Vulnerability, Debt and Liquidity

Seventh Session of the Caribbean Development Round Table

12th October 2022

Dr. Angus Friday
Blue Economy Director at the Waitt Institute

https://www.linkedin.com/in/atlantean/

Economic vulnerability

Small domestic markets and a narrow natural resource base result in undiversified economies, limits for achieving economies of scale, and reduced scope for private sector development – with attendant impacts on economic growth and job creation.

SIDS economies are highly open – and thus are quickly and strongly affected by global trade and financial volatility and economic downturns.

Infrastructure costs – particularly for sustainable energy, communications and transport – are high for small island states.

Source OECD

Environmental vulnerability

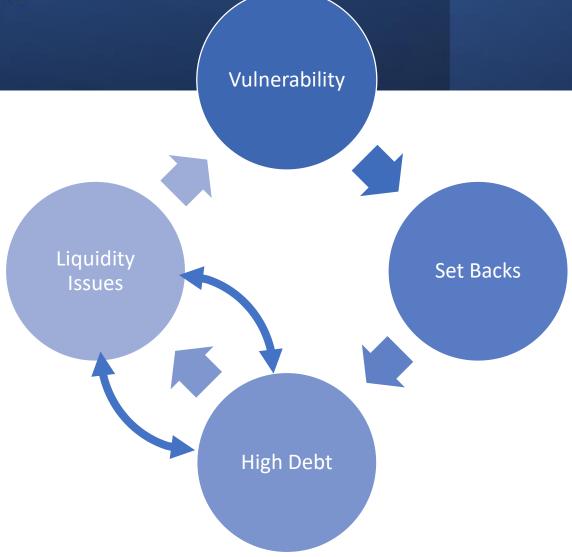
All small island states are characterised by **fragile natural environments** (falling fish stocks, threatened biodiversity, limited water availability, land management challenges, etc.).

SIDS are highly vulnerable to the effects of **climate change** (extreme weather events, sea level rise, habitat degradation, etc.)

Many SIDS **lack resilience** to deal with the rising incidence of natural disasters (storm surges, droughts, landslides, etc.)

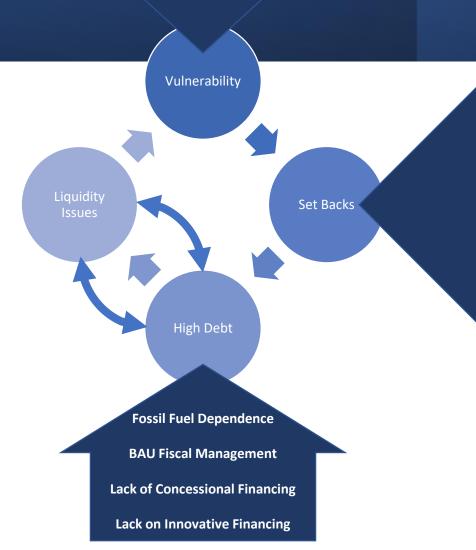
Source OECD

The Dynamic



The Dynamic

Small Size

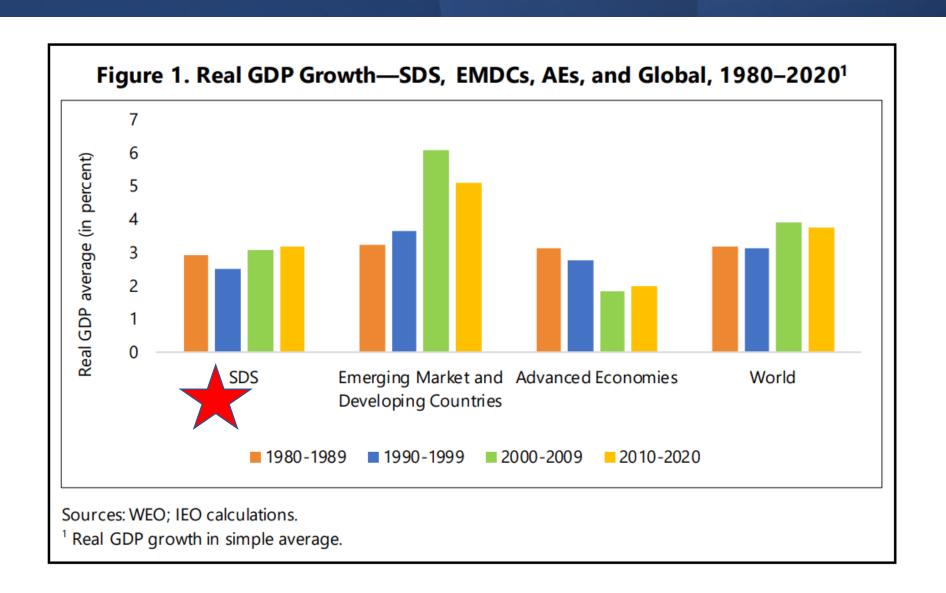


Exogenous Shocks:

