## Towards sustainable development in Caribbean SIDS

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#### **CARIBBEAN FIRST!**

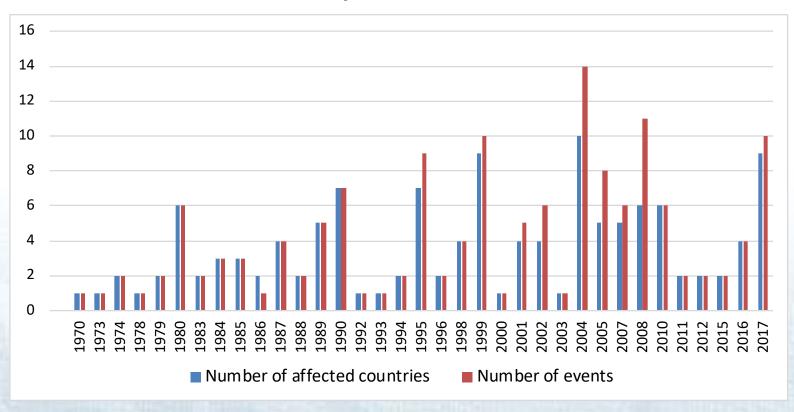
- Strategic focus on persistent Caribbean development challenges including disaster assessment;
- Raising levels of national and regional advocacy in the search for solutions;
- Giving prominence to discourse on critical Caribbean issues in all ECLAC forums;
- Leveraging financial support and technical assistance for agreed Caribbean priorities;
- Promoting wider Caribbean engagement in ECLAC forums and initiatives.



# Environmental Vulnerability: Need for a global, regional and subregional compact for addressing Climate Change impact

#### **Countries Impacted by Storms**

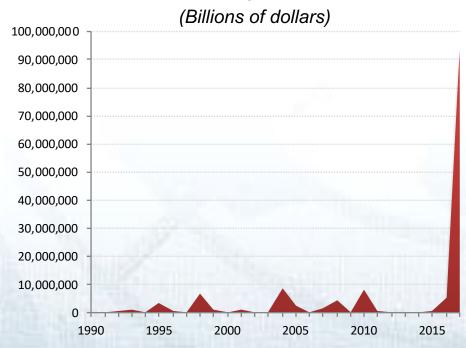
#### Number of disasters caused by storms and number of affected countries



Source: EM-DAT: The CRED/OFDA International Disaster Database – www.emdat.be – Université Catholique de Louvain – Brussels – Belgium.

#### Damage caused by storms

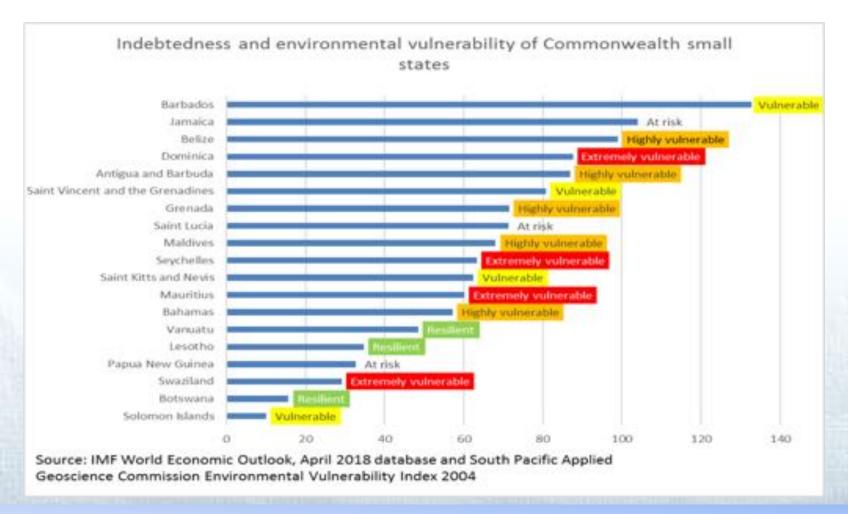
The Caribbean (29 countries and territories):a damage caused by storms, 1973-2017



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED), Emergency Events Database (EM-DAT) [online] www.emdat.be, and assessments by ECLAC and the World Bank.

aAnguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Bahamas, Belize, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Martinique, Montserrat, former Netherlands Antilles, Puerto Rico, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Martin, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sint Maarten, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, United States Virgin Islands.

