BRIEF ON TECHNICAL COOPERATION RELATIONSHIPS OF THE CARICOM SECRETARIAT

INTRODUCTION

The programmes and projects of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat are, for the most part, conducted through technical cooperation with third countries and multilateral agencies (collectively referred to as international development partners (IDPs)). The Secretariat’s budget of EC$113.8M (US$42.0M\textsuperscript{1}) for the year 2015 is comprised of EC$ 54.2M (US$20.0M) from the Member States subventions and EC$59.6M (US$22.0M) from projected flows from IDPs. This composition provides a ratio of 48%:52% for Member States contributions to IDP funding. The equivalent ratio for 2014 was 43%:57%. It is expected that analysis of the budget figure of the other Regional Institutions will indicate a similar situation.

The above distribution highlights the critical importance to the Secretariat’s work of technical cooperation with the international development community.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS (IDPS)

The Community has technical cooperation relations with both long-standing traditional donors as well as newly emerging donors. There is also a range of multilateral organisations with which the Community has technical cooperation relations. The relations with the traditional donors are primarily based on the provision of cash resources for approved development programmes and projects. In the case of the emerging donors cooperation is primarily through the provision of technical assistance.

Of importance is the increasing trend among developing countries to establish mechanisms for South-South cooperation. Countries from Central and South America, in particular, have indicated that this is their preferred method of cooperation with the Community. Countries in the forefront of this recent thrust include Central and South American countries, India and Cuba.

The table below lists the countries and multilateral agencies with which the CARICOM Secretariat has formal or informal cooperation relations.

\textsuperscript{1} Exchange Rate US$1.00 = EC$2.71
In recent times there have been increasing difficulties in mobilising resources from established partners for the financing of the planned activities of the Community. Among the factors influencing this are:

(i) the perception that the Member States of the Community are now middle income countries based on income per capita and as such should be graduated from concessionary funding;

(ii) the fact that many of the traditional partners are yet to recover from the severe economic declines that were consequent on the financial and economic crisis which began in 2008.

It is therefore important for the Community to seek to widen its resource mobilisation efforts to develop technical cooperation relations with new partners. These new mechanisms for cooperation such the South-South mechanism and triangular cooperation involving technical assistance from a South country along with financial assistance from developed countries are mechanisms being explored. In addition, new potential sources of financing including non-traditional sources such as Foundations, Agency to Agency Cooperation (National Specialised Bodies) will be pursued.

The attached **Summary of Relations with International Development Partners** (see Annex 1) seeks to encapsulate the various cooperation Programmes existing between the CARICOM Secretariat and the various partners from the international donor community.
SUMMARY OF RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

March 2015
CONTEXT

The Caribbean Community (CARICOM) is comprised of fifteen (15) countries all of which may be classified among the most vulnerable in the world with ten of the States readily fitting into most definitions of 'micro states'. The countries share a number of special developmental challenges, social, economic and vulnerability to natural disasters, which impinge adversely on efforts at development. The Community sees cooperation at the political, economic and functional levels as critical to the narrowing of development gaps existing between the Community and the developed world without which real development will not be attained. These development gaps are diverse and are readily apparent in areas such as the following:

- human development
- technology
- knowledge and information
- production and productivity
- the trade and terms of trade.

In an effort to address these development gaps and the issue of market size and individual vulnerability, the Community is in the process of establishing a CARICOM Single Market and Economy with the Single Market having been launched in January 2006 and the Single Economy schedule to be implemented by 2015. These efforts are expected to provide healthier competition, more efficiency, a stronger international negotiating position, the ability to take advantage of economies of scales and faster growth.

While the Community has charted a clear and ambitious development path, the ability to fund the implementation of the required interventions for success remains outside the means of the Region. Hence, the Region has been partnering, with some measure of success, with the international community in the provision of resources for the establishment of critical delivery mechanisms for the CSME and wider Community. The Leaders of the Community regard the continuation and strengthening of the relations with the International Development Partners (IDPs) as integral to the development efforts of the Community.

The Community therefore welcomes the Paris Declaration and Accra Action Plan and fully endorses their recognition of the importance of a more mature partnership between the providers of international development funding and the recipients of such funding.

DISTRIBUTION OF BUDGET BETWEEN CORE BUDGET AND IDP FUNDING

The core administrative functions of the CARICOM Secretariat are funded by subventions from Member States while the projects and studies implemented by the Secretariat are, for the most part, funded by way of resources from IDPs.
The budget of the CARICOM Secretariat for the year 2014 is EC$127.3M (US$47.0M²) and is comprised of EC$ 54.2M (US$20.0) from the Member States subventions and EC$74.2M (US$27.0M) from projected flows from IDPs. This results in a percentage distribution of 42.6% from Member States and 57.4% from IDPs. The equivalent ratio for 2013 was 42%:58%. It is expected that analysis of the budget figure of the other Regional Institutions will indicate a similar situation.

The above distribution highlights the critical importance to the Secretariat’s work of the contributions from the international development community.

**INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS (IDPS)**

The CARICOM Secretariat has technical cooperation relations with a wide range of countries and multilateral agencies. The country donors may be classified as traditional and emerging as shown below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traditional Country Donors</th>
<th>Emerging Country Donors</th>
<th>Multi-lateral Agencies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
<td>IDB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>CDB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>Commonwealth Secretariat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Argentina</td>
<td>Global Environment Fund (GEF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>The United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNECLAC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

² Exchange Rate US$1.00 = EC$2.71
SUMMARY OF RECENT RELATIONS WITH IDPS

The following is a summary of existing and recent relations with the various international development partners.

Canada

Canada has been a consistent provider of development resources for the CARICOM Secretariat and the CARICOM region. In 2007 Canada announced a development programme for the Caribbean Community amounting to CAN$600M and focusing on sustainable economic growth and security. This Caribbean Regional Program supports CARICOM states, except Haiti which benefits from a separate program. Its initiatives are delivered under a regional umbrella with results at both regional and country levels, while contributing to Caribbean collaboration and integration efforts. It is expected that the funding will be fully disbursed by 2019-2020, taking 12 years to deliver the programme.

At the end of March 2012, CAN$210 million against the CAN$600 million commitment had been disbursed, and based on preliminary figures subject to confirmation, an additional CAN$55 million was disbursed in fiscal year 2012/13.

In the area of sustainable economic growth, Canada provides assistance to build accountable public institutions, strengthen public financial management, foster entrepreneurship and develop skills for employment. In the area of security, Canada seeks to strengthen the rule of law, promote anti-crime measures and improve the mitigation and management of natural disasters.

