA has consulted in the past.

University of the West Indies (UWI)
Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC)
Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)

Potential Counterpart Institutions

Caribbean Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (CCREEE)
Caribbean Tourism Organisation (CTO)
CARICOM Development Fund (CDF)
Caribbean Telecommunications Union (CTU)
Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (CAHFSA)
Caribbean Agricultural Development Institute – CARDI

Other Community Institutions and Associate Institutions

CARICOM Private Sector Organization (CPSO)	Caribbean Meteorological Organization (CMO)
University of Guyana (UG)	CARICOM Implementing Agency for Crime and Security (IMPACS)
Caribbean Law Institute (CLI)/Caribbean Law Institute Centre (CLIC)	Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology (CIMH)
Council of Legal Education (CLE)	Caribbean Examinations Council (CXC)
Caribbean Export and Investment Agency (Carib-Export)	Caribbean Aviation Safety and Security Oversight System- (CASSOS)
CARICOM Regional Organisation for Standards and Quality (CROSQ)	Caribbean Centre for Development Administration (CARICAD)
Caribbean Regional Information and Translation Institute (CRITI)	Caribbean Organisation of Tax Administrators (COTA)

Countries of Cooperation

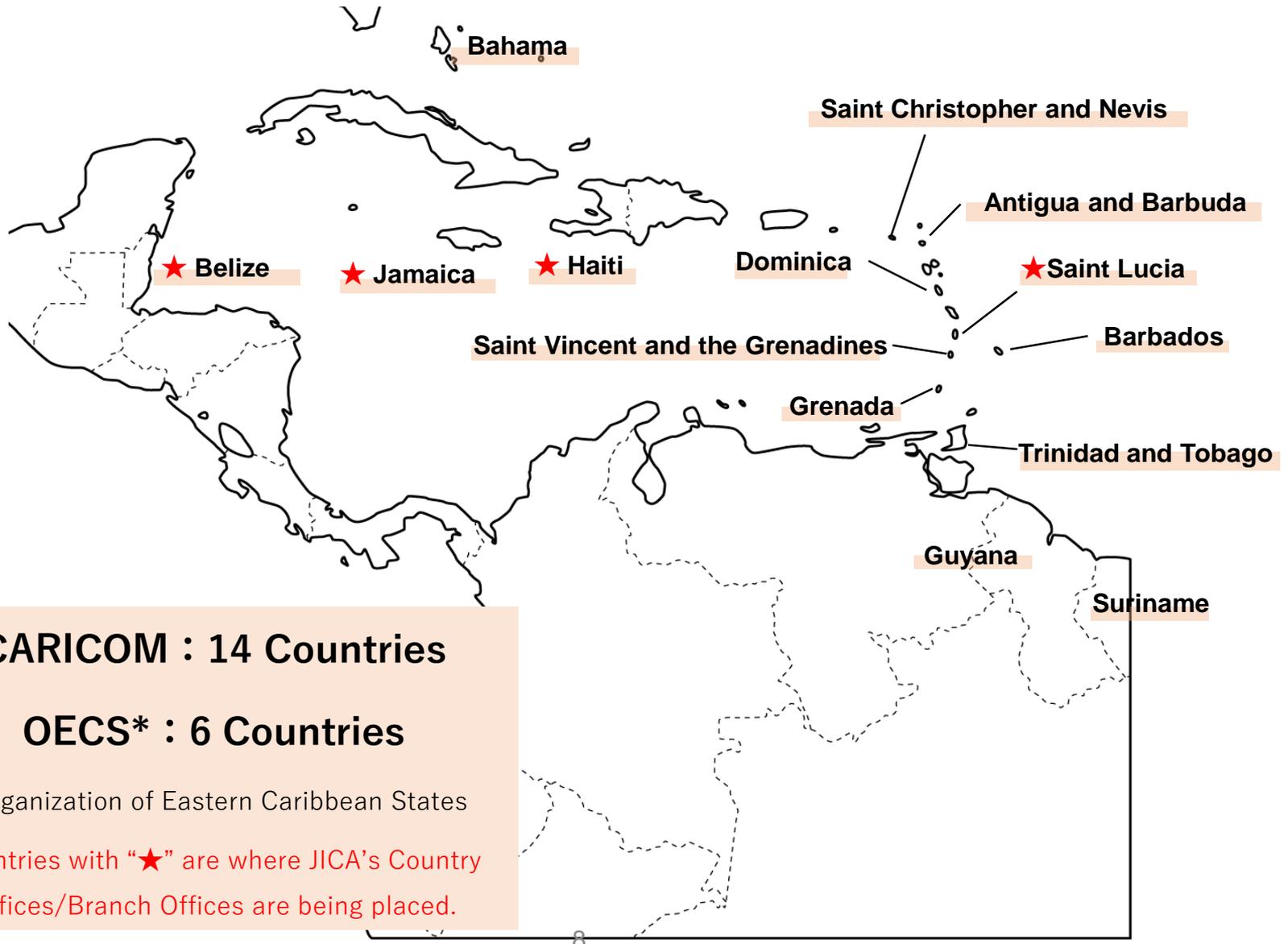
CARICOM Members States/Associate Members

