

**EU – BAHAMAS**  
**Joint Annual Report 2007**

June 2008

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## **1. UPDATE ON THE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SITUATION**

### **1.1 Update on the Political Situation**

National elections were held in May 2007, which was the first in five years. The Free National Movement (FNM) is the new governing party in The Bahamas, having been returned to power after a five year absence. The party won 23 of the 41 seats in Parliament. The progressive Liberal Party (PLP) which was the governing party for the last five years won 18 seats. While there are other political parties, the PLP and the FNM remain the two dominant parties. The Right Honourable Hubert Ingraham succeeded the Right Honourable Perry G. Christie as the Prime Minister.

One of the major political and social challenges continues to be that of migration from Haiti and on a smaller scale from Jamaica and Cuba. The repatriation of illegal migrants is an expensive exercise for the Government of The Bahamas.

The Government of The Bahamas continues to provide resources to improve the interdiction efforts. There is also the upgrading and expanding of The Bahamas Defense Force Fleet, which is intended to facilitate the establishment of a permanent presence in the southern Bahamas, from which regular patrol using two vigilant crafts will be undertaken. To further assist in this effort four Interceptor crafts were received from the USA. Additionally, there is also the re-establishment of the Air Wing which should significantly improve detection and interdiction capability.

### **1.2 Update of the economic situation**

The economy was forecasted to grow by 4.5% in real terms in 2007, supported by a rise in tourism-related foreign investment activities and further expansion in the construction sector. Domestic prices also rose by some 1.9% during 2007. As oil prices continued to rise during the twelve month period of 2007, inflation did likewise, as it jumped by 2.3%, over the corresponding period of 2006. The unemployment rate rose marginally from 7.6% in 2006 to 7.9% during 2007. The rise in the unemployment rate was in New Providence, Grand Bahama and other Family Islands. This rise in unemployment can be attributed to a loss of temporary jobs in the construction industry.

With regard to the 2007 National Debt, the Direct Charge on the Government as of the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter 2007 stood at \$2,546.9 million an increase of 6.2% over the \$2,398.7 million that was recorded during the corresponding period of 2006. The major portion of the debt at the end of September 2007 was in Bahamian dollars and this was some 89.3% of total debt. As for the Bahamian dollar debt during this period it stood at \$2,274.1 million, an increase of 7.3%.

The contingent liabilities of the Government decreased by 15.1% to \$440.0 million during the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter 2007 when compared to \$508.0 million shown during the corresponding period of 2006. The country's National Debt to date has increased by \$81 million or 2.7% to reach \$2,987.1 million.

The debt service ratio as a percentage of exports of goods and service, more than doubled during this period, moving from 2.3% to 5.9%. The debt service as a percentage of Government revenue was recorded at 0.5% a slight increase over the corresponding 2006 period which stood at 0.3%.

With regard to the balance of payments on the current account the year to date figures continues to show signs of deterioration due to the domestic impact of oil and non-oil prices on the overall cost of living.

The highest priority given in the 2007/2008 Budget was to security and law enforcement. This encompasses the judicial system the Royal Bahamas Defence Force, the Royal Bahamas Police Force, Immigration, Prisons, Customs and the services available to young people. The total Recurrent Expenditure in 2007/2008 is \$1,465 million. Recurrent revenue is \$1,490 million representing an increase of 9.9% over the projected out-turn for 2006/2007 an increase of 10.6% over the original estimate for this year. The major components of Recurrent Expenditure are Debt Interest and Redemption which amount to \$206 million. This is 14% of total Recurrent Expenditure.

During the first nine months of 2007 tourist arrivals were pegged at 3.5 million, a decrease of 4.4% when compared to the 3.6 million arrivals during the corresponding period of 2006. This apparent decrease can be attributed to the slow down in air arrivals which declined by 3.8% during the first three quarters of 2007. The weakness of the U. S. Dollar when compared to the other global currencies should continue to improve the cost competitiveness of The Bahamian tourism product, relative to other European and Asian destinations.

However, uncertainty still remains over the impact of the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative on visitors from the United States market.

Regarding the Financial Sector, a recent study showed that financial services industry contributes approximately 15% of the country's GDP.

At the end of 2007 liquidity levels in our banking system were \$117 million which is significantly higher than the \$39 Million at year-end 2006. On the other hand, official foreign reserves at the end of 2007 stood at \$455 million, 45 million lower than \$500 million recorded during 2006.

The Bahamas is in the process of updating its Trade Regime and on completion will apply for full membership in the WTO. The Bahamas participated in the negotiations of the Economic Partnership Agreement, and will sign on to the Agreement in June 2008.

### **1.3 Update of the social situation**

There is a commitment to redoubling of efforts to deal with issues relative to social development. The Bahamas is listed at number 52 on the 2007 Human Development Index.

The Governments Urban Renewal Programme is still intact as it seeks to address the needs of the youth, all in an effort to reduce anti-social behaviour.

Health care continues to be very expensive; however the government will continue to systematically improve health care delivery in its hospitals and clinics. It is also the intention of the government to implement a programme whereby persons will receive financial assistance for the purchase of medicines.

Progress to achieve the Millennium Development Goals are ongoing, some of the initiatives to advance these activities are as follows:

**Eradicate Extreme Poverty:** The Government will restart the stalled government housing programme for low and medium income families. It is also the aim of the Government to complete houses on which construction was stopped; repair additional number of poorly constructed houses and build additional housing units not only in New Providence but throughout most of the major Family Islands.

