

CARIBBEAN REGIONAL INDICATIVE PROGRAMME

11TH EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND (EDF)



COVER PAGE AND GENERAL PROVISIONS

CARIFORUM - European Union

Regional Indicative Programme
for the period 2014-2020

The Caribbean, represented by the Caribbean Forum of ACP States (CARIFORUM) and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union hereby, agrees as follows:

(1) CARIFORUM, (represented by His Excellency, Ambassador Irwin Larocque, Secretary-General of CARIFORUM), and the European Union, (represented by the EU Commissioner for Development and the Heads of EU Delegations concerned), hereinafter referred to as the Parties, held discussions in Guyana from September 2013 to April 2015 with a view to determining the general orientations for co-operation for the period 2014-2020.

During these discussions, the Regional Indicative Programme (RIP) of EU Aid in favour of the Caribbean was drawn up in accordance with the provisions of Articles 6 to 10 of Annex IV to the Partnership Agreement between the Members of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States, of the one part, and the European Community and its Member States of the other part, signed in Cotonou on 23 June 2000, revised in Luxembourg on 25 June 2005 and in Ouagadougou on 22 June 2010 (Cotonou Agreement). These discussions complete the programming process in CARIFORUM.

CARIFORUM includes the following countries:

Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago¹.

The Regional Indicative Programme is annexed to the present document.

(2) As regards the indicative programmable financial resources which the EU envisages to make available to CARIFORUM for the period 2014-2020, an amount of EUR 346 million is foreseen for the allocation referred to in Article 9 of Annex IV of the Cotonou Agreement. This allocation is not an entitlement and may be revised by the EU, following the completion of reviews, in accordance with Article 11 of Annex IV.

¹ Cuba is a member of CARIFORUM but is neither a signatory of the Cotonou Agreement nor of the Economic Partnership Agreement. Therefore, Cuba does not benefit from the resources allocated under the Caribbean Regional Indicative Programme funded by the European Development Fund.



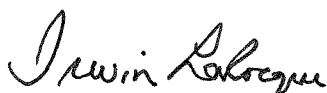
(3) The RIP concerns the resources of the allocation. This allocation is intended to cover economic integration and trade support, sectorial policies, programmes and projects at the regional level in support of the focal areas of EU Assistance. It does not pre-empt financing decisions by the Commission.

(4) The European Investment Bank may contribute to the present RIP by operations financed from the Investment Facility and/or from its own resources, in accordance with Articles 3 and 4 of the Financial Protocol of the Cotonou Agreement.

Done at Brussels on 11 June 2015

For the Region of CARIFORUM

For the Commission on behalf of
the European Union



Irwin **LAROCQUE**
Secretary General



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Vice-President of the
European Commission



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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACIS	Advance Cargo Information System
ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States
ACS	Association of Caribbean States
AML	Anti-Money Laundering
APIS	Advance Passenger Information System
CAHFSA	Caribbean Agricultural health and Safety Agency
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CARIFORUM	Caribbean Forum of African, Caribbean and Pacific States
CARPHA	Caribbean Public Health Agency
CARTFund	Caribbean Aid for Trade and Regional Integration Trust Fund
CCC	Caribbean Competition Commission
CCCCC	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre
CCJ	Caribbean Court of Justice
CCS	Caribbean Community Secretariat
CCSS	CARICOM Crime and Security Strategy
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
CDEMA	Caribbean Disaster and Emergency Management Agency
CDM	Comprehensive Disaster Management
CELAC	Community of Latin American and Caribbean States
CERMES	Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies
CFATF	Caribbean Financial Action Task Force
CFT	Combating Financial Terrorism
CIF	Caribbean Investment Facility
CIFAD	Inter-Agency Drug Control Training Centre
CIMH	Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology
CISP	Caribbean Integration Support Programme
COTED	Council for Trade and Economic Development
CPDC	Caribbean Policy Development Centre
CPTED	Crime Prevention through Environmental Design
CRIP	Caribbean Regional Indicative Programme
CRITI	Caribbean Regional Information and Translation Institute
CROSQ	Caribbean Regional Organisation for Standards and Quality
C-SERMS	Caribbean Sustainable Energy Roadmap and Strategy
CSM	CARICOM Single Market
CSME	CARICOM Single Market and Economy
CXC	Caribbean Examination Council
DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument
DG	Director General
DMRO	Duly Mandated Regional Organisation
DR	Dominican Republic
ECCB	Eastern Caribbean Central Bank
EDF	European Development Fund
EE	Energy Efficiency

0. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Caribbean region comprises countries that present a high degree of heterogeneity, in terms of size, development status, history and culture, but they are facing some fundamental common challenges which can only be addressed by joint responses.

All countries are classified as Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and as such, they are confronted with an inherent vulnerability to exogenous shocks including natural disasters and man-made crises beyond their control. Not surprisingly the countries have been increasingly working together on the issue of **Environment and Climate Change**. The erosion of trade preferences for the region's traditional commodities and the financial crisis have contributed to a serious economic slowdown in recent years. Progress on the **Regional Economic Integration and Cooperation processes** can support intra-regional trade, increase competitiveness and pave the way to infrastructure investment in strategic fields such as **Energy and Interconnection** which would otherwise be extremely difficult at national level due to the limited economy of scale offered by small size economies. **Crime and Security** is another fundamental challenge.

Regional Cooperation in the Caribbean must primarily take into account the multifaceted dimension of the Caribbean cooperation and integration contexts which offer different constellations, including: 1) the **Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)** having reached the highest level of integration, 2) the **Caribbean Community (CARICOM)**, which is still advancing towards deeper and wider levels of integration including the establishment of the Caribbean Single Market and Economy (CSME), 3) the **CARIFORUM** -including the fifteen Caribbean ACP countries, which plays a fundamental role in the cooperation with the EU and the implementation of the **Economic Partnership Agreement** signed on 15 October 2008.

The European Union as a whole has strong historic ties with the Caribbean and some individual EU Member States still maintain close links with the region, notably through the French Outermost Regions (ORs), and the particular relationship between the UK and the Netherlands with the Overseas Countries and Territories (OCTs). **Wider Caribbean cooperation** between CARIFORUM countries and ORs and OCTs as well as between CARIFORUM countries and other regions including Latin America offers substantial development opportunities.

In this context, the 11th EDF Caribbean Regional Indicative Programme (CRIP) proposes to address the challenges of the Caribbean ACP countries, following objectives and approaches spelt out in the 2012 **Joint Caribbean-EU Partnership Strategy** which present fundamental elements of alignment with another, more recent, document: the "**Five Year Strategic Plan for the Caribbean Community, 2015-2019**" (SPCC). These documents are completed by a number of regional sectorial strategies including the 2012 CARICOM Aid for Trade Strategy, and the 2013 CARICOM Crime and Security Strategy and CARICOM Energy Strategy.

The total indicative 11th EDF allocation to the Caribbean region is EUR 346 million. Based on the assessment of major regional challenges, while taking into account support provided by the EU and other development partners, the CRIP will address **three focal areas**.

The **first focal area** is **Regional Economic Cooperation and Integration**, with an indicative allocation of EUR 102 million. EU-Caribbean cooperation under the 11th EDF Regional Indicative Programme will aim at three overall objectives in this focal area and namely: 1) to strengthen Caribbean Regional Cooperation and Integration processes; 2) to support inclusive and sustainable private sector development, investment facilitation and external trade capacity; and 3) to support reinforced CARIFORUM-EU Cooperation including Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) implementation.

The **second focal area** is **Climate Change, Environment, Disaster Management and Sustainable Energy**, with an indicative allocation of EUR 61.5 million. EU-Caribbean cooperation under the 11th EDF Regional Indicative Programme will aim at three overall objectives in this focal area and namely: 1) to improve regional resilience to impacts of climate change and natural disasters affecting sustained economic and social development; 2) to support regional capacity for the sustainable use of natural resources; and 3) to promote Energy Efficiency (EE) and development and use of renewable energy.

The **third focal area** is **Crime and Security**, with an indicative allocation of EUR 44 million. EU-Caribbean cooperation under the 11th EDF Regional Indicative Programme will aim at three overall objectives in this focal area and namely: 1) Crime Prevention, Risk reduction and enhancement of restorative justice; 2) to enhance Citizen and Border Security, including well managed migration and mobility; and 3) increasing compliance with international norms on financial crimes, terrorism financing and corruption.

It is recognised that investment facilities (blending grants and loans) can be a very useful way to address all priorities of the CRIP and that, in particular, programmes traditionally supported under the resources reserved for Regional Economic Cooperation could be expanded through this mechanism. Furthermore, in addition to the allocation described above an allocation of EUR 135 million has been reserved under the CRIP for the Caribbean Investment Facility (see Section II Chapter 4 of the present document).

In addition to this, a total of EUR 3.5 million will be utilised for a Technical Cooperation Facility.

The EU-Caribbean Cooperation under the 11th EDF can build on experiences and lessons learnt under the previous programmes. Progress made so far in the region has gradually shifted the nature of the EU-Caribbean relations **from a traditional donor-beneficiary relation to a much more equal cooperation** where there is space for dialogue, mutual enrichment and exchanges of experiences and lessons learnt.

In order to respond flexibly to these challenges the 11th EDF will combine **different implementation modalities and approaches**. It will translate into a combination of **regional programmes, sub-regional programmes and multi-country programmes**. Moreover, the **Caribbean Investment Facility** will be utilised to blend grants and loans and leverage investments in the region.

Building on the principles of the Cotonou Agreement, the fundamental objective of the 11th EDF is poverty eradication through the promotion of sustainable regional development. The involvement of a **wide range of actors** including the private sector and civil society is of great importance. Based on the Cotonou agreement Non State Actors will be included in reform processes supported by the EU and in programme implementation. Efforts will be undertaken in order to make the actions funded **visible and communicate to the general public**, raising awareness on the benefits of regional integration and international cooperation and trade for the inhabitants of the Caribbean countries.

I. The overall lines of the EU Support to the region

1.1 The policy agenda of the region

The Caribbean regional cooperation and integration agenda continues to be multi-layered. Various interlocking initiatives exist.

1.1.1 THE ORGANISATION OF EASTERN CARIBBEAN STATES (OECS)

The Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) was established in 1981 by the signing of the Treaty of Basseterre with the primary objectives of promoting cooperation, harmonization, and integration among its Member States. It has a membership of ten small island developing states² with 7 full Member States and 3 associate Member States. Intrinsically, the work of the OECS focuses on promoting growth and development, strengthening economic integration and stability, reducing poverty, improving the investment climate and building competitiveness, improving the quality of health services, providing quality universal education and protecting the environment.

² Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines are full members. Anguilla the British Virgin Islands are associate members, and along with Montserrat, British territories. Martinique, which is a French Overseas Territory, is the newest associate member of the OECS (February 2015). Curacao and Sint Maarten have initiated the process to become associate members of CARICOM.

With the enduring commitment of the OECS Governments to deepen and strengthen its integration framework, in 2001 OECS Heads of Government agreed to form an OECS Economic Union through the signing (June 18, 2010) and ratification of a Revised Treaty of Basseterre (January 21, 2011). Article 4 of the Revised Treaty of Basseterre (RTB) confirms that the overall objective of the OECS is to create an integration model that is geared towards the achievement of sustainable economic and social development within the context of a more liberalized and emerging international environment. Under the RBT, the OECS undertakes to:

- (a) Promote cooperation among its Member States and at the regional and international levels having due regard to the Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas and the Charter of the United Nations;
- (b) Maintain unity and solidarity and defend its sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence;
- (c) Assist Member States in the realisation of their obligations and responsibilities to the international community with due regard to the role of international law as a standard of conduct in their relationship;
- (d) Achieve the fullest possible harmonisation of foreign policy among the Member States, to seek to adopt, as far as possible, common positions on international issues, and to establish and maintain, wherever possible, arrangements for joint overseas representation and/or common services;
- (e) Establish the Economic Union as a single economic and financial space;
- (f) Be an institutional forum to discuss and facilitate constitutional, political and economic changes which would be necessary for the successful participation of the Member States in the regional and global economies; and
- (g) Pursue the said purposes through its respective institutions by discussion of questions of common concern for the Member States and by agreement and common action in areas of mutual defence and security (including police and prison services), the judiciary and the administration of justice, intellectual property rights, financial management and central banking, tertiary education, among others.

Based on the consolidated impact of its institutions, the OECS architecture for integration lays a solid foundation for the region being the most advanced integration movement in the Caribbean and one of the most advanced globally among SIDS. Judging from this platform, the OECS model has had a long history of impactful functional cooperation and collaboration in areas relating to education, trade policy development, social policy and poverty eradication, legal reform, information and communication technology, health reform, pooled procurement, environmental management and sustainable development, culture, and sports development.

1.1.2 Caribbean Community (CARICOM)

The next layer of regional cooperation and the main pillar of regional integration in the Caribbean region is Caribbean Community (CARICOM) which was established in 1973 by the Treaty of Chaguaramas and now operating under the Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas. The Member States of CARICOM are Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Haiti, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago.

CARICOM rests on four pillars: (I) Economic Integration; (II) Foreign Policy coordination; (III); Human and Social Development and (IV) Security Cooperation.

The Economic Integration Agenda of CARICOM is driven by the CARICOM Single Market and Economy³. The framework for the Single Market has already been established. Legally binding commitments have been created in respect of the Free Movement of Goods and Services, Free Movement of Persons, Free Movement of Capital and Rights of Establishment. A Caribbean Court of Justice with original jurisdiction in Treaty related matters is functional and is playing an increasingly central role in the integration process. An enabling environment is being created through the establishment and operation of facilities including Caribbean Regional Organisation for Standards and Quality (CROSQ), Caribbean Agricultural Health and Food Safety Agency (CAHFSA), Caribbean Competition Commission (CCC) and other similar institutions.

