



**UNITED NATIONS  
BARBADOS & EASTERN CARIBBEAN**

Anguilla • Antigua and Barbuda • British Virgin Islands • Commonwealth of Dominica • Grenada • Montserrat • Saint Kitts and Nevis • Saint Lucia • Saint Vincent and the Grenadines • OECS



2023 DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS  
**LANDSCAPE  
ASSESSMENT**  
FOR THE EASTERN CARIBBEAN



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>Foreword</b>	<b>I</b>
<b>List of Acronyms</b>	<b>II</b>
<b>1. Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
a. Background	1
b. Methodology	1
c. Limitations and constraints	2
<b>2. Overview of Development Partners</b>	<b>3</b>
a. Development Partners Contributing to the Landscape Assessment	3
b. Development partners' institutional strategies	5
c. Alignment between strategies of development partners and strategies of the governments of the Eastern Caribbean	10
<b>3. Findings of the Landscape Assessment</b>	<b>11</b>
a. Countries Eligible for Official Development Assistance	11
b. Overview of development funding/ financing flows in the sub-region	12
i. Active Projects in the Eastern Caribbean	13
ii. Pipeline Projects in the Eastern Caribbean	28
iii. SDG Funding vs. SDG Progress	41
c. Online Survey Findings	42
d. Summary of Findings	43
<b>4. Partnership Opportunities and Recommendations</b>	<b>44</b>



# FOREWORD

## Message from the United Nations Resident Coordinator

In our complex and interconnected world, development challenges require solutions grounded in collaboration, coordination, innovation, and sustainability. A key contributor to effective and sustainable solutions is access to development financing. Development partners play a pivotal role, channelling resources to address pressing regional and national challenges across the Eastern Caribbean. Understanding the landscape of this support is essential for aligning resources with priorities and ensuring maximum impact.

This **2023 Development Partners Landscape Assessment for the Eastern Caribbean** is a comprehensive effort to map, analyse, and contextualise the contributions of development partners. It provides insights into funding trends, emerging priorities, and areas of strategic alignment. By examining the diverse range of actors, from bilateral and multilateral agencies, this report highlights the evolving dynamics of development financing in the Eastern Caribbean.

The findings presented here aim to chronicle the development financing landscape, inform decision-

makers, policymakers, and stakeholders engaged across all sustainable development spheres. It is our hope that this assessment will foster stronger partnerships, drive more effective resource allocation, and contribute to achieving regional and national development goals.

As we navigate the complexities of development funding, this assessment underscores the importance of shared vision and collective action. We extend our gratitude to all partners who contributed to make this report possible and remain committed to fostering dialogue, collaboration, and impact for a more equitable and sustainable future.

Finally, we also extend thanks to the Partnerships and Development Finance Officer in the United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office (UN RCO), Tia Browne, who led the production of this report with vital support from other UN RCO colleagues.

### **Simon Springett**

United Nations Resident Coordinator  
Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean

# LIST OF ACRONYMS

<b>BMC</b>	Borrowing Member Countries
<b>CDB</b>	Caribbean Development Bank
<b>CARICOM</b>	Caribbean Community
<b>CARTAC</b>	Caribbean Regional Technical Assistance Centre
<b>CDEMA</b>	Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency
<b>CIF</b>	Caribbean Investment Facility
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organizations
<b>DP</b>	Development Partner
<b>ECDPG</b>	Eastern Caribbean Development Partners Group
<b>EIB</b>	European Investment Bank
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>FCDO</b>	Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
<b>GAC</b>	Global Affairs Canada
<b>GCF</b>	Green Climate Fund
<b>GEF</b>	Global Environment Facility
<b>GIZ</b>	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
<b>IDB</b>	Inter-American Development Bank
<b>IFI</b>	International Financial Institution
<b>IICA</b>	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture
<b>IMF</b>	International Monetary Fund
<b>JICA</b>	Japan International Cooperation Agency
<b>MDB</b>	Multilateral Development Bank
<b>MSME</b>	Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprise
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organisation
<b>OECS</b>	Organization of Eastern Caribbean States
<b>ODA</b>	Official Development Assistance
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goal
<b>SIDS</b>	Small Island Developing States
<b>UK</b>	United Kingdom
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UN MSDCF</b>	United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
<b>UN RC</b>	United Nations Resident Coordinator
<b>UN RCO</b>	United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office
<b>UNST</b>	United Nations Sub-regional Team
<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>WB</b>	World Bank

## **UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes in the Eastern Caribbean**

<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration
<b>ITU</b>	International Telecommunication Union
<b>OCHA</b>	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
<b>OHCHR</b>	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
<b>PAHO</b>	Pan-American Health Organization
<b>UN FCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>UN Women</b>	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
<b>UNAIDS</b>	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
<b>UNCDF</b>	United Nations Capital Development Fund
<b>UNCTAD</b>	United Nations Trade and Development
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNDRR</b>	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment Programme
<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>UN-Habitat</b>	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>UNIDO</b>	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
<b>UNODC</b>	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
<b>UNOPS</b>	United Nations Office for Project Services
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization



Launch of the SDG branded bus which was sponsored by the private sector

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## a. Background

Partnerships have a crucial role to play in achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as articulated in Sustainable Development Goal 17 – Partnerships for the Goals. The UN Resident Coordinator for Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean chairs the Eastern Caribbean Development Partners Group (ECDPG) and periodically provides updates on partnerships to the ECDPG through Development Partner Landscape Assessments. This 2023 edition of the Landscape Assessment is the 3rd Landscape Assessment produced by the UN Resident Coordinator’s Office (RCO) (after the 2020 and 2022 editions).

The 2023 Development Partners Landscape Assessment for the Eastern Caribbean was developed to strengthen strategic cooperation and coordination amongst the sub-region’s governments and development partners through intentional sharing of information on active and pipeline projects. One of the outcomes envisaged is that cooperation and coordination amongst partners will assist in alleviating the inadvertent burden which development projects can at times place on government ministries which tend to have limited capacity to implement projects.

Moreover, by providing a panoramic view of the thematic areas and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which are already targeted by development partners’ active and pipeline projects, and the funding/ financing budgets associated with these, it gives development partners a useful analysis that can inform their future priority areas when designing upcoming programming cycles.

Given that this is the 3rd iteration of the Landscape Assessment there are also references throughout the document to describe trends in funding/ financing year over year from 2022 to 2023.

## b. Methodology

**The 2023 Development Partners Landscape Assessment was prepared via:**

### **Data gathering:**

- Online surveys targeting the sub-region’s development organisations were made available between October to November 2023. Information gathered focused on the scope and funding of active and pipeline development projects, as well as the priorities, challenges and opportunities faced by development organisations.

- Simultaneously, development partners' project details were captured via Excel. A master spreadsheet was then created from the submissions from all partners. This spreadsheet was refined (over the 2022 spreadsheet) by requesting budgets per country to facilitate more accurate analysis for the Eastern Caribbean.
- A desk review of relevant organisations' websites, reports and strategy documents was completed.

#### **Data review and analysis:**

- A quality assurance review of project details was performed. Where necessary, edits were made in consultation with the respective development organisations.
- Information from the survey and spreadsheet was used as the basis of analysis for this report, supplemented by information from the desk review.

#### **Report preparation and finalisation:**

- The draft report was prepared and submitted for review and validation by an ECDPG focus group.
- Thereafter, the final report was completed.

### **c. Limitations & Constraints**

There were some limitations in the methodology and data collection instruments used to support the analysis in this assessment:

- In some instances, development organisations did not specify budgets per country. Where feasible, estimates were made of budgets for each country by evenly distributing the budgets across the list of beneficiary countries provided.
- Budgets allocated to the various Thematic Areas and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) associated

with each project were not submitted in most cases. Although estimates were made by the consultant in cases where this information was missing, the analysis of this information is not as precise as it could have been, if reported directly by development partners.

- In order to perform an analysis of thematic areas, two thematic areas were assigned to each project. The majority of development partners chose the thematic area(s) their projects most aligned with. However, it is acknowledged that there is inherent interconnectedness amongst some thematic areas making it difficult to differentiate between these (e.g., 'Disaster Risk Reduction and Management' and 'Resilient Infrastructure').
- There are duplicated project entries throughout the project matrix as a result of both donors/ lenders and their implementing partners reporting the same projects. Development partners were therefore encouraged to declare when funds were received from another partner or conversely given to another partner for implementation, so duplications could be tracked. However, based on the information received, it is challenging in some instances to identify these linkages. Nonetheless, attempts were made to disaggregate the data and where possible funding/ financing flows from one partner to another have been identified and accounted for.
- Information to complete the assessment was received from development partners, and follow-up consultations were held to determine the validity of the analysis in the assessment. However, given the short timeframe to complete the assessment, these consultations were primarily with a select focus group, and therefore not all development partners were able to review the contents of the report before it was published.



The Honourable Roosevelt Skerrit, Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Dominica addresses the Country Coordination meeting between the Government of the Commonwealth of Dominica and Development Partners

## 2. OVERVIEW OF DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

### a. Development Partners Contributing to the Landscape Assessment

Research for the purposes of this report was completed through development partners with active and pipeline projects in the Eastern Caribbean. Fourteen development partners completed Excel spreadsheets detailing their projects, with eleven of these also completing an online survey.

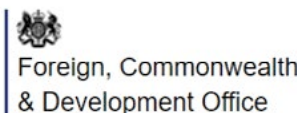
These fourteen development partners have been classified into three categories:

**1. Bilateral government organisations:** Governments giving direct assistance to recipient countries for development purposes.

- Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and Embassy of Japan (Japan)
- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
- Global Affairs Canada (GAC)
- United Kingdom Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (UK FCDO)
- United States Agency for International Development (USAID)



Global Affairs  
Canada  
Affaires mondiales  
Canada





**2.** Multilateral/ Inter-governmental organisations: Multi-lateral/International organisations which give direct assistance to countries for development purposes.

- Caribbean Export Development Agency (CEDA)
- European Union (EU)
- Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)
- United Nations Sub-regional Team (UNST) for Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean



**3.** Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs): multilateral financial institutions established by more than one national government which own or are shareholders of the institution.

- Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)
- European Investment Bank (EIB)
- International Monetary Fund - Caribbean Regional Technical Assistance Centre (IMF- CARTAC)
- Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)
- World Bank (WB)



## b. Development Partners' Institutional Strategies

The majority of development partners have institutional strategies that outline their development priorities for the region. The table below details the main priorities of the current strategies:

**Table 1.** Development organisations' strategies in the Caribbean

Partner	Strategy	Priority Areas
<b>Caribbean Development Bank</b>	Caribbean Development Bank Strategic Plan 2020-2024 <sup>1</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building social resilience (education, agriculture, water and sanitation, community development and youth)</li> <li>• Building economic resilience (private sector development, blue economy, MSMEs, and economic infrastructure)</li> <li>• Building environmental resilience (disaster risk reduction, climate change and energy)</li> </ul>
<b>Caribbean Export Development Agency</b>	Caribbean Export Development Agency Strategic Plan 2021 - 2024 <sup>2</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focused export development and promotion to increase private sector competitiveness</li> <li>• Strengthened capacities in Caribbean Investment Promotion Agencies (IPAs) to facilitate investments</li> <li>• Targeted support to the services sector as the next frontier in Caribbean business</li> </ul>
<b>Caribbean Regional Technical Assistance Centre</b>	CARTAC <sup>3</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public Finance Management</li> <li>• Tax and Customs Administration</li> <li>• Financial Sector Supervision &amp; Financial Stability</li> <li>• Debt Management</li> <li>• Economic and financial statistics</li> <li>• Macroeconomic Programming Analysis</li> </ul>
<b>European Investment Bank</b>	EIB's core strategic priorities <sup>4</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate Action</li> <li>• Digitalisation and technological innovation</li> <li>• Security and defence</li> <li>• A modern cohesion policy</li> <li>• Agriculture and bioeconomy</li> <li>• Social infrastructure</li> <li>• High-impact global investment</li> <li>• Capital Markets Unions</li> </ul>
<b>European Union</b>	The Americas and the Caribbean Regional Multiannual Indicative Programme 2021-2027 <sup>5</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Green transition</li> <li>• Digital transformation</li> <li>• Sustainable and inclusive economy</li> <li>• Democratic governance</li> <li>• Security and migration</li> <li>• Social cohesion and addressing inequalities</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Caribbean Development Bank Strategic Plan 2020-2024

<sup>2</sup> Caribbean Export Development Agency Strategic Plan 2021-2024

<sup>3</sup> CARTAC's Areas of Technical Assistance

<sup>4</sup> EIB's Core Strategic Priorities

<sup>5</sup> The Americas and the Caribbean Regional Multiannual Indicative Programme 2021-2027

Partner	Strategy	Priority Areas
<b>GIZ</b>	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit <sup>6</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental policy, conservation and sustainable management of natural resources</li> <li>• Renewable energies and energy efficiency</li> </ul>
<b>Global Affairs Canada</b>	Canada and Latin America and the Caribbean <sup>7</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support an inclusive and sustainable health and economy recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic</li> <li>• Encourage inclusive economic growth and sustainable development</li> <li>• Support poverty eradication</li> <li>• Promote and defend human rights</li> <li>• Strengthen democracy</li> <li>• Support climate change mitigation and adaptation</li> <li>• Improve regional security</li> <li>• Increase opportunities for marginalised groups</li> </ul>
<b>IDB</b>	IDB Group Country Strategy with Barbados 2021-2023 <sup>8</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fostering fiscal sustainability and a more efficient public sector</li> <li>• Safeguarding social outcomes</li> <li>• Promoting higher productivity and competitiveness to enhance the country's growth potential</li> <li>• Ensuring energy independence, building climate resilience, and promoting disaster risk management</li> </ul>
<b>Japan</b>	Regional Topics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disasters and disaster assessment</li> <li>• Fisheries</li> <li>• Health services for COVID-19</li> <li>• Social development</li> </ul>
<b>OECS</b>	OECS Development Strategy <sup>9</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accelerate Regional Integration</li> <li>• Reinvent the Economy</li> <li>• Value the Environment</li> <li>• Build Resilience</li> <li>• Advance Equity and Inclusion</li> </ul>
<b>UK FCDO</b>	Regional Priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate resilience</li> <li>• Infrastructure</li> <li>• Public sector management</li> <li>• Renewable energy</li> </ul>
<b>USAID</b>	Regional Development Cooperation Strategy 2020-2025 <sup>10</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Government Accountability and Transparency Improved</li> <li>• Community Resilience Strengthened</li> </ul>
<b>World Bank</b>	The World Bank in the Caribbean <sup>11</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human capital resilience</li> <li>• Fiscal and financial resilience</li> <li>• Physical and infrastructure resilience</li> <li>• Environment and natural resource resilience</li> </ul>

<sup>6</sup> GIZ in the Caribbean

<sup>7</sup> Canada and Latin America and the Caribbean

<sup>8</sup> IDB Group Country Strategy with Barbados 2019-2023

<sup>9</sup> OECS Development Strategy 2019-2028

<sup>10</sup> Regional Development Cooperation Strategy 2020-2025

<sup>11</sup> The World Bank in the Caribbean

Partner	Strategy	Priority Areas
<b>United Nations</b>	United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework <sup>12</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shared prosperity and economic resilience</li> <li>• Equality, well-being and leaving no one behind</li> <li>• Resilience to climate change/shocks and sustainable natural resource management</li> <li>• Peace, safety, justice and rule of law</li> </ul>

Several governments in the Eastern Caribbean have also developed National Action Plans and Development Strategies, which are shown in the table below:

**Table 2. National Development Plans and Strategies in the Eastern Caribbean**

Country <sup>13</sup>	Strategy	Priority Areas
<b>Antigua and Barbuda</b>	Medium Term Development Strategy of Antigua and Barbuda (2022-2026)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strengthen macro-fiscal foundation for economic diversification</li> <li>2. Invest in climate-resilient physical infrastructure</li> <li>3. Improve social protection programmes, drive gender and youth empowerment, alleviate poverty and reduce vulnerabilities</li> <li>4. Catalyse a vibrant, educated, and healthy populace</li> <li>5. Adapt for climate change and environmental sustainability</li> </ol>
<b>Barbados</b>	The National Strategic Plan of Barbados (2006-2025) <sup>14</sup>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Unleashing the Spirit of the Nation</li> <li>2. New Governance for new times</li> <li>3. Building Social Capital</li> <li>4. Building a Green Economy</li> <li>5. Enhancing Barbados' Prosperity and Competitiveness</li> <li>6. Branding Barbados Globally</li> </ol>
	The Barbados Economic Recovery and Transformation (BERT) Plan 2022	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Incentivising the green transition and building climate resilient infrastructure</li> <li>2. Incentivising low- and middle-income housing</li> <li>3. Investing in skills training and education</li> <li>4. Preserving financial stability and mobilising domestic savings for local investment</li> <li>5. Making Government an enabler to improving productivity, boosting competitiveness and exports, and enhancing service excellence</li> <li>6. Establishing Barbados as a logistics hub</li> <li>7. Promoting diversification through new niche economic activities</li> <li>8. Adopting open labour market policies</li> </ol>

<sup>12</sup> [United Nations Multi-country Sustainable Development Framework English and Dutch-speaking Caribbean-2022 - 2026](#)

<sup>13</sup> Anguilla, British Virgin Islands and Montserrat are the three British Overseas Territories overseen by the UN Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) for Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean. As overseas territories, no national priority strategies were found. However, according to [UN RCO](#), their thematic areas of interest are climate change adaptation and mitigation, disaster risk management and reduction and resilience building.