- Member States
 - Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Lucia, St Kitts and Nevis, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago.
- Associate Members
 - Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands
- Since Montserrat, Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, and Turks and Caicos Islands are all British Overseas Territories, they are excluded from countries which JICA can provide Official Development Assistance.

OECS Member States

- “OECS” is an abbreviation for “Organization of Eastern Caribbean States”.
- Member States
 - Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia, St Kitts and Nevis, St Vincent and the Grenadines and Montserrat.

Caribbean Community



CARICOM : 14 Countries

OECS* : 6 Countries

*Organization of Eastern Caribbean States

Countries with “★” are where JICA’s Country Offices/Branch Offices are being placed.

CARICOM Country Analysis

Country Summary

CARICOM is comprised of 14 Countries and 1 Members states with various characteristics, from Small Island Countries to Coastal Continent States, as well as Low Income Countries to High Income Countries.

Top Three

Bottom Three

Country	Populations (Millions, 2021)	Area (km ² , 2020)	Nominal GDP (US\$, 2021)	Nominal GDP per Capita (US\$, 2021年)	GDP Growth (%, 2021)	COVID-19 Total Confirmed Cases · Deaths
Antigua and Barbuda	10	440	14	14,118	1.0	4,129 · 108
Bahamas	39	10,010	107	27,437	2.0	22,640 · 671
Barbados	29	430	46	16,105	3.3	23,175 · 205
Belize	43	22,810	19	4,458	8.5	29,501 · 558
Dominica	7	750	6	7,777	3.4	5,550 · 35
Grenada	11	340	11	9,575	2.7	5,865 · 200
Guyana	79	196,850	74	9,369	20.4	37,090 · 968
Haiti	1,191	27,560	201	1,692	-0.7	24,710 · 711
Jamaica	274	10,830	149	5,422	4.6	90,467 · 2,343
St Kitts and Nevis	6	260	10	16,917	-1.0	2,764 · 28
Saint Lucia	18	610	17	9,419	3.5	12,872 · 272
St Vincent and Grenadines	11	390	8	6,952	-6.1	5,359 · 73
Suriname	61	156,000	28	4,620	0.7	50,356 · 1,143
Trinidad and Tobago	141	5,130	216	15,353	-1.0	64,402 · 1,908

History of Caribbean Region

The Movement of Regional Integration for Functional Cooperation.

- Many of the countries were ruled by the United Kingdom, France, or the Netherlands in the past, and 12 of the 14 CARICOM countries, excluding the former French colony of Haiti and the former Dutch colony of Suriname, are still part of the Commonwealth, and all have deep ties to their former sovereign countries.
- From the 1960s, there was a movement toward regional integration, particularly among the former British Caribbean countries, which led to the creation of the "Commonwealth of the West Indies" in 1958, which was transformed into the Caribbean Free Trade Association (CARIFTA) in 1968 after independence with the aim of liberalizing intra-regional trade.
- Then, for the purpose of more multilateral functional cooperation, the "Treaty of Chaguaramas" was signed by Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, and TT in 1973, and the "Caribbean Community" was established in August of the same year. Since then, the number of member countries has increased sequentially, and with the formal entry of Haiti in 2002, the current structure of 14 countries and one region was established.

Democratic political system and Low corruption rate.

- Most countries have a "constitutional monarchy" system of government, but Dominica, TT, Suriname, Barbados, and Haiti have a "constitutional republic" system of government.
- Corruption rates are low in many countries throughout the region. While seven countries rank in the top 80 on the Corruption Perception Index, some countries, such as Haiti, have extremely high corruption rates.
- From the table below, we can understand that the political system is democratic, while “the Government Effectiveness” is a regional issue. In particular, it can be seen that Belize, Guyana, Haiti, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago have relatively more challenges in terms of Governance