Based on studies completed by the CARICOM Secretariat in 2012 and covering the 2009-2011 period, the CSME is operating at about 64% of overall level of compliance. The five core CSME regimes are functioning but not at the level of effectiveness contemplated by the Community.

In the area of foreign policy, one of the key goals of CARICOM, as set out in Article 6 of the Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas, is "enhanced co-ordination of Member States' foreign and (foreign) economic policies" (presenting a united front in its relations with countries outside the grouping).

In the area of human and social development, which covers issues which are cross border in nature (like health, education, climate change, disaster management, transport and communication infrastructure, etc.), examples of success of coordinated effort are among others: (a) PANCAP (Pan Caribbean Partnership against HIV and AIDS) which has been designated by the UN as an international best practice; (b) Caribbean Examinations Council (CXC) established in 1972 which provides standardised examinations throughout the region;

³ 12 member states of CARICOM are member of the CSME: Antigua & Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago. Haiti acceded the CSME but its obligations have been waived for a number of years following the January 2010 earthquake.

(c) the CCCCC (Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre); IMPACS; (d) more recently CARPHA (Caribbean Public Health Agency) which has been in the forefront of coordinating responses to problems such as the Chikungunya virus and the prevention measures to be taken against Ebola.

The Human and Social Development Agenda of CARICOM focuses on people development and aims at sustainable human development within a safe environment. The CARICOM Social Development Agenda places emphasis on Health, Education and Training, Youth Development and Gender, Culture and Disadvantaged Groups and Human Resource Development at all levels. This is done in parallel with emphasis on the Environment, Disaster Risk Reduction and Mitigation, Climate Change, access to Energy and with attention to Crime and Security. The Post 2015 Development Agenda and Policies and Strategies related to Small Island Developing States (SIDS) also feature prominently in the CARICOM Development Agenda. The CARICOM Strategy deliberately links Human and Social Development in the wider context.

Much has been achieved in CARICOM through functional cooperation among member states, in areas such as health, education, climate change, disaster management, transport and communication infrastructure. Examples of success of coordinated efforts, among others, are: a) PANCAP (Pan Caribbean Partnership Against HIV and AIDS) which has been designated by the UN as an international best practice; b) Caribbean Examination Council (CXC) established in 1972 which provides standardised examination throughout the region; c) the 5C (Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre); d) IMPACS; and more recently, e) CARPHA (Caribbean Public Health Agency) which has been in the forefront in coordinating responses such as Chikungunya virus and other health risks.

1.1.3 CARIFORUM

CARIFORUM comprises Caribbean States that are signatory to the Cotonou Agreement and Cuba. Its major objectives are to manage policy and political dialogue with the EU, to manage the development cooperation relationship between CARIFORUM and the EU, to promote intra-CARIFORUM cooperation and to develop and manage CARIFORUM cooperation with its neighbours e.g. Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC), OCTs and ORs.

A Caribbean EU Joint Strategy provides the framework for CARIFORUM/EU political and policy cooperation. Implementation of the CARIFORUM/EU Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) guides the economic and trade relationship between CARIFORUM and the EU and the Caribbean Regional Indicative Programme, financed by the EDF, provides the framework for development cooperation between the two regions.

Intra-CARIFORUM cooperation is based primarily on functional cooperation through, for example, Caribbean Export Development Agency in the area of Trade and Private Sector Development. Haiti/Dominican Republic Cooperation and Dominican Republic/CARICOM Cooperation form important elements of intra-CARIFORUM Development Policy. CARIFORUM also seeks cooperation through CELAC and with the Overseas Countries and Territories and Outermost Regions located in the Caribbean.

1.1.4 Other Hemispheric Cooperation

Due to the limited size of the Caribbean region and, inter alia, its geographic peculiarities, cooperation between the Caribbean and other neighbouring regions is fundamental. Such cooperation occurs at varying levels for different purposes. Such initiatives include:

Outermost Regions (ORs) and Overseas Countries and Territories (OCTs)

The CARIFORUM Cooperation with the French ORs is an essential element of Caribbean Development Strategy. This cooperation includes Trade and Economic Cooperation, Private Sector Development, Energy, ICT, Human and Social Development, Tourism and Functional Cooperation. Furthermore, Martinique and Guadeloupe have initiated a process to become associate members of: the Association of Caribbean States (ACS), the OECS, the CARICOM, the CARIFORUM, and CELAC. French Guiana has also applied and engages in regional cooperation with its immediate neighbours Suriname, Brazil and Guyana.

Cooperation with British, Dutch and French Overseas Countries and Territories is also being further developed.

Association of Caribbean States (ACS)

All CARIFORUM Member States are members of and actively participate in the ACS. The current focus of the ACS is on Tourism, Natural Disasters, Economic and Functional Cooperation.

The Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC)

All CARIFORUM States are members of CELAC. That cooperation arrangement is important to CARIFORUM States for a variety of reasons. At the internal CELAC level, the opportunity for South/South Cooperation provides CELAC States with increasing developmental potential. At the external CELAC level it provides an excellent platform for developing joint and common external cooperation arrangements with third parties including the European Union.

Central-American Integration system (SICA)

Two CARIFORUM member states (Belize and Dominican Republic) are also members of SICA. More generally, the geographic proximity and the existence of common challenges offer opportunities for cooperation between these two regions.

1.2 SUSTAINABILITY OF POLICIES AND MEDIUM TERM OUTLOOK

1.2.1 OECS

From a socio-economic perspective, the recent low growth and high debt overhang has threatened the developmental progress of the OECS region. Moving from a growth rate of almost three times as fast as other small states in the 1980s, in the 1990s and 2000s the OECS has fallen behind by two percentage points. The reality is that OECS Member States are extremely susceptible to external shocks which have the effect of exacerbating existing human and social vulnerabilities. Similarly, OECS Member States are particularly vulnerable to natural disasters, such as hurricanes, which in an instant can effectively erode the domestic capital stock, increase the cost of capital through high replacement rates, and ultimately force Governments to resort to additional borrowing to aid recovery efforts.

Within this context, in the short and medium term, the OECS' focus is on consolidating its single economic and financial space through:

- (a) Membership: initiatives aimed at deepening and maximizing the participation of Member States in accordance with the Treaty of Basseterre (1981) and the Revised Treaty of Basseterre Establishing the Economic Union (2010) while also taking into consideration the provisions of the CARICOM Revised Treaty of Chaguaramas;
- (b) Consolidating the Architecture of Regional Integration: strengthening, restructuring and distribution of the Organs of integration for efficiency, cost effective operation and effectiveness;
- (c) Facilitating the Free Movement, Growth and Development of People, Goods, Services and Capital: making integration real to the average citizen by making travel easier and cheaper and encouraging the free movement of goods, services and capital and the growth of economic opportunity;
- (d) Assuring the Security and Well-Being of Citizens: addressing citizens' sense of security and well-being in a holistic manner by strategizing job creation, poverty elimination, healthy lifestyles and building stronger communities; and
- (e) Driving Key Economic Priorities: giving attention to food security and production, energy, transportation, jobs and climate change/disaster management.

In its determination to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the people for inclusive growth and development, the OECS has anchored the above strategic priorities in specific regional strategy/policy documents that guide and define the nature and scope of its interventions.

Essentially, the following strategy/policy documents will empower the OECS to being focused and catalytic in fulfilling its mandate on behalf of its Member States: the OECS Education Sector Plan, the Common OECS Tourism Policy, the OECS Agriculture Action Plan, the OECS Growth and Development Strategy, the Social Safety Net Strategy, the Eastern Caribbean Regional Oceans Policy, the St. George's Declaration on Environmental Sustainability, the OECS Regional and National Energy Efficiency Strategies, and the Competition Policy and Law - awaiting implementation.

With the establishment and operationalization of various instruments ranging from common sectorial strategies and specific agreements to other regional frameworks and strategies within the wider Caribbean region, and a clear strategic focus in the short to medium term, the OECS is poised to achieve significant results from advancing its integration agenda; its environment, climate change, renewable energy and disaster management agenda; and its crime and security agenda in the future.

Using ICT as a cross cutting theme, in the area of regional integration, the principal areas of focus for the OECS in the short to medium term will include:

- (a) The development, establishment and implementation of systems to enhance the free movement of persons in the OECS region;
- (b) The implementation of mechanisms to support the free circulation of goods;
- (c) The development of the private sector and increasing foreign direct investments;
- (d) The deepening of cooperation with the French Outermost Regions in the Caribbean in areas such as tourism, security, education, health and travel; and
- (e) The implementation of the OECS Growth and Development Strategy.

The OECS' short and medium term priorities and strategies towards climate change, sustainable and resilient growth and development will revolve around sustainable tourism, as a major economic activity, sustainable land use and agriculture, climate change adaptation and mitigation measures, and renewable energy. Further, for crime and security, in the short and medium term the OECS will place emphasis on improving border management and security, modernising and strengthening the institutional and operational capacities of the Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court and improving citizen security.

1.2.2 CARICOM

This now 41 year old regional integration process has been considered, and remains, critical for the future development of the region. For the reasons described above, regional integration is the only way for such a group of small countries to address some common challenges.

Nonetheless, the group is also characterised by a lack of homogeneity among the individual Member States (*inter alia* in terms of size, population, development levels, economic performance) which creates imbalances and represents an obstacle to the integration process. Furthermore, traditional gains from regional integration – whether in terms of enlarged market

effect or competitive/allocation gains - are bound to be limited because Caribbean economies present relatively similar factor endowments. The lack of diversification also creates challenges to the integration of the service sector which represents today the main source of GDP for the most CARICOM countries (70% according to the World Bank). Services offered by Caribbean countries, generally in the sectors of tourism or in the financial service sector, are often overlapping and compete for the same target group. Not surprisingly, the overall level of compliance for the free movement of services in 2012 was only 37% against 80% of the free movement of goods, according to a study commissioned by the CARICOM Secretariat.

Over the last two decades and particularly as a result of the fallout from the recent global financial and economic crisis, CARICOM states have recorded relatively low growth rates which served to dampen the focus on economic integration as countries sought to advance national recovery strategies. The CARICOM Commission on the Economy was established in September 2013 in response to the deterioration of the economic situation in CARICOM, with the mandate of providing advice on implementable solutions to return CARICOM economies to a path of sustainable growth. The Commission is expected to oversee the implementation of a work plan including short and medium term impactful actions which build on national stabilisation and growth programmes and involve complementary Regional Initiative (regional public goods). Emphasis is also put on the need to build human capital as a source of innovation and the foundation of further development of a knowledge economy in CARICOM.

There is also an apparent need to reform the community institutions to make them more functional and effective, and the need to raise the awareness of the Caribbean citizens on the benefits of integration, and increase their participation in regional decision making processes. In this respect CARICOM is clearly looking at concentrating efforts on short and medium term actions which can deliver sustainable, resilient and endogenous economic growth, with direct impact on its people.

The "**Five Year Strategic Plan for the Caribbean Community, 2015-2019**" (SPCC) testifies that further political capital is been invested by CARICOM Member States and institutions on the integration process. The document sets six (6) Strategic Priorities, two enablers, and key areas of intervention for each of the identified priorities. The strategy is meant to reengineer the integration movement and is to be considered as a key strategic document, together with the work of the Commission on the Economy elaborating a plan for sustainable growth in the region. However, the plan does not identify roles and responsibilities of different actors involved and does not clarify how the necessary resources for the implementation of many of the policies envisaged will be mobilised.

In the short to medium term, economic development emphasis will be placed on achieving sustained and resilient economic growth and development. This would entail building on the

gains of the CSME by consolidating the Single Market and establishing the framework for the Single Economy.

Other strategic priorities will include:

- building social resilience through equitable human and social development;
- building environmental resilience through attention to disaster risk, climate change and natural resources;
- building technological resilience through innovation;
- strengthening the CARICOM identity and spirit of community;
- strengthening community governance and coordinating foreign and external relations.

Economic diversification efforts will be maintained and an enabling economic environment will continue to be established through attention to energy, transport, ICT, communications, statistical capacity building, private sector development and services. Actions will be anchored in the **Regional Aid for Trade Strategy**, the Regional Statistical Work Programme, Services Sector Development Strategy, the Transport Commission Work Programme, the CARICOM industrial policy, the Jagdeo Initiative on Agriculture and other strategic plans, policies and programmes already approved.

In the short to medium term, the region will continue to build on its social resilience through focused attention to Crime and Security. This will result in Crime Prevention Initiatives, Risk Reduction and Restorative Justice and Rehabilitation with a focus on youth. In the short to medium term, the region will also focus on strengthening the capacity of regional security agencies to protect its borders, address illicit activities and improve policing and judicial processes. To this aim the **CARICOM Crime and Security Strategy** has been adopted in February 2013.