**Achieve Universal Primary Education:** The enrolment of primary education is still high. The transition rate of children being elevated from primary to secondary school level continues to hover over 95%.

The education youth and culture services during the budget allocation of 2007/2008 received some 18% or \$265 million of the total Recurrent Expenditure.

The Government will commence the implementation of a planned School Improvement Programme, which is designed to bring renewed focus to core subject throughout the schools from Kindergarten to 12<sup>th</sup> grade and to supplement regular tuition through the expansion of After-School Clubs and supervised study halls. It is also the intention of the Government to promote and support deeper cultural awareness and appreciation among all its citizens and in particular the young people. Additionally, the Government will continue to increase investment in cultural, sporting institutions and other organizations.

**Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women:** The Ministry of Education continues to promote programmes which address the underachievement of boys in the primary and secondary schools in both New Providence and Grand Bahama.

The Programme SURE which provides intervention for at risk male students is on-going. The Ministry of Education also continues to provide education at the high school level to teenage mothers through the PACE Programme.

**Combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases:** The leading cause of death of young Bahamians, in the age group 20-39 is AIDS. The objective of the National Programme is to reduce the incidence and impact of HIV and AIDS and other Sexually Transmitted Infections by providing a strategic approach to HIV prevention, education, clinical management, care, support, treatment and HIV/AIDS training.

The Bahamas is therefore committed to providing Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) to all those who are eligible, a programme made more affordable in recent years by the availability of lower cost antiretroviral medications due in large part to lobbying efforts by the Clinton Foundation, the Samaritan Ministries, the AIDS Foundation PAHO and UNAIDS. The foundation has been instrumental in negotiating lower prices.

Additionally, the programme is multi-sectoral, multidisciplinary and collaborative. Planning, delivery and monitoring of the programme relies on the strong partnerships among government agencies and other faith-based organisations, the private sector and national and international non-governmental organisations.

In 2007, 59.72% of eligible HIV infected persons were receiving ART including 81.3% of antenatal clients and nearly 91.59% of paediatric clients. The prevalence of HIV in antenatal patients is 2%, while the overall HIV prevalence rate for The Bahamas is 3%. The prevention of mother-to-child (PMTCT) programme transmission has been reduced from 30% to 2%.

The Ministry of Health strategy of the decentralization of care from specialized unit to the Community Health Clinics seems to be working, as it has improved the access of treatment.

The AIDS Secretariat continues to work closely with the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education in an effort to develop appropriate instructional materials and programmes to teach awareness to HIV/AIDS and other health related issues in schools, churches and communities. The Bahamas also serves as a resource centre for other Caribbean countries.

**Ensure Environmental Sustainability:** The Government recognizes the tremendous task of balancing economic development and environmental protection. Agencies are now working cooperatively to identify and address environmental issues. Major development projects undergo scrutiny through an environmental impact assessment (EIA) review process to ensure that projects with any environmental concerns are either rejected or modified such that they are developed in a safe and sustainable manner.

The Government has recently appointed a National Energy Policy Committee, which is tasked with developing a national energy policy for The Bahamas. Key objectives for the policy are to lessen reliance on oil and pursue alternative energy sources.

**Food Security:** The Bahamas continues to benefit from a regional project funded by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Regional organisations such as the FAO are formed to address common concerns. The Department of Marine Resources in addition to managing the commercial fishing industry are also responsible for species and habitats in the marine environment.

Regulations are still in place to protect the Nassau Grouper and as such the grouper closed season has been extended now to some four months to allow for spawning. Work is also progressing regarding the conch and spiny lobster. Strategies have been put in place to enforce the fisheries laws and regulations particularly in those zones that are regarded as popular fishing areas. The fisheries inspectors have been monitoring these zones very closely, to ensure that the fishing rules and regulations are followed. In 2006, The Government of The Bahamas had introduced legislation reducing catch limits for sport fisheries. That legislation has been amended slightly increasing the catch limits.

One major problem that continues to plague the fisheries sector is that of foreign poachers. However, The Royal Bahamas Defence Force continues to patrol these fishing zones for illegal foreign fishing. There is a low rate of deforestation in The Bahamas. The level of forest cover has remained unchanged over the past ten years, as no commercial exploitation is found in the pine forest. The hunting of wild birds is allowed but this is regulated under the Wild Bird Protection Act. There is also hunting of wild boars as well as the catching of land crabs.

#### **1.4 Update of the Environmental Situation**

As a low-lying small island developing state, The Bahamas will be significantly impacted by the adverse effects of climate change. Rising sea level, storm surges and inundation are likely

to cause coastal erosion and increased flooding of coastal communities. Wetlands, which are important to the regeneration of resources, are also expected to be negatively impacted by rising sea levels. The Bahamas has the third largest barrier reef in the world. The corals, which are integral to this eco-system are vulnerable to thermal stress and are regarded as having low adaptive capacities. They are likely to undergo bleaching and mortality as a result of the rise of sea temperatures. The frequency and intensity of tropical storms and hurricanes are also likely to increase.

Human settlements, infrastructure and development will also be impacted by heat stresses, water shortages, as well as increased variability affecting the entire Bahamas. Recent experiences with climate-related stresses resulted in significantly economic losses and dislocations of residents, as well as damages to the economy.