<sup>14</sup> [The National Strategic Plan of Barbados 2006 - 2025](#)

Country	Strategy	Priority Areas
<b>Dominica</b>	National Resilience Development Strategy 2030 <sup>15</sup>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Environmental protection</li> <li>2. Social development</li> <li>3. Economic development and transformation</li> </ol>
	Climate Resilience and Recovery Plan <sup>16</sup>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strong Communities</li> <li>2. Robust Economy</li> <li>3. Well-planned and Durable Infrastructure</li> <li>4. Enhanced Collective Consciousness</li> <li>5. Strengthened Institutional Systems</li> <li>6. Protected and Sustainably Leveraged Natural and Other Unique Assets</li> </ol>
<b>Grenada</b>	National Sustainable Development Plan 2020-2035 <sup>17</sup>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. High human and social development: putting people at the centre of sustainable development and transformation</li> <li>2. Vibrant, dynamic, competitive economy with supporting climate and disaster resilient infrastructure</li> <li>3. Environmental sustainability and security</li> </ol>
<b>Saint Kitts and Nevis</b>	National Development Planning Framework 2023-2037	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Macroeconomy</li> <li>2. Transforming Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Sub-Sectors</li> <li>3. Transforming Manufacturing, Services, Private Sector and ICT</li> <li>4. Tourism</li> <li>5. Land, Water and Energy</li> <li>6. Health, Education, Youth and Women</li> <li>7. Housing, Social Protection and Human Security</li> <li>8. Environmental Sustainability and Disaster Management</li> </ol>
<b>Saint Lucia</b>	Draft Medium Term Development Strategy 2021-2026 <sup>18</sup>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Social and human capital resilience</li> <li>2. Economic resilience</li> <li>3. Environmental resilience</li> </ol>
<b>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</b>	National Economic and Social Development Plan 2013-2025 <sup>19</sup>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Culture, identity, and national pride</li> <li>2. Economic sector</li> <li>3. Social capital</li> <li>4. Governance</li> <li>5. National security</li> <li>6. Energy, disaster management and the environment</li> <li>7. Physical infrastructure</li> <li>8. Education, telecommunications, science, and technology</li> </ol>

<sup>15</sup> National Resilience Development Strategy 2030

<sup>16</sup> Climate Resilience and Recovery Plan

<sup>17</sup> National Sustainable Development Plan 2020-2035

<sup>18</sup> Medium Term Development Strategy 2021-2026

<sup>19</sup> National Economic, and Social Development Plan 2013-2025



### c. Alignment between strategies of development partners and strategies of the governments of the Eastern Caribbean

Based on the institutional strategies of development partners, as well as the national plans and strategies of Eastern Caribbean governments, an analysis was performed to find complementarities between these two sets of strategies and subsequently identify the main thematic areas to focus on for this assessment.

Therefore, for the purpose of this assessment, the thematic areas below were selected:

**Table 3. Thematic Areas**

Thematic Areas
Agriculture, food and water security
Climate change adaptation and mitigation
Crime and border issues, justice and law enforcement
Digitalisation, innovation and technology
Disaster risk management and reduction
Economic growth, employment, SMEs
Education, skills and human development
Environmental management (natural resources, pollution, waste)
Fiscal and Financial Resilience
Green, blue and orange economy
Health services
Institutional Capacity Building
Legislative, policy and regulatory frameworks
Regional integration
Resilient Infrastructure
Social protection
Sustainable energy

The next section of the report describes how the active and pipeline projects of development partners are responding to the national priorities of the governments in the sub-region within the framework of the thematic areas identified above. The assessment also identifies the contributions of the projects to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

It goes further in the remaining sections to highlight existing synergies while putting the spotlight on future partnership opportunities to enhance cooperation and close implementation gaps.



The United Nations and the OECS Commission meet to discuss strategic entry points for partnerships

### 3. FINDINGS OF THE LANDSCAPE ASSESSMENT

#### a. Countries Eligible for Official Development Assistance

Eleven of fourteen development partners responded to the online survey indicating which countries in the Eastern Caribbean were eligible for Official Development Assistance (ODA) from their organisations.

Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (all classified as Upper Middle-Income countries by the World Bank<sup>20</sup>) were reported as ODA-eligible by ten of the eleven responding partners. A similar trend was noted in 2022 with these four countries

being most eligible for ODA. The graph below indicates the number of positive responses received from responding development partners regarding each country’s ODA-eligibility.

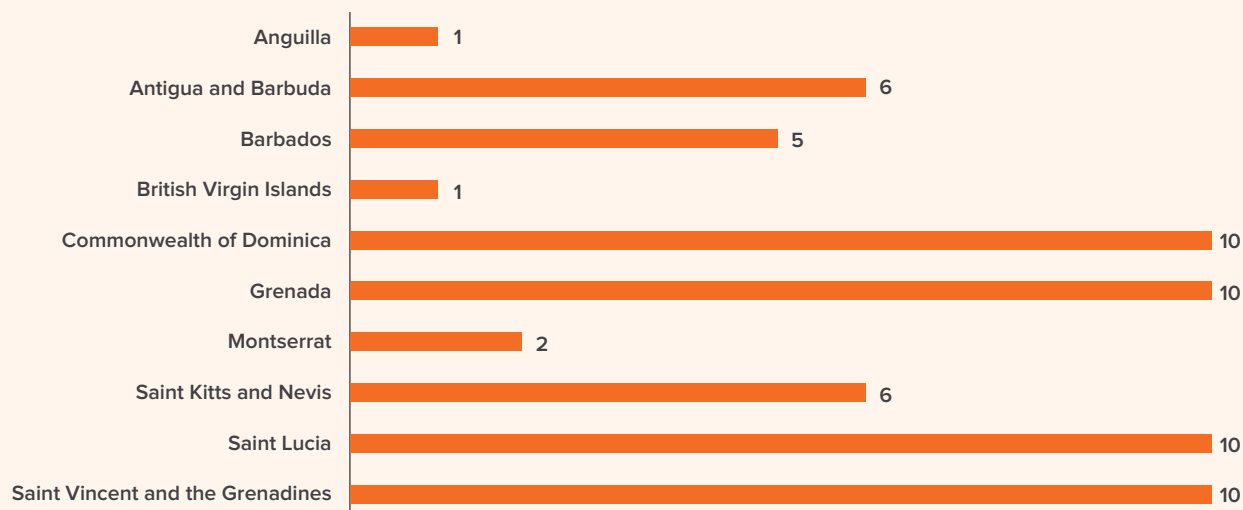
It is noteworthy that despite World Bank classification<sup>21</sup> as High-Income countries, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados and Saint Kitts and Nevis were still identified as ODA-eligible by several development organisations. The institutions identifying these three countries as ODA-eligible include: USAID, Japan (JICA and the Embassy of Japan), the CDB, EIB and Caribbean Export Development Agency.

<sup>20</sup> <https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519>

<sup>21</sup> <https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519>



### Countries and Territories eligible for Official Development Assistance (ODA)



**Graph 1.** ODA-eligible Countries/ Territories in the sub-region

### b. Overview of development funding/ financing flows in the sub-region

During the 2023 assessment, 484 projects in total were reported by the fourteen development partners, in comparison to the 422 projects reported in the 2022 assessment.

The total funding/ financing envelope as initially reported by all fourteen development partners was US \$4.5 billion. However, the actual total budget for the Eastern Caribbean is US \$4.1 billion. The latter figure was derived by discounting duplicated project entries which occurred when both a donor/ lender organisation and an implementing partner organisation reported on the same project. For example, while the UK FCDO reported the UK Caribbean Infrastructure Partnership Fund (UKCIF) project, the UK FCDO channelled these project funds through its implementing partner the CDB, which also reported the UK CIF. The budget for this project was accounted for once in the US \$4.1 billion.

It is necessary to state that while this is termed the 2023 assessment, the budgets referred to in the report

cover the entire projects cycles of each project and are therefore multi-year budgets for projects which were either active in 2023 or in the pipeline in 2023.

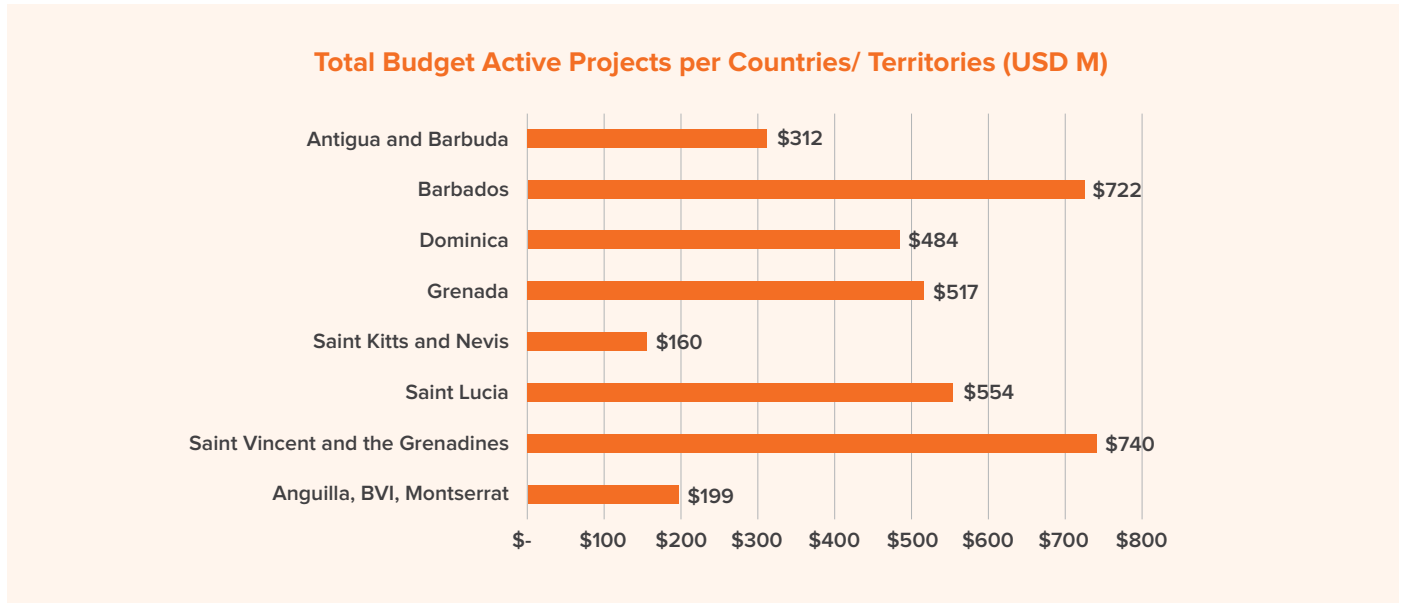
It is also acknowledged that while a substantial number of development partners have contributed to this exercise, there are others that have not. Therefore, the amount of \$4.1 billion is a subset of the overall funding/ financing flows being directed to the Eastern Caribbean.

Furthermore, for this 2023 Assessment, the budget for the Eastern Caribbean alone was used. For example, the UK CIF has a total budget of US 430.5M but only the approximately US \$287M applied to countries in the Eastern Caribbean was considered.

From here on, the analysis and discussion of projects will be separated according to those which were active in 2023 (total budget of US \$3.7 billion) and those which were in the pipeline in 2023 (total budget of US \$0.4 billion).

### i. Active Projects in the Eastern Caribbean

The total budget of reported active projects in the sub-region was US \$3.7 billion, with duplicated projects having been discounted. The allocations per country/ territory are shown in Graph 2.



**Graph 2.** Total funding/ financing allocated to each country/ territory (active projects)

Further analysis on funding/ financing to countries and territories may be found below. For each country/ territory, the main development organisations and the thematic areas and SDGs which these organisations support are discussed. Additionally, for each country/

territory, there are charts showing the funding/ financing reported by each partner, noting that there are possible overlaps between the budgets stated in these charts e.g. funds sent from bilateral partner UK FCDO to multilateral development bank, the CDB.



The Barbados Chamber of Commerce and Industry joins the UN Global Compact Caribbean Network



### ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA – Active Projects

Approximately \$312M in project funding was recorded for Antigua and Barbuda (ANB). Some notable projects include:

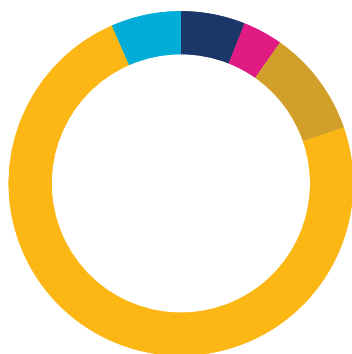
- \$3.4M grant from GIZ supporting the implementation of NDCs in the Caribbean - transforming the energy and transport sectors towards a low-carbon and climate-resilient future.
- An approximately \$2M grant from the European Union through EUROCLIMA which is the LAC flagship programme for the Global Gateway initiative on climate change and biodiversity issues. Euroclima will support the implementation of the Global Gateway

Investment Agenda in an effort to work toward a Green Deal Partnership with the Caribbean.

- \$66M CDB loan for the Second Road Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project is focused on the improvement of the efficiency, safety and climate resilience of the road network.

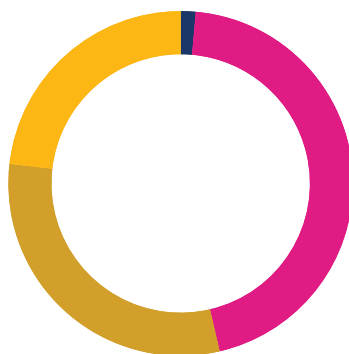
Beyond these, there are many other projects and development partners supporting progress in Antigua and Barbuda. A snapshot of the relative budgets of development partners is provided in the graphs below. The details of all the projects being implemented in Antigua and Barbuda are included in the Project Matrix which accompanies this Landscape Assessment.

Antigua and Barbuda - Bilateral Government Partners



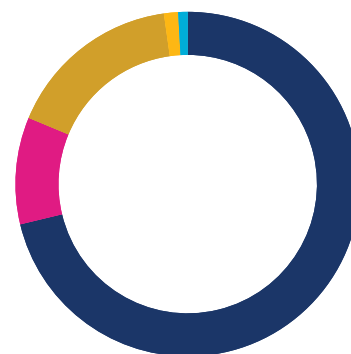
- GIZ, \$4
- Japan, \$3
- GAC, \$7
- UK FCDO, \$53
- USAID, \$5

Antigua and Barbuda - Multilateral & Inter-Governmental Organisations



- Caribbean Export, \$1
- European Union, \$32
- OECS, \$22
- UN, \$16

Antigua and Barbuda - Multilateral Development Banks



- CDB, \$162
- EIB, \$23
- IDB, \$37
- IMF - CARTAC, \$3
- World Bank, \$2

Graph 3. Funding/ financing allocated to Antigua and Barbuda for Active Projects



## BARBADOS – Active Projects

Projects in Barbados (BRB) have a total budget of approximately \$722M. Among these are:

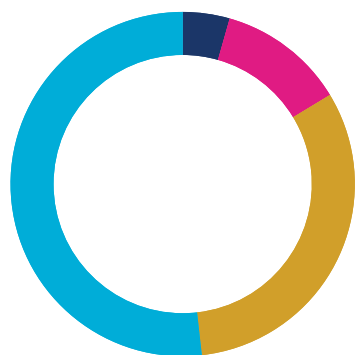
- \$2.6M grant from USAID for CariSECURE 2.0 which supports a reduction in youth involvement in crime and violence, and strengthens counter-Trafficking in Persons (TIP) efforts. It employs a multi-pronged, human rights-based approach designed to improve national capacities to use evidence-based approaches to identify the root causes of youth crime and design policies, strategies, programmes and interventions.
- An approximate \$1.5M grant from the FAO (UN) focuses on productivity and production practice improvements, adoption of climate-smart technologies and innovative practices, promotion of value addition,

improvements in foods safety, strengthened linkages to sustainable markets and increased coordination between value chain actors.