As SIDS and Low Lying Coastal States, CARICOM States remain focused on **Climate Change** and its relation to their sustainable development. In the short to medium term, CARICOM's emphasis will be on natural resources management, climate change (adaptation and mitigation), disaster risk reduction and energy efficiency and alternative energy. The **Energy** focus will be on implementation of the **CARICOM Energy Policy** with emphasis on supporting investments in renewable energy and energy efficiency, strengthening the framework for energy planning and management and strengthening human and institutional capacity. These actions will be anchored in the Caribbean Energy Policy (2013) Caribbean Sustainable Energy Roadmap, the Regional Comprehensive Disaster Management (CDM) Strategy and Planning Framework (2014-2024), the Liliendaal Declaration and the Regional Framework for Achieving Development Resilient to Climate Change. While the contribution of CARICOM states to global greenhouse gas emissions is less than 1%, according to Assessment Report 5 (AR5) of the IPCC, the projected impacts of global climate change on the Caribbean region are expected to be devastating. These impacts are expected to be exacerbated due to the limited adaptive capacity of CARICOM states. In all of these actions, the role of non-state actors including youth, women, civil society organisations, academia, the private sector and others will be strengthened. In addition, specific attention will be paid to

ensuring a tight operational and implementation link between regional initiatives and national capacities.

1.2.3 CARIFORUM

The CARIFORUM short and medium term agenda is multi-dimensional. CARIFORUM aims at building and maintaining its institutional capacity. Deepening intra-CARIFORUM cooperation is an essential part of the medium and short term strategy. This involves promoting Dominican Republic/Haiti Bi-national Cooperation and strengthening Dominican Republic/CARICOM cooperation. That strategy also places emphasis on CARIFORUM cooperation with ORs, OCTs and within the CELAC process through the promotion of specific initiatives. Non-state actors are also expected to play an important role in the CARIFORUM cooperation process.

Trade and Private Sector Development is an important part of the CARIFORUM Development Strategy. The CARIFORUM/EU EPA presents both challenges and opportunities for CARIFORUM Member States. The agreement recognises the importance of non-tariff barriers to trade. Subsequently the Agreement includes commitments, dialogue and co-operation in areas such as trade facilitation, technical, sanitary and phyto-sanitary standards, competition policy, and other trade-related areas.

In terms of private sector development in the short to medium term emphasis is placed on Green Economy Development, Creative Industries, Direct Support to private sector enterprises, services sector, development, innovation for export development, quality infrastructure and Export Development, Promotion and Enhancement of the Investment Climate. Actions in that area will be informed by research and analysis undertaken by Caribbean Export, CROSQ, Caribbean Association of Investment Promotion Agency and the CARICOM Secretariat as well as the strategies, policies and work plans emanating from the research and analysis.

In the area of Climate Change and Natural Disasters, the CARIFORUM short to medium term strategy will include linking with Latin America, including Cuba, on climate change modelling, creating links on Green Economy Initiatives with the FCORs and OCTs and developing cooperation in the area among universities in CARIFORUM. For a considerable period of time, CARIFORUM countries have sought to formulate responses to the challenges they face. All were signatories to the 1994 Barbados Programme of Action (BPOA), a 14 point programme that identified priority areas and specific actions necessary for addressing the special challenges faced by SIDS. The most recent progress review and update of the BPOA took place in Samoa in 2014 at the Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States. The outcome document (Samoa Pathway) reinforced statements and approaches of previous conferences and called on the UN to strengthen its coordination and support of SIDS that want to pursue green economy policies. Indeed green (and blue)

economy concepts have been embraced by Caribbean leaders and in 2011 they issued a ministerial declaration on transforming economies of the region to green / blue economies.

In terms of hemispheric cooperation, in the short and medium term, the strategy to be pursued by CARIFORUM to review such relations, determine actions to be taken to optimise such relations and to seek opportunities for specific collaborative actions in the context of these relationships. In the case of the ORs the emphasis will be on reviewing existing opportunities under INTERREG programmes, Cooperation Task Forces, and their effective participation in CARIFORUM sponsored activities. In the case of the ACS, the emphasis will be on identification of opportunities for joint action. In the case of SICA, the two groupings have the opportunity to build on double membership of two of its members (Dominican Republic and Belize) to coordinate or even harmonise key regional policies or norms. In the case of CELAC, the emphasis will be on identifying and pursuing opportunities for deeper CARIFORUM involvement in CELAC and in more meaningful participation of CARIFORUM in CELAC/EU initiatives. The CELAC cooperation actions will be informed by conclusions reached in the CELAC and EU/CELAC processes.

2. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES OF THE EU'S RELATIONSHIP WITH THE REGION AND CHOICE OF SECTORS

At the May 2010 CARIFORUM/EU Summit in Madrid, Heads of State and Government agreed to work on a **Joint Caribbean-EU Partnership Strategy** (which was then adopted in 2012⁴) and identified five core areas for closer cooperation: Regional Integration, Reconstruction of Haiti, Climate Change and natural disasters, Crime and Security and Joint Action in multi-lateral fora. These areas of focus were specified and further elaborated in the Joint Strategy approved by the Council of Ministers of the EU and the Council of Ministers of CARIFORUM. The guiding principles of the Joint Strategy are joint ownership, mutual accountability, solidarity, co-management and co-responsibility.

The Joint EU-Caribbean Partnership Strategy was the overarching framework for the 11th EDF CRIP Programming process which was conducted in close cooperation between CARIFORUM and the relevant EU services. This process involved a plurality of stakeholders including civil society, the private sector, universities as well as governmental and non-governmental organisations of the neighbouring regions. The process began with the elaboration and approval of a Concept Paper on the 11th EDF Programming by the CARIFORUM Council of Ministers; it was followed by consultations with regional stakeholders in September 2013; further continued with the establishment of the CARIFORUM 11th EDF Programming Management Committee; and culminated with the final adoption of the revised text by the EU-CARIFORUM joint Programming Committee on 20 March 2015.

⁴ http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_Data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/133566.pdf

1) **Regional Economic Cooperation and Integration** is considered the best mean to facilitate human and social progress and sustainable and inclusive long-term development in the Caribbean. There are considerable opportunities to expand growth in the Caribbean through trade, investment in scientific and human capacity and private sector development. However, there are also persistent obstacles to overcome. Globalisation is a challenge to small, vulnerable developing states such as those in the Caribbean that are facing difficulties in their efforts to fully participate in a highly competitive global economy. The Caribbean has signed with the EU the Economic Partnership Agreement, which offers important development opportunities but the region requires further support to ensure the successful implementation. Moreover to fully exploit the potentials of the agreement, the advancement of the regional integration process is crucial as it would help create a stronger business sector more prepared to take advantage of the new opportunities and contribute to sustainable and inclusive development i.a. through trade, investment in scientific and human capacity and inclusive private sector development. Since the Madrid EU-CELAC Summit of 2010, the importance of cooperation in research and innovation as a key field to foster sustainable development and social inclusion was recognised. As a major step in the bi-regional strategic partnership, the EU-LAC Joint Initiative for Research and Innovation (JIRI) was launched at the 2010 Summit. Its implementation process is fostering the creation of a common research area between the two regions. Further investment is needed to increase scientific and institutional capacity, the mobility of researchers as well as enhanced coordination and networking at regional and bi-regional level.

2) **Climate Change, Environment, Disaster Management and Sustainable Energy** represent fundamental issues in the Caribbean. The Caribbean is possibly the most vulnerable region in the world. All countries are classified as Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and as such, they are confronted with an inherent vulnerability to exogenous shocks including natural disasters and man-made crises beyond their control. Not surprisingly the countries have been increasingly working together on the issue of Environment, including healthy oceans, and Climate Change which represent an evident area of common interest between the EU and the Caribbean offering opportunities for successful cooperation. The issue of climate change mitigation is strongly inter-linked to the sector of Energy, as the Caribbean small economies need to work together to achieve progress in terms of sustainable energy production and energy efficiency. Energy is also increasingly singled out as the constraining factor for development in the Caribbean region; high fossil fuel (on which all countries source the majority of their energy) prices lead to high electricity costs (highest in the world) which stifle competitiveness and hit poorest households hardest on monthly bills.

3) **Crime and Security** is another fundamental challenge as, to use the words of the UNODC 2012 Caribbean Human Development report, "The increase in violence and crime in Latin America and the Caribbean is an undeniable fact that erodes the very foundation of the democratic processes in the region and imposes high social, economic and cultural costs". With 12 islands and 3 continental states with porous and uncontrollable borders spread over around 60,000 km² of the Caribbean Sea, Member States are small both in terms of

population and territory, and have limited capacity to respond to existing threats without developing joint response systems and receiving support and cooperation by international Partners.

On the basis of these considerations, the sectors of concentration which have been chosen for the 11th EDF Caribbean Regional Programme are: 1) **Regional Economic Cooperation and Integration**, 2) **Climate Change, Environment, Disaster Management and Sustainable Energy**, and 3) **Crime and Security**.

EU-Caribbean Cooperation in these three sectors will need to fully take into account the peculiarities of the Caribbean regional institutional setting characterised by the concentric circles configuration, described above.

Special emphasis will be put on the ultimate **involvement of non-state actors in the planning and implementation phases of the proposed interventions**. All opportunities will be examined for increased collaboration, in all intervention areas, with Latin America, the EU, ORs and OCTs.

In addition to targeted activities, **gender dimension** will be a transversal element by its integration in all sectors and activities of the RIP as well as by the maximum use of indicators and / or statistics broken down by gender.

In alignment also with the importance attributed by the regional communities of the Caribbean to the Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) and their applications as proven drivers of inclusive and sustainable growth, innovation and entrepreneurship in the developing world, it must be underlined that in designing interventions throughout the selected concentration sectors, including the Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF), and specific objectives of the Regional Indicative Programme, particular attention will be paid to the deployment of ICTs and the full exploitation of their potential in providing or facilitating efficient and sustainable solutions in all sectors and areas of intervention of the programme.

Finally, both CARIFORUM and the EU acknowledge that **investments in infrastructure** are essential for sustained development and resilient growth of CARIFORUM Member States. Similarly, the private sector, particularly small and medium size enterprises, must play a critical role in the economic development of CARIFORUM states. Blending of grant resources with loans and finances coming from the private sector can be an effective tool for financing infrastructure and inclusive private sector development in CARIFORUM. The Joint Caribbean EU Partnership Strategy identifies development of infrastructure networks to facilitate intra- and extra-regional trade, interconnectivity including transport and ICT, green economic growth and energy, in particular renewable energy, water, climate change adaptation and social infrastructure as some of the areas for the promotion of joint action.

2.1 REGIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND INTEGRATION

The Joint Caribbean-EU Strategy identifies some specific areas of cooperation that include:

- An intensified and inclusive Caribbean-EU political and policy dialogue addressing issues of interest to both regions, and global challenges;
- Actions contributing to coherence among the various integration and cooperation arrangements involving the Caribbean, including the ACP-EU partnership, the EU-LAC cooperation mechanisms and the EU/OCT association;
- Actions contributing to deepening regional integration and cooperation, including the strengthening of the institutional capacities of regional organisations in the Caribbean and at the national level, in order to increase effective definition, implementation and sustained follow-up of policies at the regional level;
- Support to efforts of institutional consolidation at the regional and sub-regional levels;
- Programmes contributing to the effective implementation of the CARIFORUM-EU EPA, the CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME) and the OECS Economic Union as well as strengthening links between CARIFORUM and the EU's OCTs and ORs, particularly in areas of trade and energy;
- Actions contributing to the creation of a healthy economic and investment climate and fostering productive capacities in the Caribbean;
- Regional business development, with particular emphasis on the development of regional SMEs;
- Energy, with particular emphasis on renewable energy and energy efficiency;
- Interconnectivity, including transport and information and communication technology;
- Contributing to the promotion of decent work and internationally recognised labour standards to support human development, social cohesion and economic growth; enhance migration and mobility, including their potential as development enablers.
- Contributing to the development of a Caribbean-wide framework for an effective regional health strategy;
- Work towards the development of a strategy on food security, quality and diversity in the Caribbean and making use of new technologies to improve productivity and competitiveness;
- Building resilience and reducing the vulnerability of SIDS against external shocks;
- Development of industrial and export strategies;
- Research & Development and training in the areas of innovation, science and technology;
- Reinforcing competitiveness and the promotion of innovation.

This overarching cooperation framework has been taken into account in the definition of the 'possible operations to be funded under this programme as described in Section II of the present document.

The success of the CARICOM integration process ultimately depends on the **implementation at national level** of CARICOM policies. The bottlenecks are sometimes of political nature, but more often they depend on the limited administrative capacities at the level of the implementation (national authorities willing to execute a policy but struggling from an administrative point of view) particularly in small countries with small civil services.

This is equally true at CARIFORUM level and becomes apparent for the issue of the **EPA implementation** which depends heavily on mechanisms and procedures put in place at national level. While it is doubtful that EPA units in every country would be sustainable, it may be possible to strengthen facilities ready to help the EPA coordinators in every country to help implement specific parts of the agreement, and reinforce CARIFORUM capacity to support this process. The same logic can apply to the matter of **joint monitoring mechanisms**. This applied at two levels, the first being the implementation of the Agreement in itself and the second is the implementation of the support programmes.

One of the most successful parts of EU-CARIFORUM cooperation which will be further expanded under the 11th EDF is the support to **private sector development**. It is important to improve linkages with national export development agencies and include promotion of intra-regional trade. The promotion of decent work and labour rights included in the Joint Strategy and the EPA is key for inclusive growth.

The weakest link for both the CSME and the EPA remains the **service sector**. Special attention will need to be paid to this aspect by assisting in the development of harmonised legislation and standards for the service sector and supporting the development and implementation of Mutual Recognition Agreements with European counterpart.

Finally, as an EPA impact assessment study commissioned by the European Commission in 2013 suggests, there is lack of **knowledge** of the EPA despite awareness raising initiatives from the EU and CARIFORUM of the opportunities afforded by the Agreement. The need for improving communication and information of the citizenship on the benefits of the integration process and the EPA is another common challenge which will be addressed under the 11th EDF.