Top Three

Bottom Three

Country	Corruption Perception Index (Rankings, 2020)	Worldwide Governance Indicators (Value -2 ~ +2, 2020)					
		Voice and Accountability	Political Stability Absence of Violence	Government Effectiveness	Control of Corruption	Regulatory Quality	Control of Corruption
Antigua and Barbuda	N/A	0.74	0.93	-0.15	0.28	0.51	0.45
Bahamas	30	0.92	0.85	0.45	1.14	0.01	0.05
Barbados	29	1.13	1.13	0.49	1.23	0.48	0.34
Belize	N/A	0.53	0.51	-0.65	-0.19	-0.54	-0.76
Dominica	48	0.88	1.35	-0.18	0.56	0.20	0.74
Grenada	52	0.69	1.03	-0.07	0.36	-0.17	0.29
Guyana	83	0.22	-0.15	-0.44	-0.15	-0.55	-0.43
Haiti	170	-0.84	-1.04	-2.03	-1.32	-1.21	-1.04
Jamaica	69	0.63	0.27	0.41	-0.01	0.09	-0.24
St Kitts and Nevis	N/A	0.82	0.93	0.70	0.38	0.53	0.53
Saint Lucia	45	0.88	0.87	0.15	0.51	0.29	0.62
St Vincent and Grenadines	40	0.91	1.03	0.15	0.81	0.26	0.57
Suriname	94	0.42	0.42	-0.54	-0.43	-0.77	-0.11
Trinidad and Tobago	86	0.64	0.18	0.18	-0.11	-0.14	-0.13

Deep ties with EU/Western Countries, Several Countries Recognize Taiwan

- Since English is the official language in 13 of the 14 CARICOM countries, with the exception of Haiti, the country emphasizes diplomacy with the United States, Canada, and other Western countries, including the former sovereign nation of the United Kingdom.
- In particular, the country has close relations with the EU at the political and economic levels, as an Economic Partnership Agreement between the EU and CARICOM was signed in 2008, and the EU is a major export destination country.
- One of the major regional characteristics is that the country has diplomatic relations with Taiwan and North Korea. As of today, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, Haiti, and Belize are Taiwan-recognizing countries. In the past, the Bahamas and Dominica were also Taiwan-recognizing countries, but broke off diplomatic relations in 1997 and 2004, respectively. The other nine countries have diplomatic relations with China.



Real Economy

- In proportion to the area and population of each country, Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica, and Haiti have the highest levels of nominal GDP, while St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Dominica, with smaller populations, have smaller GDP within the region.
- GDP growth is projected to be negative for all countries except Guyana due to the global epidemic of COVID-19 in 2020, with a recovery trend after 2021 with some exceptions. Guyana's GDP growth rate is trending positive even with the COVID-19 pandemic, since Guyana began exporting oil in 2020.

Top Three

Bottom Three

Country	Nominal GDP (100 Million US\$)			GDP Growth (%)			Inflation Rate (%)		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Antigua and Barbuda	16.87	13.70	14.05	4.75	-20.03	0.97	1.43	1.06	1.58
Bahamas	131.64	99.08	106.81	0.70	-14.52	2.00	2.49	0.04	3.02
Barbados	52.98	44.18	46.48	-1.29	-18.00	3.30	4.10	2.88	2.47
Belize	19.83	17.06	19.09	1.76	-14.04	8.50	0.19	0.12	3.10
Dominica	6.16	5.44	5.71	7.49	-10.98	3.37	1.51	-0.73	1.45
Grenada	11.88	10.27	10.83	0.68	-13.06	2.68	0.60	-0.74	2.51
Guyana	51.74	54.71	73.95	5.35	43.48	20.41	2.09	0.72	3.24
Haiti	147.87	145.08	201.43	-1.69	-3.34	-0.70	17.31	22.95	16.17
Jamaica	158.08	139.67	148.57	0.97	-10.05	4.58	3.91	5.21	5.61
St Kitts and Nevis	11.65	9.81	9.76	4.80	-14.41	-1.03	-0.33	-0.59	-0.97
Saint Lucia	21.19	16.17	17.15	-0.06	-20.37	3.48	0.54	-1.75	2.53
St Vincent and Grenadines	8.25	8.07	7.69	0.53	-3.25	-6.07	0.91	-0.61	1.95
Suriname	39.84	28.84	28.17	1.10	-15.91	0.68	4.39	34.89	54.39
Trinidad and Tobago	232.08	215.87	215.99	-1.25	-7.85	-1.02	1.00	0.60	1.04

Fiscal Balance

- One of the biggest characteristic of the Macroeconomics in the Caribbean Regions is the chronic fiscal deficit.
- As shown in the table below, from 2017 to 2019, the fiscal balance is falling into deficit in most countries except for Grenada, Jamaica and St Kitts and Nevis. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, every country, including the ones mentioned above, has fallen into a fiscal deficit.

