Aid Agencies based in the Caribbean
Aid-Funded Business Factfile

Caribbean Development Bank

Overview

The Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) was established by the Agreement which was signed on October 18, 1969, at Kingston, Jamaica, and entered into force on January 26, 1970, for the purpose of contributing to the harmonious economic growth and development of the member countries in the Caribbean and promoting economic cooperation and integration among them, having special and urgent regard to the needs of the less developed members of the region.

The bank’s functions are:
- to assist the borrowing member countries to optimise the use of their resources, develop their economies and expand production and trade
- to promote private and public investment, encourage the development of the financial upturn in the region and facilitate business activity and expansion
- to mobilise financial resources from both within and outside the region for development
- to provide technical assistance to its regional borrowing members
- to support regional and local financial institutions and a regional market for credit and savings
- to support and stimulate the development of capital markets in the region

Key Facts

President: Dr William Warren Smith
Members: 26; 21 regional, 5 non-regional
Offices: Headquarters in Widley, St Michael, Barbados
Founded: 1969
Financing (2012): $85 million disbursed

In the last year..

The bank approved $104 million in 2012, supporting:
- road rehabilitation and upgrade
- education sector reform to enhance human capital
- student loans
- water and sewage
- disaster rehabilitation and emergency relief

The largest loan in 2012 was made to Guyana for road improvement and totalled $34.2mn.

Reports

Click here for the CDB Annual Report 2012
Click here for the CDB’s country profiles
Click here for the CDB Economics & Statistics page
Click here for the Strategic Plan 2010-2014
Click here for all Asian Development Bank publications

Source: http://www.caribank.org
United Nations (UN) Agencies

United Nations Development Programme

UNDP partners with people at all levels of society to help build nations that can withstand crisis, and drive and sustain the kind of growth that improves the quality of life for everyone. On the ground in 177 countries and territories, they offer global perspective and local insight to help empower lives and build resilient nations.

World leaders have pledged to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, including the overarching goal of cutting poverty in half by 2015. UNDP’s network links and coordinates global and national efforts to reach these Goals. The UNDP focus is helping countries build and share solutions to the challenges of:

- Poverty Reduction and Achievement of the MDGs
- Democratic Governance
- Crisis Prevention and Recovery
- Environment and Energy for Sustainable Development

The annual Human Development Report, commissioned by UNDP, focuses the global debate on key development issues, providing new measurement tools, innovative analysis and often controversial policy proposals. The global report’s analytical framework and inclusive approach carry over into regional, national and local Human Development Reports, also supported by UNDP.

United Nations Children’s Emergency Fund

While UNICEF has been involved in assistance to Caribbean children since the 1950s, its first Caribbean Area Office was established in Jamaica in 1976. The Office was then transferred to Barbados in 1986. Today UNICEF has offices in Barbados (which serves the Eastern Caribbean Area), Jamaica and Guyana.

The UNICEF Office for the Eastern Caribbean Area is located in UN House, Barbados. The Office is responsible for Programme of Cooperation with the Governments of Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago and the Turks and Caicos Islands.

For the period 2012-2016 the Office will be focussing on supporting governments and other partners to ensure that:

1. accurate and current data on the situation of children and women is available; and
2. fostering an enabling, child-friendly and protective environment, reducing the vulnerabilities of girls and boys and their families to social, environmental and economic risks and enhancing their participation.

The overall goal of this component is to support governments in the Eastern Caribbean Area to ensure that equity-sensitive sub-regional and national policies, programmes and budget allocations are made with reliable disaggregated data on the actual situation of girls and boys and their families.

Reports

Click here for the Human Development Report 2013
Click here for a summary of this report
Click here for the UNDP procurement page
Source: http://www.undp.org/

Reports

Click here for the UNICEF Humanitarian Action for Children
Click here for the UNICEF Report on Regular Resources 2012
Source: http://www.unicef.org
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United Nations (UN) Agencies

World Health Organisation (WHO)

WHO is the directing and coordinating authority for health within the United Nations system. It is responsible for providing leadership on global health matters, shaping the health research agenda, setting norms and standards, articulating evidence-based policy options, providing technical support to countries and monitoring and assessing health trends.

In the 21st century, health is a shared responsibility, involving equitable access to essential care and collective defence against transnational threats.

WHO fulfils its objectives through its core functions:

- providing leadership on matters critical to health and engaging in partnerships where joint action is needed;
- shaping the research agenda and stimulating the generation, translation and dissemination of valuable knowledge;
- setting norms and standards and promoting and monitoring their implementation;
- articulating ethical and evidence-based policy options;
- providing technical support, catalysing change, and building sustainable institutional capacity; and
- monitoring the health situation and assessing health trends.

WHO has a six-point agenda;

- promoting development,
- fostering health security,
- strengthening health systems,
- harnessing research, information and evidence,
- enhancing partnerships and
- improving performance

Pan American Health Organisation (PAHO)

The Pan American Health Organisation (PAHO), founded in 1902, is the world’s oldest international public health agency. It provides technical cooperation and mobilizes partnerships to improve health and quality of life in the countries of the Americas.