The major Canadian funded project at the Secretariat is the CARICOM Trade and Competitiveness Programme (CTCP), a three component project which began in 2007. The project contributes to advancing economic integration of CARICOM by strengthening the capacity of key regional institutions and CARICOM member states to negotiate and implement investment arrangements, intra-regional and international trade agreements. The Haiti CSME Component ended in September 2012. The Contribution Arrangement was subsequently amended to allow for the extension of the CSME Core and the OTN Components of the project to 31 October 2014. The resources made available to the programme are CAN$14.883M distributed between a CSME component for CAN$8.489M, a Haiti Component for CAN$2.394M and the Office for Trade Negotiations (OTN) for CAN$4.4M.

In 2012 Canada committed CND$99,700 to support the implementation of the CARICOM Youth Development Action Plan. The expiration date for this grant is in March 2014.

Canada also provides support to multilateral organizations that offers development assistance to the Community. These include the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB),
World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), and International Monetary Fund (IMF). Canada is the largest contributor to CDB’s Special Development Fund and, along with the United Kingdom, is the largest non-regional shareholder at the CDB.

Canada is currently exploring, subject to due diligence and approval, new programming in the areas of rule of law, disaster management, business development, and statistics. A comprehensive overview of Canada's programming in the Caribbean can be found in the accompanying handout and on the website of the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development at [http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/En/NIC-5515822-QFX].

**United States Agency for International Development (USAID)**

Assistance under USAID’s 2005-2010 Regional Strategic Assistance Agreement (RSAAG) was primarily focused on the areas of Trade and Competitiveness, and the fight against HIV/AIDS. Thus, USAID provided US$3.7M support for the Region's efforts at developing the legislative underpinning for the CSME through funding of the CARICOM Legislative Drafting Facility (CLDF). Under the 2005-10 RSAAG it also provided US$1.5M to support the Region's efforts against HIV/AIDS.

USAID is continuing its assistance to the Region through the **2011 – 2015 Regional Strategic Assistance Agreement** which was signed in September 2010. This Agreement is titled “To Promote A Stable, Just And Resilient Environment Supported By Social And Economic Opportunities For The Well-Being Of Citizens And The Growth Of Caribbean States”. The Grant allocated under the Agreement was initially US$21.9M (at time of the signing of the RSAAG but subsequent amendments of the RSAAG has increased the Grant to **US$100M**.

| 1. Rule of Law and Human Rights | - | US$9.125M |
| 2. Health | - | US$15.557M |
| 3. Education | - | US$12.546M |
| 4. Private Sector Competitiveness | - | US$12.705M |

**United Kingdom - Department for International Development (DFID)**

DFID’s 2011-2015 Caribbean Regional Programme amounts to £75 million. Areas of priority for the Programme are as follows:

1. Supporting economic growth through private sector development to create business and job opportunities and increase exports to regional and global markets;
2. Working with Caribbean countries to reduce violent and organised crime and to create safer communities;
3. Improving the region’s ability to deal with and recover from the impacts of climate change and natural disasters.

DFID’s support in recent times for the financing of regional development interventions has included the areas of trade in services and statistics Development, and HIV/AIDS. Currently being implemented are the following DFID funded projects:

1. **Regional Support to the 2010 Round of Population and Housing Census in the Caribbean** which closed in 2012
   - US$0.82M

2. **The Establishment of a Unit at the CARICOM Secretariat to Facilitate the CARIFORUM-EC Economic Partner Agreement.** The resources are channelled through the CDB under the CARTFUND.
   - £10M

3. **Support for the Change Facilitation Process at the CARICOM Secretariat.**
   - £0.338M

The CARTFUND which is funded by DFID and managed by the CDB targets more effective participation of CARICOM Member States in the CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME), and support for CARIFORUM’s implementation of international trade agreements such as the EPA.

**Spain**

A CARICOM-Spain technical cooperation agreement was first signed in 1999. Between then and 2012 funds totalling US$7.8M was provided through a series of Subventions (1-12) with programming durations of approximately 2 years for each subvention. Areas of focus under the subventions have included:

Areas of focus for programme funding to date have included the following:

- Democratic Governance – Strengthening of the CSME
- Rural Development and the fight against Hunger
- Social Development including Renewable Sources of Energy and Tourism Hospitality Training
- Gender and Development

The Final Master Plan for Spanish Cooperation for the period 2013-2016 was approved and published by the Spanish Cooperation Agency (AECID) on 21 December 2012. The document maintains the core Spanish development objectives namely; to contribute to human development, the eradication of poverty and the full exercise of Human Rights.

The **CARICOM/Spain Joint Fund** was established in 2011 with the Parties of the Addendum to the Scientific and Technical Cooperation Agreement Between The Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and The Kingdom Of Spain Establishing The Joint Fund. Subsequent operationalisation saw **US$1.3 Million** provided under a 2010 Spain Subvention (13) being deposited to the Joint Fund and CARICOM notifying to the Fund a counterpart contribution worth approximately US$73,000.
At the First Meeting of the **Joint Technical Committee** tasked with managing the Fund approval was given for specific regional projects, with total budget approximating US$352,000, in the areas of **Agriculture and Food Security, Institutional Support** and **Trade and Economic Integration**. The projects are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Budget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Support for the Operations and Management of the CARICOM/Spain Joint Fund</td>
<td>US$73,780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Support for the CARICOM Secretariat Finance Programme System Optimisation,</td>
<td>US$105,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation and Training</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Identification and Assessment of the underlying reasons affecting CARICOM’s</td>
<td>US$103,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade performance under Existing Bilateral Trade Agreements with the Dominican</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic, Costa Rica, Venezuela, Colombia and Cuba.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Provisional Approval - Further Assistance for the Establishment of a Centre</td>
<td>US$70,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of Excellence for Advanced Technology in Agriculture (CEATA)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Second Meeting of the Joint Technical Committee was held in September 2013 and the following additional projects in the area of Security with emphasis on Youth and Gender were approved for the period 2013-2014.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Budget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Support for the Operations and Management of the CARICOM/Spain Joint Fund</td>
<td>US$118,887</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARICOM-Spain Citizen Security Project: Support For Youth Empowerment And Resilience-</td>
<td>US$318,298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creativity For Employment And Business Opportunity (CEBO)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARICOM-Spain Citizen Security Project: Support For The Reduction Of ‘Youth On</td>
<td>US$449,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth’ Violence In Selected Schools And Communities In CARICOM Member States</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Third CARICOM-Spain Joint Commission was held in May 2014 and the agreements and commitments of the Parties are codified in the Joint Final Act of the 3rd CARICOM Spain Joint Commission, signed by the Secretary-General of CARICOM and the Minister responsible for Foreign Affairs of Spain. In particular, the Parties agreed to cooperation over the period 2014-2018 on two (2) main Development Objectives:

To strengthen a competitive economy through sectoral development and effective integration of LDCs with emphasis on the CSME (single market), ICTs (Information and Communication Technology) and the development of regional MSMEs (micro, small and medium enterprises).
To support the development of technical human capacity through the transfer of knowledge, with particular attention to gender equality, and to facilitate the provision of RPGs (Regional Public Goods), such as Renewable Energy and Security.