Country	Fiscal Balance (% of GDP)			
	Top Three		Bottom Three	
	2017	2018	2019	2020
Antigua and Barbuda	-2.4	-3.2	-3.8	-5.4
Bahamas	-5.4	-3.3	-1.6	-6.3
Barbados	-4.5	-0.3	3.7	-4
Belize	-1.3	-0.9	-4.5	-10.2
Dominica	-5	-8.2	-16.5	-14.7
Grenada	3	4.9	5	-4.6
Guyana	-3.3	-2.7	-2.8	-7.5
Haiti	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Jamaica	0.5	1.2	0.9	-3.1
St Kitts and Nevis	1.9	3.2	1.7	-6.4
Saint Lucia	-1	-1.8	-2.2	-9.2
St Vincent and Grenadines	-2.1	-1.6	-3	-5.9
Suriname	-8.7	-10.1	-9.7	-13.5
Trinidad and Tobago	-9	-3.6	-2.6	-11.3

Government Gross Debt

- Caribbean Countries has had a high Government Gross Debt before the COVID-19 pandemic and the same trend will likely to continue after 2020. As shown in the table below, there are six countries which the gross debt is over 100% of the GDP. Of the six countries, Barbados has the highest debt and it was already over 100% in 2018 and in 2020 it has even exceeded over 150%. It is estimated that the debt will decrease to the 2018 level in 2022, but Barbados will still be the most heavily debt country in the Region.

Country	Government Gross Debt (% of GDP)				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Antigua and Barbuda	87.73	81.29	101.33	105.22	99.08
Bahamas	61.80	59.69	75.15	102.55	94.24
Barbados	125.97	124.79	156.76	138.26	126.59
Belize	94.33	94.42	123.29	117.89	113.85
Dominica	84.63	94.69	108.68	107.76	103.07
Grenada	64.48	60.55	71.30	70.19	69.35
Guyana	47.37	43.87	51.37	47.03	36.20
Haiti	21.55	25.79	21.35	24.95	25.06
Jamaica	94.39	94.26	107.42	95.81	87.31
St Kitts and Nevis	53.62	51.45	56.87	61.70	57.72
Saint Lucia	60.02	61.43	92.08	95.65	91.38
St Vincent and Grenadines	75.64	75.15	85.00	101.00	94.01
Suriname	66.14	85.24	148.24	140.55	137.52
Trinidad and Tobago	42.38	46.47	59.27	70.43	72.54

The red shows the country whose debt rate exceeds 100%

Top Three

Bottom Three

Average Debt Rate (% of GDP)		
Year	Caribbean	Central America
2018	70.00	45.93
2019	71.36	48.57
2020	89.87	60.78
2021	91.36	60.50
2022	86.28	60.16

Current Account Balance

- Current Account Balance is also in the state of deficit. This is because most of the countries are dependent on external imports, therefore the “Goods and Service Balance” is taking a negative value except for Saint Lucia, St Kitts and Nevis and Trinidad and Tobago. Trinidad and Tobago is a major oil exporter and for this reason, the Goods and Service Balance is positive.
- The average percentage of the tourism sector in the GDP was approximately 27%. The percentages in Antigua and Barbuda, Bahama, Grenada and St Vincent and the Grenadines is over 40%, which implies the heavy dependency on the sector.