Cooperation with the OECS will focus on the following areas: i) Regional economic cooperation and integration; ii) Climate change and natural disaster; and iii) crime and security.

The funds from the 11th EDF should continue supporting the OECS Economic Union, including the rationalising of its institutions, and inclusive private sector development with an emphasis on improving the business environment, including travel and communication infrastructure. Macroeconomic stability and sound public finance management should be in the forefront of EU support. Support to human resources development, sustainable tourism, ICT, migration and mobility, including their potentiality as development enablers, and border management will be important areas to look at.

Civil society plays a major role in making regional integration part of the citizens' daily reality. 11th EDF funds should also facilitate initiatives of civil society to promote closer understanding and collaboration between the people of the region. Civil society organisations can play a pivotal role in the conception and implementation of cooperation actions. High education institutions such as Universities can be a fundamental player in the Caribbean regional integration process.

Lessons learned from past cooperation:

General/Regional Integration

The EU has been supporting the integration and cooperation efforts of the Caribbean Region mainly through the Caribbean Regional Programmes (CRIP) funded through the European Development Fund (EDF).

The 8th EDF CRIP (EUR 90 million) focused on Regional Economic Integration and Cooperation and Human Development and Capacity Building, based upon newly established ties between the regional partners.

The focal sector of the 9th EDF RIP (EUR 57 million) was Intensification of Regional Integration. The 2003-2007 RSP/RIP was based on the Regional Integration and Development Strategy of CARIFORUM. The overall aim of the Response Strategy was the beneficial integration of the Caribbean into the world economy through global positioning aimed at achieving sustainable economic growth, regional cohesion and stability and continued improvements in living conditions. The main lesson learned from the CISP implementation which inspired the 10th EDF support in the CSME and EPA programmes was relating to the need to pay more attention on capacities at national level. As a result, the Standby Facilities for Capacity-building for EPA and CSME were created under the 10th EDF. A second lesson learnt was the need of better monitoring policy implementation in order to assist with prioritisation at national and regional level and better communicate on the benefits of the CSME. As a result, the 10th EDF CSME and EIP programme make provision for the development of a monitoring system of the CSME Implementation and visibility strategies for both the CSME and EPA Programmes are envisaged.

Being currently implemented, the 10th EDF CRIP (2008-2013) has a total envelope of EUR 165 million. The focal area is Regional Economic Integration/Cooperation and EPA Capacity Building (EUR 141,7 million). Main areas of intervention are: (1) CSME establishment and fostering CARICOM Integration; (2) Deepening of integration of OECS Economic Union both internally and with the CSME; (3) Strengthening Intra-CARIFORUM Regional Cooperation; (4) EPA implementation; (5) Investing in Human Capital; (6) Integration and cooperation in the wider Caribbean.

The 11th RIP will also have to be coherent and complementary with INTRA ACP 11th EDF programmes. Last but not least, it has to take into account the ongoing and planned support by other donors in the region. For the latter purpose, a donor matrix is attached to the present document.

The political will to deepen the cooperation between the CARIFORUM and French ORs has been translated into a specific project financed through the 10th EDF RIP in the context of the wider Caribbean cooperation. The main purpose is to strengthen the political, economic and technical cooperation between CARIFORUM and the ORs through increased participation of CARIFORUM in INTERREG programmes thanks to the co-financing of common projects EDF/ERDF. Under the 11th EDF it should be possible to build on this action and possibly further expand its scope, also to the OCTs.

2.2 CLIMATE CHANGE, ENVIRONMENT, DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND SUSTAINABLE ENERGY

Under the Caribbean-EU Joint Strategy, CARIFORUM and the EU have identified the following **six areas for cooperation**:

- Adapting to and mitigating the effects of climate change without prejudice to achieve the Millennium Development Goals;
- Strengthening disaster risk reduction as well as enhancing monitoring, situation awareness, assessment and early warning systems for disaster management and response;
- Reducing deforestation through the sustainable management of forests;
- Preserving rich and vulnerable biodiversity and ecosystems hotspots;
- Promoting sustainable water management;
- Enhancing participation in the global carbon market through the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), more recently Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMAs);
- Integrating climate change into poverty reduction efforts.

These areas of cooperation have been taken into account in the definition of the 'possible operations' to be funded under this programme, taking into account the evolution of this matter which occurred after the adoption of the strategy, as described in Section II of the present document.

Lessons learned from past cooperation:

Environment, Climate Change and Energy

It should be taken into account that, while Environment, Climate Change and Energy has not been a priority under the 10th EDF RIP, various initiatives have been taken in other frameworks including under NIPs, GCCA or international frameworks.

Based on lessons learnt from the last years of regional development cooperation, the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, among others, the following subjects should be focused: supporting Caribbean countries to strengthen their institutions, system and capacities to integrate climate change and disaster risk reduction into national/regional policies and strategies; promoting synergies between adaptation, mitigation and development; strengthen monitoring and reporting systems; reinforce the knowledge sharing and lesson learning into national, regional and international level; reinforce the national/regional capabilities to financial resource mobilisation via domestic resources, private sector finances, innovative mechanisms, south-south cooperation, or international funds in a framework which will ensure that those providing development finance are fully committed to transparency and accountability.

Under the spirit of the European Court of Auditors' report in December 2013 on "EU Climate Finance in the context of external aid", the CRIP should contribute to increasing and mainstreaming climate and related funding into aid cooperation, and to raising awareness and cooperation with MS and other partners in development. Adaptation to climate change and integration of climate change into national/regional policies and strategies are the main areas of climate cooperation so far.

It will be fundamental, under the 11th EDF, to fully acknowledge the linkage between the Caribbean environmental and development/economic challenges.

Several **critical data and information gaps** exist in the Caribbean, impeding analysis and strategic planning. Across the region, existing grid infrastructure is largely out of date and often insufficient to meet the population's current and growing energy needs. New grid infrastructure will be necessary to manage variability and to integrate complementary renewable energy sources into transmission and distribution networks to supply reliable power.

Finally, from past cooperation experience in the region, that Caribbean small island development states' aspirations are further hampered by the SIDS paradigm. The size of their population and economic base is very small, with a limited human resources pool from which skilled resources can be drawn and with high economic vulnerability to natural hazards and economic fluctuations. Also, well trained government officials have a plethora of activities to respond to, restraining their availability to address climate change issues, as these are perceived to affect the Caribbean islands only in the long term. Climate change is likely to negatively affect disaster trends in the region, which is already affected by multiple natural hazards, including hurricanes, flood, earthquakes, tsunami and volcanic eruptions.

2.3 CRIME AND SECURITY

The **Joint Caribbean EU Partnership Strategy** posits that transnational crime and its impact on human security represents a grave concern for both CARIFORUM and the EU. The Strategy accepts that some criminal activities have a distorting and undermining effect on sustainable development and identifies the following specific concerns: Impact of criminal activities on the human security of Caribbean societies; Illegal traffic and trade in small arms and light weapons; Proliferation in trafficking of drugs and organized crime and related crimes including gang violence and money laundering; Insufficient capacity for maritime and airspace border control; White collar crimes, i.e., cybercrime, identity theft and copyright infringement; The social and security problems created by the deportation of criminals to the Caribbean; Trafficking in persons and kidnapping; and Compliance with internationally agreed standards in the financial sector. The Strategy also makes it clear that in order to achieve sustainable citizen security and success against crime, the root causes behind criminal activity and its social impact need to be addressed. A preventive, risk-reduction approach is also essential. In this context, actions in the CRIP will promote 'the shared commitment of CARIFORUM and the EU to the principles enshrined in the UN Charter and in international law, including in particular the respect for and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms, rule of law and democratic governance', as reflected in the EU-CARIFORUM Joint Strategy.

CARICOM Heads of Government adopted in February 2013 the **CARICOM Crime and Security Strategy (CCSS)** which serves as fulfilment of the first intervention foreseen by the above-referenced Joint Strategy. Therefore, the CCSS would be a useful starting point for the implementation of this Joint Strategy, taking in addition into account Dominican Republic's involvement.

In July 2014, the Council adopted a Strategy on Citizen Security in Central America and the Caribbean setting out a coordinated EU approach for citizen security in Central America and the Caribbean with a particular focus on the strengthening of institutions and the rule of law, protection of human rights and the promotion of reforms. The document aims at:

1. Developing a shared citizen security agenda with the region as part of an overall political and development partnership;
2. Strengthening governments' capacity to tackle insecurity while upholding human rights and boosting prevention policies; and
3. Fostering regional and international cooperation to deal with the transnational dimension of security threats.

This approach supports the CCSS and is fully in line with the joint Caribbean-EU Partnership objectives. It will put new and existing agreements to good use especially the Joint Strategy. It will be based on long cooperation experience with the region and will seek to make efficient use of the existing cooperation instruments, including EU-CELAC regional dialogues and

cooperation mechanisms such, among others, dialogues on drugs or on migration. This approach reflects concerns about the dangers arising from organised crime and state failure, also recognised in the EU Security Strategy 2003 and the "EU's comprehensive approach to external conflict and crises set out in 2013". It also builds on other policy documents, in particular, the Agenda for Change, which recognizes the relationship between security and development, democracy, human rights and rule of law (COM/2011/637), and the Rights-based approach to Development Cooperation (Council Conclusions 19/05/14).

In the aforementioned **Five-Year Strategic Plan for the Caribbean Community (SPCC) 2015-2019** Crime and Security is seen as one of four (sub-) strategies within the Social Resilience Strategic Priority, **titled Enhancing Citizen Security and Justice**. A number of areas are identified for action:

- Disrupting, dismantling and defeating transnational organised crime;
- Enhancing human resource capabilities and strengthening regional security;
- Strengthening CARICOM's Resilience to Cyber Crime;
- Strengthening CARICOM Borders and Enhance Maritime and Airspace Awareness Systems;
- Increasing Trans-border Intelligence and Information Sharing incorporating and maximizing the use of existing resources of law enforcement, customs, immigration, financial units and civilian organizations;
- Pursuing Functional Cooperative Security Engagements to tackle and manage shared risks and threats;
- Deepening Crime Prevention Initiatives and Programmes;
- Facilitating Justice Reform;
- Take the Profit out of Crime, Target Criminal Assets and Protect the Financial System;
- Establish Appropriate Legal Instruments While Ratifying Existing Agreements;
- Strengthen CARICOM Borders including Contiguous Land Borders;
- Modernise and Enhance Correctional Services and Institutions Management;
- Strengthen Mechanisms Against Human Trafficking;
- Improving Resilience to Natural and Man Made Disasters;
- Promote Resilient Critical Infrastructure Management and Safety at major events.

In summary, the SPCC prioritizes key aspects of the CCSS, for the next five years, most of which are in line with the Joint Strategy and the EU Strategy on Citizen Security in Central America and the Caribbean.

Therefore the short to medium term priorities for use of 11th EDF Resources are derived from CARIFORUM dialogue on these strategies, priorities and policies. 'Possible operations' to be funded under this programme as described in Annex 1 of the present document have been thus identified keeping well in mind these regional strategies, under a comprehensive, preventive and integrated approach.

Lessons learned from past cooperation:

Crime and Security

Between 1975 and 2001, EU contribution to drug control totalled EUR 25 million or 1.1% of total cooperation. Major support was provided through the Regional Drug Law Enforcement Training Centre (REDTRAC, Jamaica), the Regional Police Training Centre (RPTC, Barbados), the Inter-Agency Drug Control Training Centre (CIFAD, Martinique) and the Regional Search Centre (RSC, Jamaica). While the 9th EDF CISP provided an allocation (EUR 2 million) which supported the continuation of the 1996-2001 Barbados Plan of Action (Regional Plan of Actions on Drugs, basically supporting to continuation of the efforts between 1975 and 2001. Funding was provided to newly developed Implementation Agency for Crime and Security (IMPACS) principally in capacity building to the value of EUR 0.8 million. This support focused on assessments of the training capacity of all the law enforcement and security agencies and of the forensic capacity of the region. Capacity was built in the intelligence community with respect to the use of standardised tools, and equipment to facilitate the secure transmission and analysis of intelligence information. Law enforcement officials were also trained in identification, investigation and interdiction of precursor chemicals.

Under the 9th EDF support was provided both on the issue of drug supply and the issue of drug demand. CARICOM Member States and law enforcement (LE) bodies registered high levels of satisfaction with use of the Intelligence tools, narcotics interdiction and monitoring capacity which upgraded expertise in collection and sharing of crime and drugs data in the Caribbean. Training was also provided and was particularly cost effective in that it facilitated larger numbers of law enforcement officer which is a credit to the Regional Intelligence Fusion Centre (RIFC), one of the sub-agencies of IMPACS. An increased number of drug interceptions and seizures resulted from this intelligence-driven counter-narcotic approach. The EU contributed in supporting some Member States in establishing national coordinating agencies which improved the national results, but without a visible regional effect.

Possible ways to improve the quality of training to law enforcement and security officers would be through collaboration, focusing on the differing capabilities of member states and standardising of aspects of training such as accreditation and curricula.

On the drug demand side, 9th EDF interventions also contributed to reinforce the institutional capacity of National Drug Councils to coordinate drug demand reduction efforts by strengthening research and monitoring capabilities, by reinforcing and improving prevention programmes and raise the level of public awareness through greater community involvement. The results achieved demonstrated that much could be accomplished by strengthening the capacity of the anti-drug secretariats to institutionally develop and manage drug prevention programmes through effective and relevant research. Drug Abuse Control programmes were set up or strengthened in several countries, training and educational programmes were carried

out at national level and coordinated by the CARIFORUM Secretariat.