On the basis of the decisions of the 3rd Joint Commission, a meeting of the Joint Technical Committee of the CARICOM-Spain Joint Fund was held on December 3 2014, to consider and approve specific interventions which would contribute to the achievement of the aforementioned Objectives.

The following proposals were approved:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposal</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Support for the Operations and Management of the CARICOM/ Spain Joint Fund</td>
<td>US$134,592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comprehensive Review and Reform of the CARICOM Common External Tariff and Rules of Origin</td>
<td>US$209,185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support to South-South Cooperation CARICAD/ CLAD Partnership</td>
<td>US$210,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The September 2014 signing between the Kingdom of Spain, the European Union (EU) and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) of a Joint Declaration on Reinforced Cooperation in the field of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency in the Caribbean was also done in the context of commitments made in the 3rd Joint Commission.

The Spanish Cooperation Agency (AECID) has offered support for the SIDS-DOCK/UNIDO led initiative to establish a Caribbean Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (CCREEE). Spain has contributed support for a similar Centre of Excellence in the ECOWAS Region and on the basis of positive antecedence will work with Austria to determine how best to provide support for the CCREEE.

Spain has also provided additional financial resources of 100,000 EUROS, along with its annual contribution of 250,000 EUROS for 2014/15 to the CARICOM-Spain Joint Fund- for a total contribution of 350,000 EUROS. These additional resources are intended to facilitate financing for additional Regional interventions in the area of Renewable Energies.

**Italy**

Technical cooperation with Italy under past MOUs has included;

1. A contribution of €2.44M to a FAO Food Security Project

2. Support to a CARICOM Commission on Youth Development for an amount of US$100,000
3. A Programme on Youth Policies in collaboration with UNDP for an amount of €2.3M.

A new Memorandum of Understanding on Political, Scientific, Technical and Development Cooperation was signed on 07 April 2011. The MOU has duration of 3 years. The stated forms which the cooperation may take are as follows:

1. Joint development and coordination of studies, research, programmes and projects of special interest for CARICOM, which shall be defined by the Parties;

2. Organisation of courses, seminars and conferences on the main issues and areas of special interest of CARICOM;

3. Provisions of equipment and material required for the execution of specific projects;

4. Granting of scholarships for specialized study and professional training or the upgrading of skills;

5. Exchange of scientific and technological information

6. Development of joint cooperation activities; and

7. Any other modality agreed upon by the Parties.

Proposed areas of cooperation include:

(a) Tourism
(b) Modernisation of the Productive Sectors
(c) Industry
(d) Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Agro-industry
(e) Fisheries
(f) Mining
(g) Climate Change
(h) Education and Culture
(i) Scientific and Technological Research
(j) University Cooperation
(k) Energy
(l) Environment
(m) Natural Resources
(n) Information and communication technology for development
(o) Health
(p) Poverty Alleviation
Germany

Germany has been one of the longstanding development partners of the Community. Assistance is made available through the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GIZ) and noteworthy examples from the recent past are assistance in the amount of €6.0M in the area of HIV/AIDS and US$2.2M for Renewable Energy.

German funded interventions from include the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description and Details</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Caribbean Renewable Energy Development Programme (approved in two subventions €4.5M in 2008 and €0.75M in 2010). With the benefit of an extension this funding ends in December 2013</td>
<td>€5.25M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Support for Institutional Structures for Promotion of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency</td>
<td>€4.5M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Improving Access for Migrant Populations to HIV Services in the Caribbean (PANCAP/GIZ/EPOS Project) (approved in two parts: (i) Phase 1 (to end in 2013) (ii) Phase 2 (signed 2013 to run till 2015)</td>
<td>€2.5M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Improving the Management of Coastal Resources and preservation of Marine Biodiversity in Caribbean Region. This is managed by CEHI and a Coordination Unit has been established at CEHI</td>
<td>€5.0M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Coastal protection for Climate Change Adaptation in Small Island States in the Caribbean. The details of the project have not yet been elaborated</td>
<td>€10.8M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Adaptation to Climate Change for the Protection of Natural Resources and Diversification of Agriculture and Forestry</td>
<td>€5.525M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Austria

An arrangement for technical cooperation with Austria was formalised in 2008 with the signing of an MOU between the Caribbean Community and Austria. The general objective of the MOU is “to establish a framework for cooperation in projects which take into account the priorities set within CARICOM and which shall contribute to improving the quality of life of the Communities peoples and the develop the human resources and technical capacity of CARICOM.”

The initial areas of mutual interest included in the MOU are Disaster Management; and the Promotion of Sustainable Energy and Energy Security.
Austria through the Austrian Development Agency (ADA) has provided co-financing of €0.7 Million to the pool of resources available under CREDP/GIZ Phase II.

**Russia**

An MOU “Establishing a Mechanism for Political Dialogue and Cooperation” was signed in September 2010. The Mechanism is aimed at achieving the following objectives:

1. Expanding consultations and interaction on issues of mutual interest, both at regional and global levels, without prejudice to cooperation between any CARICOM Member State and the Russian Federation;

2. Enhancing dialogue and cooperation between the Parties within multilateral organizations, on issues of mutual interest, with a view to creating a democratic system of international relations based on the supremacy of international law and security at global and regional levels;

3. Promoting cooperation and exchanges in the economic, trade, financial, investment technological, scientific and technical spheres; and

4. Promoting exchanges and training in the fields of culture, education, health care, sports, youth development and tourism.

Efforts are being made to initiate the process of project identification and approval to allow activities to commence under this Mechanism.