PAHO is the specialized health agency of the Inter-American System and serves as the Regional Office for the Americas of the World Health Organization (WHO). Together with WHO, PAHO is a member of the United Nations system.

PAHO has offices in many of the Caribbean states. For individual countries, click here. The focus of our trade mission in January 2014 will be on Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean. For information on PAHO’s activity in this region, please click here.

The PAHO Office of Caribbean Program Coordination (OCPC) is based in Barbados.

Established in October 2006, it focuses on developing and implementing the Caribbean sub-regional technical cooperation program, responding mainly to the CARICOM Health Agenda – the Caribbean Cooperation in Health. Click here for more information on the OCPC.

Reports

Click here for the complete list of PAHO publications
Source: http://www.paho.org

Click here for the World health report 2013: Research for universal health coverage
Click here for the World Health Statistics 2013
Click here for the WHO list of programmes and projects
Source: http://www.who.org
Aid Agencies based in the Caribbean
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Inter-American Development Bank
Country Department Caribbean (CCB)

IDB Overview
The IDB is the largest source of development financing for Latin America and the Caribbean. It supports Latin American and Caribbean economic development, social development and regional integration by lending to governments and government agencies, including state corporations.

Country Department Caribbean
The IDB Country Department Caribbean is responsible for the promotion and development of Bank country strategies and programming in Bahamas, Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago.

The department supports the process, negotiation, and administration of regional and country-specific projects and programs; leading and maintaining the relations of the IDB with member countries; supporting the implementation of country-specific operations; promoting and coordinating the use of the funds administered by the Bank or under parallel financing agreements, and monitoring the operation-related procurement activities of Bank borrowers and beneficiaries.

The CCB is divided into six countries, the strategies of which can be viewed here:

- Bahamas
- Jamaica
- Barbados
- Suriname
- Guyana
- Trinidad & Tobago

Key Facts
CDC General Manager: Gerard S. Johnson
Offices: Six country offices in: Bahamas, Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago
Financing (2012): $673.9 million approved and disbursed to the above six countries

IDB Country Department Haiti (CDH)
The CDH was established to coordinate the IDB’s response to the January 12, 2010 earthquake. The IDB pledged to provide Haiti more than $2.2 billion in grants over the next decade to fund its recovery efforts and long-term development plans.

The IDB’s strategy for Haiti can be viewed here.

Reports
Click here for the IDB Annual Report 2012
Source: http://www.iadb.org
Aid Agencies based in the Caribbean
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DFID Caribbean

Key Facts
Head: Hugh Walker
Offices: Based in Barbados, with staff in Guyana and Jamaica
Financing (2011-2015): £75 million ($121 mn)

Overview
DFID work in the Caribbean to reduce the region’s vulnerability to economic shocks, high levels of violent and organised crime, natural disasters and climate change.

DFID’s regional programme for the Caribbean aims to:
• create 10,000 new jobs, 50% of them for women
• increase the number of people living in Jamaica who trust and have confidence in the police by 11%
• enable 228,000 people in coastal communities, including small farmers, to better cope with the effects of climate change and natural disasters
• increase the average score of Caribbean countries in the World Bank ‘Ease of Doing Business Index’ by 20%
• empower communities to demand better services and greater accountability from decision makers

Reports
Click here for the DFID procurement page
Click here for the DFID supplier portal
Click here for DFID’s Statistics on International Development
Click here for DFID’s Operational Plan 2011-2015 for the Caribbean
Source: https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-international-development

Europe Aid in the Caribbean

Key Facts
Director General: Fokion Fotiadis
Financing 2008-13: €22.7bn

Overview
The European Union contributes actively to help developing countries stand on their own two feet. By tackling poverty, boosting local economies and strengthening governance, the EU support millions of people in partner countries across the globe. The Commission finances most of its development programmes for African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) partner countries through the European Development Fund (EDF).

Commission funding for overseas aid is significant: The ninth EDF provided €15.2 billion to ACP countries.

The tenth EDF runs from 2008 to 2013, and is scheduled to give out payments of €22.7 billion.

Since 1990, Commission funding for ACP countries has risen steadily each year in real terms and now it is spending more than ever before on aid for trade. Since 2001, more than €850 million of Commission funds have been used to help ACP regions to boost trade and integrate into the world economy.

The Commission does this by:
- Using innovative financing techniques – for example, it has devoted more than €1 billion to initiatives to support projects for water and sanitation, energy and peacekeeping
- Simplifying its procedures
- Devolving responsibility for most of its programmes to its in-country delegations

Reports
Click here for the EuropeAid annual report
Click here for a summary of the above
Source: http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/index_en.htm
What do the aid agencies in the Caribbean procure?

The main priority sectors include:
- Education & Training;
- Agriculture & RD;
- Economic & Social Infrastructure;
- Private Sector Development;
- Social protection;
- Environmental & Disaster Management;
- Climate Change and
- Good Governance