In response to this threat, The Bahamas continues to participate in the global efforts to address climate change as a Party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and Kyoto Protocol. Currently, effort is underway to complete the second National Communication Report for submittal to the UNFCCC Secretariat. The Government is also considering the clean development mechanism programme, where developed countries fund carbon sequestering projects in less developed countries. Support was given to developing a future regime under the Kyoto Protocol.

The Bahamas is also Party to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD); and is committed to preserving 20% of the country's combined terrestrial area by 2010 and 20% of the marine area by 2012. The Government is working alongside non-governmental organizations to achieve this goal. This partnership has developed the National Implementation Support Partnership (NISP) Project to analyze gaps in financial and resource capacity towards achieving the goal. Effort is currently underway to prepare a master plan for the Program of Work on Protected Areas.

In 2007, the Government of The Bahamas increased its funding to The Bahamas National Trust to One Million dollars per year. This will allow The Trust to more effectively manage the national park system, by hiring additional staff, implementing management plans, increasing support to local communities and providing access and infrastructure to park areas. The park system on Andros one of the major islands has hired a warden and a boardwalk with observation deck was constructed. Two boardwalks with viewing platforms were built in 2007, providing access to significant wetlands and binding platforms are part of \$2 million overall conceptual plan for the park that will provide opportunities for outdoor recreation and education in a safe and structural environment.

Grand Bahama home to three national parks received significant attention in 2007. The BNT has also entered a partnership with Rare Conservation to implement an extensive 18-month education and awareness programme, focusing on wetlands, one of the most endangered ecosystems in the Caribbean. The nature conservancy continues to support the work of the BNT, building organisational capacity and providing support for national protected area system plan.

A strong relationship with BirdLife International has allowed the BNT to map important bird areas in The Bahamas and similarly, provide training for local site support group in bird monitoring within the protected area systems of Inagua, Abaco and New Providence. A joint

initiative with the American Museum of Natural History and the Ministry of Education, has produced an educational resource Treasures in the Sea.

## **2.0 Overview of past and ongoing co-operation**

### **2.1 Focal Sector: Capacity Building in the Family Islands**

#### a) Results

The 9<sup>th</sup> EDF support is fully targeted on a capacity building programme in the Family Islands.

The expected results of the 9<sup>th</sup> EDF support for the Bahamas are, among other things:

- Improved quality of Roads, Sea Defences, Airstrips and other infrastructure on Family Islands
- New maintenance scheme applied which is consistent with prevailing local weather, coastal and other conditions

The fundamental objective of the Bahamas Government development strategy has been to ensure sustainable economic growth. The strategy of the Government has been to expand the basic infrastructure across the entire country, with special emphasis on reducing disparities with the Family Islands. In addition to the regular services of roads, water, electricity, and telecommunications, the archipelago nature of the country renders harbours, airports and landing strips as critical infrastructure for the nation state.

There has been little or no progress in 2007 and consequently no implementation results can be reported at this stage.

#### b) Progress in activities

##### 9<sup>th</sup> EDF Support to the Family Islands – 9 ACP BM 2 - € 6,830,000

This project aims at providing and rehabilitating infrastructure in the Family Islands, with the aim to stimulate economic growth and thus reduce the large socio-economic imbalances in the archipelago of the Bahamas.

In August 2006, the Government of The Bahamas (GoB) presented to the Delegation the designs of 3 projects being part of the Financing Agreement. The Delegation reviewed these designs but considered them seriously incomplete and requested that professional consultants be recruited to prepare them, as foreseen by the Financing Agreement.

During the mission in July 2007, the Ministry of Works informed the EC Delegation that they were working on the issue. As of December 2007, the EC Delegation is unaware of any progress made by GoB in the selection of consultants that will prepare the design and tender documents for the 6 sub-projects in the Family Islands. Consequently, no activities have been included in the forecast.

#### c) Degree of integration of cross-cutting themes



The projects mentioned above contribute to the overall objective of poverty reduction through the implementation of the infrastructure projects.

## **2.2 Utilisation of envelope B**

### Hurricane Frances: Rehabilitation works in Lowe Sound, North Andros Island (9ACP BM 3, € 600,000):

Results and progress in activities

The project aims at rehabilitating roads, bridges and seawalls in the community of Lowe Sound, which were damaged by hurricane Francis in 2004.

The tender opening for the works was held in November 2006. The tender failed, because the Government of the Bahamas (GoB) had not taken the comments on the draft dossier into account and there were some errors / omissions during the evaluation. Following feedback from Headquarters in June 2007, the ECD informed GoB in June 2007 that the works in North Andros have to be retendered. The tender also revealed that the costs of the works according to the preferred bidder were estimated at BSD 1.75 million (approx. € 1.3 million), of which € 460.000 was to be provided by the EDF.

During a mission in July 2007, the Ministry of Works informed the EC Delegation that they intended to propose to the GoB to fund the works with their own resources. Since then, there has been a silence from the part of GoB. Despite follow-ups by telephone to the Ministry of Works and the office of the NAO, the EC Delegation is unaware of any formal correspondence on decisions or actions taken by GoB in this regard (status: December 2007). Consequently, no activities have been included in the forecast.