**Turkey**

An MOU for the establishment of a Consultation and Cooperation Mechanism between Turkey and the Caribbean Community was signed on 21 September 2011. The objectives included in the MOU are as follows:

1. To deepen the level of mutual understanding;

2. To strengthen consultations concerning bilateral, regional, and international issues of mutual interest;

3. To promote the expansion and diversification of trade and investment flows;

4. To promote investment and tourism;

5. To exchange views and information on measures to facilitate access to their respective markets;
6. To foster entrepreneurial, scientific, technological and personnel exchange;

7. To foster the cooperation in the field of natural disasters; and

8. To make recommendations in the case of Turkey to its Government and in the case of CARICOM to the Governments of its Members on necessary measures to enhance bilateral cooperation.

The Secretariat is currently collaborating with Turkey for the enhancement of the Secretariat’s video-conference system through the acquisition and installation of a multi-conferencing unit (MCU), also called a video hub, at UWI, Mona Campus in Jamaica.

Kazakhstan

Technical cooperation relations were initiated with Kazakhstan during 2014. The areas of focus for cooperation with Kazakhstan are (i) Energy, (ii) Water, and (iii) Food Security.

To date, a funding in the amount of US$250,00 has been approved for project for the “Development of an Integrated Water Resource Management Policy for CARICOM”.

European Union

The European Development Fund (EDF) is the main instrument for providing European Union (EU) development cooperation support to the Caribbean Region (CARIFORUM). This is, however, supplemented by access to Intra-ACP resources for financing and implementation of Caribbean specific actions.

10th EDF Regional Indicative Programme (2008-2013)

The 10th EDF Caribbean Regional Indicative Programme (CRIP) provided for the programming of available resources on the basis of a roadmap to be developed by CARIFORUM. Following extensive internal CARIFORUM deliberations and consultations with the European Commission, a regional Economic Integration and Cooperation Roadmap was formally presented to the Commission, at the end of September 2009, as the basis on which CARIFORUM intended to undertake the programming exercise. Following extensive CARIFORUM internal consultations a priority list of actions, to be financed by the 10th EDF CRIP, was extracted from the Roadmap and presented to the Commission of the EU as a further basis for programming of 10th EDF resources.

The Caribbean Regional Economic Integration and Cooperation now appears as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme Intervention Areas</th>
<th>million €</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

14
### Programme Intervention Areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A. Focal Area - Regional Economic Integration and Cooperation</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Economic Integration and Trade of the OECS Region</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>5.21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. CSME and Economic Integration Programme</td>
<td>27.5</td>
<td>16.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Support to Intra-CARIFORUM Economic &amp; Social Cooperation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1 DR/Haiti Bi-National Cooperation Programme</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>13.64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2 Programme of Support for Intra-CARIFORUM - CRITI Communications - CRITI</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Support for Wider Caribbean Cooperation Programme</td>
<td>7.34</td>
<td>4.44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Support for the EPA Implementation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1 Support to CARIFORUM for EPA Implementation</td>
<td>46.5</td>
<td>28.18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2 Regional Private Sector Development Programme</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>17.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Investing in Human Capital</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1 OECS – Tourism and Hospitality sector</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>2.42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2 Institutional Support for CARPHA Agency</td>
<td>1.51</td>
<td>0.92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL - Regional Economic Integration and Cooperation</strong></td>
<td>148.25</td>
<td>89.85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B. Non-Focal Area: Vulnerabilities and Social Issues</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. CARIFORUM Security Cooperation &amp; Fight Against Crime Project</td>
<td>9.50</td>
<td>8.90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Civil Society Participation in Regional Development &amp; Cooperation</td>
<td>4.25</td>
<td>1.21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Institutional Support – Technical Cooperation Facility</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>1.82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL - Vulnerabilities and Social Issues</strong></td>
<td>16.75</td>
<td>10.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL Programme Costs</strong></td>
<td>165</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Caribbean Programmes financed by Intra-ACP Resources

The following Caribbean programmes are financed from Intra-ACP resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme</th>
<th>Value (€ Million)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) CKLN II</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Caribbean Component of the Intra-ACP Agriculture Programme</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) Support for the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC)</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Caribbean Investment Facility</td>
<td>40.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(v) ACP-EU Natural Disaster Risk Management Programme in CARIFORUM (at action fiche stage)</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>86.6</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The dominant challenge facing EU/Caribbean Development Cooperation is the new EU Development Policy which introduces the concepts of graduation and differentiation. So far this seems to have affected national and not regional, programmes financed by the EDF. Work has now commenced on the design of an 11th EDF Regional Indicative Programme 2014-2020.

**Australia**

Technical cooperation with Australia ran from 2009 to 2013. In 2013 Australia announced its intention to end its engagement with the Caribbean and refocus on Pacific and Africa.

A Memorandum of Understanding between CARICOM and Australia which was signed in November 2009 constituted the basis for the provision of development assistance to CARICOM by the Australian Agency for International Development for the 2009 and 2014 period. The MOU which had duration of four years (2009–2013) provided for Aus$60M in development assistance.

The purpose of the Australian development assistance provided capacity building, technical and financial assistance to CARICOM members and Regional Institutions within CARICOM that addressed economic and social issues, environmental issues, such as disaster management and climate change; and security issues, such as border security.

The MOU proposed cooperation in the following areas:

(i) Climate Change;
(ii) Disaster Risk Reduction and Emergency Management;
(iii) Regional Integration including Trade Facilitation;
(iv) Education, including in the fields of science and technology, provision of scholarships and training of diplomats;
(v) University cooperation;
(vi) Renewable Energy;
(vii) Food Security and Agricultural cooperation;
(viii) Micro finance;
(ix) Border Security; and
(x) Sport, Youth and culture

The commitment of programmed resources was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic Resilience</th>
<th>Total allocation (Aus$)</th>
<th>Already Committed (Aus$)</th>
<th>To be programmed (Aus$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.00M</td>
<td>9.61M</td>
<td>0.39M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People to People and Institutional Linkages</td>
<td>16.50M</td>
<td>16.5M</td>
<td>nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction</td>
<td>17.50M</td>
<td>17.50M</td>
<td>nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Assistance Facility</td>
<td>16.00M</td>
<td>14.583M</td>
<td>1.417M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Australia has, separately from the resources under the MOU, provided resources to the Secretariat for projects to address post-earthquake issues and cholera in Haiti. The interventions include:

| Support for the Caribbean Community’s Efforts for the Redevelopment of Haiti | Aus$0.75M |
| Support for Sanitation and Hygiene in Haiti to Combat Cholera. | US$0.48M |
| Addressing Cholera Prevention in Vulnerable Communities in Haiti through Improved Sanitation Infrastructure & Hygiene Promotion. | US$0.50M |

**Japan**

The document “A New Framework for Japan-CARICOM Cooperation for the Twenty-first Century” provides the framework for technical cooperation with Japan. This document emanated from the CARICOM-Japan Ministerial Level Meeting held on 8 November 2000. The document proposed the following:

1. Partnership for Stability and Development, encompassing:

   (i) Cooperation for economic and social development of CARICOM Member Countries;
   (ii) Cooperation for integration into the global economy including exchanges involving the private sectors of Japan and CARICOM; and
   (iii) Cooperation in international fora such as the United Nations and World Trade Organisation.