Top Three

Bottom Three

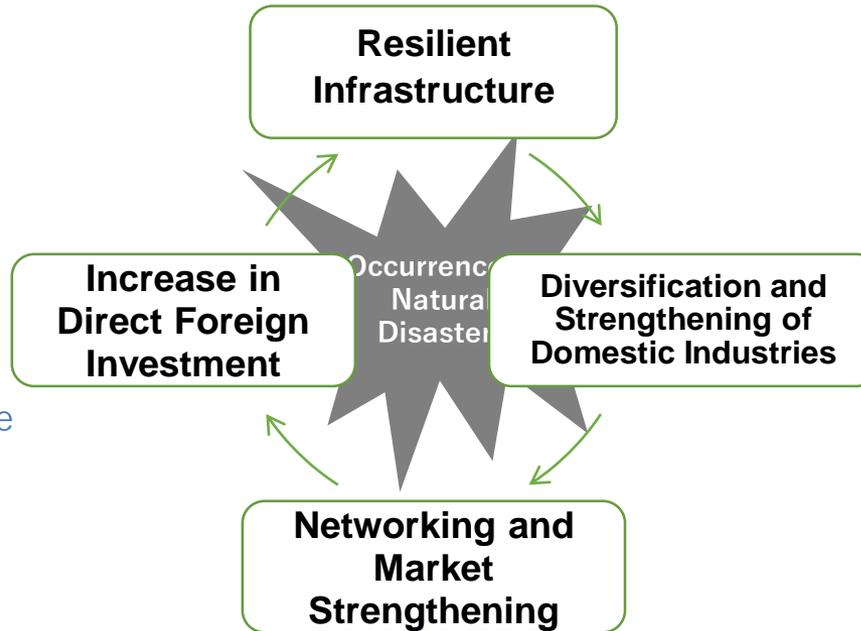
Country	Goods and Service Balance (Million US\$)			Income Balance (Million US\$)			Current Transfers Balance (Million US\$)			Current Account Balance (百万ドル)			Percentage of Tourism Sector in GDP
	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2018	2019	2020	2019
Antigua and Barbuda	-97	40	-56	-78	-106	-25	-59	-46	-28	-233	-112	-109	42.7
Bahamas	-737	-215	-1950	-682	-547	-489	-69	846	373	-1488	84	-2065	43.3
Barbados	-183	-110	-374	N/A	N/A	N/A	-44	-46	93	-227	-156	-281	30.9
Belize	-84	-103	-187	-145	-158	-59	78	84	118	-151	-177	-128	37.2
Dominica	-263	-231	-174	-1	-10	14	25	18	21	-239	-223	-139	36.9
Grenada	-63	-91	-114	-109	-120	-81	-10	8	20	-181	-202	-175	40.5
Guyana	-1903	-3359	-278	-28	-47	-32	492	581	658	-1439	-2824	-652	4.4
Haiti	-3892	-3615	-2956	50	50	28	3469	3442	3847	-373	-123	918	8.4
Jamaica	-2100	-2339	-2525	-596	-441	-455	2452	2416	2961	-244	-364	-18	31.1
St Kitts and Nevis	17	22	-105	-47	-48	-13	-29	-30	-24	-58	-56	-142	28.2
Saint Lucia	150	258	-204	-112	-134	-37	7	5	22	45	129	-219	28.6
St Vincent and Grenadines	-138	-115	-185	-2	-7	2	41	42	41	-98	-80	-142	40.7
Suriname	166	-126	601	-387	-413	-450	103	90	124	-119	-449	275	2.6
Trinidad and Tobago	2413	1642	N/A	-700	-608	N/A	-100	22	N/A	1613	1056	N/A	7.8

Development issues

Key Development Issues

Driving Force

- Diversification and Strengthening of Domestic Industries
- Job Creation
- Construction of Resilient Infrastructure
- Networking between the CARICOM Members
- Market Strengthening



Obstacles

- High Fiscal Deficit and Government Debt
- Mono-Economy
- Economic Leakage in Tourism Sector
- Heavy Dependency in External Imports
- Brain Drain
- Natural Disaster and Pandemics.

Lack of Investment in Socioeconomic Development

Fiscal Deficit

Vulnerability of Domestic Industry

Lack of Infrastructure

Lack of Market Mechanism

**Vulnerabilities Particular to Small Island Developing States
(Remoteness, Small Population, Occurrence of Natural Disasters)**