## **2.3 REGIONAL CO-OPERATION**

### Regional Law School (9 ACP RCA 18 & 19, € 1.689 million)

Results and progress in activities

The project aims at providing a new library for the Eugene Dupuch Law School in the Bahamas, with the objective to increase the capacity of legal education in the English-speaking Caribbean and thus provide favourable circumstance to strengthen regional integration.

The total costs of the new Regional Law School are estimated at € 9.3 million (equivalent to B\$ 12.6 million). The total EDF-contribution is approx. € 1.7 million (equivalent to B\$ 2.2 million). The GOB contribution is estimated at approx. € 7.6 million (equivalent to B\$ 10.4 million).

During the mission in July 2007, the Prime Minister informed the EC Delegation that he was unable to support the Regional Law School in its current size and that the design (and the corresponding costs) had to be downsized. As per December 2007, the EC Delegation is unaware of any formal correspondence on decisions or actions taken by GoB in this regard. Consequently, no activities have been included in the forecast.

Meanwhile, the Financing Agreement has been processed further in Headquarters, based on the original plan. It was signed by Caricom in November 2007.

## **2.4 EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK**

Under the various Lomé conventions, the EIB has lent € 51 million to projects in the Bahamas from own resources. By the end of 2007, the outstanding portfolio amounted to € 10.9 million of which about 55% relates to water infrastructure with the remaining 45% relating to power generation and transmission.

The Water Infrastructure operations comprised two loans totalling € 22 million to improve the water and sewerage system on New Providence Island and to extend the provision of safe drinking water to the population on the Family Islands.

The power sector operations also comprised two projects, totalling € 29 million, to improve electricity transmission and to support environmental mitigating measures.

In the financial sector efforts will be initiated with a view to establishing regional financial facilities (credit lines, guarantee and private equity facilities) providing indirect financing to small and medium sized enterprises in the Bahamas and the rest of the Caribbean.

## **2.5 DG ECHO**

The Bahamas are included in the regional DIPECHO operation under the IFRC (€ 591 000) entitled "Improving the preparedness of Caribbean communities to respond to disasters affecting their locality".

## **2.6 POLICY COHERENCE FOR DEVELOPMENT (PCD)**

The EU-Bahamas cooperation is limited in scope and is focussed on support to the Bahamas Government development strategy to expand the basic infrastructure across the entire country, with special emphasis on reducing disparities with the Family Islands. Infrastructure development is the only area of cooperation.

## **2.7 JOINT EU STRATEGY FOR THE CARIBBEAN**

The EU – Caribbean Partnership as expressed in the EU strategy for the Caribbean is composed of three interrelated facets, shaping political partnership, addressing socioeconomic and environmental vulnerabilities and combating poverty, inequality, HIV/AIDS and drugs.

The EU-LAC Summit is a major vehicle for political dialogue between the Caribbean and the EU. This summit is biannual and none was held in 2007. The delegation has supported the EU-CARIFORUM EPA negotiations by facilitating meetings and participating in workshops throughout 2007. The Bahamas has been a part of these negotiations.

As noted in the previous section, the EU-Bahamas cooperation is focussed entirely on support to the expansion of the basic infrastructure across the entire country, with special emphasis on reducing inequality between the Family Islands and the rest of the Bahamas.

The 9<sup>th</sup> EDF NIP/CSP and the forthcoming 10<sup>th</sup> EDF NIP/CSP are consistent with several aspects of the 2006 Communication on the EU strategy for the Caribbean region, particularly that of creating political dialogue and reducing inequalities through development cooperation. The EU strategy for the Caribbean was conceived as an instrument to assist countries in the region in achieving their long-term development goals in a self-sustaining manner.

## **2.8 DONOR COORDINATION AND HARMONISATION**

No other major donor is present in the Bahamas.

Dialogue with the NAO: Limited missions are undertaken to the Bahamas. This has made communication more difficult and as a result the cooperation between the NAO's office the Delegation in Jamaica is not functioning as effectively as it could. The NAO's office moved to the Ministry of Finance in 2007. This has not had any significant impact on the relationship between the Delegation and the NAO.

## **2.9 Dialogue with the NSAs, Local Authorities and National Parliament**

Communication is restricted to the office of the NAO.

### **3. Conclusions**

2007 was politically an eventful year with National Elections held in May. The Free National Movement (FNM) is the new governing party in The Bahamas, having been returned to power after a five year absence. The party won 23 of the 41 seats in Parliament. The Right Honourable Hubert Ingraham succeeded the Right Honourable Perry G. Christie as the Prime Minister.

Despite the turbulent external conditions, the Bahamian economy remained relatively stable in 2007 with a forecasted real growth of GDP of 4.5% in 2007. This was supported by a rise in tourism related foreign investment activities and further expansion in the construction sector. Domestic prices also rose by some 1.9% during 2007. As oil prices continued to rise during the twelve month period of 2007, inflation increased by 2.3%.

There is a significant amount of poverty in the more remote south easterly islands of The Bahamas, namely, Acklins, Crooked, Mayaguana, and Long Cay islands revealed in the results of the first Living Conditions Survey done by the Department of statistics, several years ago, which was designed to measure the level of poverty in some of these islands. There is therefore considerable amount of infrastructure development that is required, which will allow for trade and invariably economic growth which should alleviate these pockets of poverty.