   More specific areas for cooperation under the above themes included Good Governance; Poverty Reduction; the Environment and Disaster Prevention; Development of Small and Medium Enterprises; Tourism, Fisheries and Agriculture; Trade and Investment; and Information and Communications Technology.

2. Promotion of Mutual Understanding through Dialogues and Exchanges between Japan and CARICOM Secretariat, encompassing:

   (i) Enhancement of cultural exchanges.
(ii) Promotion of exchanges of peoples at various levels including civil society, the private sector and youth.

3. Framework and Mechanisms for Dialogue and Communication between Japan and CARICOM, encompassing:

(i) Mechanisms for the periodic convening of CARICOM-Japan Ministerial Conferences.

(ii) Annual Consultations of senior officials between the Ministerial Conferences.

(iii) The establishment of a Japan-CARICOM Friendship and Cooperation Fund to support friendship and cooperation projects.

Regional technical cooperation under this framework has taken two primary forms, namely:

(i) Technical assistance and provision of equipment through projects funded under the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA); and

(ii) The provision of project funds for projects under the Japan-CARICOM Friendship and Cooperation Fund (JCFCF).

**JICA funded Projects**

JICA projects completed in 2012 include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Formulation of a Master Plan for Sustainable Use of Fisheries Resources for Coastal Community Development in the Caribbean</td>
<td>US$ 3.6M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expansion of Caribbean Disaster Management Project Enhancing Flood Hazard Mapping and Community Based Disaster Planning in CDERA Participating States</td>
<td>US$2.5M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

JICA is continuing its development assistance to the Region in the areas of Fisheries and Disaster Management. To this end JICA is currently undertaking the following activities:

- Implementation of a regional fisheries project which is expected to run for 5 years with Japanese input expected to be of the order of US$4M.

- Formulation of a proposal for a regional community based disaster reduction project. Funds allocation for this project is still to be determined

JICA is also involved with various other Sub-Regional and national projects which provides some regional benefit.
**Japan - CARICOM Friendship and Cooperation Fund**

This funding mechanism which had its genesis in the First CARICOM-Japan Ministerial Conference held in Tokyo in November 2000 is comprised of two independent streams of resources as follows:

1. Contributions of the Government of Japan, based on annual budgetary allocations; and

2. The Contributions of the Japanese Private Sector which are based on the interest accrued from a Fund set up by the Japanese Private Sector.

The **Government Contribution** is relatively small amounting to about US$50,000 per annum and has been used to support projects initiated by the Secretariat as well as other Regional Institutions. Projects have been in a variety of areas including agriculture, agro-industry, tourism, energy, environment, export promotion and statistics development.

The application of **Private Sector Contribution** funding is limited to projects in the thematic areas of the environment, energy and tourism. Over the years projects totalling US$1.12M has been funded from this source. Currently there is US$0.58M available for programming.

**India**

An Agreement to establish a Standing Joint Commission on Consultation, Cooperation and Coordination was signed between the Community and India in 2005. Included among the functions of the Joint Commission is the responsibility for analysis and follow-up of specific cooperation agreements between the two sides.

The most significant project assistance provided by India to date has been the 2005 project for the design and building out of the CARICOM Secretariat’s IT infrastructure including the provision of equipment and the redesign of the Secretariat’s website.

The Secretariat is currently (in 2014) discussing with India support for the further upgrading of the Secretariat’s IT infrastructure including the replenishment of computers.

**Republic of Korea**

Technical cooperation with South Korea was finalised in 2006 with the signing of an agreement for the Establishment of a Consultation and Cooperation Mechanism. The objectives mentioned in the Mechanism are as follows:
1. To deepen the level of mutual understanding;
2. To strengthen consultations concerning bilateral, regional and international issues of mutual interest;
3. To promote the expansion and diversification of trade and investments flow;
4. To promote investment and tourism
5. To exchange views and information on measures to facilitate access to their respective markets;
6. To foster entrepreneurial, scientific technological and personnel exchange;
7. To foster the use of Information and Communication Technology. For development in the Community
8. To make recommendations to the respective Governments to enhance bilateral cooperation.

Activities which have been funded under this Mechanism include:

| (i) The provision of fire tenders for the Ogle Aerodrome | US$356,000 (est.) |
| (ii) Provision of buses for the CARICOM Secretariat | US$87,600 |
| (iii) The CARICOM E-Government Project | US$1.17M |

Additionally, in 2014, the Community was offered the opportunity to participate in an e-government course in South Korea. Officers from Member States travelled to Seoul in September 2014 to participate in the course.

**Singapore**

Discussions have been initiated with Singapore on development cooperation issues. The scope and mechanisms for such cooperation are still under consideration. A CARICOM-Singapore High Level Ministerial Exchange convened 15 – 19 July 2013 served to further develop the processes for development cooperation between the two sides. Subsequent to that meeting Singapore offered to provide the Community with the expertise to conduct three capacity building workshops. The subject areas identified for the workshops are: (i) Port Management; (ii) Development of Women Entrepreneurship; and (iii) E-Government. The Secretariat is currently seeking assistance from other sources to fund the complimentary costs of the workshops.

**Argentina**

In 1998 an Agreement was signed with Argentina for the “Establishment of a Joint Commission on Consultation, Cooperation and Coordination”. The proposed objective of the Agreement was “to promote and develop closer relations between the Parties in the political, commercial, economic, scientific, technical and cultural fields.” The Agreement remains in force as the stated tenure is indefinite.

Cooperation between CARICOM and Argentina has so far not been substantial and the Joint Commission has never met. In recent years there have been encouraging signs of a revitalization of relations with the Community through the appointment of an
Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador to the Community in 2007 and the visit of the Secretary-General to Argentina in 2008. Argentina has since expressed its interest in cooperating with the Community and possible areas of interest such as agriculture, irrigation, tourism and Spanish language-training.