The 10th EDF Crime and Security support totalling EUR 12.1 million under the Regional Programme, aims to partly address some shortcoming identified above but also intends to widen the scope beyond drug demand reduction and support to IMPACS for (APIS [Advanced Passenger Information System], ACIS [Advanced Cargo Information System], RIBIN [Regional Integrated Ballistics Information Network], etc.) by including support to RSS on drug control measures; support to CFATF (Caribbean Financial Action Task Force) for training of investigators, prosecutors, judges, etc.; strengthened cooperation between Latin America and CARIFORUM in a variety of areas; and support CARIFORUM Crime and Violence Prevention and Social Development region-wide. Although EU cooperation with Latin and Central America and the Caribbean is governed by separate legal frameworks and therefore programmed separately, in certain areas, the realities affecting these countries and subregions are closely interlinked. Thus, wherever relevant, Caribbean countries should be eligible for actions falling under the Latin and Central America DCI regional programmes and vice-versa.

II. FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

The allocation for the 11th EDF Caribbean Regional Indicative Programme is EUR 346 million.

The indicative allocation will be distributed as follows:

1. Focal area 1: REGIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND INTEGRATION

For indicative purposes, approximately EUR 102 million shall be reserved for this area.

In focal area 1, the following specific objectives shall be pursued:

1.1 Specific objective 1: to strengthen Caribbean Regional Cooperation and Integration Processes

The **main expected results** under this objective are:

1. OECS Integration strengthened.
2. Framework for CARICOM Integration strengthened.
3. Intra-CARIFORUM cooperation strengthened.
4. Cooperation between CARIFORUM and neighbouring regions -including OCTs and the French ORs- strengthened.

Possible operations (indicative list) under this objective and relevant Objectively Verifiable Indicators are described in the Annex 1 (Intervention Framework) of the CRIP.

1.2 Specific objective 2: to support inclusive and sustainable private sector development, investment facilitation and external trade capacity

The **main expected results** under this objective are:

1. Private sector productive capacity and competitiveness enhanced.
2. Business and investment climate improved.
3. Relevant economic and trade-enabling infrastructure supporting inclusive private sector development upgraded.

Possible operations (indicative list) under this objective and relevant Objectively Verifiable Indicators are described in the Annex 1 (Intervention Framework) of the CRIP.

1.3 Specific objective 3: to support reinforced CARIFORUM-EU cooperation including Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) implementation

The **main expected results** under this objective are:

1. Cooperation between CARIFORUM and the EU strengthened.
2. CARIFORUM capacity to effectively implement EPA provisions strengthened.
3. Increased rationalisation and international regulatory convergence in trade related issues, including trade facilitation.
4. Knowledge and awareness about opportunities and benefits offered by the EU-CARIFORUM EPA raised.

Possible operations (indicative list) under this objective and relevant Objectively Verifiable Indicators are described in the Annex 1 (Intervention Framework) of the CRIP:

The **major policy measures** to be taken by CARIFORUM for the fulfilment of these specific objectives are:

- a) Implementation of the provision of the Revised Treaty of Basseterre (OECS).
- b) Reform of the CARICOM Secretariat and Finalisation of a CARICOM Five Year Strategic Plan.
- c) Implementation of the CARICOM/DR Free Trade Agreement.
- d) Strengthening of the Haiti/DR Bi-national Commission.
- e) CARIFORUM Governance Reform.
- f) Revision of Governance arrangements for Caribbean Export.
- g) Policy to complete implementation of the provisions of the EPA.

2. Focal area 2: CLIMATE CHANGE, DISASTER MANAGEMENT, ENVIRONMENT, AND SUSTAINABLE ENERGY

For indicative purposes, approximately EUR 61.5 million shall be reserved for this area. In Focal Area 2, the following three specific objectives shall be pursued:

2.1 Specific objective 1: Improve regional resilience to impacts of climate change and natural disasters affecting sustained economic and social development

The **main expected results** under this Objective are:

1. Climate Change adaptation policy approaches developed and implemented including through appropriate science and research activities.
2. Regional capacities for disaster risk reduction enhanced.

2.2 Specific objective 2: To support regional capacity for the suitable use of natural resources

The **main expected result** under this objective is:

1. Regional governance and scientific and institutional capacity for sustainable management of natural resources enhanced.

2.3 Specific objective 3: to promote Energy Efficiency (EE) and development and use of renewable energy

The **main expected results** under this objective are:

1. Clean energy security and RES investment framework enhanced.
2. Policy, legislative and regulatory framework for energy sector management (EE and RES) and transition towards renewable energies improved.

Possible operations (indicative list) under this objective and relevant Objectively Verifiable Indicators are described in the Annex 1 (Intervention Framework) of the CRIP:

The **major policy measures** to be taken by CARIFORUM for the fulfilment of this specific objective are:

- a) Readiness to establish policy frameworks foreseen under the CARICOM Energy Strategy.

- b) Implementation of the Caribbean Sustainable Energy Roadmap (SERM).
- c) Addressing policy legislative and regulatory frameworks negatively impacting on the use of renewable energy.
- d) Mobilisation of financial resources to sustain public capacities in the field of Environment and Climate Change.

3. Focal area 3: CRIME AND SECURITY

For indicative purposes, approximately EUR 44 million shall be reserved for this area. In focal area 3, the following specific objective shall be pursued:

3.1 Specific objective 1: Crime Prevention, Risk Reduction and enhancement of Restorative Justice

The **main expected results** under this objective are:

1. Occurrences of situational crime, domestic violence and youth crime reduced; crime prevention and risk reduction enhanced.
2. Restorative justice and rehabilitation and reintegration levels improved.

3.2 Specific objective 2: to Enhance Citizen and Border Security

The **main expected results** under this objective are:

1. Regional security architecture, cooperation and capacity to fight, prevent, manage and detect crime strengthened.
2. Capacity of Law Enforcement agents to combat crime, including organised and Transnational Crime.
3. Rule of Law Enhanced.

3.3 Specific objective 3: Increasing compliance with international norms on financial crimes, terrorism financing and corruption

The **main expected results** under this objective are:

1. Level of compliance with FATF AML / CFT global commitments to tax information exchange and transparency increased.
2. Enhanced efficacy in fighting corruption, bribery and white collar crime including money laundering (as well as counterfeiting in particular of products with negative health & safety impacts).

3. Enhanced efficiency in the management of International Business Sector.

Possible operations (indicative list) under this objective and relevant Objectively Verifiable Indicators are described in the Annex 1 (Intervention Framework) of the CRIP:

The **major policy measures** to be taken by CARIFORUM for the fulfilment of this specific objective are:

- a. Strengthening the institutional capacity of Regional Organizations to coordinate and implement Crime and Security interventions in CARICOM.
- b. Completing the reform of the regional security architecture and promoting Caribbean wide approaches to addressing crime and security issues.
- c. Improving compliance with FATF AML/CFT and UNCAC standards at national levels.
- d. Policy measures for cooperation with Latin America to be explored.

4. IMPLEMENTATION

The aforementioned allocations totalling EUR 207.5 million will be implemented through a mix of regional programmes, sub-regional programmes and multi-country programmes.

In addition to the allocations identified per sector, an indicative allocation of EUR 135 million will be allocated to the Caribbean Investment Facility, CIF. The projects implemented under this blending facility can cut across the three focal sectors of the RIP.

The CIF will be aimed inter alia at (non-exhaustive):

- (i) Increased investments in strategic economic infrastructure such as in renewable energy, transport, ICT, and interconnectivity.
- (ii) Increased investments in water & sanitation, climate adaptation and sustainable social infrastructure.
- (iii) Increased investments in small and medium size enterprise (SMEs) development including those which contribute to a green economy.

The CIF will be used to blend 11th EDF regional grant resources with additional funding, notably from European and regional finance institutions and the private sector.

The CIF will be efficiently and transparently managed, with well defined and publicly accessible eligibility criteria and processes, with a view to provide clear development results and to promote cooperation and coordination between all the relevant stakeholders of the region.

In the implementation of the CRIP, account will be taken of Art. 17 of Council Regulation (EU) 2015/322 to allow for the participation of non-ACP developing countries and/or regional

integration bodies on a reciprocal basis and as jointly agreed between CARIFORUM and the EU on a case by case basis.

Appropriate coordination mechanisms will be set up to facilitate the use of resources from the EDF and other instruments (including DCI and ERDF) for the benefit of joint projects, e.g. between Caribbean ACP countries, OCTs and Outermost Regions, and Latin American countries. Whenever relevant, the use of the bridging clause under the 11th EDF Regulation to extend the geographical eligibility to countries not covered under the present RIP, notably the countries covered by the DCI for Latin America, will be considered. This is particular relevant in the area of security, migration and drugs.

5. TECHNICAL COOPERATION FACILITY

An indicative amount of EUR 3.5 million is put aside for the Technical Cooperation Facility.

6. ENVELOPE FOR UNFORESEEN NEEDS (REGIONAL B ENVELOPE)

There is no pre-identified allocation for unforeseen needs. In case of necessity, a Financing Decision to meet an unforeseen or urgent need can always be taken notwithstanding the status of the indicative B-allocation mentioned in the RIP.

III. DULY MANDATED REGIONAL ORGANISATION AND REGIONAL AUTHORISING OFFICER

For the purpose of endorsing, and later on amending, this Indicative Programme, the Duly Mandated Regional Organisation (DMRO) is CARIFORUM.

The Secretary-General of CARIFORUM, will sign Financing Agreements, as Regional Authorising Officer, except in the case of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) and Caribbean Export or any other institutions/agency designated by the Secretary-General. In the case of multi-country programmes, National Authorising Officers of CARIFORUM States or agencies designated by them may sign Financing Agreements.

The function of Regional Authorising Officer is defined by analogy to the description of the function of National Authorising Officer in the Cotonou Agreement (Annex IV, Articles 14.3 and 35).

The functioning of the Governance of the CRIP is described in the Annex 3 (Governance Architecture).

IV. ANNEXES

5. Intervention Framework
6. Timetable for commitments
7. Governance Architecture
8. A Donor matrix

Results	Possible operations	Indicators OVI (**) (Results Based)	Sources of Verification
Focal Area 1: Regional Economic Cooperation and Integration			
OBJECTIVE 1: To strengthen Caribbean Regional Integration and Cooperation Processes			
R1.1. OECS Economic Union Strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing the System of free movement of persons and free circulation of goods • Actions supporting the competitiveness of OECS (production and marketing of goods and services, capacity to attract foreign direct investment and closer relations with the FCORs) • Actions supporting inclusive growth and improvements in decision making processes through, inter alia, increased ICT use, improved evidence based decision making and capacity building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perception of OECS citizens towards the regime of full freedom of movement of people and goods within the Single Economic Space • Score in "Doing Business" index in OECS Member States • Levels of OECS-wide information sharing • Level of e-commerce enabled by ICT tools • Status of the OECS Growth and Development Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OECS Pilot M & E System • OECS reports • National Chamber of Commerce • Chambers of Commerce, ECCB Reports, Reports to OECS Authority
R1.2 Framework for CARICOM Integration Strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures for consolidation of CSME including capacity building • Support of the implementation of the CARICOM 5 Year Strategic Plan, including actions in the areas of ICT, Services, Private Sector Development, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of regimes under the CARICOM Single Market which are operational • Number of regimes under the CSE that are designed and agreed • Status of the implementation of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports of the CSME Unit • Reports of COTED Meetings • CARICOM Reports

Results	Possible operations	Indicators OVI (**) (Results Based)	Sources of Verification
	<p>Agriculture and Food Security and Transport and creative industries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actions supporting regional legislative harmonisation and improved economic governance • Actions supporting evidence based policy formulation and planning (statistics and analytical capacity) • Actions fostering Haiti further integration into CARICOM 	<p>CARICOM 5 Year Strategic Plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of CSME Regimes and Regulation implemented in Haiti 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCS Resource Mobilisation Reports on Donor Coordination
<p>R1.3 Intra-CARIFORUM Cooperation strengthened</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actions securing an Institutional Framework for CARICOM/DR Cooperation and progress in the implementation of CARICOM/DR Free Trade Agreement • Measures to enhance Haiti/DR bi-national cooperation • Support Intra-CARIFORUM Cooperation through improved functioning of the CARIFORUM mechanisms including capacity building • Actions supporting Institutional and programmatic capacity of Non-State Actors to participate in the CARIFORUM Cooperation process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status of agreement reached on modalities to be used for strengthening CARICOM/DR cooperation • Level of trade flow between CARICOM and DR • Number of meetings between DR/Haiti on bi-national cooperation • Value of DR/Haiti transnational investments, production, trade and trade related infrastructure, in the Border Zone • Number of official agreements reached on bi-national cooperation between the DR and Haiti • Number of actions supporting institutional capacities of non-state actors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports of Meetings of CARICOM/DR Joint Commission • National statistics of DR and Haiti • Reports of the Haiti/DR Bilateral Mixed Commission • NSA reports • CARIFORUM reports

