ALIDE Meeting of Chief Economists of Development Banks

Virtual Meeting

Impact of the COVID pandemic on Caribbean economies and Responses

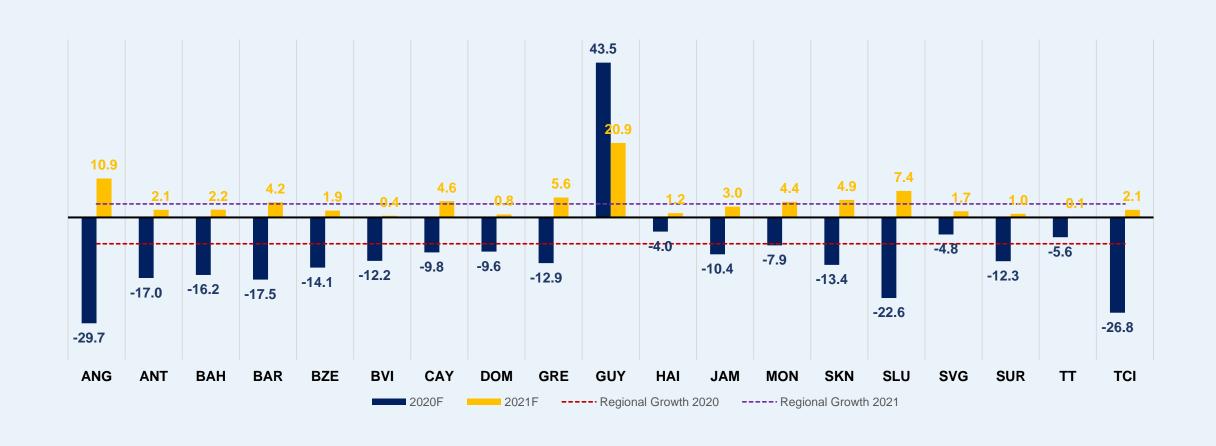
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Structure of presentation

- 1. The impact of the pandemic on economic and social sectors
- 2. Responses by countries and IFI support
- 3. CDB responses
- 4. The post-COVID policy imperatives

There will be no immediate recovery following COVID-19



COVID 19 generated a strong debt impulse due to heightened fiscal imbalance

| Table 1: Debt to GDP Ratio | Trend in |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Countries over 60% in 2019 | |

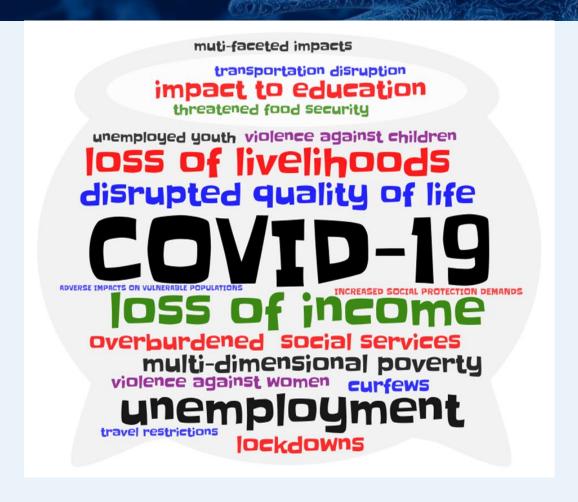
| Country | 2015 | 2019 |
|---------------------|-------|---------|
| Antigua and Barbuda | 71.1 | 63.3 💙 |
| Barbados | 129.8 | 119.5 🗸 |
| Belize | 80.5 | 90.6 ^ |
| Dominica | 63.2 | 67.5 ^ |
| Jamaica | 126.7 | 93.4 🗸 |
| St. Vincent | 67.1 | 67.5 ^ |
| Suriname | 43.6 | 83.1 ^ |
| | | |