**Brazil**

While there has been technical cooperation between Brazil and the Community over many years this was only formalised into a technical cooperation agreement in 2010. The technical cooperation agreement with Brazil mentions the following areas of mutual interest:

- Cooperation for Development; the Fight against Hunger and Poverty; Agriculture, Fisheries and Aquaculture; Health; Education and Training; The Environment and Natural Resources (including Water Resource Management); Energy; The Reconstruction and Development of Haiti; Culture; Crime and Security; Youth; Gender; Disaster Management (including Risk Reduction); Climate Change; Trade and Investment; Tourism; Transportation; Financial Services; and Sports.

An MOU was also signed in 2010 between the Community and the Rio Branco Institute of the Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs for cooperation in the training of diplomats.

**Chile**

CARICOM-Chile relations were first formalized on 13 May 1996 with the signing of the Agreement to Establish a Standing Joint Commission on Consultation, Cooperation and Coordination and the Agreement on Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the Caribbean Community and the Government of the Republic of Chile. The Agreement which entered into force on 17 July 1997 provides for cooperation in the following areas:

- Tourism, Modernisation of the Productive Sectors, Industry, Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Agro-industry, Fisheries, Mining, Natural Disasters, Financial Management of the State, Education and Culture, Scientific and Technological Research, University Cooperation, Export Promotion, Port Infrastructure and Management, Energy, Environment, Natural Resources, Teaching of Spanish, Training of Diplomats

To date CARICOM-Chile cooperation has included technical assistance in the areas of:

- Nutrition; Agribusiness; Irrigation; Diplomatic Training; Spanish Language Training for Primary and Secondary School Teachers; Post-Graduate Scholarships in

Chile contributes strongly to the philosophy of South-South cooperation. In effecting this approach it has utilised a process of trilateral technical cooperation, with Spain, Japan and Canada being the principal partners.

After a period of relative dormancy efforts have been underway since 2012 to revitalise CARICOM-Chile cooperation. It is expected that going forward there will be cooperation in the areas of:

- Spanish as a second language
- Agriculture – Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary measures
- Forestry and Fishing
- Health
- South-South Cooperation

Chile hosted seminars on South-South Cooperation for the Caribbean Community in May 2012, and again in March 2013. In 2014 the Secretariat hosted a South-South conference which was funded by Chile and Cooperacion Sur Sur.

Chile’s technical cooperation support is usually via technical assistance using South-South Cooperation as the preferred mechanism.

**Colombia**

The 1994 Agreement between the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the Government of The Republic of Colombia on Trade, Economic and Technical Cooperation is predominantly focused on the Trade and Economic Relations between the Parties. Nonetheless, it still provides a framework for Technical Cooperation in areas such as, “human resource development, institution building, science and technology, research and development, environmental management, disaster preparedness and management, health research and management, energy, tourism and agricultural development.”

Under this Agreement the proposed modalities included, *inter alia*, exchanges among universities, training and research institutions, the provision of experts, the granting of training awards, graduate studies, strengthening of information systems and participation in seminars and workshops.” However, over time, minimal attention has been given to non-trade related Technical cooperation between the parties.

Cooperation under the Agreement has been relatively dormant in recent years. However between 2009-2010, the interaction between CARICOM and Colombia on technical cooperation matters was revived in the context of global developments on Aid Effectiveness, and more so, due to Colombia’s Chairmanship of the Task Team on South-South Cooperation. In 2009 the Colombian Foreign Minister indicated that Colombia was in the process of reviewing its foreign policy posture and the relationship
with CARICOM was seen as having special significance. The intention is to strengthen cooperation with the Region, with emphasis on vocational training, disaster relief and food security, among other areas was proposed.

**Cuba**

The Agreement establishing the CARICOM - Cuba Joint Commission was signed in 1993. Under this Agreement Cuba has provided the Community with technical assistance in a variety of areas including the provision of medical personnel; emergency relief especially to Haiti; energy conservation; and the provision of scholarships to Cuban tertiary institutions.

Discussions are currently ongoing for the development of a set of regional projects in a variety of areas including Fisheries; Agriculture; Infrastructural Development; Cultural Development; Disaster Management; Language Training; and Water Resources Management.

**Mexico**

Technical cooperation between Mexico and the Caribbean Community has been in place since 1990. CDB serves as funds manager for the cooperation and the Mexican subventions for the Programme are deposited to the CDB’s Special Development Fund. The Programme has now completed three phases with Phase III having been closed in 2004. These Phases included activities in the following thematic areas:

1. Transportation
2. Language training
3. Agriculture and Agro-industrial development
4. Maritime education
5. Disaster Preparedness and Management
6. Agro-meteorology and climatology.

The preparation of a Phase IV Programme in the amount of **US$0.5M** is currently underway. Projects have been proposed for consideration in the following areas Tax Policy, Trade Negotiations, and Energy Conservation. It is expected that Implementation of this Phase IV programme still requires final approvals of Mexico and CDB (acting in its role as funds manager).

In addition, a 2012-2013 Programme of seminars and workshops has been agreed by both parties. The programme includes the following workshops:

- Workshop for statistical capacity building; design and implementation of a training programme in the matter
- Program for the creation and development of small and medium-sized enterprises, through the introduction of the incubation model of technology-based companies
• Basic Course of the III Teacher Training program for the Teaching of Spanish as a Second Language in English-speaking countries in the Caribbean
• Workshop on security and protection of tourism (Human resource training)
• Workshop or the control of tropical diseases: dengue, malaria and chagas disease. (Human resource training)

Mexico has also made an offer of fifteen postgraduate scholarships to be pursued at Mexican universities in the areas of Engineering; Health; Biotechnology; Genomics; Mechatronics; Nanotechnology; Environment and Spanish as a second language.

**Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)**

The IDB’s last programming cycle for CARICOM was under the 2007-10 Regional Strategy for CARICOM. The strategy outlined two major areas of focus, namely:

1. Full intra-regional market liberalization, aligned with CARICOM’s external liberalization efforts; and

2. Enhanced Regional Cooperation to improve CARICOM’s Social and Economic Infrastructure in Critical Areas of Development.

The first of these targeted CSME readiness including removal of restrictions to free flow of goods, services, people and capital; and private sector development within a liberalised environment.