Results	Possible operations	Indicators OVI (**) (Results Based)	Sources of Verification
R 1.4 Cooperation between CARIFORUM and neighbouring regions strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support CARICOM/ CARIFORUM/ FCOR/OCT Cooperation • Support CARIFORUM participation in CELAC, ACS, EU/CELAC processus and SICA • Support CARIFORUM participation in the Joint initiative for Research and Innovation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of actions (such as INTERREG Programmes) implemented in agreed cooperation areas • Number of CELAC, EU-CELAC and ACS Programmes or activities in which CARIFORUM States participate in • Number of JIRI activities in which CARIFORUM States participate in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports of INTERREG Secretariat • Reports of CARIFORUM Council of Ministers Meetings • CELAC, EU/CELAC and ACS Reports
OBJECTIVE 2: To support inclusive and sustainable private sector development, investment facilitation and external trade capacity			
R.2.1 Private sector productive capacity and competitiveness enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actions supporting SMEs, innovation, competitiveness and green/ inclusive forms of production and consumption, and providing opportunities/alternatives for the unemployed • Support for diversification, inclusive growth, competitiveness and access to international markets of the Caribbean goods and services sectors • Development and implementation of innovation and export strategies • Support measures for enhancing participation in supply chains and trade in goods and services in key economic sectors including creative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Value of trade in non-tourism services sector, Creative and Cultural Industries and ICT, cooperative and social economy, etc. • Score on international rankings measuring citizen participating in the benefits of growth • Levels of employment in the private sector • Degree of concentration of export portfolio/diversification (export concentration ratio; export/GDP) • Value of trade in goods and services between CARIFORUM and FCORs /OCTs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CARICOM and DR Trade Statistics • Caribbean Export Reports • Gini index and Index of Human Development • CIF Reports • UNCTAD Statistics

Results	Possible operations	Indicators OVI (**) (Results Based)	Sources of Verification
	<p>and cultural industries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to finance measures for SMEs (through CIF) • Measures in favour of CARIFORUM/FOR/OCT commerce and trade 		
R.2.2 Business and Investment climate improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures to increase levels of investment and export promotion • Actions aimed at improvement of the business environment • Actions to support Public Finance Management • Actions to promote decent work and international labour standards as essential elements for business climate, to support human development, social cohesion and economic growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Position of Member States in the ease of doing business ranking and volume of FDI • Volume of FDI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WB doing business report • CDB, World Bank and IDB Reports • UNODC and UNDP reports • ILO reports
R.2.3 Relevant economic and trade-enabling infrastructure supporting private sector development, upgraded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the implementation of regional quality infrastructure systems, and sanitary and phytosanitary measures in order to improve trade • Facilitating investments in key economic infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Levels of investment in testing, certification, accreditation, metrology and SPS • Value of investments in infrastructure supporting/involving private sector and promoting sustainable and inclusive development aims leveraged through CIF 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CROSQ Reports • EPA reviews reports • CIF Reports/SPS and TBT Reports

Results	Possible operations	Indicators OVI (**) (Results Based)	Sources of Verification
OBJECTIVE 3: To support reinforced CARIFORUM-EU Cooperation including Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) Implementation			
R.3.1 Cooperation between CARIFORUM and the EU Strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for CARIFORUM/EU Policy and Political Dialogue • Support for the CARIFORUM/EU Joint Strategy • Support for CARIFORUM Institutional Capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of political and policy meetings between CARIFORUM and the EU • Number of joint actions foreseen under the Joint Strategy which are implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports of Political/Policy Dialogue Meetings • Progress Report on 10th and 11th EDF
R.3.2 CARIFORUM capacity to effectively implement EPA provisions strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support CARIFORUM participation in Joint Institutions of the EPA • Increase national and regional capacities for implementation of EPA commitments and to provide direct and indirect support for EPA implementation • Implementation of the recommendations from the 5 year review • Establishment of EPA monitoring framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of compliance of CARIFORUM states with their EPA commitments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports of specific policy dialogue meetings • CARIFORUM and DG TRADE reports • Civil society reports
R.3.3 Increased rationalisation and international regulatory convergence in trade related issues, including	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actions aimed at supporting trade facilitation • Support to the rationalisation, development and implementation of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade volume between CARIFORUM states and the EU • Trade volume between CARIFORUM states 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade statistics • Reports of the TDC • Annual EPA

Results	Possible operations	Indicators OVI (**) (Results Based)	Sources of Verification
trade facilitation	<p>public policies and regulations at regional and/or national levels in areas including SPS, customs, TBT, agriculture etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for measures to increase the private sector market access by improving their capacity to comply with International technical and phyto sanitary standards • Support for actions to ensure that CARIFORUM benefits from EPA related export, investments and other opportunities 		<p>Implementation Reports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil society reports • EPA Implementation assessment and reviews
R.3.4 Knowledge and awareness about opportunities and benefits offered by the EU-CARIFORUM EPA- raised	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spreading Knowledge and awareness raising among business community, civil society, universities, other tertiary education institutions and the population, of the benefits from CARIFORUM/EU EPA Actions • Supporting the participation of Non State Actors the EPA review and implementation process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of EPA related meetings and activities in which Non-State Actors participate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CARIFORUM Directorate Reports • Media Reports, civil society evaluations etc. • Surveys

Results	Possible operations	Indicators OVI (**) (Results Based)	Sources of Verification
Focal Area 2: Climate Change, Disaster Management, Environment and Sustainable Energy			
Objective 1: To improve regional resilience to impacts of climate change and natural disasters affecting sustained economic and social development			
<p>R1.1 Climate change policy adaptation approaches developed and implemented, including through appropriate science and research activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening early warning hydro-meteorological and Coral Reef Early Warning Systems data gathering and management as well as hazard monitoring, warning protocols and communication systems • Support to integrated water resource management • Support to establish a framework for Green Economy development • Institutional Capacity development to deliver Climate Change related services and to respond to natural disasters, including Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) • Support for training, education and outreach • Strengthening public sector capacity for integrating climate risk management into National Development Plans • OECS capacity to address climate change related challenges enhanced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of new or improved forecasting, monitoring, information tools developed and applied within CARIFORUM countries • Quantity, quality and availability of climate and hydro-meteorological data across CARIFORUM countries/stakeholders • Number of national strategies where CC is and disaster risk reduction are mainstreamed • Number of countries using C. Coral increased • Damage and losses (human/financial) from climate-related and natural disasters (i.e. # deaths/100.000 or losses/GDP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCCCC Project Reports and Donor Coordination Reports • Reports from other regional and sub-regional agencies • UWI Reports on Climate Change • NSA Reports • Reports of Regional/sub-regional Institutions • CIMH/CERMES Reports • Regional Agreements on Green Economy

Results	Possible operations	Indicators OVI (**) (Results Based)	Sources of Verification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to Haiti/DR binational cooperation on Climate Change adaptation and mitigation 		
<p>R1.2. Regional capacity for disaster risk reduction enhanced</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening public sector capacity for integrating climate risk management into National Development plans • Strengthening governance arrangements, national and regional capacities and sectoral level implementation of comprehensive Disaster Management • Capacity development for effective and efficient response at national and regional levels • Implement actions to reduce vulnerability and strengthen resilience at community level, including public Education and Outreach Programmes • Strengthening Haiti/DR Cooperation in Disaster Management and Risk Reduction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of countries which have developed National Development Plans that have integrated Comprehensive Disaster Management (CDM) • Number of States which have enacted and are applying Comprehensive Disaster Management Legislation • Number of States adopting, and implementing and applying a Regional Building Code • Status of Haiti/DR Cooperation Programme on disaster risk reduction • Number of national and regional response mechanisms duly coordinated, including possible integration of military assets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CDEMA Project Reports/DR National Reports • National Committees, CDEMA and RSS Reports • National Reports/RSS Reports/CDEMA Reports • NSA Reports

Results	Possible operations	Indicators OVI (**) (Results Based)	Sources of Verification
Objective 2: To support regional capacity for the sustainable use of natural resources			
R 2.1 Regional governance and capacity for sustainable management of natural resources enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance CARIFORUM States' capacity for natural resources management • Natural resource assessment of CARIFORUM States advanced • Natural resources management plans for CARIFORUM States developed • Natural resources plans being implemented in some CARIFORUM States • Develop regional approaches to biodiversity management • Support for Haiti/DR Bi-National Environment Management Programme in the transborder area • Increase community and civil society awareness of the need for natural resource management and sustainable economic development • Support the sustainable development, use and management of living and non-living oceanic and coastal resources and ensure the sustainable exploitation of oceanic and coastal resources including assistance to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural resources assessments undertaken for selected Member States • Status of management plans on sustainable use of natural resources: -developed for selected States -implemented in selected CARIFORUM states 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment Reports • National Development Plans

Results	Possible operations	Indicators OVI (**) (Results Based)	Sources of Verification
	<p>Caribbean countries to comply with the EU Regulation (EC) 1005/2008 on Illegal Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) fishing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foster Caribbean regional research collaboration and innovation capacity, infrastructures and education, as a way to enhance research and excellence, and map needs for technologies on relevant sectors for green/blue growth/market development 		
Objective 3: To promote Energy Efficiency (EE) and development and use of renewable energy			
<p>R 3.1 Clean energy security and RES investment framework enhanced</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures to enhance CARIFORUM energy sector governance management and capacity • Strengthening of Energy Information Systems and Statistics • Development of Sustainable Investment Framework • Deployment of Renewable Energy Resource Assessments and EE potential assessments • Actions aimed at involvement of and reporting to civil society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Energy Efficiency targets of C-SERMS supported and realized • Number of countries having adopted national strategies, targets and implementation plans based on CARICOM energy policy and other regional strategies • Share of renewable energy in the regional energy mix • Number of households with access to renewable energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy documents, Model Legislation and Regulations • CARICOM/DR Statistics and CDB data • Regional EE Reports • C-SERMS Reports • DR National Reports • Project Implementation Reports

Results	Possible operations	Indicators OVI (**) (Results Based)	Sources of Verification
	<p>organisations on regional RE/EE targets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures to optimize use of Renewable Energy resources and mitigate risks and encourage investments developed 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CARIFORUM Reports
<p>R 3.2 Policy, legislative and regulatory framework for energy sector management (EE and RES) and transition towards renewable energies improved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of regional policies, model legislation and regulation for energy sector management and transition towards renewable energies Capacity support for mobilizing investments in EE, renewable energy, interconnectivity Enhancing regional energy sector governance framework and capacity Development of regulations/favourable fiscal regime/subsidies aimed at promoting private sector investments and innovative financing mechanisms for RE & EE potential Supporting smart grid pilot projects and RES/EE investments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of common agreed policies, legislation and regulations Number of smart grid pilot and micro projects in the public sector particularly in Haiti Amount of savings generated through EE measures implemented with EU support Total amount of fossil fuels imported vs total energy mix RE capacity (Megawatts) supported with EU Funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional EE Reports C-SERMS Reports DR National Reports Project Implementation Reports CARIFORUM Reports

Results	Possible operations	Indicators OVI (**) (Results Based)	Sources of Verification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measures for EE improvements in generation, transmission and improved consumption 		
Focal Area 3: Crime and Security			
OBJECTIVE 1: Crime Prevention, Risk Reduction and enhancement of Restorative Justice			
<p>R1.1 Occurrences of situational crime, domestic violence and youth crime reduced; crime prevention and risk reduction enhanced</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support Second generation Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) Strategies Strengthening the capacities of national and regional institutions dealing with Risk Reduction and resilience to crime, drugs and violence Actions to promote women and children security and safety, domestic and school security, shelters and crime-related social/health assistance Community based actions for breaking the cycle of violence particularly focusing on youth, drug addicts and vulnerable groups, civil society oversight, mediation, education, basic services to slums, opportunities/alternatives to crime Measures to increase awareness and prevent domestic violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number/rate of crimes, in particular violent crimes (disaggregated by type of crime/sex) Citizen perception of insecurity or impunity, and regarding the police and criminal justice sectors Number of Schools with safe school/anti-bullying policies and with active violence prevention programmes Rate of Intra family/family/ domestic violence per every 100,000 inhabitants Number of citizens benefitting from (i) vulnerable group protection, (ii) mediation actions (iii) alternatives to crime programmes, (iv) crime-related health assistance including drug rehabilitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Police Reports Crime Statistics School Reports UNODC, UN system, national, regional and international independent civil society reports Reports from Surveys

Results	Possible operations	Indicators OVI (**) (Results Based)	Sources of Verification
R 1.2. Restorative justice and rehabilitation and reintegration levels improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actions to promote prison rehabilitation and improvement of conditions in prisons • Prison education programmes preparing inmates to social reintegration • Promotion of alternatives to incarceration • Implementation of social rehabilitation/inclusion programmes • Programmes to assist and support victims of crime 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of victims assisted, treated and recovered • Number of former criminals attending and completing social reintegration programmes • Recidivism rate • Ratio of number of inmates <i>vs.</i> capacities of the prisons • Number of prison visits per year • Number of cases of ill-treatment investigated • Proportion of inmates duly covered by medical assistance, sanitation and basic services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prison Records/Report • Civil society reports including ICRC visit reports • Multilateral Evaluation • Mechanism Reports
OBJECTIVE 2: To Enhance Citizen and Border Security			
R 2.1. Regional security architecture, cooperation and capacity to fight, prevent, manage and detect crime strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for mechanisms to strengthen transborder security and to facilitate transborder intelligence and information sharing • Measures to support Intra-CARIFORUM Cooperation in Crime and Security (including the fight against drugs and human trafficking) • Cooperation actions between 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of countries with CARICOM Integrated Border Security System and standardized border security systems training for Customs and Immigration Officers, and with specific training on human trafficking including victims protection • Number of joint operations among Regional Security Agencies • Number of information sharing agreements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IMPACS Reports/DR Reports • Legislative reports • Media assessment • Cooperation Agreements