The European Commission-Government of Bahamas cooperation continues to be as in prior years, to reduce regional socio-economic imbalances in The Bahamas. Focus is on improving the infrastructure development of the south easterly islands of The Bahamas so as to bring them on the level of New Providence, Grand Bahama, Abaco and the other more developed islands. The thrust of the cooperation is to achieve sustainable economic growth and stability and the continuous improvements in living conditions. It is clear that the need for adequate infrastructure is the largest in the Family Islands. Infrastructure is the area in which the Government of The Bahamas has persistent needs for aid and is also an area in which the EC has a comparative advantage as a donor.

In terms of progress made on projects there has been little or no progress in 2007 and consequently no implementation results can be reported at this stage.

The NAO's office moved to the Ministry of Finance in 2007. This has not had any significant impact on the relationship between the Delegation and the NAO. Cooperation between the NAO's office the Delegation in Jamaica is not functioning as effectively as it could.

## ANNEXES

### Annex A1: Country at a glance: Key macro-economic performance indicators

*Table 1. Economic Indicators 2000-2007*

Indicator	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1. Population ('000) <sup>1</sup>	304	308	312	317	321	325	330	334
2. Population growth (%)	1.8	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.31	1.29	1.27	1.21
3. GDP/capita <sup>2</sup>	\$18,185	\$18,373	\$18,950	\$18,746	\$18,790	\$20,027	\$20,835	\$21,659
4. Growth GDP/capita (%)	-	1.0	3.1	-1.1	0.2	6.6	4.0	4.0
5. Gross capital formation as % of GDP	38.6	34.7	32.9	31.3	30.7	36.1	45.1	38.7
6. External debt as % GDP <sup>2,3</sup>	0.4	0.7	2.4	5.2	5.0	4.8	n. a.	n. a.
7. External Debt Service as % GDP	1.3	1.6	1.3	6.1	2.6	6.1	1.7	n. a.
8. Exports as share of GDP (%)	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
Marine Products								
9. Trade balance as % GDP <sup>3,4</sup>	-23.2	-23.5	-24.2	-23.2	-23.5	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
10. Government income as % of GDP <sup>5</sup>								
of which								
Tax revenue		14.8	15.0	15.0	16.3	17.4	19.0	16.1
Non-tax revenue		17	2.1	2.6	2.4	2.9	2.9	2.5
Capital Revenue	0.005	0.001	0	0.003	0.25	0.16	0.001	0.090
11. Government expenditure as %GDP								
Military		0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Education		3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.2
Social		1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.6
Health		2.7	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7
12. Budget deficit (B\$ million) <sup>3</sup>	-16.4	-170.9	-187.8	-166.4	-175.5	-106.1	-85.12	n. a.
13. Inflation <sup>4</sup>	1.58	1.85	2.04	2.17	1.75	1.87	2.02	2.23
14. Exchange rate (B\$:US\$)	1:1	1:1	1:1	1:1	1:1	1:1	1:1	1:1

<sup>1</sup> Department of Statistics 2000 – 2030 All Bahamas Population Projection Report

<sup>2</sup> Department of Statistics National Accounts Report 2007

<sup>3</sup> Central Bank of The Bahamas Quarterly Economic Review

<sup>4</sup> Department of Statistics 2007 Annual Review of Prices

<sup>5</sup> Government Publications 2007/2008 Budget Communication by the Minister of Finance

## Annex A2: Country at a glance: Key MDG indicators

*Table 2: Social Indicators for The Bahamas*

	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>½yr 2007</b>
<b>Impact</b>	1. Proportion of Population below the poverty line (%) <sup>6</sup>	n. a.	n. a.	n.a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
	2. Prevalence of underweight children <sup>7</sup>	1.9	1.9	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.	n. a.
	3. Under-one year mortality rate per 1,000 live births <sup>2</sup>	n. a.	14.8	17.3	19.6	18.1	16.3
<b>Outcome</b>	4. Net enrolment ratio in primary education <sup>8</sup>	n. a.	n. a.	91.8	91.1	n. a.	n. a.
	5. Primary Completion Rate						
	6. Ratio of boys to girls in: - primary education - secondary education - tertiary education				91 84	n. a. n. a.	n. a. n. a.
	7. Proportion of birth attended by skilled health personnel <sup>2</sup>						
	8. Proportion of 1 year old children immunized against measles <sup>2</sup>	86	94	89	84	n. a.	n. a.
	9. HIV prevalence among 15-24 year old pregnant women <sup>9</sup>	n. a.	1.7	1.0	0.8	n. a.	n. a.
	10. Proportion of population with sustainable access to improved water source (%)	98	98	98	98	98	98

<sup>6</sup>Department of Statistics Bahamas Living Conditions Survey, 2001

<sup>7</sup> Information Research Unit, Ministry of Health Basic Health Indicators 2007

<sup>8</sup> Ministry of Education, Science and Technology 2006 – 2007 The Bahamas National Education Statistical Digest,

<sup>4</sup>Ministry of Health The Commonwealth of The Bahamas Country Report: Follow-up to the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS), April 2007

**Annex A3: Country at a glance: Governance profile (same as 2006)**

**THE GOVERNMENT OF BAHAMAS HAS INDICATED THAT THE GOVERNANCE PROFILE FOR 2006 IS RELEVANT FOR 2007 ALSO. NO CHANGES HAVE BEEN MADE TO THE PROFILE.**