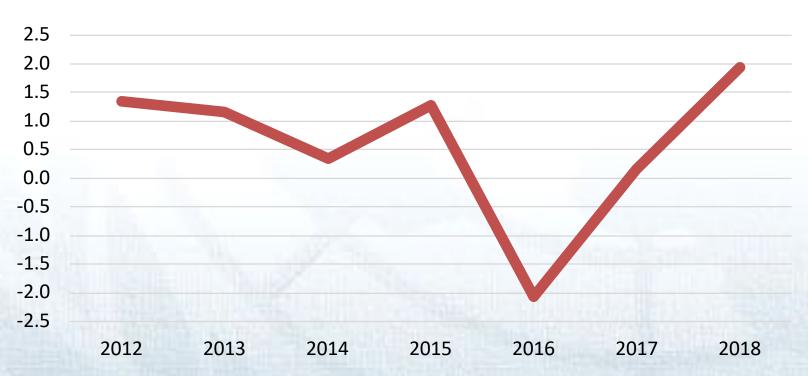
#### Indebtedness and Vulnerability



# Domestic macroeconomic vulnerability: facing debt overhang, fiscal constraints and low growth

#### Weak economic growth

### The Caribbean (15 countries): Average GDP growth rate (percentage)

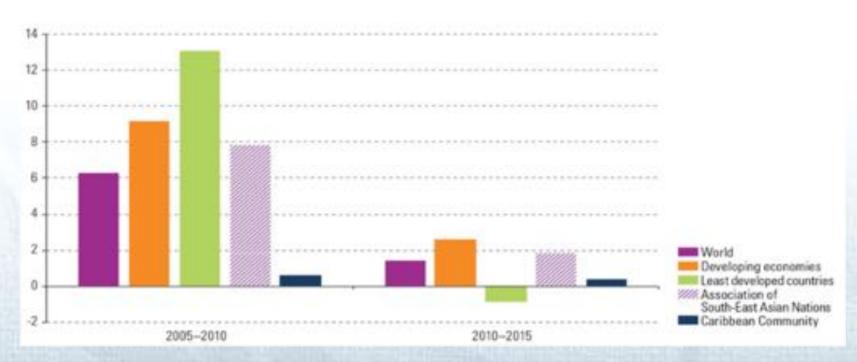


Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of official figures.

a Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago.

#### **Declining exports**

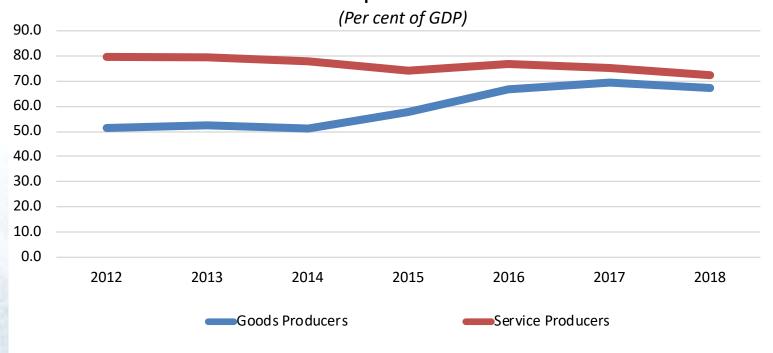
The World and selected groupings: merchandise exports, 2005-2015 (Average annual growth rates)



Source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), UNCTADstat [online database] unctadstat.unctad.org.

#### High debt burden

The Caribbean (15 countries): *average* total public debt for goods and service producers



Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), on the basis of official figures.

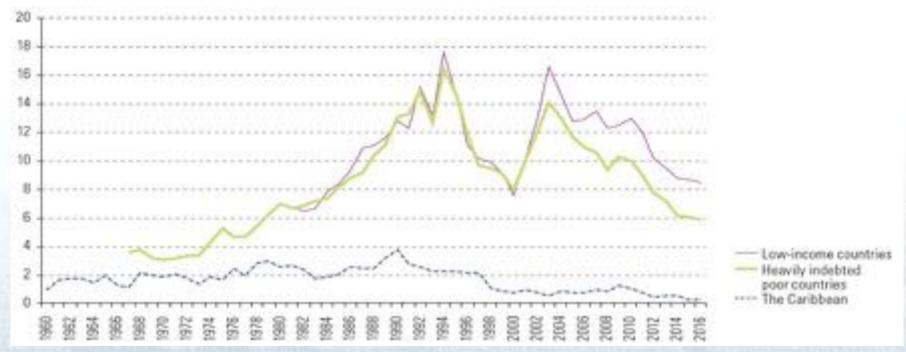
a Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago.

#### External challenges affecting the Caribbean



#### Declining overseas development assistance

The Caribbean (13 countries): net official development assistance received, 1960–2016 (Percentages of gross national income)



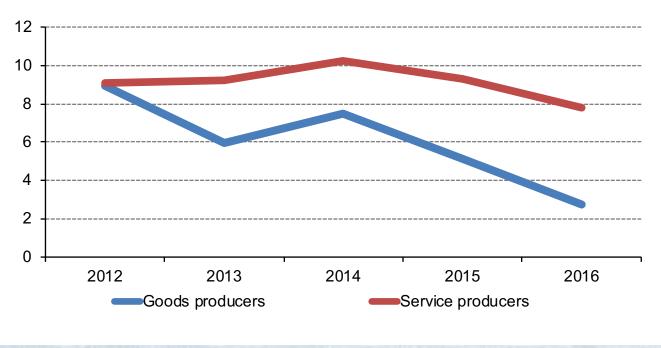
Source: World Bank database.

a Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago

Source

#### Falling foreign direct investments

The Caribbean (15 countries):<sup>a</sup> foreign direct investment inflows (Percentages of GDP)



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago.