The second of the areas of focus sought to support horizontal cooperation initiatives that would benefit all productive sectors, and which had a clear potential for improving the region’s existing infrastructure and related services. These would include functional cooperation in areas such as ICT, energy, statistics and disaster risk management. IDB has also indicated its willingness to partner with the Secretariat in the implementation of the Economic Partnership Agreement with the European Union.

In July 2010 IDB adopted a New **Institutional Strategy for Latin America and the Caribbean** for its new programming cycle. The New Strategy will focus on five sector priorities, namely:

1. Social policy for equity and productivity;
2. Infrastructure for competitiveness and social welfare;
3. Institutions for growth and social welfare;
4. Competitive regional and global international integration; and
5. Protection of the environment, responsiveness to climate change, promotion of renewable energy, and ensuring food security.

Recent and ongoing projects under these IDB Regional Strategies include the following:
1. **Support for the Reconstruction of Haiti** which ended in January 2012 | US$150,000
2. Enhancing Trade Facilitation for the Caribbean which was implemented by IDB | US$200,000
3. Caribbean Sustainable Energy Road Map being implemented by the CARICOM Secretariat | US$400,000
4. Regional Integration of Public Procurement in the Caribbean being implemented by the Secretariat. | US$250,000
5. Support for the Implementation of the CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME) Awareness Building and Regional Monitoring | US$142,000
6. Common Framework for Population Census in the Caribbean | US$550,000
7. Maritime Logistics and Trade Facility Study implemented by IDB.

IDB is also currently considering a proposal for a feasibility study for a *Brazil-Caribbean Air Bridge*.

IDB also provides funding under its **Regional Public Goods Programme**. This source makes funds available annually to Latin America and the Caribbean and requires collaboration among three or more countries for the development of a public good to solve a common problem. Projects funded by the IDB from this source are:

1. Common Framework for Statistics Production | US$450,000

Additionally, IDB has approved **Compete Caribbean**, a programme funded in the amount of **US$32.5M** to support private sector development and competitiveness in 15 Caribbean countries (the Dominican Republic and all CARICOM Countries except Montserrat). The programme is a joint initiative of the IDB, CIDA and DFID.

**Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)**

The CDB has continued to support the development efforts of the CARICOM Secretariat in a variety of thematic areas. Current CDB support includes the funding under the following Grant agreements:

1. Increasing Government of Haiti’s Participation to lead the Implementation of the Action Plan for National Recovery and Development
2. Regional Integration of Public Procurement in the Caribbean being implemented by the Secretariat. | US$250,000
3. Strategic Plan for Regional Development
4. Establishment of a Unit in the Caribbean Secretariat to lead | US$1,647,265
the Implementation of the CARIFORUM-EC Economic Partnership Agreement. *(Note that DFID provides the funds for this project which funds are passed through the CDB. The agreement is between CDB and the CCS)*

5. Implementation of DevInfo and Strengthening Capacity to Manage Results. It is expected that this project will begin implementation during the third quarter of 2013. This project will be funded jointly by CDB and UNICEF with CDB contributing US$374,008 and UNICEF contributing US$300,025.

CDB funded projects which have been completed in recent times include:

1. Strengthening Capacity in Demographic Analysis signed May 2007 for an amount of US$921,000 which was completed and closed in 2010.


CDB also acts as funds manager for the CARICOM-Mexico Technical Cooperation Programme. Funds approved by Mexico for the CARICOM Programme are distributed to CDB’s Special Development Fund for the funding of specified activities. In addition, CDB is managing CARTFund, financed by the UK, and the 10th EDF CSME and EPA National Capacity Building Programmes financed by the EU. CDB is also a designated financing institution under the EU funded €40 million Caribbean Investment Facility (CIF).

**Global Fund for Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM)**

The Region, through PanCAP was among the early recipients of project resources under the GFATM. A total of US$12.05M has been received since 2004 with the Grant Agreement coming to an end in 2009.

Under Round Nine of the GFATM some US$29.8M has been approved in principle for the Region and an initial grant agreement was signed in 2010 for US$12.4M over 2 years. Access to the balance of US$17.4M depends on successful performance under this initial grant agreement. The Secretariat has applied to the Fund for the balance of US$17.4M.

**The World Bank**

The World Bank is an active supporter of the Regions efforts against HIV/ AIDS and this resulted in the signing of a Grant Agreement for US$6.1M in 2004 which came to an end on 31 December 2010.

**United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**
UNDP has been one of the most reliable development partners of the Secretariat over many years. Areas of focus of UNDP in the provision of development resources have been primarily on CSME readiness, but also included areas such as governance and human and social development and civil society. For the 2010-2013 Programming periods the indicated areas of focus have been governance climate change, citizen security and institutional strengthening and functional cooperation as cross-cutting themes.

The annual allocation of UNDP for Regional projects undertaken by the Secretariat has been about US$0.5M over the years. In recent times this has been reduced so that the allocation for 2012 was set at US$0.30M and the 2013 allocation has been further reduced to US$0.2M.

The major regional interventions to be funded by UNDP in 2013 will address the following:

(i) CARICOM's preparation for participation in the SIDS Conference in Samoa in 2014; and

(ii) CARICOM's contribution towards the development of the Post 2015 Agenda.

UNDP, Barbados Office has also been implementing the project Youth Innovation: A Caribbean Network for Youth Development. This project, which began in 2008, is funded with Italian input to the extent of €2.3M.

UNDP has now indicated that, in the current situation of scarcity of development funds, it is likely that its role will primarily involve the provision of expertise and technical assistance.

United Nations Environmental Programme

In its promotion of sustainable development UNEP has partnered with the Community to fund the project, Capacity Building in relation to Multilateral Agreements in the ACP Countries – Caribbean Component. The Grant Agreement which is for an amount of US$1.4M was signed in March 2009 and will expire in 2013.

UNEP is also collaborating with GEF and CARICOM for the delivery of a Regional Project for Implementing National Bio-safety Frameworks in the Caribbean Sub-Region. The University of the West Indies will be the primary implementing agency for this project, valued at US$12.7M and having financial input of US$5.97M from the GEF Trust Fund.

Global Environment Fund (GEF)

Funding of a Regional Project for Implementing National Bio-safety Frameworks in the Caribbean Sub-Region was approved by the GEF in the amount of US$5.97M over a period of 4 years commencing in the first half of 2011.
CARICOM is expected to contribute US$6.81M in kind. UNEP is a collaborator on this project.

**United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)**

During the period March 2010 – June 2012, UN Women has provided support in the amount of US$33,000 for the work of the CARICOM Advocate for Gender Justice, for advocacy against gender-based violence (GBV) and to conduct research to inform policy interventions to address GBV.