- The World Bank \$100M Barbados Green and Resilient Recovery Development Policy Loan is the largest. The project supports strategic reforms to promote low carbon economic development and resilience against global crises such as climate change.

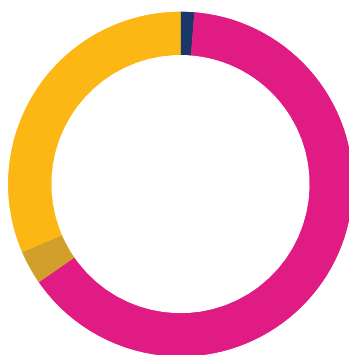
In addition to these there are many other projects and development partners supporting progress in Barbados. A snapshot of the approximate budgets of development partners is provided in the graphs below. The details of all the projects are included in the Project Matrix which accompanies this Landscape Assessment.

Barbados - Bilateral Government Partners



- GIZ, \$1
- Japan, \$2
- GAC, \$7
- USAID, \$11

Barbados - Multilateral & Inter-Governmental Organisations



- Caribbean Export, \$1
- European Union, \$53
- OECS, \$3
- UN, \$26

Barbados - Multilateral Development Banks



- CDB, \$130
- EIB, \$99
- IDB, \$300
- IMF - CARTAC, \$3
- World Bank, \$100

Graph 4. Funding/ financing allocated to Barbados for Active Projects



## DOMINICA – Active Projects

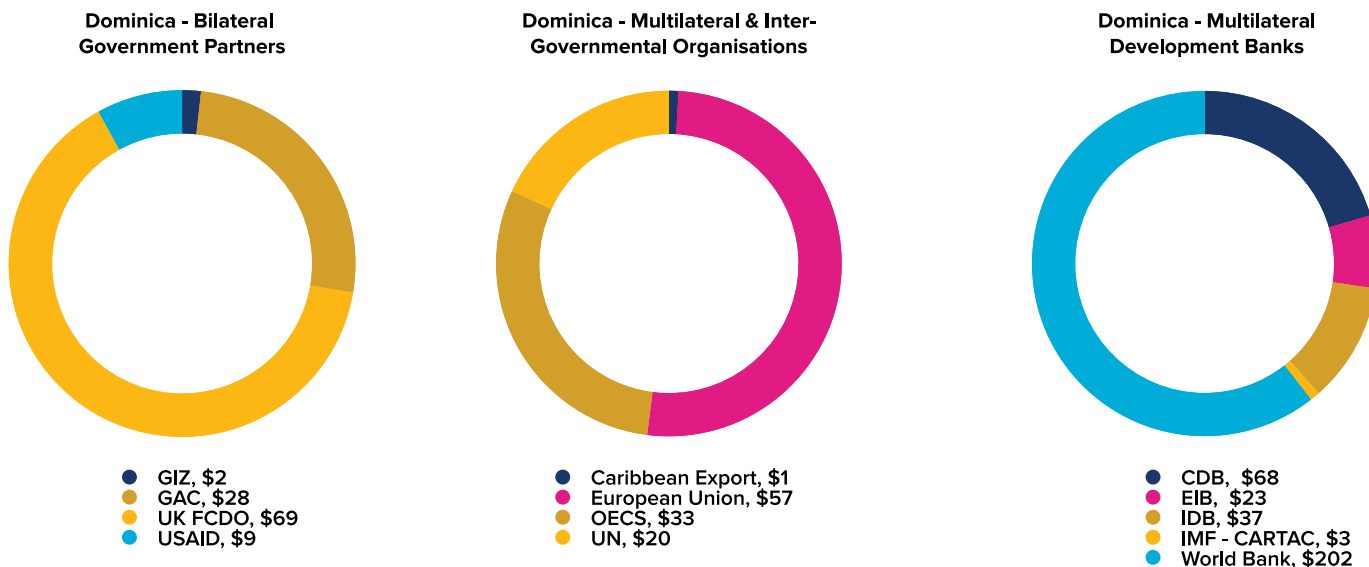
Dominica (DOM) has been allocated a budget of approximately \$484M for active projects. A few of these projects include:

- The UK FCDO provided \$40M in grant funding through the CDB for the Water Sector Strategic Project which aims to improve the efficiency and climate resilience of the country’s water supply and distribution infrastructure, expand the climate resilience and treatment performance of wastewater systems, and enhance the operational capacity of the Water and Sewerage Company.
- \$21M grant from the European Union through the 11th EDF B-Envelope for State Building Contract for Dominica for Rehabilitation following Tropical

Hurricane Maria, to re-establish the full functioning of basic services after the hurricane.

- The \$82M loan from the World Bank was the largest among projects in Dominica. This was for the Dominica Disaster Vulnerability Reduction Project aimed at natural hazards and climate change impacts, investments in resilient infrastructure, and improved hazard data collection and monitoring systems.

Beyond these three projects and their identified funding sources, there are many other projects and development partners supporting progress in the Commonwealth of Dominica. A snapshot of the relative budgets of development partners is provided in the graph below. The details of all the projects are included in the Project Matrix which accompanies this Landscape Assessment.



Graph 5. Funding/ financing allocated to Dominica for Active Projects



## GRENADA – Active Projects

Grenada (GRN) has an approximate funding budget of \$517M for active projects. Some notable ones include:

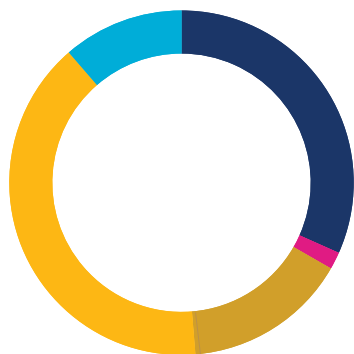
- Global Affairs Canada’s provision of \$1.8M in grant funding through implementing partners UN Women and UNFPA for the Build Back Equal programme. The initiative supports countries to address the most pressing challenges to gender equality exacerbated by the COVID-19 crisis, including in the areas of women’s economic empowerment, including paid and unpaid care work, gender-responsive social protection and sexual and reproductive health and rights.
- The OECS Commission received approximately \$5M in funding from the World Bank for the Caribbean Digital Transformation project which addresses key bottlenecks and harnesses opportunities to develop

the Eastern Caribbean Digital Economy as a driver of growth, job creation and improved service delivery.

- A \$30M loan from the World Bank is funding the Grenada Second Fiscal Resilience and Blue Growth Development Policy Credit supporting long-term fiscal sustainability and resilience and Grenada’s transition to a Blue Economy by strengthening marine and coastal management, marine ecosystem health, and climate resilience.

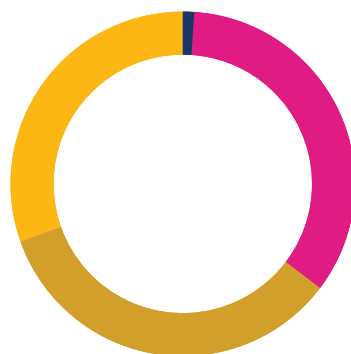
Additionally, there are many other projects and development partners supporting progress in Grenada. A snapshot of the relative budgets of development partners is provided in the graphs below. The details of all the projects are included in the Project Matrix which accompanies this Landscape Assessment.

Grenada - Bilateral Government Partners



- GIZ, \$52
- Japan, \$3
- GAC, \$25
- UK FCDO, \$66
- USAID, \$19

Grenada - Multilateral & Inter-Governmental Organisations



- Caribbean Export, \$1
- European Union, \$32
- OECS, \$32
- UN, \$29

Grenada - Multilateral Development Banks



- CDB, \$100
- EIB, \$23
- IDB, \$37
- IMF - CARTAC, \$3
- World Bank, \$170

Graph 6. Funding/ financing allocated to Grenada for Active Projects



### SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS – Active Projects

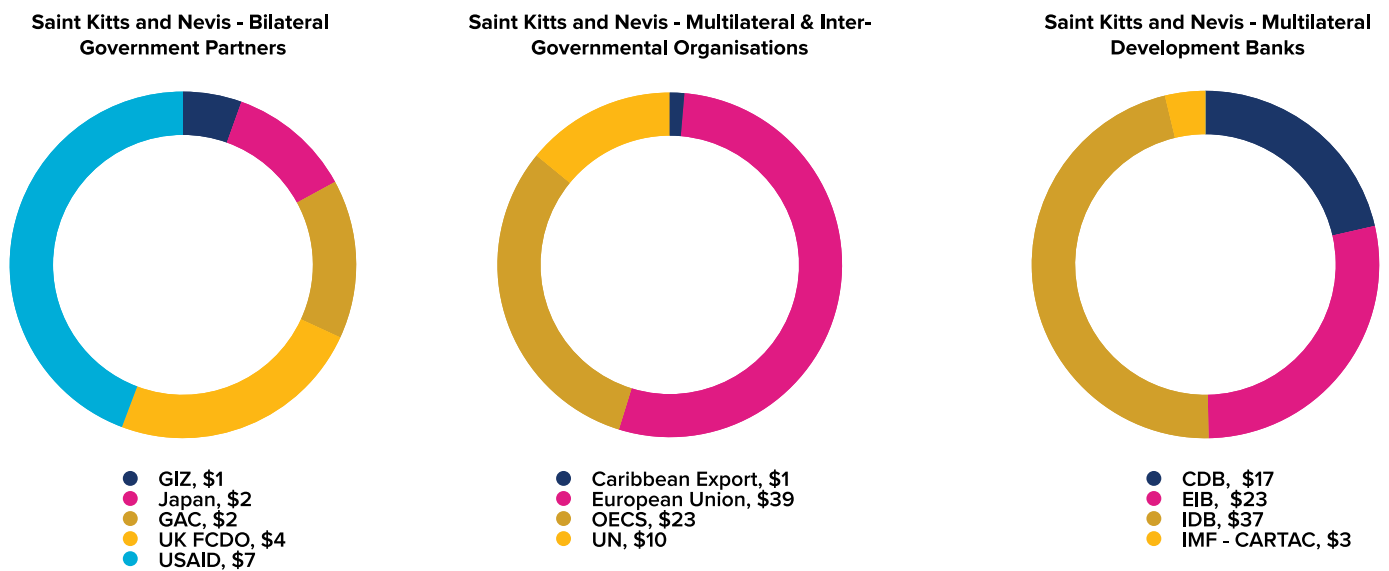
Approximately \$160M in funding was received in Saint Kitts and Nevis (SKN) for active projects, including those below:

- Japan continues to provide development assistance to Saint Kitts and Nevis through \$1.9M in grant funding to implementing partner UNDP, for the Strengthening Sargassum Management Capacities in the Caribbean which supports the enhancement of national capacity for the removal and disposal of sargassum by providing five countries in the Caribbean with equipment, expertise, and technical knowledge to collect, remove, transport, and dispose of sargassum seaweed.
- A \$5M grant from the EU Delegation for the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Project is

aimed at establishing a sustainable energy sector based on local renewable energy sources and is being implemented by the National Audit Office.

- The approximately \$11M CDB blended finance for the Technical and Vocational Education and Training Enhancement Project supports a high-quality, relevant and gender-responsive technical and vocational education and training system.

Beyond these three projects and their identified funding sources, there are many other projects and development partners supporting progress in Saint Kitts and Nevis. A snapshot of the relative budgets of development partners is provided in the graph below. The details of all the projects are included in the Project Matrix which accompanies this Landscape Assessment.



Graph 7. Funding/ financing allocated to Saint Kitts and Nevis for Active Projects



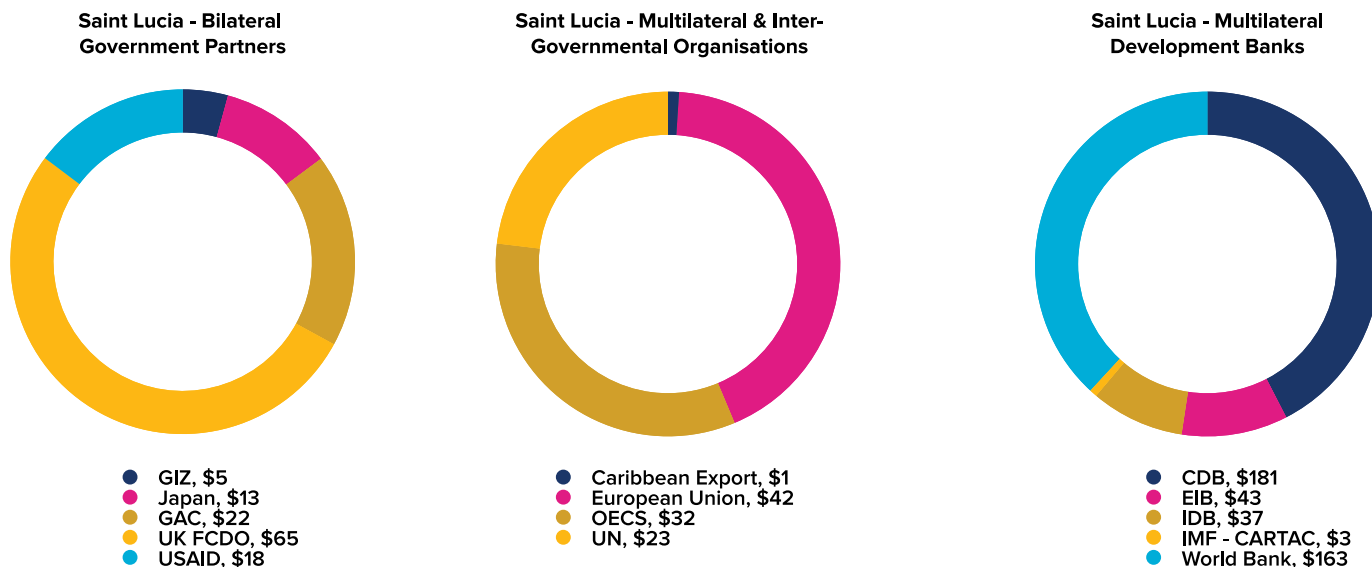
### SAINT LUCIA – Active Projects

\$554M was provided by development partners for projects being implemented in Saint Lucia (SLU).

- The UK FCDO \$52M grant provided through the CDB for the Millennium Highway and West Coast Road Reconstruction Project to increase efficiency, resilience and road safety was the largest in the country.
- The European Union, along with implementing partner, the World Bank, has given Saint Lucia \$6.7M in blended finance for the Post Trough Infrastructure Rehabilitation Programme which supports the Government following December 2013 floods.

- The IDB awarded a loan of approximately \$13M through its implementing partner the CDB to contribute to the diversification of the energy matrix in Saint Lucia to reduce the cost of power generation and electricity tariffs by promoting the implementation of Energy Efficiency (EE) and Renewable Energy (RE) technologies to reduce the dependency on liquid fossil fuels.

Moreover, there are several other projects and development partners supporting progress in Saint Lucia. A snapshot of the relative budgets of development partners is provided in the graph below. The details of all the projects are included in the Project Matrix which accompanies this Landscape Assessment.



Graph 8. Funding/ financing allocated to Saint Lucia for Active Projects





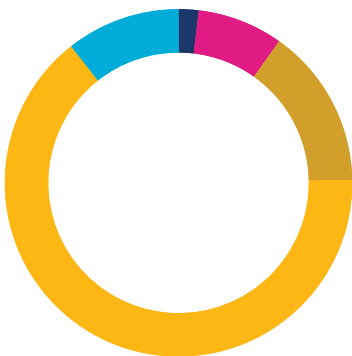
### SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES – Active Projects

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG) received approximately \$740M for active projects.

- Japan provided \$1.3M in grant aid to support developing countries by promoting its economic and social development efforts (medical equipment for COVID-19).
- UN Women and UNFPA, through grant funding from Global Affairs Canada are providing \$1.8M to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines for the Build Back Equal programme which promotes women’s economic empowerment.
- The \$183M in blended finance (loan and grant) from the CDB (including grant funding from the UK CIF) for the Port Modernization Project focuses on improving the efficiency of cargo port services at the Port of Kingstown, enhancing climate resilience and environmental sustainability in the port area, and boosting living conditions for relocated households.