**POLITICAL/ DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE (VOICE AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR WBI)**

**Human Rights**

Does the government have any particular problem to sign, ratify or transpose to domestic law human rights related global/regional conventions <sup>10</sup> ? If so, why? Please provide comments on implementation of human rights ratified conventions.	Bahamas has not signed the International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural rights nor the Convention against Torture.
Has the government signed and ratified the statute of the International Criminal Court? Has it signed bilateral immunity agreements with third countries (USA)?	Bahamas has signed but not ratified the Rome Statute of the ICC.
If death penalty has not been abolished, under which circumstances and grounds it is applied (military, sharia courts..)?	The death penalty remains in force in the Bahamas. The last execution in the Bahamas took place in January 2000, but death sentences continue to be handed down. Following the fatal stabbing of a prison guard during a prison escape in January this year, there have been public calls for the resumption of executions and the Prime Minister has been reported as saying he supports a return to executions. In March 2006 the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council (JCPC) decided to abolish the mandatory death sentence for those convicted of murder in the Bahamas. The UK-based JCPC, which is the highest court of appeal for most of the countries in the English-speaking Caribbean region, ruled that the mandatory death sentence is in violation of the Bahamian Constitution. Previously in the Bahamas anyone found guilty of murder has been automatically

<sup>10</sup> **Global instruments:** The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966), and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966), plus a number of specific conventions, such as the International Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (1965), the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (1979), the Convention Against Torture (1984), and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989). **Regional instruments: African countries:** African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights (1990), Grand Bay (Mauritius) Declaration and Plan of Action for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (1999), African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (1990), African Platform on the Right to Education (1999), OAU Refugee Convention (1969), Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa (2003). **Caribbean countries** (to be completed), **Pacific countries** (to be completed)

	<p>sentenced to death. The mandatory death penalty denies the accused involved the opportunity of having the court consider mitigating circumstances in his or her case.</p>
<p>Do the watchdog public institutions (Ombudsman, Human Rights Commission), in case they exist, have problems in exercising effective power?</p>	
<p>Is the principle of non discrimination based on sex, race, colour, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin foreseen by the law and effectively guaranteed? If not what are the main problems?</p>	<p>The government generally respected in practice the constitutional provisions for individual rights and freedoms regardless of race, place of origin, political opinion, creed, or gender. However, the constitution and the law contained certain provisions that discriminated against women.</p> <p>Social discrimination against homosexuals occurred. There was widespread homophobia and religiously based opposition to homosexuality. Although homosexual relations between consenting adults are legal, there was no legislation to address the human rights concerns of homosexuals, lesbians, bisexuals, or transgender persons. The government actively promoted opposition to homosexuality. In September Miss Teen Bahamas was stripped of her title after she said she was lesbian. Also in September public school teachers punished students wearing clothing perceived to identify them as homosexual or advocates of homosexuality. There were continued reports of job termination following disclosure of sexual orientation, as well as discrimination in housing.</p>
<p>Are minorities' and indigenous peoples' political and cultural rights effectively protected? What are the main controversial issues (land rights, political rights,..)?</p>	<p>According to unofficial estimates, between 10 and 25 percent of the population are Haitians or citizens of Haitian descent, making them the largest and most visible ethnic minority. Many persons of Haitian origin lived in shantytowns with limited sewage, garbage, law enforcement, or other infrastructure. Haitian children generally were granted access to education and social services, but some Haitians complained of discriminatory treatment in education. Anti-Haitian prejudice and resentment regarding continued Haitian immigration was common. Observers reported that efforts by the authorities to stem the influx of illegal Haitian immigrants, and efforts by politicians to appear tough on immigration, fuelled anti-Haitian attitudes. Interethnic tensions and inequities persisted, and observers believed tensions have escalated. Members of the Haitian community complained of discrimination in the job market, specifically that identity and work permit documents were controlled by employers seeking leverage by threat of deportation. Individuals born in the country to Haitian parents were required to pay the tuition rate for foreign students while waiting for their request for citizenship to be processed.</p>



<i>Other relevant information, overall appreciation and summary of the main problems identified in this area</i>	
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### **Fundamental Freedoms**

Are the following fundamental freedoms recognised and effectively exercised by citizens (what are main restrictions and problems if not respected)	Yes
- freedom of movement, including entering and leaving the country	
- the freedom of thought, conscience and religion	Yes
- freedom of expression	Yes
- freedom of information (are there restrictions to international media and to access to internet?)	Yes, no restrictions.
- freedom of assembly and association (including meetings held by political opposition, demonstrations). Is the regulatory environment conducive for civil society organisations, professional associations, trade unions, political parties to operate	Yes
<i>Other relevant information, overall appreciation and summary of the main problems identified in this area</i>	

### **C. Electoral Process**

Were the last Presidential, parliamentary and/or local electoral processes considered free and fair by EU and/or other international bodies? If not, what are the main obstacles? Please refer to the following elements to assess the electoral process.	yes
- specific problems that undermine the independence, impartiality and credibility of the authority in charge of supervising the electoral processes	
- electoral census and the voters' registration system	
- specific problems that undermine the principle of equal campaigning opportunities (equal access for all contesting parties to the state-controlled media, availability of published and broadcast media in all constituencies, transparency of financing of political	

groups / candidates)	
- existence of mechanisms for checking and validating election results - possibility to use recourse procedures	
- possibility of requesting an authorised international election observation - possibility for local observers (from independent NGOs or political parties) to operate	
<i>Other relevant information, overall appreciation and summary of the main problems identified in this area</i>	The law provides citizens with the right to change their government peacefully, and citizens exercised this right in practice through periodic, free, and fair elections held on the basis of universal suffrage.