UN Women has indicated a willingness to continue to support the work of the Advocate 2012-2013.

**United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)**

UNFPA continues to support the development of reliable and comparable statistics in CARICOM to improve analysis that would inform decision making at the national and regional levels.

A project to strengthen the collection of statistics related to sexual offences is currently being developed in collaboration with UNFPA. The project will engage a consultant to conduct research to assess the availability and the gaps in data collection on sexual offences such as sexual harassment, rape and carnal abuse in selected Member States and make recommendations to address the gaps.

UNFPA has also supported the activities of the CARICOM Commission on Youth Development, specifically consultations with Caribbean Youth on sexual and reproductive health.

**The United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNECLAC)**

The CARICOM Secretariat and UNECLAC are continuing their fruitful collaboration. Current areas of collaboration include:

(i) The development of a proposal for *Sustainable Use of Statistics for the Development of the Caribbean Community (SUSDCC)*;

(ii) Technical assistance for the development of vulnerability indicators for SIDS and issues relating to differentiation;

(iii) A framework for evaluation of the CARIFORUM-European Union Economic Partnership Agreement


**United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF)**

CARICOM cooperation with UNICEF has been mainly in the areas of human and social development. Over the period 2011 to 2013, UNICEF has provided funding support to
CARICOM of approximately US$64,000. The thematic areas of focused collaboration have been Youth Development and Health and Family Life Education (HFLE).

UNICEF is partnering with CDB and the CARICOM Secretariat for the funding and implementation project “DevInfo and Strengthening Capacity to Manage for Results”. The project seeks to enhance the capacity of four Member States, an Associated Member State and the OECS Secretariat to monitor progress and report on the Caribbean-specific Millennium Development Goals (C-MDGs) and other key thematic and cross-thematic development indicators and targets at the national and sub-regional levels. UNICEF will contribute U$300,025 and undertake the implementation of the project at the national level. Funds provided by CDB (US$399,165) will be used for sub-regional implementation managed by the CARICOM Secretariat.

Center for Disease Control (CDC)

The CDC has made available to PanCAP funds in the amount of US$2.5M for efforts against HIV/AIDS. This agreement initially scheduled to run until September 2012. The end of agreement has been rescheduled to September 2013.

Commonwealth Secretariat

The Hubs & Spokes project sought to promote the effective participation of African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries in international trade negotiations and to strengthen their capacity to formulate and implement trade policies. The CARICOM Secretariat has benefited from a grant of US$1.6M under this programme. The Commonwealth Secretariat has launched a second phase of the Hubs and Spokes Programme and this is expected to provide additional benefits to the Community.

The CARICOM Secretariat has also benefited from technical assistance from the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation (CFTC) by way of a legal draftsperson and a law revision expert to the CARICOM Legislative Drafting Facility.

New Relations to be developed in 2013/14

The Community continues efforts to both expand and deepen its relations with the international donor community. To this end discussions have been initiated to enhance cooperation and further the development of technical cooperation with various countries. The Community will also seek to continue to encourage South-South cooperation and promote cooperation with countries of the South especially within Latin America and the Caribbean.

IDP COORDINATION

The role of coordinating the mobilisation efforts for regional programming has been mandated to the CARICOM Secretariat. The Secretariat continues its efforts to coordinate with Regional Institutions of CARICOM and the community of International
Development Partners to optimise the flow of development resources to the Region and to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the use of the resources.

Major Community priorities and strategies around which development resources need to be mobilised and coordinated over the next two years include the following:

(i) CARPHA
(ii) CAHFS
(iii) AID for Trade
(iv) Agriculture; and
(v) Crime and Security
(vi) Review of CARICOM Regional Institutions and Change Facilitation and Management.

TRENDS AND CHALLENGES IN RELATIONS WITH THE IDPS

Trends which are worthy of note in the relation with the international donor community are as follows:

1. A divergence from the Community in defining a regional project;

2. Substantial allocation of resources intended for the regional programming without the planning involvement of the Secretariat;

3. A move by some of the major donors to implement regional projects by using international management firms instead of channelling the resources through the Secretariat; and

4. Introduction of the concept of differentiation even within regional programmes.

The Community defines a regional project as one which involves three or more Member States. Some IDPs have indicated a preference for a definition which merely requires involvement of one or more Member States with the benefit being replicable in other Member States. This has led to some blurring of the distinction between regional cooperation and bilateral cooperation. Notably, Japan and Spain have been applying or seeking to apply resources for regional projects in this manner.

Secondly, while the Secretariat has been mandated to perform a role of coordinating the resource mobilisation efforts for regional interventions, there have been incidences of significant programming of regional resources occurring with the Secretariat only being aware after the fact. This does not appear to align well with the stated intentions of Ownership and Transparency which are lynchpins of the Paris Declaration.

Thirdly, there has been some experimentation with the use of own country or international management firms for the management of development resources and the implementation of approved interventions. It is uncertain that there is clear evidence
that this provides either greater efficiency or effectiveness in the application of approved resources. It is clear, however, that this mode of operation could lead to prior knowledge of sensitive information, by persons with no affiliation to the Community.

This experimentation by the IDPs with the use of management firms for implementation of regional interventions is perhaps related to what is regarded as a relatively low absorption rate for IDP resources by the Secretariat. Care must be taken manage this aspect of the relation with IDPs as it could become a hindrance to maintaining existing relations and developing new ones.

Finally, the Region is now being increasingly regarded by some IDPs as being middle income based on GDP per capita. Thus, despite the point being made about the fragility of the economies of the Community and the vulnerabilities faced, the Region is increasingly being graduated from priority for concessional financing. In some instances, not only are some Member States being denied access to bi-lateral resources but efforts are being made to exclude them from the benefits of regional programmes.

CONCLUSION

Continuing to foster good relations with the international donor community is essential. The Community has been well served by the ongoing relations with the traditional donors, both country donors and multilateral donors. However, it is also understood that at this time when the Community is intensifying its efforts at meeting development goals international development resources for the Caribbean are becoming less easy to access. The continuing financial crisis which has severely affected several members of the international donor community has compounded this situation. It is therefore critical that the resource mobilisation efforts of the Community be intensified and that efforts be made to both deepen the relations with existing IDPs and to broaden the political and diplomatic efforts to develop new relations.

As the Community seeks to enhance and develop relations the utmost care need to be taken to ensure that the precepts of the Paris Declaration are always foremost.