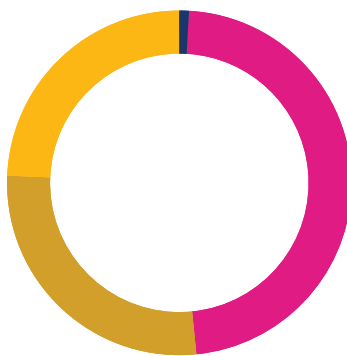
There are many other projects and development partners supporting progress in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. A snapshot of the relative budgets of development partners is provided in the graphs below. The details of all the projects are included in the Project Matrix which accompanies this Landscape Assessment.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines - Bilateral Government Partners



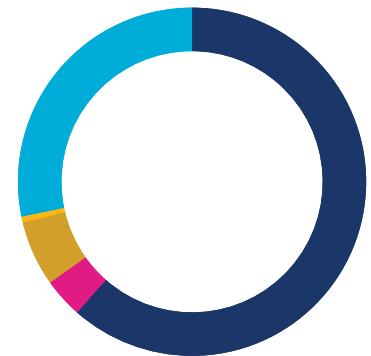
- GIZ, \$2
- Japan, \$8
- GAC, \$15
- UK FCDO, \$65
- USAID, \$11

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines - Multilateral & Inter-Governmental Organisations



- Caribbean Export, \$1
- European Union, \$53
- OECS, \$30
- UN, \$27

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines - Multilateral Development Banks



- CDB, \$379
- EIB, \$23
- IDB, \$37
- IMF - CARTAC, \$3
- World Bank, \$174

Graph 9. Funding/ financing allocated to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines for Active Projects



**BRITISH OVERSEAS TERRITORIES – ANGUILLA, BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS, MONTSERRAT – Active Projects**

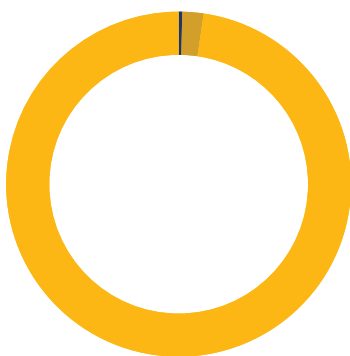
The overseas territories (OTs) received approximately \$199M in funding for active projects.

- A \$6M grant and loan for the Community College Development Project supports expanded access and improves quality and effectiveness within post-secondary and tertiary education in Anguilla. A \$8M loan for the Post- Hurricane Irma Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project was received to fully restore the electricity transmission and distribution system and to enhance the capacity of the Anguilla Electricity Company to improve the climate resilience of the electricity supply of Anguilla.
- Approximately \$105M in funding was received in the British Virgin Islands for 2 CDB active projects. An

approximately \$90M loan was received to improve climate-resilient and socially inclusive infrastructure and institutions in the transport, water and sewerage, governance, education and national security sectors. An approximately \$16M Immediate Response Loan after Tropical Storm Ophelia was given to reduce storm water-induced flood risk associated with heavy rainfall.

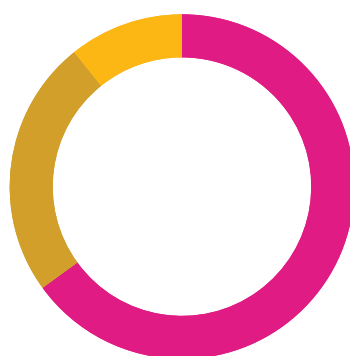
- A \$28M CDB grant for the Montserrat Port Development Project from the UK Government’s Caribbean Infrastructure Partnership Fund aims to improve the efficiency and resilience of port facilities and to maintain a safe harbour and enhanced accessibility to users.

**Overseas Territories  
Anguilla, BVI, Montserrat  
Bilateral Government Partners**



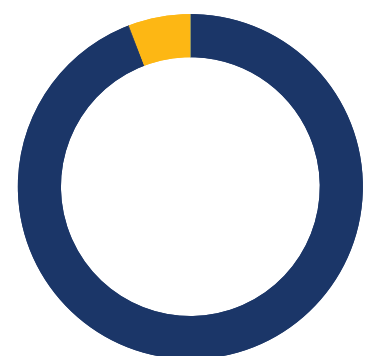
- GIZ, \$0.2
- GAC, \$1
- UK FCDO, \$48

**Overseas Territories - Anguilla, BVI,  
Montserrat - Multilateral & Inter-  
Governmental Organisations**



- European Union, \$35
- OECS, \$13
- UN, \$6

**Overseas Territories - Anguilla,  
BVI, Montserrat - Multilateral  
Development Banks**



- CDB, \$148
- IMF - CARTAC, \$9

**Graph 10. Funding/ financing allocated to British Overseas Territories for Active Projects**

## Flow of Funding/ Financing Between Development Organisations – Active Projects

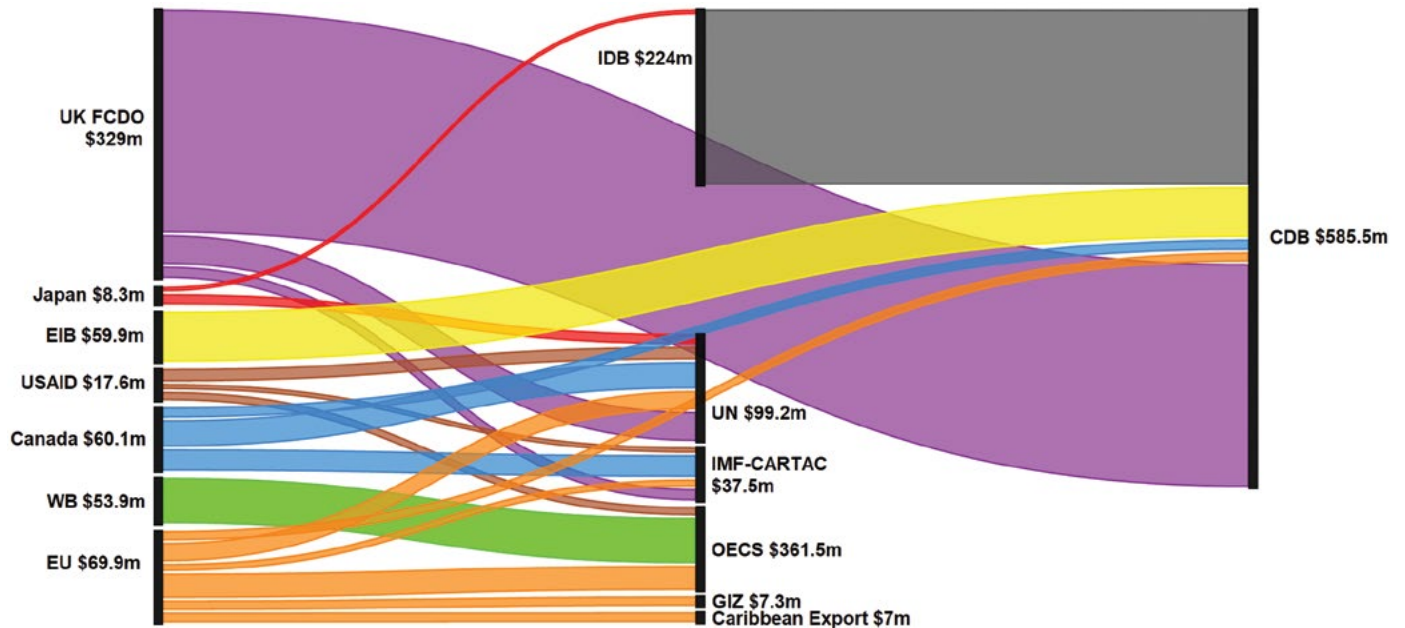
While much of the funding/ financing has been given directly from donors/ lenders to countries, much of it has been sent from donors/ lenders to their implementing partners and then to countries.

This could be for varying reasons including, for example, IDB lends funds to the CDB to implement projects because the Eastern Caribbean countries are not borrowing members of the IDB. This mechanism adds value through well-coordinated implementation. Similarly, EIB cannot issue loans in the region under a certain threshold; therefore, EIB lends funds to the CDB for project implementation. These types of financial arrangements provide a strategic added value to the partnership and allow financial institutions to support the region with development finance in an integrated manner. The majority of the partners therefore work with

the CDB, due to its strategic geographical coverage and flexibility in funding/financing.

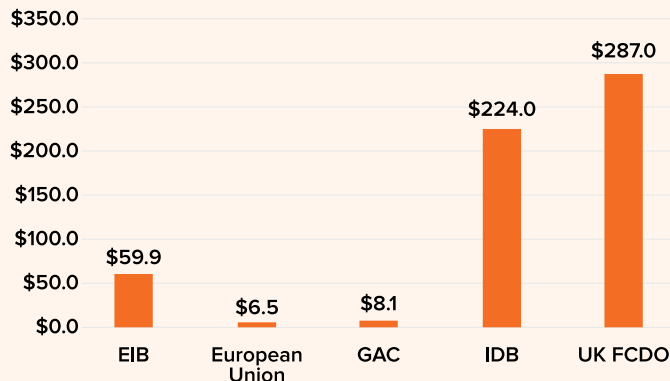
In other cases, organisations will give funds to other organisations which have implementation capacity, e.g. funds given by the EU, Global Affairs Canada, Japan and USAID to the UN. Ultimately, development organisations in the Eastern Caribbean continue to identify value-added partnerships amongst themselves that enhance the delivery of service to the sub-region.

The funding/ financing flows between development partners in the Eastern Caribbean are captured in Graph 11 below, where information is available. Key observations from this graph are discussed below for the four largest recipients of funding/ financing: the CDB, the UN, the OECS and IMF - CARTAC.



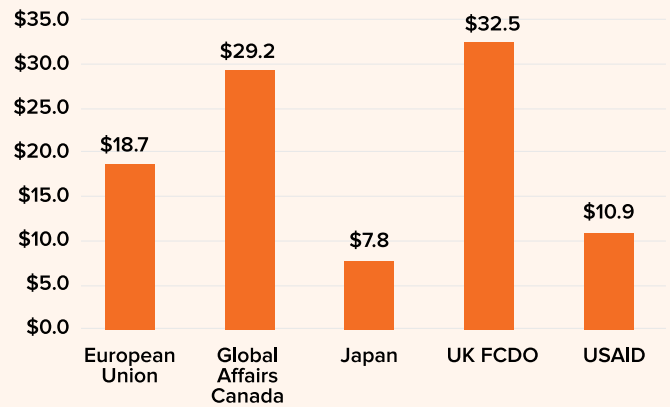
**Graph 11.** Flow of funding/ financing from donors/ lenders to their implementing partners

**Funding/ Financing Provided to the CDB for Project Implementation (Eastern Caribbean)**



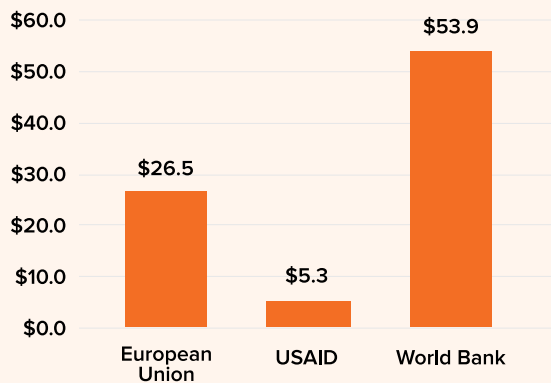
**Graph 12. Funding/ financing to the CDB**

**Funding/ Financing Provided to the UN for Project Implementation (Eastern Caribbean)**



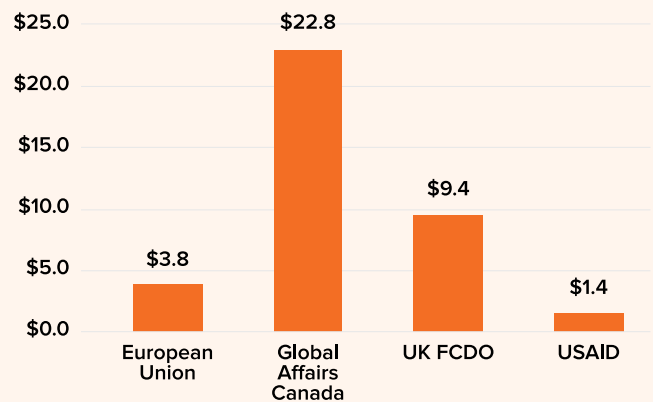
**Graph 13. Funding to the UN**

**Funding/ Financing Provided to the OECS for Project Implementation (Eastern Caribbean)**



**Graph 14. Funding/ Financing to the OECS**

**Funding/ Financing Provided to IMF - CARTAC for Project Implementation (Eastern Caribbean)**



**Graph 15. Funding to IMF - CARTAC**

For the CDB, the UK FCDO was the largest contributor with approximately \$287M in grant funding for the Eastern Caribbean, largely driven by the UK Caribbean Infrastructure Fund (UK CIF) programme. The IDB disbursed four loans and one grant through the CDB for a total of \$224M. EIB financed the CDB’s climate mitigation, adaptation and climate-resilience lending

programme, supporting a) the regional efforts to reduce vulnerability to climate change in Caribbean developing countries and b) these countries’ low-carbon pathways. Canada also injected funds to the Canada-CARICOM Climate Adaptation Fund (CCAF) and to the CDB’s Special Development Fund while the EU invested in food systems for improved food security in the Caribbean.

Based on reported information, the largest sources of funding for the United Nations were Global Affairs Canada, Japan, USAID, UK FCDO and the EU. Notable projects funded by these partners include:

- Global Affairs Canada’s \$7.4M grant funding to UN Women and UNFPA for the ‘Build Back Equal’ programme which aims to advance economic and social equality for women and girls in Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Funds were also sent to the UNDP, in collaboration with WFP and UN Women, for the EnGenDER programme which contributes to advancing the development and implementation of national climate change adaptation plans and climate change mitigation actions. Additional funds were sent to the FAO to improve agriculture value chains in the Caribbean.
- Japan’s grant funding of \$7.8M in funding to UNDP project ‘Strengthening Sargassum Management Capacities in the Caribbean’ aims to support the enhancement of national capacity for the removal and disposal of sargassum in four Eastern Caribbean countries.
- USAID’s \$10.9M grant funding to UNDP for project ‘CariSECURE 2.0’ which is increasing capacity for evidenced-based policies and interventions that respond and reduce youth crime in Barbados, Grenada and St Vincent and the Grenadines. It also builds capacity to investigate and prosecute Trafficking in Persons crimes in Barbados, Antigua and Barbuda, St Lucia.
- UN-EU’s funding of \$11.3M for phases 1 and 2 of the Spotlight Initiative Caribbean Regional Programme to Eliminate Violence against women and girls.

- UK FCDO’s funding of approximately \$32.5M to support PAHO in providing safer, greener health facilities in the Eastern Caribbean.

Three development partners reported working with the OECS Commission as an implementing partner, namely, the European Union, USAID, and the World Bank.

- European Union provided \$11M to strengthen regional integration in the OECS and funds were also provided for a project to optimise the contribution of land to agriculture, food security, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and the preservation of ecosystems and of the essential services they provide.
- USAID contributed \$5.3M to ‘Opportunities to Advance and Support Youth for Success’ (OASYS) to improve youth justice systems in the Eastern Caribbean.
- The OECS was reported as being an implementing partner for three World Bank projects: the 11th EDF Strengthening Regional Integration in the OECS; the Caribbean Digital Transformation project and Unleashing the Blue Economy in the Caribbean. Total sent to OECS is reported at approximately \$54M.

Donors reporting funding to the IMF-CARTAC include the European Union, approximately \$3.8M for the Eastern Caribbean, Global Affairs Canada, \$22.8M, UK FCDO \$9.4M and USAID \$1.4M. This funding allows IMF-CARTAC to provide countries with capacity development in the following areas - Public Finance Management, Revenue (Tax and Customs) Administration, Economic and Financial Statistics, Financial Sector Supervision and Financial Stability, Macroeconomic Programming, Debt Management and Anti-Money Laundering/Counter Financing of Terrorism.