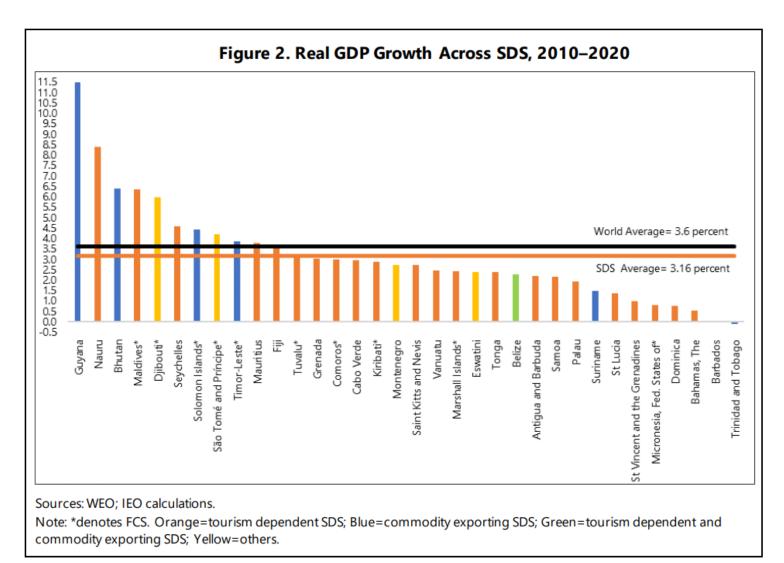
- Climate Impacts
- Financial Shocks
- Pandemic
- Other shocks

Low Resilience

Small States Growth 1980 - 2020



Small States Growth 2010 - 2020

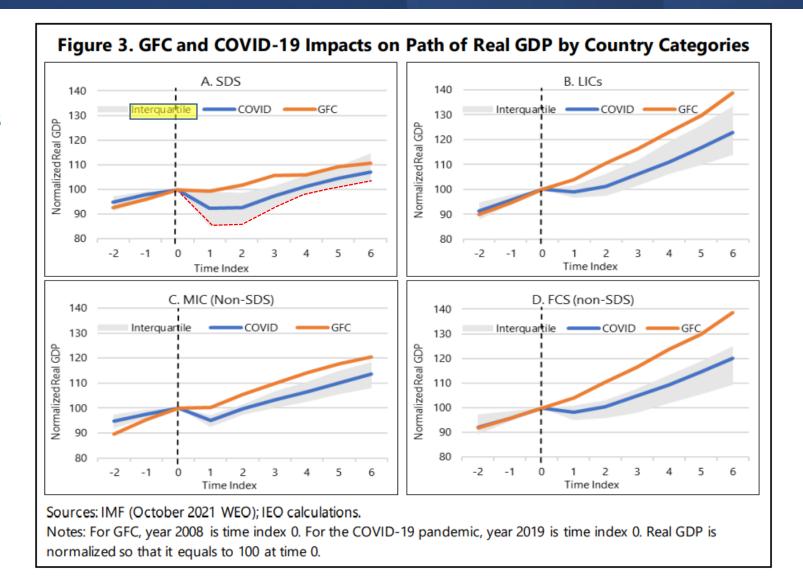


Source IEO, IMF

Small States Disproportionately affected by COVID & GFC

Black dotted line is the time of impact for both GFC and COVID.