| Table 2: Primary Balance (% of GDP) | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Country | 2019 | 2020e |
| Anguilla | 4.6 | 4.5 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | -1.2 | -2.3 |
| Bahamas, the | 0.8 | -4.0 |
| Barbados | 6.1 | 1.0 |
| Belize | -0.1 | -7.7 |
| BVI | -0.6 | -6.7 |
| Cayman Islands | 2.5 | -3.6 |
| Dominica | -14.6 | -8.1 |
| Grenada | 6.8 | -2.5 |
| Guyana | -1.5 | -1.6 |
| Haiti | -1.8 | -5.9 |
| Jamaica | 7.1 | 3.1 |
| Montserrat | -12.6 | -5.1 |
| St. Kitts & Nevis | 4.1 | -8.4 |
| Saint Lucia | -0.9 | -6.9 |
| St. Vincent | 0.1 | -2.8 |
| Suriname | -17.9 | -19.0 |
| Trinidad & Tobago | -0.1 | -8.0 |
| Turks and Caicos | •• | •• |
| Regional Average | 1.5 | -3.7 |

| Table 3. Debt to GDP (76) | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|--|--|
| Debt (% of GDP) | | | | |
| Country | 2019 | 2020 | | |
| Anguilla | 47.5 | 63.8 | | |
| Antigua | 63.3 | 81.4 | | |
| Bahamas | 61 | 76.7 | | |
| Barbados | 119.5 | 149.6 | | |
| Belize | 92.6 | 112 | | |
| BVI | 11 | 14.1 | | |
| Cayman | 5.8 | 10.2 | | |
| Dominica | 67.5 | 83.3 | | |
| Grenada | 57.8 | 74.6 | | |
| Guyana | 32.6 | 26.3 | | |
| Haiti | 47.7 | 57.8 | | |
| Jamaica | 93.4 | 104.1 | | |
| Montserrat | 4.8 | 4.8 | | |
| St. Kitts | 57.3 | 76.7 | | |
| St. Lucia | 65.5 | 102.1 | | |
| St. Vincent | 67.5 | 79.6 | | |
| Suriname | 83.1 | 136.6 | | |
| Trinidad | 58.5 | 70.7 | | |
| TCI | 0.3 | 0.3 | | |
| Regional Avg | 65.2 | 8/1 1 | | |

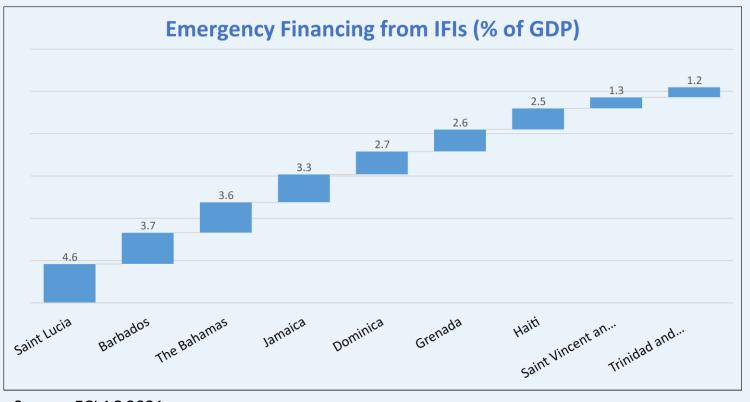
Table 3: Debt to GDP (%)

COVID impacted more than our health systems.



Emergency financing for immediate response dictated actions in 2020.

Credit S Measure Support **Facilities** Spending **Testing** Housing **Parallel** payments Health Care onse System Rental Health Assistance **Vaccines** Utility PPE Bills/deferred & payment Food support $\cdot \frac{\sigma}{\Omega}$ programmes



Source: ECLAC 2021

CDB recognises a need to support today while protecting tomorrow.

Immediate Response

- Reallocation of resources to social safety net interventions
- Gender-responsive and mental health services
- Online learning
- MSME assistance (financing)
- Budget support to 8 BMCs

Recovery

- Socially-Inclusive, gender-responsive Social Protection Framework
- Effective , inclusive and resilient post-COVID education programmes
- Sustainable improvements in local production of food and finding local supply chains for agriculture

Digital Transformation

Improving Competitiveness to Build Resilient Economies for Strong Inclusive Growth in a Post-COVID Caribbean

Key features of Caribbean countries:

Small, open economies No reserve currencies

Education and training for the new economy

Key Imperatives:



Export-led Growth

Exports must be diverse

Increased competitiveness

Accelerating digital citizenship

Improving Competitiveness



Improved Governance

Improved Infrastructure





Improved Public Sector Regulatory Frameworks

Improved Business Regulatory Frameworks





Improved PFM Systems

Improved Implementation





Exploit Regional Integration