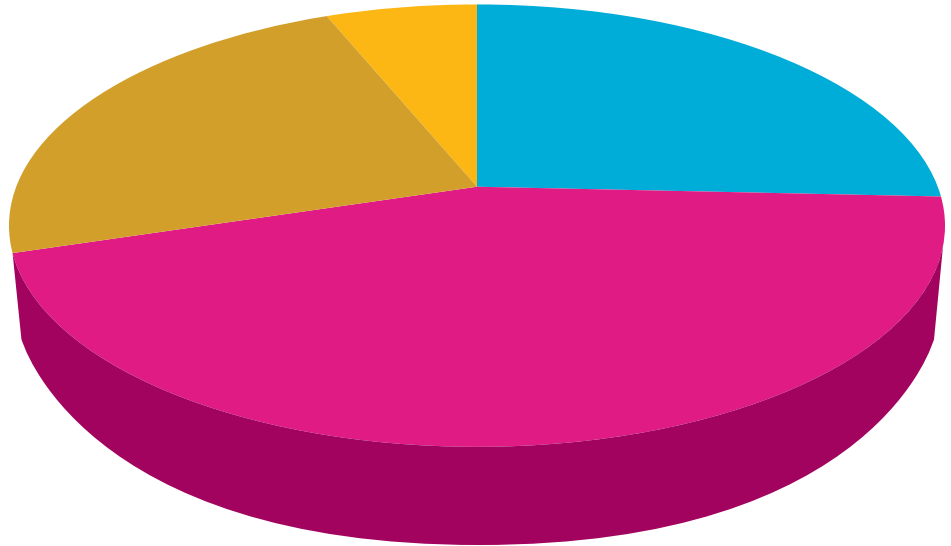
### Types of Funding/ Financing in the Eastern Caribbean – Active Projects

Participating development organisations were asked to state the modality by which proceeds for active programmes were delivered to beneficiary countries. The three possible modalities were: 1) grants, 2) loans and

3) blended finance (combination of grants and loans). Some participants opted not to state the funding modality. The results for the sub-region are depicted in the graph below:

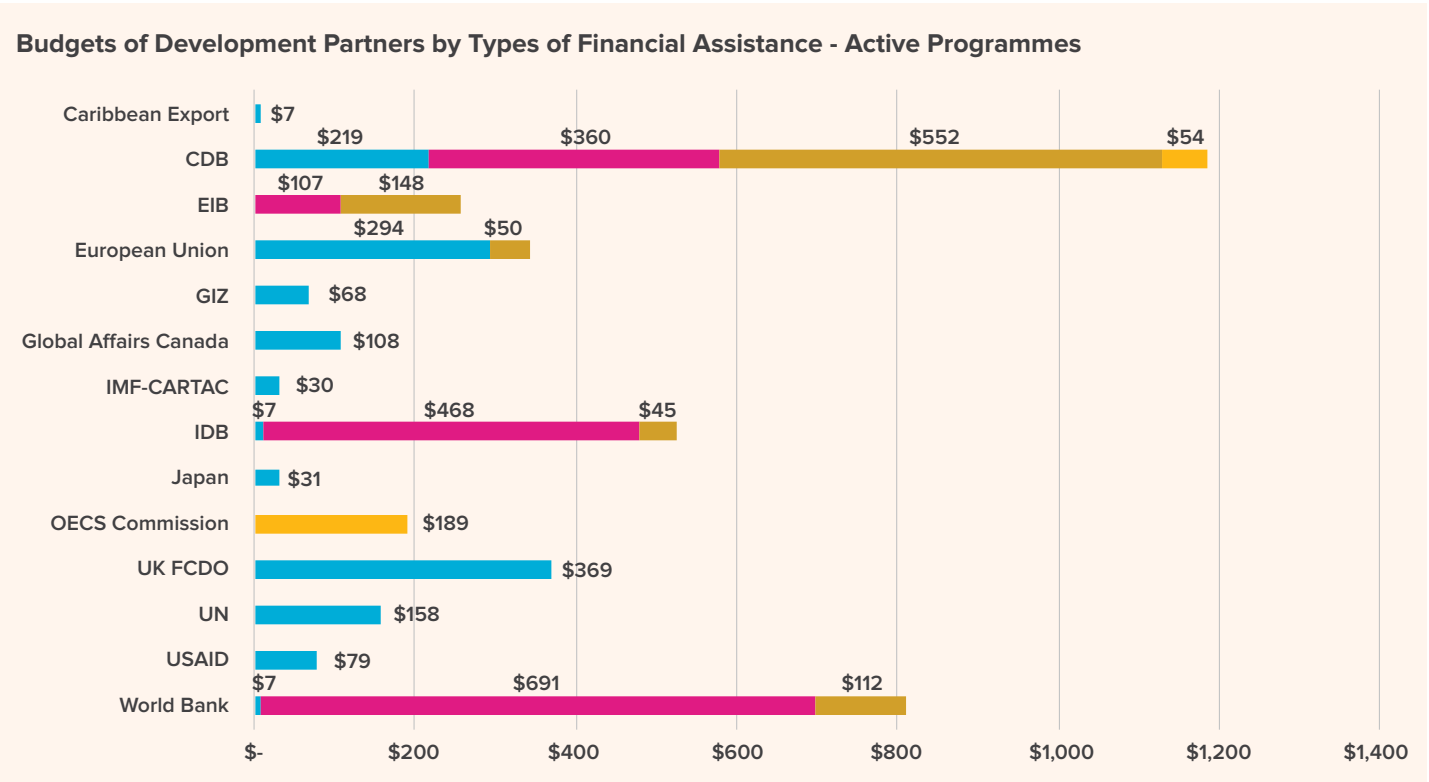
#### Types of Financial Assistance – Active Programmes

- Grants, \$955, 26%
- Loans, \$1,626, 44%
- Blended Finance, \$880, 24%
- Not stated, \$227, 6%



**Graph 16.** Funding/ financing modalities – Active Projects

Individual responses from development partners are highlighted in this graph:



**Graph 17.** Budgets of Development Partners by Modality - Active Projects

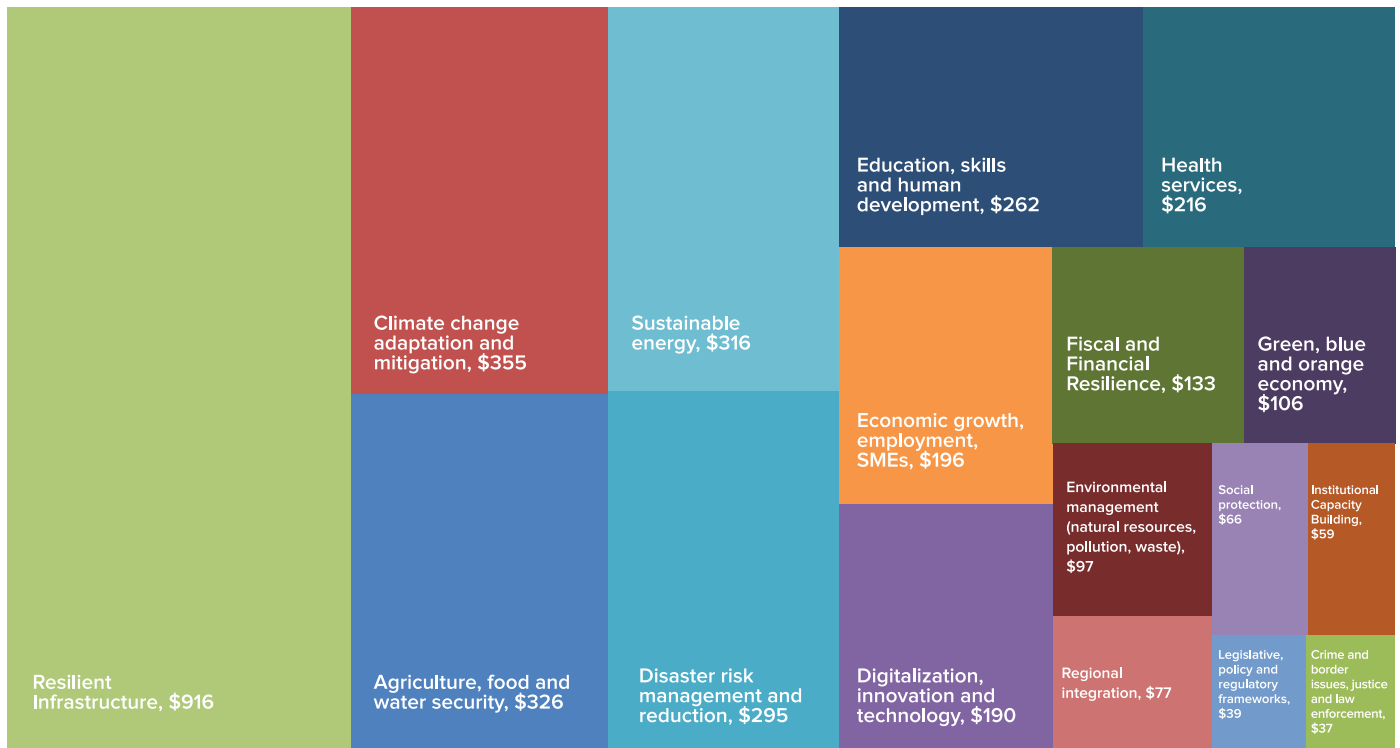
## Thematic Trends – Active Projects

In the 2022 assessment, the thematic areas for which funding/ financing were prioritised were ‘Resilient infrastructure’, ‘Disaster risk management and reduction’ and ‘Climate change adaptation and mitigation’. Among active projects in 2023, the top three thematic areas were ‘Resilient infrastructure’ with a total multi-year budget from all development partners of \$916M, ‘Climate change adaptation and mitigation’ with a budget allocation of \$355M and ‘Agriculture, food security and water security’ with a total budget of \$326M. These areas are not surprising given the region’s continued thrust to mitigate its vulnerability to climate change, as well as the focus to increase the region’s food security.

The next heavily funded/ financed thematic areas were ‘Sustainable energy’ with a budget of \$316M, ‘Disaster risk

management and reduction’ at \$295M and ‘Education, skills and human development’ with funding of \$262M.

The areas receiving the least funding were ‘Crime and border issues, justice and law enforcement’ with a \$37M total; ‘Legislative, policy and regulatory frameworks’ with \$39M in funding; and ‘Institutional capacity building’ with a budget of \$59M. ‘Legislative, policy and regulatory frameworks’ was the least funded thematic area in 2022, along with ‘Economic growth, employment and SMEs’ and ‘Regional integration’ also receiving lower amounts of funding/ financing. Of course, the argument can be made that some areas receiving less funding are also less capital intensive, therefore less funding does not automatically equate to being of lesser priority.



**Graph 18.** Budgets allocated to Thematic Areas - Active Projects

## Sustainable Development Goals Trends – Active Projects

There was a direct correlation between the top two funded/ financed thematic areas and the top two funded/ financed sustainable development goals. SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Innovation recorded a total multi-year budget of \$915M, while SDG 13 was allocated \$630M. SDG 8 – Decent work and economic growth also secured a top spot with \$453M in funding/ financing.

Notably the next three SDGs were SDG 4 – Quality Education (\$348M), SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-Being (\$281M) and Affordable and Clean Energy (\$272M).

The SDGs receiving the least amount of funding/ financing in the category of active projects were SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production which was allocated \$14M, SDG 1 – No poverty with a budget of \$20M and SDG 15 – Life on land with a budget of \$21M.

Other SDGs receiving low funding were SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities which received \$30M in funding and SDG 2 – Zero Hunger which was allocated \$59M.



Graph 19. Budgets allocated to SDGs – Active projects



## ii. Pipeline Projects in the Eastern Caribbean

The combined budget of reported pipeline projects in the sub-region was US \$0.4 billion. No duplicated budgets were observed. It is very important to note that most development partners did not report pipeline projects at all due to constraints in releasing this information until

agreements have been finalised and publicly announced. Other partners reported some information on pipeline projects but omitted the budgets. Overall, it is assumed that the figures stated in this section, while indicative, are also likely to be severely understated.

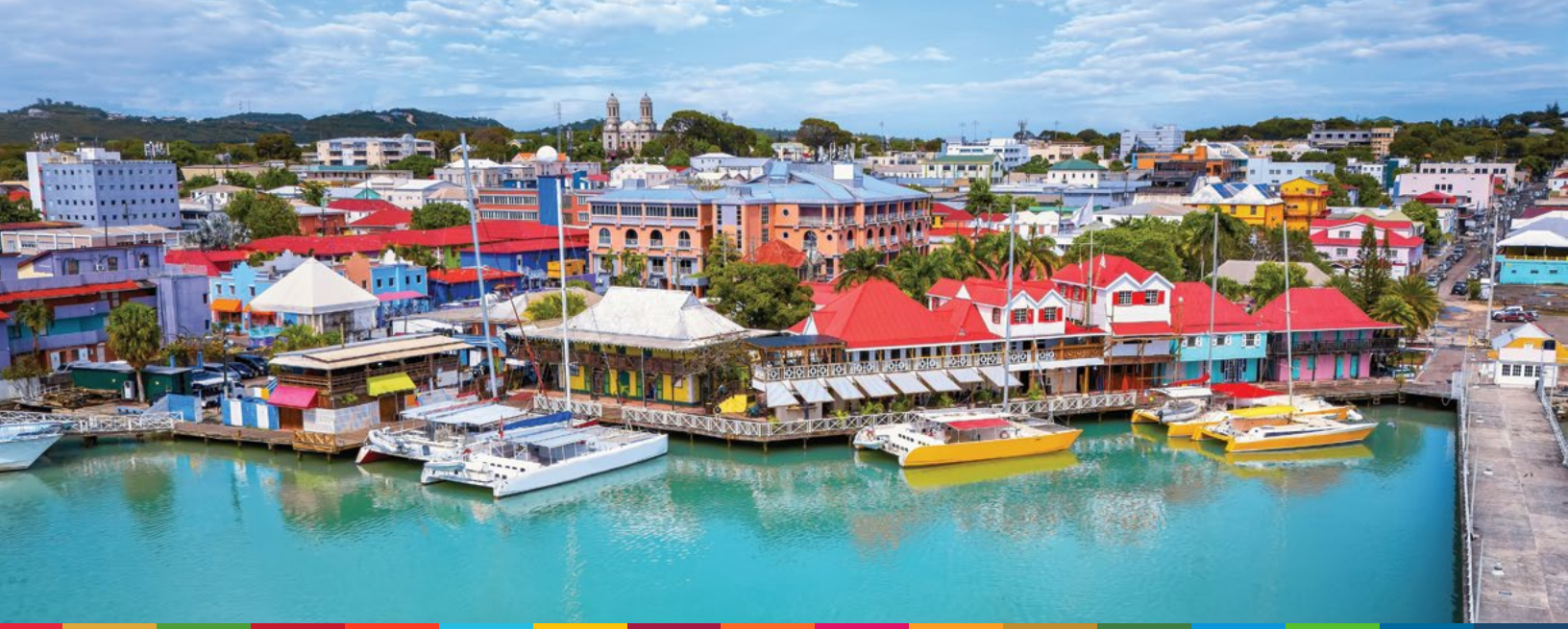
The allocations per country/ territory are shown in Graph 20.



**Graph 20.** Total funding/ financing allocated to each country/ territory - pipeline projects

Further analysis on funding/ financing to countries and territories may be found below. For each country/ territory,

the main development organisations and the thematic areas and SDGs the projects will support are discussed.



### ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA – Pipeline Projects

The European Investment Bank (EIB), the European Union and the United Nations have pledged funding/financing to Antigua and Barbuda (ANB).

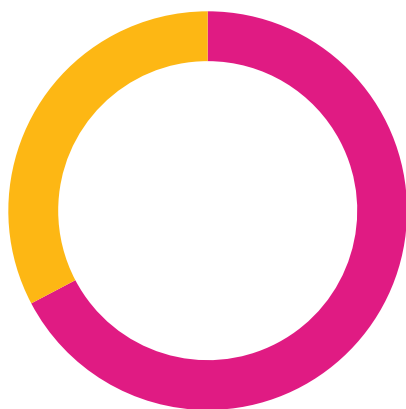
- The EIB indicates that approximately \$8M may become available to Antigua & Barbuda through the ‘Caribbean Green and Inclusive Recovery’ programme which aims to improve access and affordability of green finance to small-scale investments by micro, small and medium sized companies.
- The European Union will provide several grants totalling \$2.8M to the country, through a range of

implementing partners, in order to target a wide range of thematic areas, namely ‘Agriculture, food and water security’, ‘Institutional Capacity Building’, ‘Crime and border issues, justice and law enforcement’ ‘Disaster risk management’ and ‘Legislative, policy and regulatory frameworks’.

- The UN is also providing grants up to \$1.4M in the areas of ‘Economic growth, employment, SMEs’, ‘Climate Change Adaptation’, ‘Fiscal and Financial Resilience’ and ‘Institutional Capacity Building’.

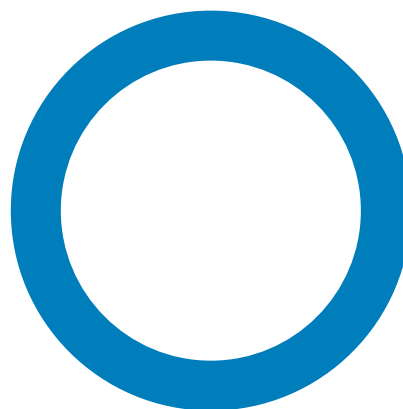
Further details on pipeline projects may be found in the attached ‘Project Matrix’.