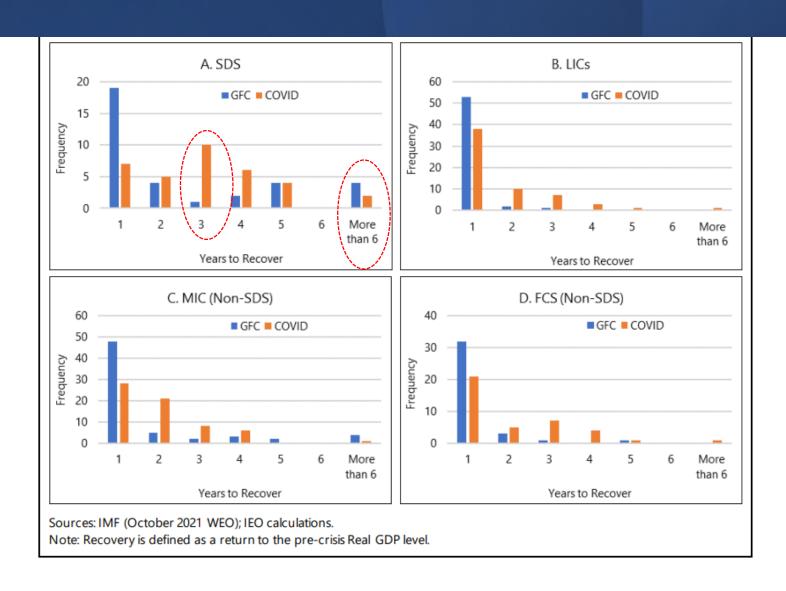
SDS disproportionately affected



Source IEO, IMF

Small States: Longer Recovery Times

Recovery times for SDS much longer compared to LICs, MICs and Fragile States

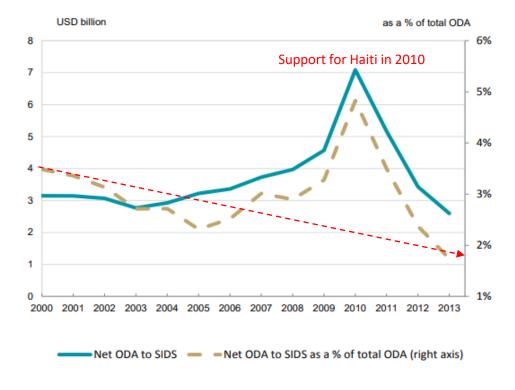


ODA is falling for SIDS

Net ODA to SIDS 2000-2013

(real terms, 2012 basis)

Official
Developmental
Assistance is falling
in absolute and
relative terms for
SIDS



Source: OECD DAC statistics

Source OECD

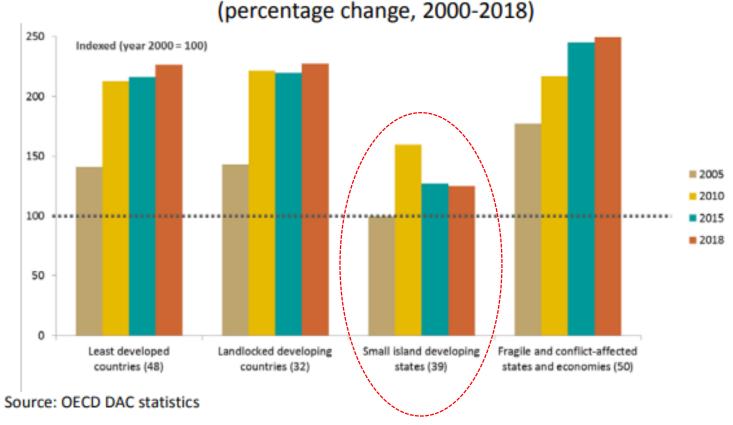
¹ The increase to \$6.8 billion in ODA to SIDS 2010 was attributable mainly to aid provided to Haiti.

ODA is falling for SIDS compared with other groups

According to the OECD,

"SIDS are losing out" on ODA.

Comparative trends in ODA flows across vulnerable countries



ODA is falling for SIDS compared with other groups

Achieve macroeconomic stability, well diversified resilient economies and sustained growth.

- growth rates in SDS, persistently lagged those of other emerging markets and developing
- Both the GFC and COVID-19 shocks also had a much greater adverse impact on SDS than on LICs and fragile, non-SDS members,
- More granular advice and guidance on diversification policies.

Lessons

- Increasing Climate Impacts
- Other Black swan Impacts
- Lessening access to Concessional Funds
- Debt is Increasing
- Less fiscal space for resilience
- Less fiscal space for diversification

Solutions

- Vulnerability metrics to access concessional finance
- Need for greater resilience
- Need for greater fiscal responsibility laws

- Need for more growth
- Need for greater diversification
- Need for greater Innovation and innovative finance

The Dynamic

Small Size

New Finances

- MDV index
- CRF
- Equity Financing
- Integrated Markets

Vulnerability

Set Backs

High Debt

Fossil Fuel Dependence

BAU Fiscal Management

Lack of Concessional Financing

Lack on Innovative Financing

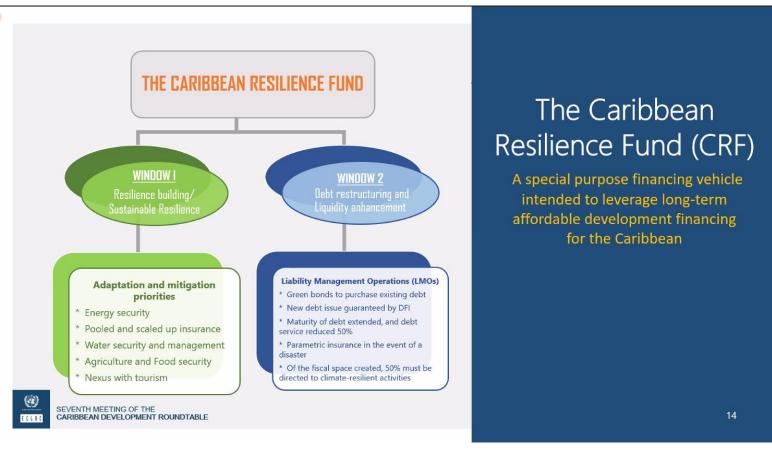
Exogenous Shocks:

- Climate Impacts
- Financial Shocks
- Pandemic
- Other shocks

Low Resilience

Caribbean Resilience Fund

Innovative Finance for resilience and diversification



Off balance sheet bonds

Vulnerability, Debt and Liquidity

Thank you.

Seventh Session of the Caribbean Development Round Table

12th October 2022

Dr. Angus Friday
Blue Economy Director at the Waitt Institute

https://www.linkedin.com/in/atlantean/