Results	Possible operations	Indicators OVI (**) (Results Based)	Sources of Verification
	<p>CARIFORUM, CELAC, FCORs, OCTs and the EU in Crime and Security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of policies in the area of Integrated border managements aimed at reducing illicit activities • Measure to reduce drug demand and supply 	<p>with foreign partners/agencies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of cooperative agreements on citizen and border security including cross-border, between regional and multilateral institutions • Number of seizures of narcotic drugs and precursor chemicals and small arms at ports and borders 	
<p>R 2.2 Capacity of Law Enforcement agents to combat crime, including organised and transnational Crime increased</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actions strengthening the capacities of Regional and National Cyber Crime Units • Actions to strengthen the capacity of national and regional law enforcement agencies • Measures to combat trafficking in persons at national and regional levels • Support for effective national and regional mechanisms against impunity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of standardised training programmes and operating procedures for law enforcement in the region in areas including human rights • Number of regional awareness programmes/ training programmes for law enforcement personnel in areas such as crime scene management, forensic and criminal justice systems and human rights • Number of countries having legislation fully harmonized with the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its Protocols • Number of cases of impunity • Number of new (within the last 12 months) or improved mechanisms for effective prosecution of traffickers and reinsertion of victims 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IMPACS Reports/DR Reports • Evaluation Reports • Reports of Regional and National Training Programmes • Internal Reports on trafficking in persons

Results	Possible operations	Indicators OVI (**) (Results Based)	Sources of Verification
R 2.3 Rule of Law enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actions to modernise systems to the best regional and international standards and adopt reforms to improve the judicial systems • Actions aimed at improving access to justice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Member States with updated (within the last 12 months) court procedures, protocols and working practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IMPACS Reports/DR Reports
OBJECTIVE 3: Increasing compliance with international norms on financial crimes, terrorism financing and corruption			
R 3.1 Levels of compliance with FATF AML/CFT Global Commitments to Tax Information Exchange and Transparency increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing political and Economic Support for Mutual Evaluations, National Risk Assessment and Anti-Money Laundering, Combatting the Financing of Terrorism and improving tax information exchange and transparency • Actions strengthening the capacity of Financial Investigators, Analysts and Supervisors at Financial Intelligence Units • Support for outreach and public education programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of compliance with the FATF Recommendations during the Fourth Round of mutual evaluations (Target: to move from an average of 40%, to at least 75%) • Number of common exercises and number of persons trained • Number of national and regional institutions supported in public education and awareness raising/advocacy on AML/CFT and corruption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CFATF Reports • Reports of Financial Intelligence Units • UNDCP Reports • National and international transparency institutions, civil society • Judiciary and civil society reports, UNODC, CFATF other UN agencies
R 3.2 Enhanced efficiency in fighting corruption, bribery and white collar crime including money laundering (as well as	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to establishment of new mechanisms, and upgrade of existing ones against corruption, money laundering, for disruption of criminal profits, and for confiscation and mobilisation of criminal assets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of successful prosecutions of corruption cases including high level corruption, money laundering, white collar and cyber-crime 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National and international transparency institutions, civil society • Judiciary and civil society reports, UNODC, other UN

Results	Possible operations	Indicators OVI (**) (Results Based)	Sources of Verification
counterfeiting, in particular of products with negative health & safety impacts)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raising awareness and education campaigns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of criminal proceeds that have been frozen seized or confiscated • Ranking in international reports • Number of corruption watchdog bodies, observatories, agencies or departments established over the last 12 months and reports produced 	agencies
R 3.3 Enhanced efficiency in the management of International Business Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for promoting compliance with FATF/AML/CFT Recommendations • Rationalisation of regulations and promotion and training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Levels of compliance with FATF/AML/CFT Recommendations • Number of joint/common training exercises • Number of agreements on regulations and promotion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CFATF Reports • Global Transparency Report • Report of Regional Training Institutions

() The results, indicators and means of verification specified in the present annex may need to evolve to take into account changes intervening during the programming period.*

*(**)Baselines (and baseline years) related to the indicators will be introduced in the Action documents at the latest*

Annex 2: Indicative Timetable

	TOTAL	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Regional economic cooperation and integration	102		22.0	30.0	30.0	20.0	
Climate change, disaster management and sustainable energy	61,5		20.0	20.0	21,5		
Crime and security	44		12.0	20.0	12.0		
Caribbean Investment Facility (CIF)	135		35.0	35.0	35.0	30.0	
Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF)	3,5		3.5				
TOTAL	346		92.5	105.0	98.5	50.0	

Annex 3: Governance Architecture

CARIBBEAN REGIONAL INDICATIVE PROGRAMME

1. Programming Committee:

- Co-chaired by CARIFORUM/EU who will determine its own level of representation. The CARIFORUM side will be represented by the CARIFORUM Programming Committee established by the Council of Ministers of CARIFORUM.
- Negotiates and finalises the Agreement Establishing the 11th EDF Regional Indicative Programme.
- On the basis of the thematic priorities already agreed and on the basis of the discussions held since the September 2013 Regional Programming Seminar , the Programming Committee must:
 - Agree on the distribution of resources for each focal sector
 - Agree on an Intervention Framework which will describe the Results and the Indicators to be used and which will form part of the RIP.
 - Integrate these and other agreements into the text of the Agreement Establishing the 11th EDF Regional Indicative Programme.

2. Piloting Committee

- Committee to be Co-Chaired by CARIFORUM/EU (HQ appropriate level).
- CARIFORUM participation to be determined by the Council of Ministers of CARIFORUM.
- Provides political and strategic steering of the Regional Programme.
- Deals with the assessment of the overall state of implementation of the RIP, the continuing appropriateness of the established priorities and the relevant allocations. Operates by consensus;

3. Technical Committee

- Co-Chaired by Representatives of the Chair of CARIFORUM/ and by the EU at appropriate level;
- Participation of CARIFORUM will be members of the CARIFORUM Programming Management Committee who may be accompanied by advisors/the EU will determine and specify its representation.

- Meets at least four (4) times a year.
- Examines and reviews all project proposals (at concept level) and in that regard will verify objectives, ensure that main components and actions specified can achieve the desired results and will have the appropriate impact and will set the financial allocation for each project proposal;
- For Multi-Country Programmes agree on the implementing agency or lead NAO. Identification and Formulation process will be subsequently carried out between the EU and the agency/NAO.
- For traditional regional programmes, CARIFORUM and the EU will jointly carry out identification and formulation process up to the approval of the Action Fiches with the involvement, where appropriate, of designated implementing agencies
-
- Oversee and monitor programme's implementation on basis of reports provided by implementing agencies/bodies.

4. Thematic Task Forces

- Informal working groups, one for each focal sector, with representatives from EU Delegations (supported, when appropriate by the Headquarters) and representatives of the CARIFORUM (supported when appropriate by technical advisors including specialised international and regional agencies, sub-regional organisations, civil society, etc.).
- Elaborates a Concept Note for each focal sector, based on the Results and Indicators in the Intervention Framework of the RIP, indicating how the results are going to be achieved.
- The Concept Notes would be presented to the Technical Committee. After approval of the Concept Notes by the Technical Committee the identification/formulation work can start.
- Make use of the preliminary list of Multi-Country Programmes that already exists as a first basis for discussion of Multi-Country Programmes.

5. Financing Agreement

The Secretary-General of CARIFORUM, as Regional Authorising Officer will sign Financing Agreements, on behalf of CARIFORUM, except in the case of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) and Caribbean Export **or any other institutions/agency designated by the Secretary-General. In the case of multi-country programmes, National Authorising Officers of**

CARIFORUM States or agencies designated by them may sign Financing Agreements.

25 November 2014

Annex 4: A Donor matrix

CARIBBEAN REGIONAL PROGRAMMES DONOR MATRIX				
PROGRAMME/PROJECT DESCRIPTION	IMPLEMENTATION DURATION /yrs	FUNDING (M€)	IMPLEMENTING INSTITUTION	DEVELOPMENT PARTNER/DONOR
THEMATIC AREA 1: REGIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND INTEGRATION				
10th EDF Economic Integration and Trade of the OECS Region	6	12,600,000	OECS Secretariat	EU
Institutional Strengthening Project - OECS	11	3,336,351	OECS Secretariat	DFATD, formerly CIDA
Family Law and Domestic Violence Reform Project - OECS	8	707,561	OECS Secretariat	UNICEF, NCH, Gender Equity Fund, UNIFEM, Commonwealth Secretariat
Strengthening Poverty and Social Sector Development in the OECS	1	78,734	OECS Secretariat	UNDP
Enhancing the Trade Capacity Development in ACP States - Hub and Spokes # 2 Project	3.5	214,156	OECS Secretariat	EU via Commonwealth Secretariat
OECS Labour Market Programme	5	82,671	OECS Secretariat	World Bank/ EU 10th EDF
OECS E-Government for Regional Integration Project (EGRIP)	5.5	9,526,809	OECS Secretariat	World Bank/CDB
Support to OECS Member States in areas of Population - Technical Assistance	5		OECS Secretariat	UNFPA
Fighting HIV in the Caribbean - A Strategic Approach (Round 9, phase 2)	2	1,086,892	OECS Secretariat	Global Fund via CARICOM Sec.
Advancing Child Rights with Equity among OECS Member and Associate Member States	2	917,251	OECS Secretariat	UNICEF with partners USAID, CDB, World Bank, UN Women, UNDP, ILO & UNESCO
OECS Youth Development Project			OECS Secretariat	USAID/UNDP
OECS Early Learning Programme			OECS Secretariat	USAID
Mainstreaming sustainability in OECS/Caribbean Tourism Industry			OECS Secretariat	UNEP
OECS Free Circulation of Goods			OECS Secretariat	Compete Caribbean, Hub and Spokes
Youth Innovation: A Caribbean Network for Youth Development			OECS Secretariat	UNDP
10th EDF CSME and Economic Integration Programme	5	27,500,000		EU
CSME and Regional Sectoral Policies			CARICOM Secretariat	
Belize Component			Belize NAO	
Haiti Component			Haiti NAO	
CSME Standby Facility			Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)	
10th EDF Support for EPA Implementation	5	46,500,000		EU
Fiscal Reform and Adjustment			International Monetary	

			Fund (IMF)	
Fiscal Reform and Adjustment (DR)			United Nations Development Fund (UNDP)	
Statistics in the DR			UNDP	
SPS Programme			IICA	
TBT			PTB partnering with CROSO	
Services Sector			Caribbean Export Development Agency (CEDA)	
Rum Sector			WIRSPA	
Institutional and Implementation Capacity - EPA Standby Facility			CDB	
Institutional and Implementation Capacity - CARIFORUM Directorate			CARICOM Secretariat	
10th EDF Regional Private Sector Development Programme	5	32,089,000	CEDA	EU
10th EDF Haiti/DR B-national Programme (DR-Trade Infrastructure Northern Corridor)	5	12,791,000	NAO - Dominican Republic	EU
10th EDF Haiti/DR Bi-national Programme (Haiti)	5	9,700,000	CEDA	EU
Programme of Support for Intra-10th EDF CARIFORUM Cooperation (CRITI)	3	2,000,000	CRITI	EU
Programme of Support for CARPHA	3	1,510,000	CARPHA	EU
10th EDF Wider Caribbean Cooperation Programme	5	6,595,000	Regional Council of Guadeloupe, CARIFORUM Dir., PANCAP/CARICOM Secretariat	EU
Global Fund (Phase II) - HIV/AIDS		12,527,530	PANCAP/CARICOM Secretariat	Global Fund
Support to HIV/AIDS		2,541,587	CARICOM Secretariat	USAID
EPA Implementation Support Programmes	3.5	1,139,635	CEDA	GIZ
Study Tour to Europe	0.5	193,150	CEDA	ACP Bizclim
Support to CAIPA		1,166,108	CEDA	ProInvest
The Specialty Food Sector of the CARIFORUM Member States -Phase 1	4	845,667	CEDA	Cartfund - (DFID)
The Specialty Food Sector of the CARIFORUM Member States -Phase 2	0.75	118,101	CEDA	Cartfund - (DFID)