Antigua and Barbuda - Multilateral & Inter-Governmental Organisations



● European Union, \$2.8  
● UN, \$1.4

Antigua and Barbuda - Multilateral Development Banks



● EIB, \$8

Graph 21. Funding/ financing allocated to Antigua and Barbuda for Pipeline Projects



## BARBADOS – Pipeline Projects

Projects in the pipeline for Barbados (BRB) have a total multi-year budget of \$12M, distributed across 5 development organisations, as shown in the graphs below.

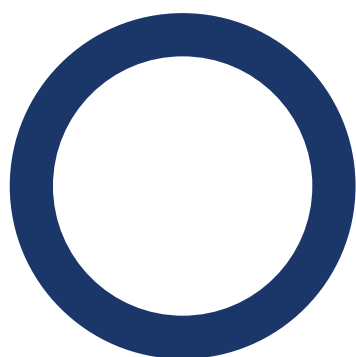
- EIB will direct approximately \$8M to Barbados through the ‘Caribbean Green and Inclusive Recovery’ programme which aims to improve access and affordability of green finance to small-scale investments by micro, small and medium sized companies.
- The EU will administer several grants for a total \$2.8M through implementing partners, with the two largest being the ‘EU Resilient Caribbean Programme’ and

‘Investing in food systems for improved food security in the Caribbean’.

- The UN will also contribute to ‘Environmental management’, ‘Legislative, policy and regulatory frameworks’ and ‘Institutional Capacity Building’. GIZ will target ‘Environmental Management’ while the Caribbean Export Development Agency will focus on ‘Sustainable Energy’ for MSMEs.

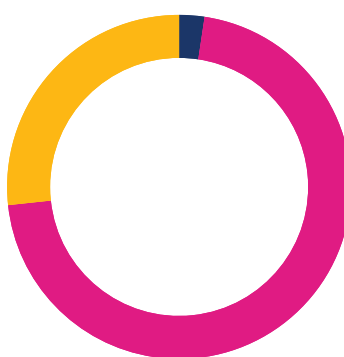
Further details on pipeline projects may be found in the attached ‘Project Matrix’.

Barbados - Bilateral Government Partners



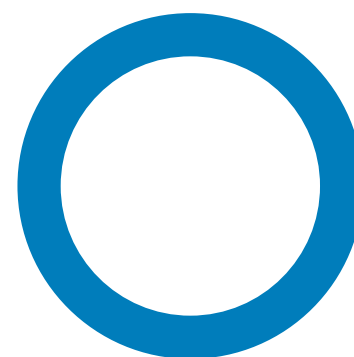
● GIZ, \$0.2

Barbados - Multilateral & Inter-Governmental Organisations



● Caribbean Export, \$0.1  
● European Union, \$2.8  
● UN, \$1.1

Barbados - Multilateral Development Banks



● EIB, \$8

Graph 22. Funding/ financing allocated to Barbados for Pipeline Projects



## DOMINICA – Pipeline Projects

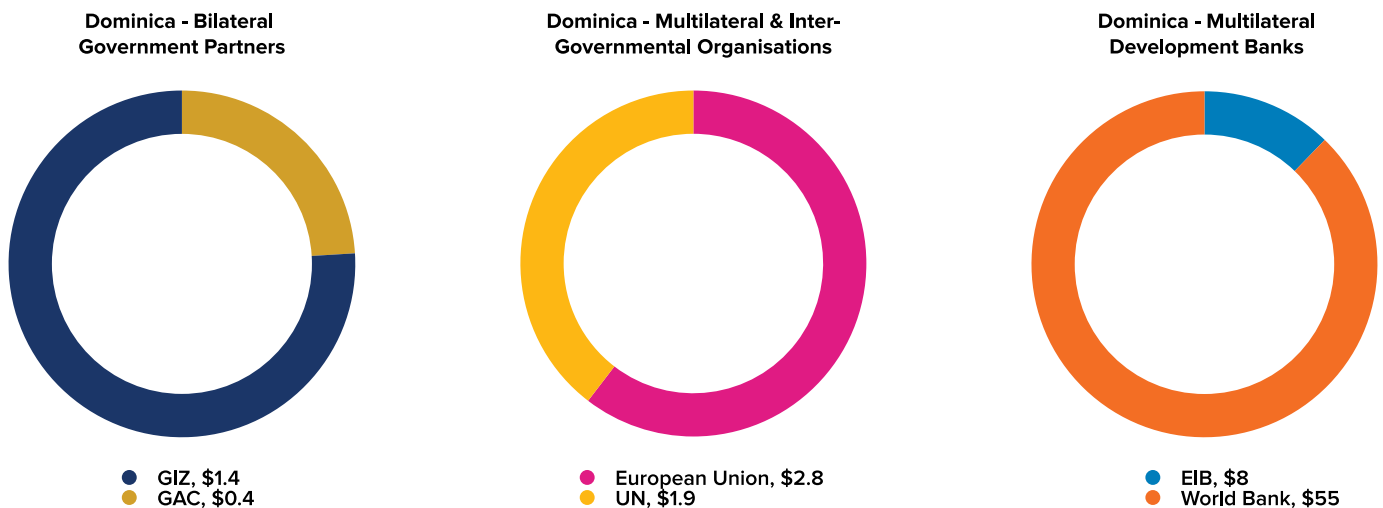
Financing from the multilateral development banks constitute the largest portion of Dominica’s (DOM) pipeline.

- Of the three future World Bank loans, the largest will be \$38.5M for Dominica’s Geothermal Risk Mitigation II Project. The other two loans are aimed at enhancing the country’s financial and climate resilience. The EIB indicates that approximately \$8M may become available to Dominica through the ‘Caribbean Green and Inclusive Recovery’ programme which aims to improve access and affordability of green finance to small-scale investments by micro, small and medium sized companies.
- The largest EU pipeline project is the Resilient Caribbean Programme while other EU grants will

be distributed to address priority areas such as ‘Agriculture, food and water security’ and ‘Crime and border issues, justice and law enforcement’. The UN, as the other multilateral organisation, will promote Service Sector Development, Strengthening Community Resilience and Enhancing Smart Sustainable Agriculture.

- The two GIZ pipeline projects are ‘Unlocking the Blue Economy of Potential Marine Protected Areas’ and ‘Supporting the Caribbean Biodiversity Fund’. Global Affairs Canada’s grants will be through IDB’s Compete Caribbean and the Caribbean Fisheries Sector Resilience project.

Further details on pipeline projects may be found in the attached ‘Projects’ spreadsheet.



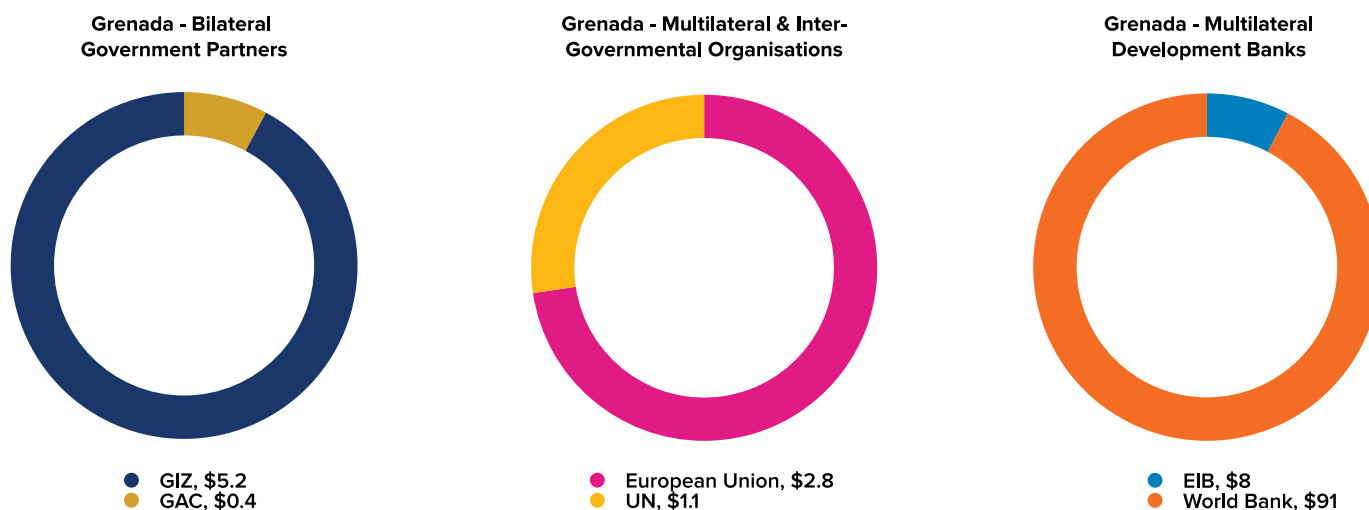
**Graph 23.** Funding/ financing allocated to Dominica for Pipeline Projects



## GRENADA – Pipeline Projects

Grenada (GRN) is positioned to receive:

- A mix of loans and blended finance from the World Bank, totalling \$91M for 5 multi-year projects. Notably, these pipeline proposals cover a diverse range of thematic areas from ‘Sustainable energy’ to ‘Education and skills’ to ‘Financial resilience’. The largest three are the Caribbean Renewable Energy Infrastructure Investment project, the Caribbean Efficient and Green Energy Buildings project and the Enhancing financial resilience to Natural Disasters project. The World Bank will also partner with the OECS on the Skills and Innovation projects and, similar to Dominica, there is a project focused on geothermal energy. EIB will direct approximately \$8M to Grenada through the ‘Caribbean Green and Inclusive Recovery’ programme which aims to improve access and affordability of green finance to small-scale investments by micro, small and medium sized companies.
  - GIZ has indicated a total of \$5.2M in pipeline projects for Grenada focusing on climate resilience and sustainable energy supply, the blue economy and biodiversity. Global Affairs Canada will target improvements in fisheries and economic growth through the private sector. EU funding will promote a range of themes including agriculture, justice and disaster risk management.
  - The UN will target women’s economic empowerment and improvements in the service sector.
- Further details on pipeline projects may be found in the attached ‘Project Matrix’.



Graph 24. Funding/ financing allocated to Grenada for Pipeline Projects



### SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS – Pipeline Projects

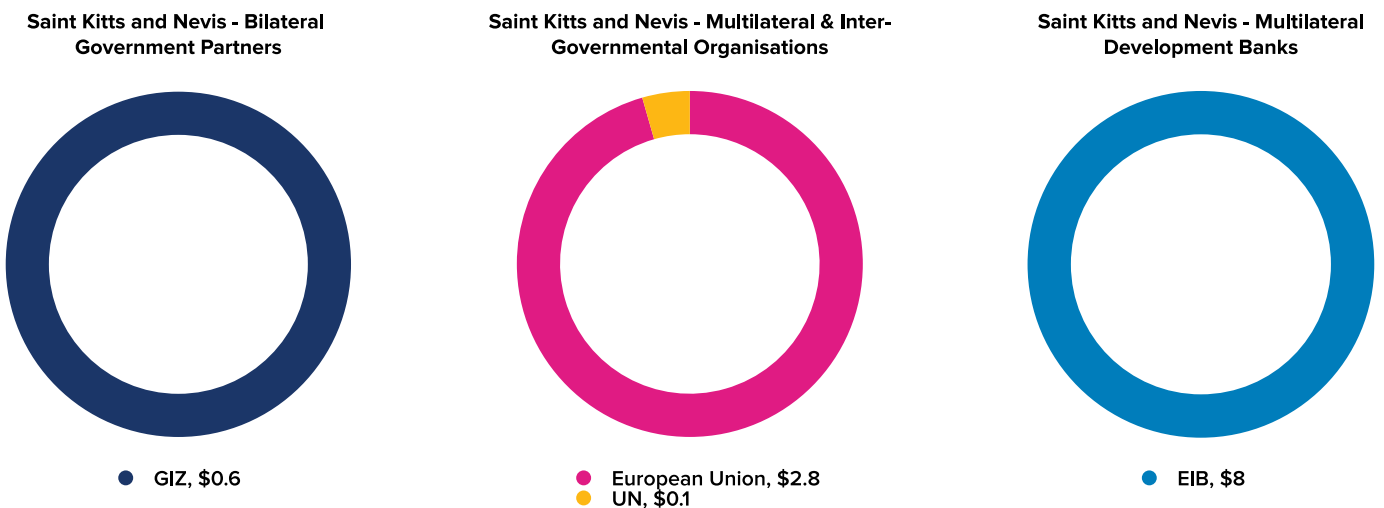
Four partners have reported pipeline proposals for Saint Kitts and Nevis (SKN), totalling \$11M.

- The EIB indicates that approximately \$8M may become available to Saint Kitts and Nevis through the ‘Caribbean Green and Inclusive Recovery’ programme which aims to improve access and affordability of green finance to small-scale investments by micro, small and medium sized companies.
- EU will grant Saint Kitts and Nevis \$2.8M for several projects with the largest grant being the Resilience

Caribbean Programme which promotes resilience in all sectors, emergency preparedness and response and disaster risk financing.

- The UN will support policy development and capacity building to enhance regional regulatory and institutional frameworks and institutional coordination in service-led diversification policymaking. GIZ will support the framework conditions for a climate-sensitive circular economy.

Further details on pipeline projects may be found in the attached ‘Project Matrix’.



Graph 25. Funding/ financing allocated to Saint Kitts and Nevis for Pipeline Projects



### SAINT LUCIA – Pipeline Projects

Saint Lucia (SLU) has the largest reported pipeline project budget at \$152M.

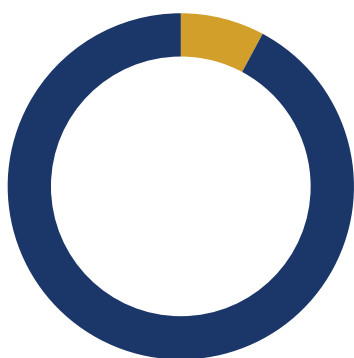
- The development partner contributing the most to this total is the World Bank with an estimated \$135M through six loans. The largest of these is a \$40M loan for the Sustainable Recovery Development Policy Credit which support the recovery of Saint Lucia toward a sustainable and resilient economy, through: (i) Strengthening fiscal sustainability and responsibility; (ii) Promoting economic growth that is more environmentally sustainable and resilient to climate-induced shocks; and (iii) Enabling a sustainable and resilient recovery of the private sector. Other World Bank loans will be geared towards sustainable energy, disaster risk management and skills development. The EIB will direct approximately \$8M in

blended finance to Saint Lucia through the ‘Caribbean Green and Inclusive Recovery’ programme which aims to improve access and affordability of green finance to small-scale investments by micro, small and medium sized companies.

- Other partners contributing to progress in Saint Lucia include GIZ, Global Affairs Canada, the European Union and the UN. Grants provided by these organisations will address a range of priority areas including but not limited to ‘Agriculture, Food and Water Security’, the ‘Green, blue and orange economy’ and ‘Environmental Management’.

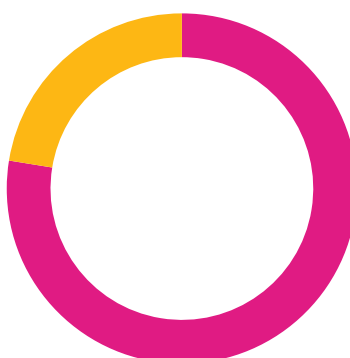
Further details on pipeline projects may be found in the attached ‘Project Matrix’.

**Saint Lucia - Bilateral Government Partners**



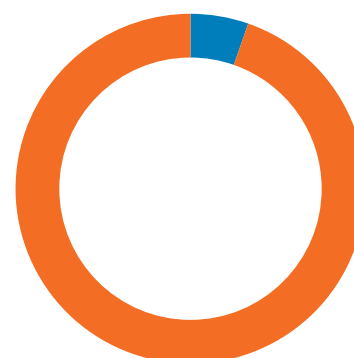
● GIZ, \$5.2  
● GAC, \$0.4

**Saint Lucia - Multilateral & Inter-Governmental Organisations**



● European Union, \$2.8  
● UN, \$0.8

**Saint Lucia - Multilateral Development Banks**



● EIB, \$8  
● World Bank, \$135

**Graph 26. Funding/ financing allocated to Saint Lucia for Pipeline Projects**



### SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES – Pipeline Projects

The pipeline proposal budget for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines stands at \$14M.