*D) Principles of constitutional democracy*

Does the Constitution contain the principle of the separation of powers?	Yes. <i>Executive</i> -- prime minister, government. <i>Legislative</i> --bicameral Parliament (16 appointed senators, 40 elected representatives). <i>Judicial</i> —Based on the British system, with a UK-style hierarchy of courts: magistrates court, Supreme Court, Court of Appeal, and in some cases the UK Privy Council.
How does Parliament exercise its main powers? (legislative functions, power to decide the national Budget, oversight of the executive/government's action and capacity to dismiss the executive)	Normal powers of a representative democracy: Legislative functions, approval of budget, etc.
Are there any political parties or similar structures? If not, what are the main obstacles for their formation and functioning?	Yes, there are 2 political parties: Progressive Liberal Party (Government): Free National Movement (Opposition).
How the political parties ensure political pluralism? (their capability of being representative, their budget, ...)	
Is the security system, including law enforcement institutions such as police, armed forces, paramilitary forces, etc, under democratic control and oversight by Parliament and civilian authorities? If not, what are the main obstacles?	The civilian authorities generally maintained effective control over security forces. The Royal Bahamas Police Force (RBPF) maintains internal security, and the small Royal Bahamas Defense Force (RBDF) is responsible for external security and some minor domestic security functions such as guarding foreign embassies and ambassadors. The Ministry of National Security oversees the RBPF and the RBDF. The Police Complaints and Corruption Branch, which reports directly to the deputy commissioner, was responsible for investigating allegations of police brutality. This unit determines if enough evidence of abuse or misconduct exists in a particular case to warrant disciplinary

	<p>action within the police system or, in some cases, criminal prosecution by the attorney general. Local attorneys and human rights observers expressed concern that the complaints and corruption branch lacks the independent authority needed to impartially investigate allegations of abuse and misconduct, and that perceived lack of impartiality discouraged full reporting of complaints. Although the government appointed an independent four-person committee to oversee the complaints and corruption branch and report directly to the minister of national security, the committee was not used pending passage of implementing legislation. The complaints and corruptions branch instead continued to report directly to the commissioner without independent oversight. Police officials insisted that their investigations were fair and thorough. A police officer involved in shooting or killing a suspect automatically is placed under investigation. There were 292 complaints against police during the year, compared with 330 in 2004. Of these 292 cases, authorities resolved 36, referred 68 referred to court, and had 188 still under investigation at year's end. Following investigations into complaints against police during the year, including unethical conduct, assault, wrongful arrest, and excessive use of force, authorities dismissed 2 officers and brought criminal charges against 15 officers. Charges resulted in two convictions, four acquittals, and nine cases under way at year's end. During the year police underwent training in human rights issues, including in-house training for officers on use of force, human rights, internal investigations of complaints against police, and corruption. Police officials believed that additional training is necessary to address continuing problems.</p>
<p><i>Other relevant information, overall appreciation and summary of the main problems identified in this area</i></p>	

<p><b>OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF COUNTRY SITUATION 2005-2006 FOR POLITICAL/DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE</b></p>	<p><b>LEVEL (1 TO 4) 3</b> <b>TREND (1 to 3) 2</b></p>
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**POLITICAL GOVERNANCE/RULE OF LAW: JUDICIAL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT SYSTEM**

<p>What type of judicial systems (modern, religious, traditional,...) coexist in the country? What is their respective jurisdiction?</p>	<p>UK-style judicial system; the Judicial Committee of the privy Council in the UK is currently the final court of appeal. Magistrate's courts are the lowest level courts and only handle crimes with a maximum sentence of five years. Trial by jury is available only in</p>
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	the Supreme Court, which handles most major cases. Magistrate's court decisions may be appealed to the Court of Appeal.
Do procedures of nomination, removal, sanctions and promotion ensure the independence of judges?	The law provides for an independent judiciary, and the government generally respected this provision in practice. The governor general appoints judges on the advice, in most cases, of the independent Judicial and Legal Services Commission.
Is the current system conducive to a performing judicial system (appropriate salary, training, transparent disciplinary regulations, trained judges, equipped courts)?	Local legal professionals attributed most delays to slow police investigation and prosecution rather than a lack of judicial capacity, suggesting that prosecutors had little incentive to quickly bring a matter to trial while the accused were detained for long prison terms while awaiting trial. In addition to excessive pre-trial detention, local legal professionals continued to complain of outdated record keeping, delayed justice for victims, and a failure to update new laws on the books. There were isolated complaints of deviations from normal, fair court proceedings--particularly in civil matters--but there were no indications that this was a widespread problem.
Does the judicial system guarantee the right of every citizen to a fair trial? The following elements could be taken into consideration: - Is the access to justice reasonably ensured (including its geographical coverage) and judicial decision taken in a reasonable time? - Is the system for appeal deemed effective?	The law provides for the right to a fair trial, and an independent judiciary generally enforced this right. Defendants enjoy a presumption of innocence until proven guilty and are permitted to question witnesses at trial. There is a functioning system of bail, but individuals who could not post bail were held on remand for indefinite time periods. The judicial system had a large backlog of cases, and delays reportedly lasted as long as four years.
In the exercise of its functions, does the law enforcement system (police, judges, penitentiary system) guarantee security of citizens and respect of law, while respecting human rights? Are penalties proportional to crimes? Do prison conditions respect human dignity?	In general the authorities conducted arrests openly and, when required, obtained judicially issued warrants. Serious cases, including those of suspected narcotics or firearms offences, do not require warrants where probable cause exists. The law provides that a suspect must be charged within 48 hours of arrest. Arrested persons appear before a magistrate within 48 hours (or by the next business day for cases arising on weekends and holidays) to hear the charges against them. Police can apply for a 48-hour extension upon simple application to the court and for longer extensions with sufficient showing of need. Some persons on remand claimed they were not brought before a magistrate within the 48-hour time frame. Although there is a functioning bail system, the law prohibits bail for repeat offenders and those accused of certain violent crimes. Judges sometimes authorized cash bail for foreigners arrested on minor charges; Many foreign suspects paid bail and fled the country to avoid prosecution and extended detention. Arrested persons may hire an attorney of their choice, but the government only provided legal