Health & Wellness Project - Tourism Sector	4.8	519,555	CEDA	Cartfund - (DFID)
CARIFORUM/EU Business Forum in the context of the London Olympics	1.25	638,814	CEDA	DFID
Invest Karib - Enhance Cooperation Martinique/ CARIFORUM		784,000	CEDA	INTERREG/ Regional Council of Martinique
Regional Public Goods - Support for Investment Promotion	2	787,340	CEDA	IDB
Canada - CARICOM Services Sector Trade and Development Project	5	13,005,282	CEDA	CIDA
(Agence Francaise de Developpement)TRADE CAPACITY BUILDING PROGRAMME Food Safety Compliance	3	1,500,000	CEDA	AFD
10th EDF Intra ACP Agriculture Programme	5	8,600,000	IICA with CCS and CARDI as implementing partners	EU
Support for the Second Round Table on the Development of Small and Micro Enterprises-Phase 2		31,138	CARICOM Secretariat	Government of Japan
CAIC Cenario Planning		31,801	CARICOM Secretariat	Government of Japan
Support for the Development of an Integrated ICT Framework for Primary Schools in the Caribbean Community		38,426	CARICOM Secretariat	Government of Japan
Second Chance Two-Reducing the Vulnerability of Unattached Young People in Volatile Communities Through Social and Economic Empowerment		33,339	CARICOM Secretariat	Government of Japan
Japan Association of Travel Agents (JATA) Tourism Expo-Tokyo, Japan 2014		54,339	CARICOM Secretariat	Government of Japan
Post-Disaster Restoration of Farmers Seed Supply in Small Island Member States of the Caribbean Community-Phase 1		37,241	CARICOM Secretariat	Government of Japan
Post-Disaster Restoration of Farmers Seed Supply in Small Island Member States of the Caribbean Community-Phase 2		39,367	CARICOM Secretariat	Government of Japan
Increasing Productivity of Cassava in the Caribbean using High Yield Varieties		31,494	CARICOM Secretariat	Government of Japan
Increasing Sweet Potato Production for Value Added Processing in Selected CARICOM Countries		33,100	CARICOM Secretariat	Government of Japan
Green, Efficient Aquaculture for Fish Farmers		49,972	CARICOM Secretariat	Government of Japan
Comprehensive Review and Reform of the CARICOM Common External Tariff and Rules of Origin (referred to in the Final Act of the 3rd Joint Commission 2014)		191,324	CARICOM Secretariat	Kingdom of Spain
Support to South-South Cooperation, CARICAD-CLAD Partnership (also referred to in 3rd Joint Co-mix)		144,083	CARICOM Secretariat	Kingdom of Spain
Study on Feasibility and Impact of Entering into FTAs with Panama etc. (OTN)		0	CARICOM Secretariat	Kingdom of Spain
Programme Support		32,281	CARICOM Secretariat	Kingdom of Spain
Common Framework for a Literacy Survey		511,771	CARICOM Secretariat	IADB
Legal Drafters Missions		36,970	CARICOM Secretariat	Commonwealth Secretariat

CARICOM Trade and Competitiveness Project		8,512,531	CARICOM Secretariat	CIDA
Implementation of DEVINFO (Statistical software) and Strengthening Capacity to Manage Results Project		511,771	CARICOM Secretariat	CDB
Network of Regional Integration Studies (NETRIS)	3	540,838	The University of the West Indies	European Commission
Empowering Knowledge Transfer in the Caribbean through Effective IPR and KT Regimes (IPICA)	2	691,879	The University of the West Indies	European Commission
SUB-TOTAL - REGIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND INTEGRATION		228,855,857		
THEMATIC AREA 2: CLIMATE CHANGE AND NATURAL DISASTERS				
OCTs Regional Risk Reduction Initiative	5	4,900,000	CDEMA	UNDP
CDM-HIP: CDM Harmonised Implementation Programme Phase 1 (CDEMA states)	7	8,975,671	CDEMA	UKAID / DFAT (Australia) / DFATD (Canada)
ACP-EU Natural Disaster Facility Sub-regional Programme for the Caribbean	5	1,800,000	CDEMA	EU
Regional Monitoring and Evaluation System for Dominican Republic and Cayman Island in the Caribbean Tourism Sector		551,138	CDEMA	IDB
Community Disaster Risk Reduction Fund (CDRRF) for borrowing states of the CDB	5		CDEMA	Established by the CDB with grant financing from the DFATD and DFID
CCDM-II: Mainstreaming Climate Change in Disaster Management in the Caribbean - Phase 2		546,423	CDEMA	Austrian Development Agency
Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) in Dominica, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines: Regional Track for the Caribbean		7,873,396	CDEMA	IDB / WB
10th EDF Intra-ACP - African, Caribbean and Pacific-European Union (ACP-EU) Natural Disaster Risk Management in the CARIFORUM		20,000,000	CDEMA	EU
CDEMA US SOUTHCOM 5-year Collaboration		3,936,698	CDEMA	US - SOUTHCOM
Programme for Building Regional Climate Capacity in the Caribbean		3,936,698	CDEMA	USAID/WMO/CIMH
Regional Framework for Achieving Development Resilient to Climate Change			CCCCC	Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation
Implementation Plan (IP) to actualize the Regional Framework document.		787,340	CCCCC	
Pilot Program for Climate Resilience – Region Track (implemented in Jamaica, Haiti, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines and the CCCCC)		8,345,800	CCCCC, with UWI, CIMH, CRFM, CARDI, and CEHI.	Climate Investment Fund
Technical Assistance Grant	1	118,101	CCCCC	Climate Investment Fund

Caribbean Regional Resilience Development Implementation Plan (2011 – 2016) Aries Project		6,324,262	CCCCC	UK
Enabling Climate Change Adaptation in Borrowing Member Countries (BMCs)		370,050	CCCCC	CDB
Database Management System for a Regional Integrated Observing Network for Environmental Change in the Wider Caribbean		472,404	CCCCC with ICIMH, NOAA, and CATALAC	
10th EDF Intra-ACP -The Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) Programme	3.5	8,000,000	CCCCC	EU
Caribbean Risk Management Project - Phase 1		466,334	CCCCC	
Caribbean Risk Management Project - Phase 2		191,644	CCCCC	
Caribbean Risk Management Project - Phase 3		819,081	CCCCC	
The CARIWIG Project	2	819,081	CCCCC	
Australia-Caribbean Collaboration on Climate Change and Coral Reef (for Belize, St. Lucia and Grenada)		1,374,098	CCCCC	
Sustainable Energy Technical Assistance (SETA) for a Competitive OECS Region	3.5	1,249,354	OECS Secretariat	CDB
Eastern Caribbean Energy Regulatory Authority (ECERA)	3	4,409,102	OECS Secretariat	World Bank
Reducing the Risks to Human and Natural Assets Resulting from Climate Change	5	1,968,349	OECS Secretariat	USAID
Sustainable Financing and Management of Eastern Caribbean Marine Ecosystems Project	3.8	6,889,221	OECS Secretariat	The Nature Conservancy
Global Climate Change Alliance Project (GCCA)	4	10,600,000	OECS Secretariat	EU and Cyprus
Eastern Caribbean Marine Manage Areas Network Project	3.8	497,515	OECS Secretariat	The Nature Conservancy
Improving Land Policies and Management	2	312,679	OECS Secretariat	UN-Habitat
Management of Bio-medical Waste		15,396	CARICOM Secretariat	Government of Japan
Coastal Zone & Environmental Monitoring		21,179	CARICOM Secretariat	Government of Japan
CEHI Waste Diversion Strategy		26,037	CARICOM Secretariat	Government of Japan
Real-Time Flood Forecasting for the Caribbean		78,813	CARICOM Secretariat	Government of Japan

Establishment of Regional Capacity and Expertise for addressing Impacts on Future Climate Change on Energy Demand in CARICOM Countries		210,587	CARICOM Secretariat	Government of Japan
Development of a Caribbean Environmental Policy and Action Plan-Government		49,972	CARICOM Secretariat	Government of Japan
Development of a Caribbean Environmental Policy and Action Plan-Private Sector		135,663	CARICOM Secretariat	Government of Japan
Environment Programme with UNEP		258,340	CARICOM Secretariat	UNEP
Sustainable Development Programme		1,725,848	CARICOM Secretariat	Government of Kazakhstan
Support to Energy		7,873,396	CARICOM Secretariat	Government of Kazakhstan
One Health, One Caribbean, One Love	3	898,693	The University of the West Indies	European Commission
Global Local Caribbean Climate Change Adaptation and mitigation Scenarios (GoLoCarSee)	3	499,299	The University of the West Indies	European Commission
Climate Change Adaptation Strategies for Water Resources and Human Livelihoods in the Coastal Zones of Small Island Developing States (CASCADE)	3	472,979	The University of the West Indies	European Commission
Developing Sustainable Disease Management Strategies to improve Vegetable Production towards Self-sufficiency and Food Security in the Caribbean Region	3	498,970	The University of the West Indies	European Commission
International Fine Cocoa Innovation Centre (IFCIC)	3	2,170,945.00	The University of the West Indies	European Commission
Mainstreaming Energy Efficiency and Climate Change in Built Environment Training and Research in the Caribbean (CarEnTrain)	3	486,152	The University of the West Indies	European Commission
The Caribbean Reef Education and Training Initiative (Creative)	3	479,890	The University of the West Indies	European Commission
Development of an MSc in Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Development for the Caribbean	3	402,398	The University of the West Indies	European Commission
Strengthening the Caribbean Scientific Community in Natural Resources Management and Developing Integrated Watershed Management Plans (CARIWATNET)	3	892,511	The University of the West Indies	European Commission
Volcanic Unrest in Europe and Latin America: Phenomenology, Eruption Precursors,, Hazard Forecast, and Risk Mitigation (VUELCO)	4	3,499,993.01	The University of the West Indies	European Commission
Strengthening Capacity for Food Science and Technology Teaching, Learning, and Research to Add Value to Indigenous Foods for Food Security in Africa and the Caribbean (FSTinAC)	3	495,296	The University of the West Indies	European Commission
Future of Reefs in a Changing Environment (FORCE): An Ecosystem Approach to Managing Caribbean Coral Reefs in the Face of Climate Change	4	6,474,632.00	The University of the West Indies	European Commission
Strategies and Tools for Real Time Earthquake Risk Reduction (REAKT)	3	6,972,193.00	The University of the West Indies	European Commission

Monitoring the Soufriere Hills Volcano and Managing the Montserrat Volcano Observatory (MVO)	5	9,731,670	The University of the West Indies	The Government of Montserrat and DFID
Project for Ecosystem Services (ProEcoServ)	4	804,656	The University of the West Indies	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
Regional Project for Implementing National Bio safety Frameworks in the Caribbean sub-region	4	4,702,380	The University of the West Indies	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
Knowledge Transfer Capacity Building for Enhanced Energy Access and Efficiency in the Caribbean (CAP4INNO)	3	490,813	The University of the West Indies	European Commission
Promotion of Capacity and Energy Education Development in the Caribbean Region (PROCEED-CARIBBEAN)	1	499,000	The University of the West Indies	European Commission
Small Developing Island Renewable Energy Knowledge and Technology Transfer Network (DIREKT)		993,207	The University of the West Indies	European Commission
The Application of Solar-powered Polymer Electrolyte Membrane (PEM) Electrolysers for the Sustainable Production of Hydrogen Gas as Fuel for Domestic Cooking	3	421,043	The University of the West Indies	European Commission
Development of MSc in Sustainable Development for Small Islands	4	779,466	The University of the West Indies	University Consortium of Small Island States
Managing Adaptation to Environmental Change in Coastal Communities: Canada and the Caribbean	6	699,266	The University of the West Indies	IDRC
Enhancing Knowledge and Application of Comprehensive Disaster Management (CDM)	5	1,122,904	The University of the West Indies	
Improving the Nutrition and Health of CARICOM Populations through Sustainable Agricultural Technologies that increase Food Availability and Diversity of Food Choices	3	3,521,512	The University of the West Indies	DFATD (formerly CIDA)/IDRC
Caribbean Aqua-Terrestrial Solutions Modules: • Management of Coastal Resources and Conservation of Marine Biodiversity in the Caribbean Region • Adaption to climate change in the Caribbean: Protection of natural resources and diversification of agriculture and silviculture	TBD	11,250,000	GIZ	CARICOM
Coastal protection for climate change adaptation in the small island states in the Caribbean	TBD	10,800,000	KfW	CARICOM
Caribbean Challenge Initiative – Caribbean Biodiversity Fund	TBD	20,000,000	KfW	Caribbean Challenge Initiative/Caribbean Biodiversity Fund
Caribbean Renewable Energy Development Programme (CREDP II)	TBD	7,450,000	GIZ	CARICOM
Support of institutional structures for the promotion of renewable energies and energy efficiency in the Caribbean (REETA)	TBD	5,020,000	GIZ	CARICOM
SUB-TOTAL - CLIMATE CHANGE		182,386,212		

THEMATIC AREA 3: CRIME AND SECURITY				
OECS Juvenile Justice Reform Project	5	4,566,570	OECS Secretariat	USAID
10th EDF CARIFORUM Crime and Security Cooperation programme	5	12,195,000	CARICOM Secretariat with DR (CND & DNCD), CARICOM IMPACS, CFATF, RSS, DNCD	EU
Citizens' Security (CEBO)		251,949	CARICOM Secretariat	Kingdom of Spain
Citizens' Security (Youth)		343,044	CARICOM Secretariat	Kingdom of Spain
Upgrade of Crisis Monitoring and Management Systems in CARICOM - to enhance the capacity of existing regional mechanisms to facilitate the establishment of a virtual facility in the Caribbean to provide current intelligence and crisis support	3 yrs (TBD)	Total not yet determined	CARICOM IMPACS (Lead agency in collaboration with RSS, CDEMA and CARPHA)	European External Action Service (EEAS)
Support to CARICOM in ratification and implementation of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT)	24-25 June 2014	47,240	CARICOM IMPACS with ICRC	International Committee of Red Cross and United Nations Trust Facility supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation
ATT Model Legislation for CARICOM	2,015	125,974	CARICOM IMPACS	United Nations Trust Facility supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation
Strengthening CARICOM's Resilience to Cyber Crime	3 years	1,084,634	CARICOM IMPACS	CANADA
United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Joint Workplan		1,188,883	CARICOM IMPACS with UNODC	
Improved Access to Justice in the Caribbean	5	13,210,300	The University of the West Indies	DFATD, formerly CIDA
SUB-TOTAL - CRIME AND SECURITY		15,236,724		
CARIBBEAN INVESTMENT FACILITY				
Caribbean Investment Facility (CIF) - 10th EDF Intra ACP programme		40,000,000		EU
SUB-TOTAL - CIF		40,000,000		
TOTAL (SUB-TOTALS)		466,478,793		