- The EIB indicates that approximately \$8M may become available to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines through the ‘Caribbean Green and Inclusive Recovery’ programme which aims to improve access and affordability of green finance to small-scale investments by micro, small and medium sized companies.
- The multilateral partners supporting Saint Vincent and the Grenadines include the EU and the UN, with bilateral partners being GIZ and Global Affairs Canada. The largest three project budgets from these partners include \$1.2M for the EU’s Resilient Caribbean Programme, \$0.8M from the EU project ‘Investing in food systems for improved food security’ and approximately \$0.4M from Global Affairs Canada for the Caribbean Fisheries Sector Resilience project.

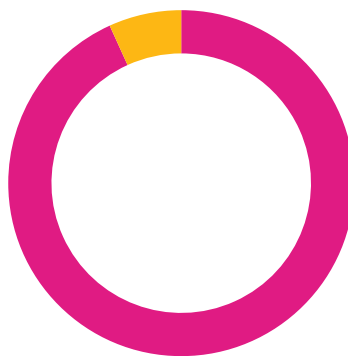
Further details on pipeline projects may be found in the attached ‘Projects’ spreadsheet.

**Saint Vincent and the Grenadines - Bilateral Government Partners**



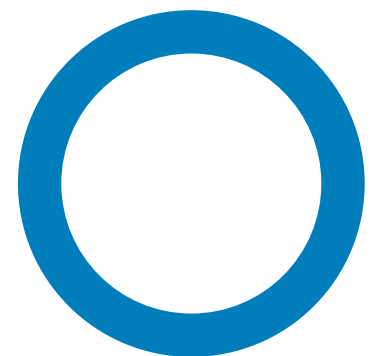
● GIZ, \$2.0  
● GAC, \$0.4

**Saint Vincent and the Grenadines - Multilateral & Inter-Governmental Organisations**



● European Union, \$2.8  
● UN, \$0.2

**Saint Vincent and the Grenadines - Multilateral Development Banks**



● EIB, \$8

**Graph 27. Funding/ financing allocated to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines for Pipeline Projects**





**BRITISH OVERSEAS TERRITORIES – ANGUILLA, BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS, MONTSERRAT – Pipeline Projects**

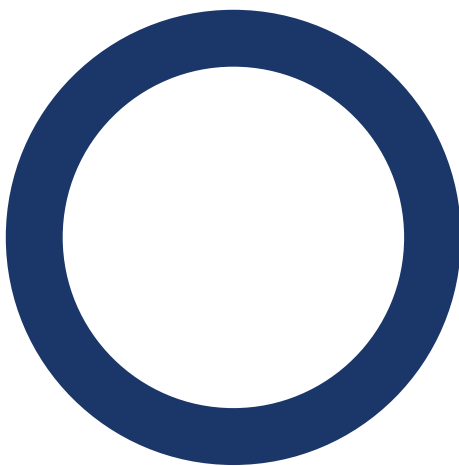
There are limited pipeline proposals for Anguilla, the British Virgin Islands and Montserrat.

- Approximately \$0.5M has been earmarked for the British Overseas Territories by the UN and GIZ. The UN will promote regional integrations while also supporting policy development and capacity building to enhance regional

regulatory and institutional frameworks and institutional coordination in service-led diversification policymaking and to increase productive or export capacity. GIZ funds will support the Caribbean Biodiversity Fund.

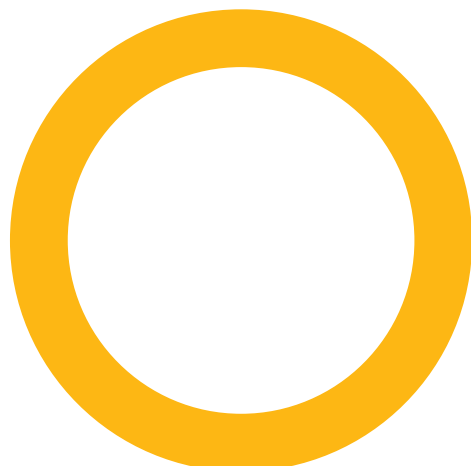
Further details on pipeline projects may be found in the attached ‘Project Matrix’.

**Overseas Territories  
Anguilla, BVI, Montserrat  
Bilateral Government Partners**



● GIZ, \$0.1

**Overseas Territories - Anguilla, BVI,  
Montserrat - Multilateral & Inter-  
Governmental Organisations**



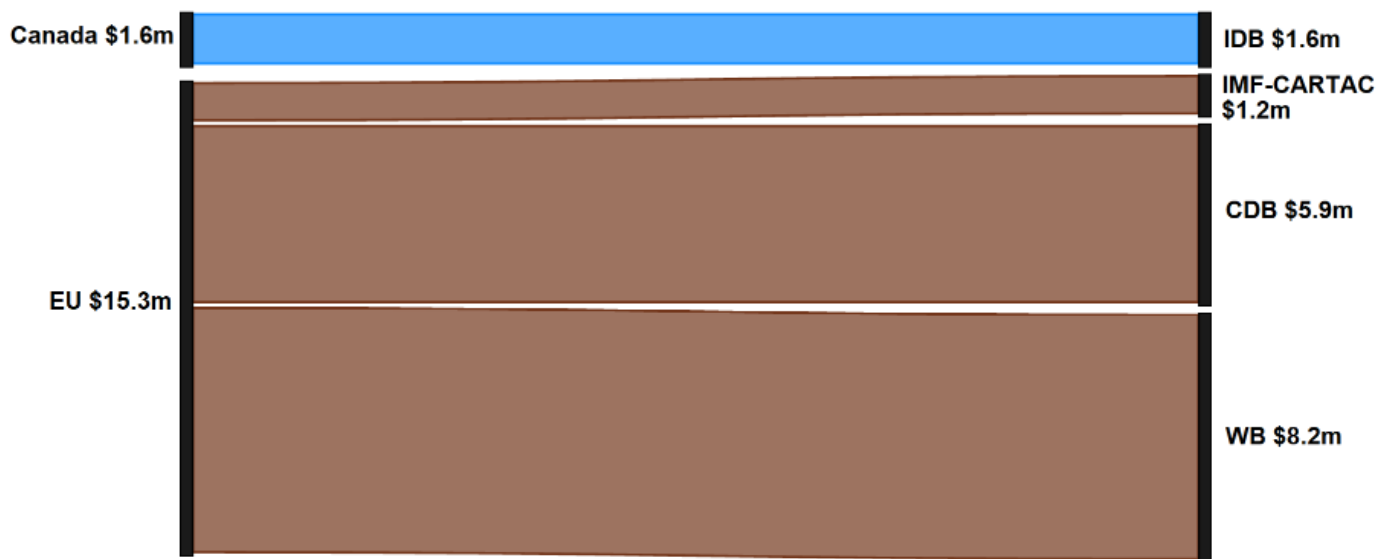
● UN, \$0.4

**Graph 28.** Funding/ financing allocated to British Overseas Territories for Pipeline Projects

### Flow of Funding/ Financing Between Development Organisations - Pipeline Projects

The project pipeline data submitted by partners, as well as a desk review of websites and documents, indicates

the intended flow of funding/ financing between development partners for future projects. Graph 29 shows these flows.



**Graph 29.** Flow of funding/ financing from donors/ lenders to their implementing partners

Notably, the implementing partners identified for these pipeline projects are all multilateral development banks: the IDB, the IMF-CARTAC, the CDB and the World Bank.

Global Affairs Canada will transfer \$1.6M to the IDB for the Compete Caribbean Partnership Facility.

The European Union intends to send \$1.2M to the IMF to support the Caribbean Regional Technical Assistance

Centre (CARTAC) Phase VI 2024 – 2029. Additionally, \$5.9M will be channelled through the Caribbean Development Bank to invest in food systems for improved food security in the Caribbean, while \$8.2M will be sent to the World Bank which will be an implementing partners in the European Union Resilient Caribbean Programme which aims to mainstream resilience in all sectors.

### Types of Funding/ Financing In The Eastern Caribbean – Pipeline Projects

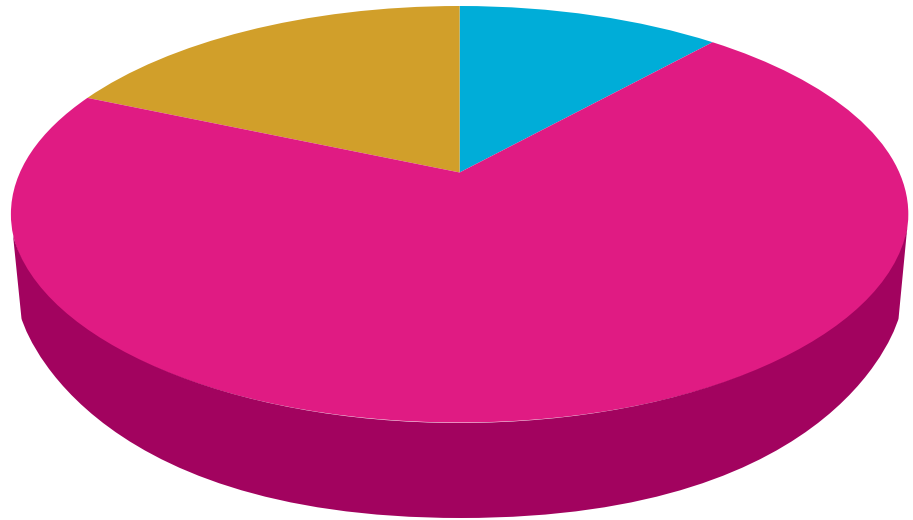
Approximately 70% or \$265M of the total budget for the identified pipeline projects will be disbursed to countries in the form of loans from the World Bank. Both the EIB and the World Bank will offer \$53M and \$16M, respectively, in blended finance (combination of loans and grants) for a total blended finance pipeline budget

of \$69M. Several pipeline grants have been identified by bilateral and multilateral organisation like the European Union, GIZ, Global Affairs Canada and the UN with a total budget of \$45M.

The two graphs below depict this information:

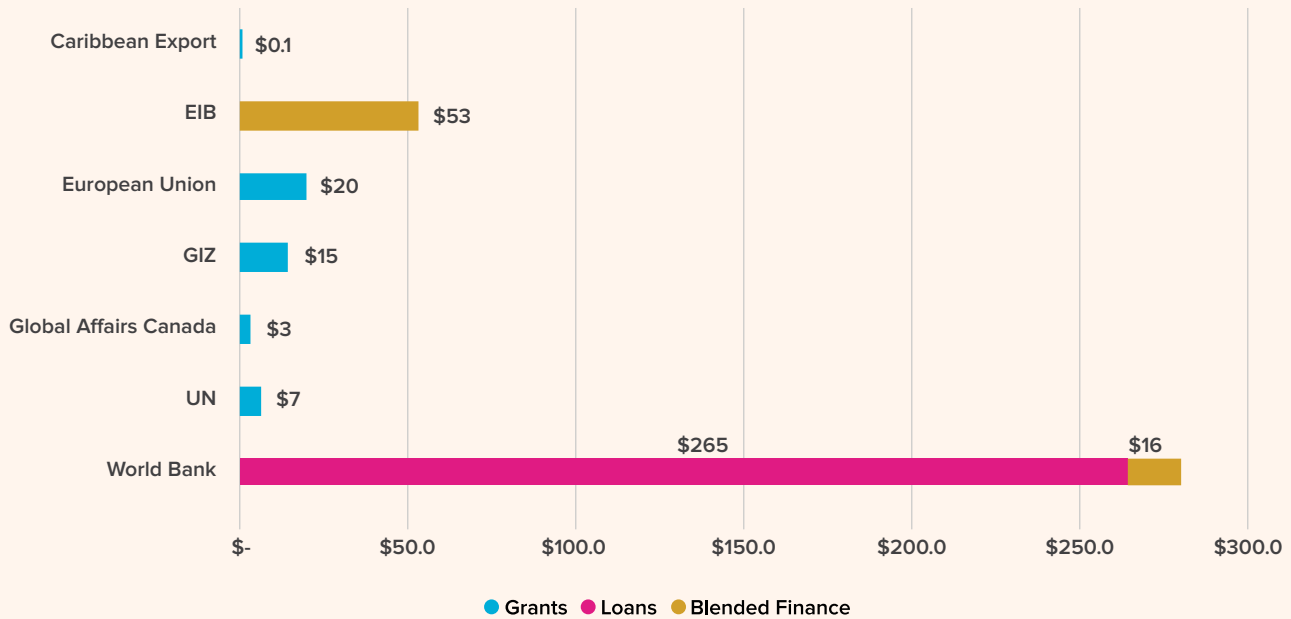
#### Types of Financial Assistance - Pipeline Programmes

- Grants, \$45, 12%
- Loans, \$265, 70%
- Blended Finance, \$69, 18%



**Graph 30.** Funding/ financing modalities – Pipeline Projects

#### Budgets of Development Partners by Types of Financial Assistance - Pipeline Programmes

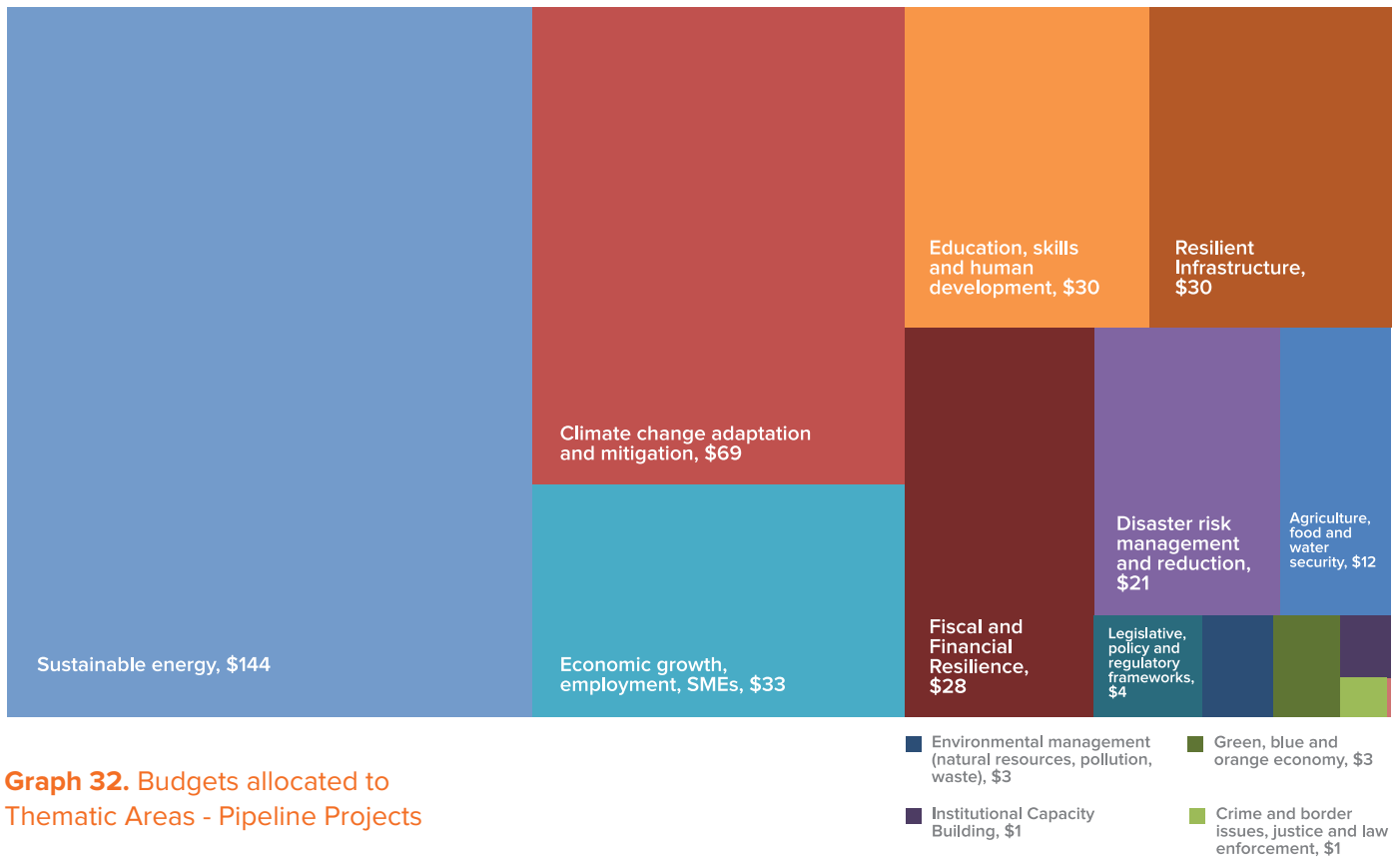


**Graph 31.** Budgets of Development Partners by Modality - Pipeline Projects

## Thematic Area Trends – Pipeline Projects

‘Sustainable Energy’ leads the way as the thematic area that will receive the highest level of funding, \$144M, when pipeline projects come on stream. This is complemented by ‘Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation’ which has a budget of \$69M for pipeline projects. Development partners have also put a strong focus on building the economies of the Eastern Caribbean, as evidenced by the \$33M that will be injected to address ‘Economic growth, employment and SMEs’.