#### **De-risking**

- Loss of correspondent banking
- Reduced remittance flows
- Increased cost of money transfers
- Disruption of trade flows
- Negative effect on economic performance



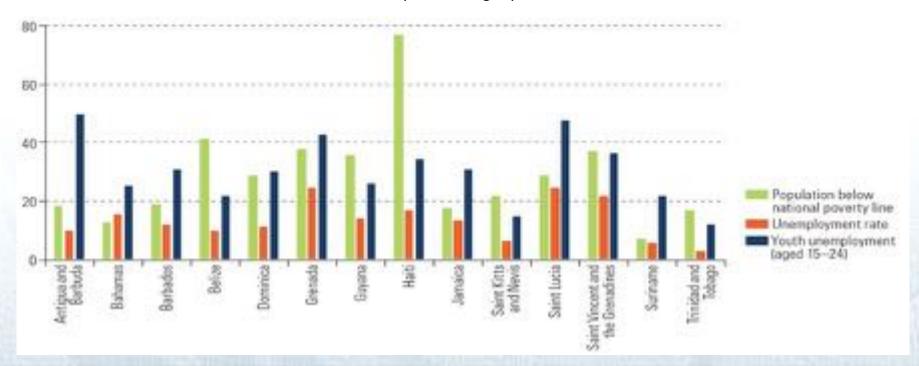
#### Social vulnerability: a new social compact for Caribbean SIDS

#### **Social Challenges**



#### **Poverty and Unemployment**

The Caribbean population below national poverty line, unemployment rate and youth unemployment (Percentages)

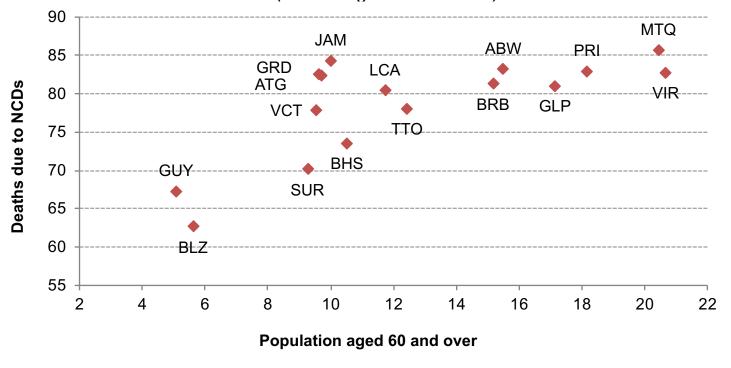


Source: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Caribbean Human Development Report: Multidimensional progress: Human resilience beyond income, New York, 2016 and World Bank, "World Development Indicators" [online database] databank.worldbank.org/data/databases.aspx.

#### **Non-Communicable Diseases**

The Caribbean (15 countries and territories): deaths due to non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and population aged 60 and over, around 2010

(Percentages of all deaths)



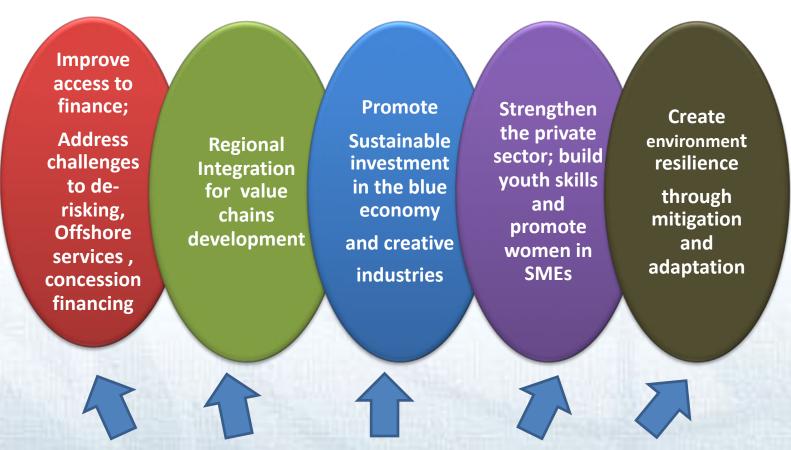
Source: F. Jones, "Ageing in the Caribbean and the human rights of older persons: twin imperatives for action", Studies and Perspectives series-ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean, No. 45 (LC/L.4130; LC/CAR/L.481), Santiago, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 2016.

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## The way forward: collective actions

#### **Grasping opportunities**



#### Partnerships for Key cross-cutting issues



New partnership for International Cooperation



Address debt reduction through the ECLAC debt for climate adaptation swap initiative



Public-Private Partnerships



South-South and Triangular Cooperation



Strengthen regional integration



Promote international advocacy and solidarity on SIDS issues



New Social Compact: renewed collaboration between State-Private sector-Civil society



### Thank you!