CARICOM Cooperation Strategy

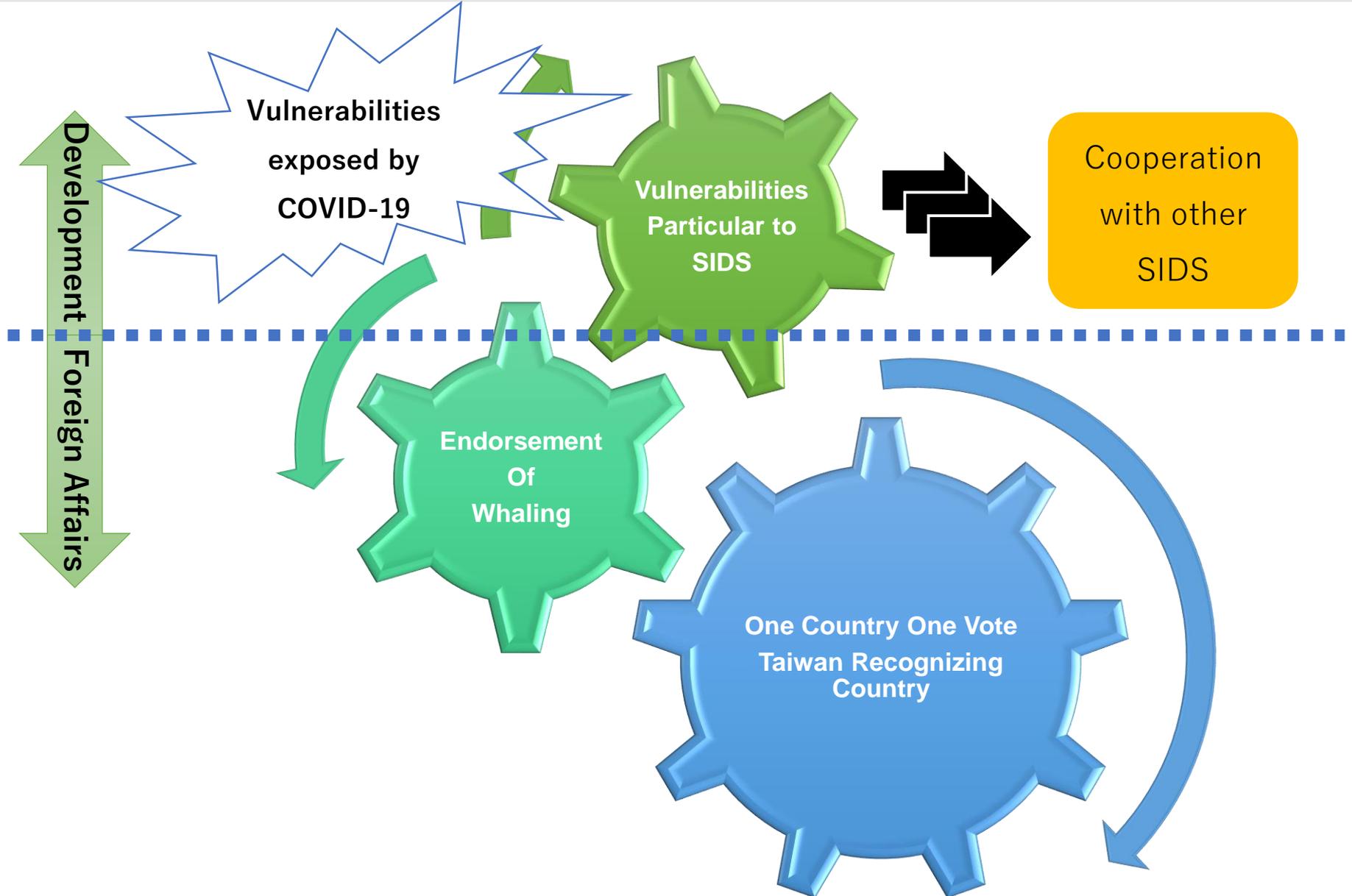
Relationship between CARICOM and Japan

- **Common fundamental values and similarities with our country:** democracy, island nation, natural disasters.
- A major force in the international arena: International elections, Security Council Reform, Sustainable use of marine living resources, etc.
- Support and Understanding of Japan's Position: cooperation on global issues
- “Japan-CARICOM Foreign Ministers’ Meeting” has been held seven times since 2000 and “Japan-CARICOM Senior Official Meetings” has been held every year since the 1993.
- **Japan-CARICOM Summit Meeting (July 2014)**
 - The Three pillars of Japan's CARICOM
 - ① Cooperation towards sustainable development, including overcoming the vulnerabilities particular to small island states.
 - ② Deepening and expanding fraternal bonds of cooperation and friendship.
 - ③ Cooperation in addressing challenges of international community.

Deepening of Bilateral Relations and Support for Sustainable Development

- Japan and CARICOM shares the unique vulnerabilities of island countries, and Japan has abundant knowledge in “Development of Resilient Social Infrastructure” and “Industrial Promotion and Human Resource Development”. These technical cooperation will contribute the deepening of bilateral relations.
- CARICOM holds a biannual summit meetings and the continued support to CARICOM and its members will allow for inputs to the summit levels.
- Since CARICOM is a federated agency within the regions, it is expected to make good use of the limited inputs and resources to strengthen its structural capacity, thereby contributing broadly to the Caribbean Countries.
- It will be possible to provide assistance to the countries which has already graduated from the DAC list through CARICOM.
- Furthermore, the knowledge gained from the cooperation can be applied to SIDS in Oceania and other regions, as well as to regional organizations (e.g. the AU Alliance in Africa and SICA in Latin America)

Outline of CARICOM Cooperation



Assistance from Other Donor

Assistance from Bilateral donors from the Western Countries, CDB and EU

- Major bilateral donors include the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, and other English speaking countries. Other support exists from the UAE, Kuwait, and other countries. The UAE in particular, has been continuing supports for SIDS following the 3rd International Conference on SIDs in 2014.
- The main multilateral donor is the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), which is among the top three in terms of assistance, with the exceptions of Guyana and Haiti. Other major donors include the EU, IDB, and IDA.
- Although the amount is very little, Taiwan has been providing supports to St Lucia, St Vincent and Grenadines, St Kitts and Nevis, and Haiti. The main areas of focus are agriculture, disaster risk reduction and Healthcare.