Conversely the thematic areas which have no reported funding in the pipeline are: ‘Digitalisation, innovation and technology’, ‘Health Services’ and ‘Social Protection’. The next three least funded thematic areas for pipeline projects are: ‘Regional Integration’ - \$0.1M, ‘Institutional Capacity Building’ - \$1.2M and ‘Crime and border issues, justice and law enforcement’ - \$0.7M.

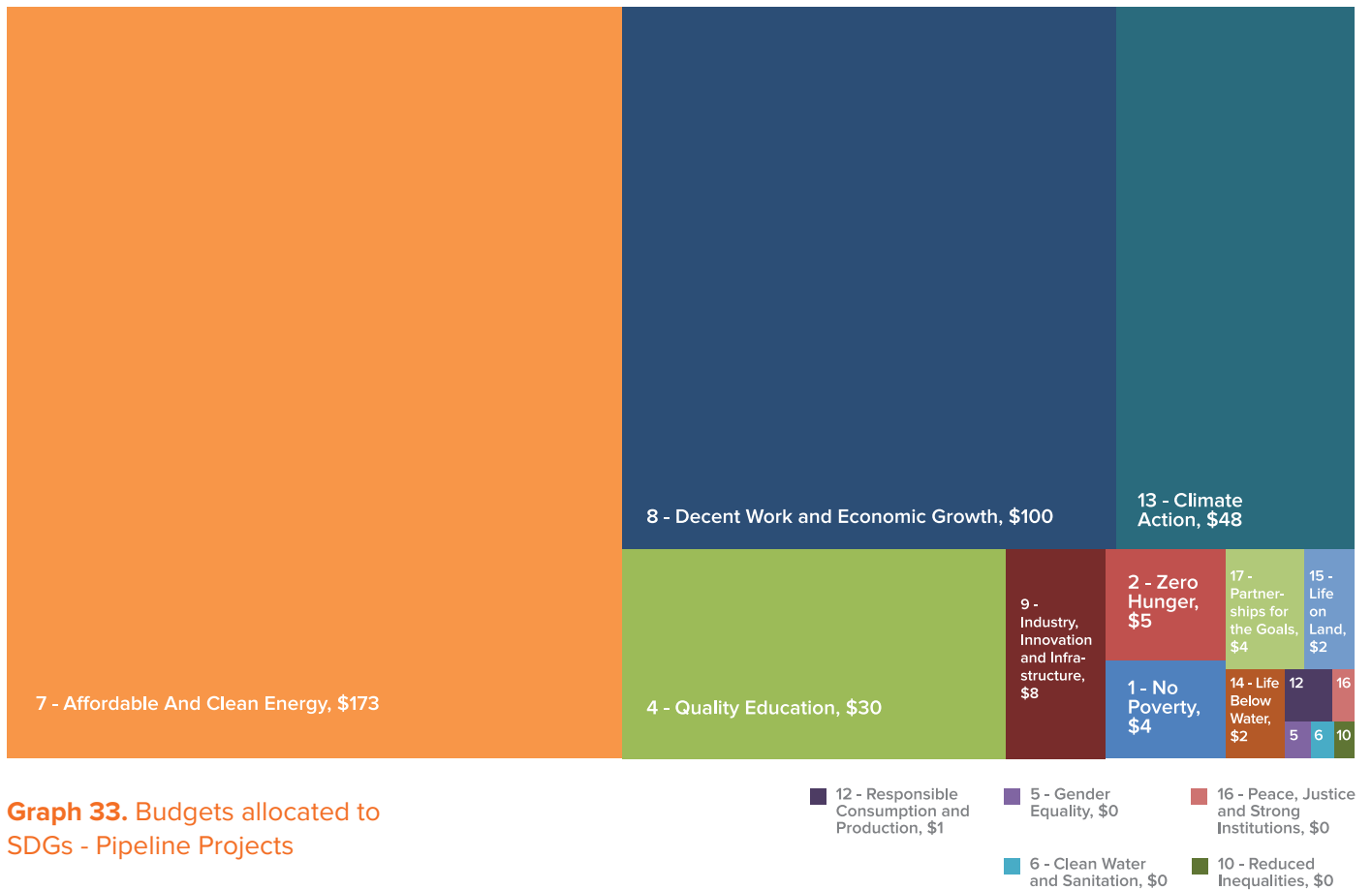


**Graph 32.** Budgets allocated to Thematic Areas - Pipeline Projects

## Sustainable Development Goals Trends – Pipeline Projects

Commensurate with the trends in the Thematic Areas as discussed above, SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy will receive the dominant set of funding for pipeline projects. The next two most funded SDGs are SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth with \$100M and SDG 13 – Climate Action which remains a strong priority in the Eastern Caribbean with a budget of \$48M.

Two SDGs, SDGs 3 (Good Health and Well-being) and 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), have not been identified as receiving any pipeline funding. Meanwhile, another three SDGs will receive less than \$0.5M in funding. These are SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions).



**Graph 33.** Budgets allocated to SDGs - Pipeline Projects

### iii. SDG Funding vs. SDG Progress

Below are the results of an analysis from ECLAC<sup>23</sup> (2024) of whether the SDG targets can be met based on the 2030 scenarios for the Caribbean. The results show that the number of targets for which the trend is moving in the wrong direction is 47% for the Caribbean (of targets which have sufficient information to be measured). The forecast is positive for 19% of the targets in the Caribbean. Progress is expected to be made in approximately a third of the targets that could be measured, but at a pace that does not guarantee that the Goals will be achieved by 2030.

Also, from the analysis, the five SDGs where the highest percentage of measurable targets are off track are SDG 1 – No Poverty (60%), SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation (71%), SDG 13 – Climate Action (100%), SDG 14 – Life Below Water (67%) and SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals (67%).

While this analysis is for the Caribbean as a whole, it is being interpreted as relevant to this discussion on the Eastern Caribbean, given the relative homogeneity of the region. Therefore, the trends in the five SDGs mentioned above should be noted by development organisations in this sub-region. When these five SDGs are compared to the focus of the active and pipeline funding discussed in this report, it can be seen that there is already a heavy focus on SDG 13 (2nd highest funding overall) and SDG 6 (7th highest funding overall). SDG 17 is ranked 9th in funding, while SDG 1 is 15th and SDG 14 is 13th. Informed decisions can now be made on whether to redirect funding to the SDGs needing it the most.

It is also noted that while funding is being used in this instance as a metric of focus, there are other ways to focus on these SDGs e.g. through technical assistance and cooperation.

**C. The Caribbean**

Goal	Target																		
SDG 1						1.1	1.5	1.a	1.3	1.4	1.b	1.2							
SDG 2								2.1	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.a	2.c	2.3	2.b				
SDG 3		3.1	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.d	3.2	3.3	3.b	3.9	3.a	3.c					
SDG 4					4.1	4.2	4.3	4.a	4.5	4.6	4.b	4.c	4.4	4.7					
SDG 5								5.2	5.5	5.b	5.c	5.4	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.a			
SDG 6			6.1	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.2	6.a	6.b									
SDG 7							7.a	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.b								
SDG 8					8.3	8.4	8.8	8.2	8.5	8.6	8.10	8.1	8.9	8.a	8.7	8.b			
SDG 9			9.1	9.2	9.a	9.b	9.5	9.4	9.c	9.3									
SDG 10					10.7	10.a	10.b	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.c	10.2	10.1	10.3					
SDG 11							11.1	11.5	11.6	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.7	11.a	11.b	11.c			
SDG 12				12.2	12.3	12.4	12.b	12.6	12.a	12.c	12.1	12.5	12.7	12.8					
SDG 13							13.3	13.1	13.2	13.a	13.b								
SDG 14				14.1	14.2	14.7	14.b	14.5	14.6	14.3	14.4	14.a	14.c						
SDG 15					15.2	15.5	15.6	15.1	15.4	15.8	15.3	15.a	15.b	15.7	15.9	15.c			
SDG 16							16.3	16.6	16.1	16.2	16.8	16.5	16.a	16.4	16.7	16.9	16.10	16.b	
SDG 17	17.1	17.9	17.10	17.11	17.12	17.13	17.17	17.19	17.3	17.6	17.8	17.4	17.2	17.5	17.7	17.14	17.15	17.16	17.18

■ The trend is moving away from the target  
■ The trend is in the right direction, but progress is too slow for the target to be met  
■ Target already reached or likely to be reached on the current trend  
■ Insufficient data

**Source:** Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC).

<sup>23</sup> ECLAC (2024). Seventh report on regional progress and challenges in relation to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Latin America and the Caribbean p. 43

## c. Online Survey Findings

Development partners that completed the online survey shared some of their priorities as well as challenges faced and recommendations to strengthen partnerships. These are outlined below.

### Priorities of development partners

#### Bilateral development organisations:

Supporting economic growth and small and medium enterprises; improving private sector engagement; building climate resilient, socially inclusive infrastructure; supporting governments and locally accredited bodies to access more climate finance from global funds; digital governance and capacity building; youth development; juvenile justice reform; agriculture and food security.

#### Multilateral partners and Inter-governmental Organisations:

Strengthening human and institutional capacity to design and implement sound macroeconomic and financial policies that promote growth and reduce poverty; public financial management; financial sector supervision and stability; economic and financial statistics; macroeconomic programming; debt management.

#### Multilateral Development Banks:

Climate action, including climate-resilient infrastructure and climate adaptation; water, wastewater and solid waste management; coastal protection and flood prevention; supporting MSMEs in greening their business practices and business models; fostering fiscal sustainability and public sector efficiency; and economic competitiveness and growth.

### Challenges faced by development partners

#### Bilateral development organisations:

Low levels of funding relative to the number of countries they covered, as well as limited capacities of local organisations to implement projects. The ODA-ineligibility of some countries in the sub-region also made development interventions more challenging. Among these ODA-graduated countries, there were also challenges within designing projects appropriate to the contexts. The high cost and difficulty of regional travel were also reported as challenges by bilateral partners.

#### Multilateral partners and Inter-governmental Organisations:

The need for better coordination of development activities in the region to ensure efforts are not duplicated and synergies are harnessed. The small size of economies, and the resulting limited capacities regarding project implementation were also reported as challenges.

#### Multilateral Development Banks:

A lack of a coherent approach to capacity building in SIDS in the region was reported as well as the need for more agreement around best practices. There are also challenges with development organisations responding to the specific needs and priorities of governments.

### Recommendations to strengthen partnerships:

- Better coalition building with non-traditional partners is needed, as is knowledge sharing around this. Some non-traditional partners include: civil society, private sector, and academia and research institutions, among other stakeholders, which also have valuable leverage, resources, and important inputs to bring to the table. This would ease the burden on governments, which need to cater to each development partner's requirements.
- A real-time database with development partners' active and pipeline interventions should be created and made accessible to development partners, with further support from a focal point. This is because it is not always easy to identify gaps requiring donor interventions (future projects) or to access information on project funds and technical assistance.
- Improved data management and sharing is needed, as is more of a focus on data generation and liaison between development agencies and statistical services. Collaboration with organisations which have successfully addressed these and similar capacity challenges in other SIDS is recommended.
- There is also a need for more advocacy on key structural issues impacting development interventions in the region, such as implementation capacity and the bridging of the digitalisation gap through more non-traditional private sector partnerships.

## d. Summary of Findings

### Eligibility for Official Development Assistance

Ten development partners reported that Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines were eligible for ODA from their organisations. Antigua and Barbuda and Saint Kitts and Nevis were mentioned as eligible by six partners, Barbados by five, Montserrat by two and Anguilla and British Virgin Islands by one each.

### Funding/ Financing Flows in the sub-region

The total multi-year budget for development projects is \$4.1 billion (after accounting for duplication in project reporting among development partners). This is divided into \$3.7 billion for active projects and \$0.4 billion for pipeline projects. While much of the funding went directly from partners to beneficiary countries, several partners enlisted implementing partners to deliver projects in the countries; where known, these partnerships have been articulated.

#### Active Projects

- The country with the highest level of funding was Saint Vincent and the Grenadines while the overseas territories (Anguilla, BVI and Montserrat) had the least funding.
- Development partners reported \$1,626M in loans, \$880M in blended finance and \$955M in grants.
- The three most funded thematic areas are 1) Resilient Infrastructure (\$916M), 2) Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation (\$355M) and 3) Agriculture, food and water security (\$326M).

- The three least funded thematic areas are 1) Crime and border issues, justice and law enforcement (\$37M), 2) Legislative, policy and regulatory frameworks (\$39M), and 3) Institutional capacity building (\$59M)
- The three most funded SDGs are SDG 9 (\$915), SDG 13 (\$630M) and SDG 8 (\$453M).
- The three least funded SDGs are SDG 12 (\$14M), SDG 1 (\$20M) and SDG 15 (\$21M).

#### Pipeline Projects

- The country with the highest level of funding was Saint Lucia while the overseas territories (Anguilla, BVI and Montserrat) had the least funding.
- Development partners reported \$265M in loans, \$69M in blended finance and \$45M in grants.
- The three most funded thematic areas are Sustainable Energy (\$144M), Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation (\$69M) and Economic growth, employment, SMEs (\$33M).
- The three least funded thematic areas are Digitalisation, innovation and technology, Health Services and Social Protection which all had zero pipeline funding.
- The three most funded SDGs are SDG 7 (\$173M), SDG 8 (\$100M) and Climate Action (\$48M).
- The three least funded SDGs are SDG 3 (\$0M), SDG 11 (\$0M) and SDG 6 (\$0.3M).

#### Online Survey results

Development partners shared views on priority areas, challenges faced and recommendations to strengthen partnerships.





Meeting participants showcase the SDGs after the Country Coordination Meeting in the Commonwealth of Dominica

## 4. PARTNERSHIP OPPORTUNITIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

There are already many well-established and high functioning partnerships which exist amongst development partners in the Eastern Caribbean. Many of these have been described in the preceding chapters. However, as with most scenarios, there remain opportunities to strengthen existing partnerships or establish new beneficial ones; recommendations to achieve these are listed below.

- Examine project data provided on active and pipeline projects to determine implementation gaps and subsequently to inform which thematic areas and SDGs should be targeted when designing new projects. One way of doing this would be to target the least funded thematic areas and SDGs. However, the bigger picture should also be reviewed to see how the

funding is distributed (e.g. is there a concentration on specific countries while other countries also require assistance) and also the impact that the funding is having (e.g. which SDGs are lagging furthest behind).

- Support and act on recommendations shared via online survey. These include: coalition building with non-traditional partners; a real-time database of development organisations' active and pipeline projects; improved data management and information sharing; more advocacy on key structural issues impacting development projects.
- Utilise existing coordination mechanisms to share best practices and learn from each other and support future coordination mechanisms, where possible.

The UN in the Eastern Caribbean already employs two coordination mechanisms which partners have identified as useful and is developing a third mechanism.

- The Eastern Caribbean Development Partners Group (ECDPG) is designed to promote strategic dialogues for information sharing which can lead to partners learning from each other and identifying synergies that can foster new partnerships. The ECDPG is structured around four thematic areas which the partners themselves have signalled as critical to the sub-region's development: 'Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience'; 'Digitalisation'; 'Peace, Justice and Security'; and 'Sustainable Livelihoods and Employment'.

- The UN has also convened several Country Coordination Meetings which have the objective of improving partnerships between governments and development partners. These meetings have been useful fora for governments to collectively update development partners on their country's priorities, but also for partners to converse and learn which areas they may be able to collaborate on to reduce the implementation burden which governments can face due to limited capacity.
- The UN is also planning with partner support to execute Communities of Practice which will assemble a network of individuals working in similar fields who collaborate to share knowledge, experiences, and best practices to enhance their own learning and contribute to the advancement of their organisations.

**Development partners are invited to explore the options most relevant to their organisations.**





**UNITED NATIONS**  
**BARBADOS & EASTERN CARIBBEAN**

Anguilla • Antigua and Barbuda • British Virgin Islands • Commonwealth  
of Dominica • Grenada • Montserrat • Saint Kitts and Nevis • Saint Lucia •  
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines • OECS