Country	Bilateral Donors (2019) (Name, MUS\$)			Multilateral Donors (2019) (Name, MUS\$)		
	No. 1	No. 2	No.3	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3
Antigua and Barbuda	UAE (4.790)	Japan (2.05)	Italy (0.25)	CDB (8.69)	AF (2.86)	EU (2.61)
Bahamas	Graduated from DAC List of ODA Recipients					
Barbados	Graduated from DAC List of ODA Recipients					
Belize	Kuwait (6.94)	US (2.91)	England (1.61)	CDB (14.90)	EU (7.56)	OPEC (2.89)
Dominica	US (4.26)	Canada (2.81)	Japan (1.44)	EU (14.59)	IMF (10.75)	CDB (9.57)
Grenada	Germany (0.75)	Kuwait (0.49)	England (0.19)	IDA (18.15)	IMF (6.83)	CDB (3.56)
Guyana	US (25.58)	Japan (2.25)	England (2.04)	IDB (31.36)	IDA (25.01)	EU (16.30)
Haiti	US (282.5)	Canada (76.8)	France (41.4)	EU (95.9)	IDB (93.0)	IDA (87.4)
Jamaica	US (29.67)	France (24.63)	England (11.72)	EU (28.14)	IMF (11.89)	CDB (8.43)
St Kitts and Nevis	Graduated from DAC List of ODA Recipients					
Saint Lucia	France (0.80)	Canada (0.50)	England (0.41)	CDB (11.97)	IDA (4.57)	EU (3.23)
St Vincent and Grenadines	Kuwait (2.55)	Japan (2.17)	UAE (1.33)	CDB (20.54)	IDA (20.02)	EU (4.70)
Suriname	Netherlands (3.718)	Japan (2.862)	France (1.203)	CDB (6.620)	EU (4.517)	IDB (1.682)
Trinidad and Tobago	Graduated from DAC List of ODA Recipients					



Current Cooperation Programs

CARCIOM Members (Excluding Haiti)

Focus Areas	Development Issues	Cooperation Programs
Disaster Risk Reduction Environment	Improvement of Disaster Prevention and Environmental Issues	Support Program for Improving Disaster Prevention and Environmental Issues
Fisheries (※ Only in OECS countries)	Support for Sustainable development of the fisheries industry	Support Program for Industrial and Fishing Communities Development
Inequality Improvement (※ Only in Jamaica)	Expansion of Employment Opportunities and Human Resource Development	Support Program for Small and Medium Enterprise and Productivity

Haiti

Focus Areas	Development Issues	Cooperation Programs
Improvement of Health and Sanitation	Improved access to Basic Social Services	Health and Sanitation Improvement Program
Improvement in Education	Education and Human Resource Development	Education and Job Training Promotion Program
Agricultural Promotion and Strengthening Food Security	Promotion of agriculture and improvement of food situation	Food Security Program
Strengthening the economic base through disaster risk reduction and environmental preservation	Improving Disaster Response Capability and environmental protection	Infrastructure Development Program for Recovery

Revised Cooperation Program

Current Issues

- COVID-19 reveals vulnerabilities unique to island countries that cannot be measured by economic indicators alone.
- Limited coordination within the CARICOM region and knowledge sharing among small island developing states (SIDS)



All 14 CARICOM Members

Focus Area	Development Issues	Cooperation Program
Building a Resilient Society	Development of a Resilient Social Infrastructure	Climate Change Programs
		Health and Sanitation Improvement Program
		Education Sector Strengthening Program
Sustainable Economic Development	Industrial Promotion and Human Resource Development	Agriculture and Fisheries Development Program
		Private Sector Development Program
Vulnerabilities particular to Small Island Countries	Promotion of Regional Integrations and Interregional Cooperation	CARICOM Development and Collaboration Program



Support for Sustainable Development

Fiscal Year

2021-2026

2026~

Development of a Resilient Social Infrastructure

Basic Education/
Brain Drain

Mater health, NCDs, Water and Sanitation Improvement

Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilient Infrastructure
(Waste Disposal and Electricity)

Industrial Promotion and Human Resource

Development of Industrial Infrastructure Productivity Improvement

Formation of New Industries

Promotion of Regional Integrations and Interregional Cooperation

Strengthening of Cooperation and Knowledge Accumulation in among CARICOM Countries

Peer learning among Small Island Countries



Bilateral Cooperation and CARICOM Cooperation

	Bilateral Cooperation	CARICOM Cooperation
Technical Cooperation	Jamaica, Haiti, Belize	All Countries
Grant Aid	Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Guyana	
Loan Projects	Jamaica, Guyana, Trinidad Tobago	
Training Programs	All Countries	All Countries
Volunteers	Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Belize St Vincent and Grenadines	

Priority Countries for Future Cooperations

Country	Scheme	Contents
Belize	Technical Cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sole Central American Country in CARICOM. • One of few countries with Taiwanese Recognition, therefore strengthening of Policy Dialogue is required.
Guyana Trinidad and Tobago	Technical Cooperation Loan Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main cooperation will be through technical cooperation to CARICOM Partner Organization. • Several Loan Projects will likely be implemented.
Haiti	Technical Cooperation Grant Aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bilateral Technical cooperation and Grant Aid will likely to increase, once public safety and political stability are improved.
Jamaica	Technical Cooperation Loan Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement several bilateral technical cooperation as well as loan projects.
Others	Technical Cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Cooperation and Trainings through CARICOM Partner Organization. • Cooperation to Fisheries.

Realization of Climate Change Measures

Disaster Risk Reduction

- ◆ Issues
 - Frequent Natural Disasters
 - High Recovery Costs
- ◆ Possible Cooperation
 - Community Disaster Risk Reduction
 - Capacity Building for Disaster Risk Reduction
 - Pre-Disaster Risk Reduction Investment
 - “Build Back Better” Recovery Measures

Environment

- ◆ Issues (Electricity / Waste)
 - High Dependence on Fossil Fuel
 - Expensive Electricity Cost
 - Waste Disposal
- ◆ Possible Cooperation
 - Promotion of RE and Energy Efficiency
 - Development of Resilient T&D Networks
 - Marine Plastic

Realization of Universal Health Coverage

Medical System

- ◆ Issues
 - High Mortality rate of NCD
 - Lack of Maternal Health
- ◆ Possible Cooperation
 - NCDs/Infectious Disease Control
 - Maternal Health Care
 - Developing policies for the Health Sector through CARPHA.

Water and Sanitation

- ◆ Issues
 - Lack of Adequate Water Supply
 - Old Water Supply Pipes
- ◆ Possible Cooperation
 - Technical Cooperation for Water and Sewer Maintenance
 - Loan project for Water and Sewer Maintenance

Improvement of Access and Quality of Education

Access to Education

- ◆ Issues
 - Limited access to educational services including Remote Education
 - Lack of Inclusive Education
- ◆ Possible Cooperation
 - Expansion of Remote Education and Inclusive Education.
 - Construction of Educational Facilities

Quality of Education

- ◆ Issues
 - Poor quality of Education
 - Brain Drain to surrounding Countries
- ◆ Possible Cooperation
 - Improving the quality of secondary and higher education
 - Human Resource Development through vocational training

Realization of Food Value Chain

Agriculture

- ◆ Issues
 - Low Agricultural Productivity
 - Limited Industrial Structure
- ◆ Possible Cooperation
 - Sustainable Agricultural Productivity.
 - One Village One Product
 - Food Value Chain in Agricultural Sector

Fisheries

- ◆ Issues
 - Low Exports due to Limited Processing Technology
 - Decrease in Fishery Resources
- ◆ Possible Cooperation
 - Food Value Chain in Fisheries Sector
 - Fisheries Resource Conservation

Industrial Promotion in the Region

Tourism

- ◆ Issues
 - Tourism Risk Management
 - Lack of Human Resources
 - Economic Leakage in Tourism Sector
- ◆ Possible Cooperation
 - Development of Community Based Tourism and Eco-Tourism

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

- ◆ Issues
 - Low Competitiveness in the Region
 - Limited Industrial Structure
 - Vulnerabilities of MSME
- ◆ Possible Cooperation
 - Support to MSME and Venture Businesses
 - Formation of New Industries

Promotion of Regional Cooperation

Regional Cooperation

- ◆ Issues
 - Limited Impacts of CARICOM Partner Organizations

Limited Regional Cooperation
- ◆ Possible Cooperation
 - Networking between CARICOM Partner Organization
 - Dispatch of CARICOM Advisor

Knowledge Sharing with SIDS

- ◆ Issues
 - Limited knowledge sharing to other Small Island Development States
- ◆ Possible Cooperation
 - Creation of Knowledge Co-creation platform between CARICOM and Oceania Countries.
 - Annual meeting among SIDs .