	<p>representation to destitute suspects charged with capital crimes. In a 2003 report AI estimated that 41 percent of inmates did not have legal representation at their trial. Local legal professionals and human rights observers believed that this lack of representation risked hasty convictions on the basis of unchallenged evidence, particularly in the case of poor or illiterate defendants.</p> <p>Conditions at Fox Hill prison, the country's only prison, remained harsh. Overcrowding was a major problem. Following an internal investigation into October 2004 allegations of abuse of migrants at the detention centre, the government concluded that the complaints were without merit. Amnesty International (AI) criticized the investigation as biased and incomplete.</p>
<i>Other relevant information, overall appreciation and summary of the main problems identified in this area</i>	

<b>OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF COUNTRY SITUATION 2005-2006 FOR POLITICAL GOVERNANCE /RULE OF LAW</b>	<b>LEVEL (1 to 4) 4</b> <b>TREND (1 to 3) 2</b>
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### CONTROL OF CORRUPTION

<p>What are the sectors in which cases of corruption are reported? What kind of corruption is it? <i>(ie :customs, public procurement, revenue collection.. ?)</i></p>	<p>There were isolated allegations of government corruption during the year. Eight matters were reported to the complaints and corruption branch of the RBPF during the year, resulting in criminal prosecutions for bribery and five pending investigations. The public was concerned with any report of corruption but did not perceive corruption to be a widespread problem.</p>
<p>Does the country have an appropriated legal framework enabling to fight against corruption? <i>(ie Do national law criminalise active and passive corruption to/by a public official, Is an anti-corruption commission or other similar institution in place,..?)</i></p>	<p>There were no laws providing for public access to government information. Members of the local press complained that the government failed to regularly provide open access to information, but the government did not respond to such criticism.</p>
<p>Is the national legal framework implemented? Are the institutions adequately financed to fulfil their mandate?</p>	

What is the position of the country towards international law regarding the fight against corruption (UN conventions, Financial Action Task Force<sup>11</sup>)?

Bahamas has not signed the UN Convention against Corruption.

The Bahamas was identified as an NCCT in June 2000. The Bahamas subsequently enacted comprehensive anti-money laundering measures, made important progress implementing these measures, and was therefore removed from the NCCT's list in June 2001. The Bahamas established a financial intelligence unit (FIU) that has been successfully operational and was admitted into the Egmont Group in 2001. The Bahamas required banks to establish a physical presence in the jurisdiction, and required all pre-existing accounts to be identified by 31 December 2002. The Central Bank established and began to implement an ambitious inspection programme, and the Attorney General's Office established an international co-operation unit. Since de-listing, the Bahamian FIU has continued to function effectively—receiving, analysing and forwarding STRs to law enforcement, and effectively exchanging information with foreign counterparts. However, the FATF has continued to monitor the situation in the Bahamas in light of continuing and serious concerns expressed by FATF members regarding other areas of international co-operation. By December 2004, The Bahamas had made progress in this area and responded to all outstanding regulatory requests from FATF members at that time and signed an agreement for future information exchange with the US Securities and Exchange Commission. Between January and May 2005, the FIU received 67 STRs, was in the process of analysing 55, and passed 8 on to the police force for investigation. The government also continued to respond productively to international requests for information. Between February and May 2005, The Bahamas received 20 new regulatory requests (for a total of 27 requests on hand), and had responded to 19.

The Bahamas has shown progress in implementing its anti-money laundering regime, and more recently has been addressing the ongoing concerns regarding international co-operation. The FATF will continue to monitor the situation in The Bahamas for the time being; however, if The Bahamas continues to respond adequately to requests for international co-operation, the FATF will end monitoring in the near future.

The US Dept. of State's International Narcotics control Strategy Report for 2006 listed Bahamas as a jurisdiction of "primary concern" for money laundering.

<sup>11</sup> FATF 40 recommendations on money laundering  
[http://www.fatf-gafi.org/document/23/0,2340,fr\\_32250379\\_32236920\\_34920215\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.fatf-gafi.org/document/23/0,2340,fr_32250379_32236920_34920215_1_1_1_1,00.html)

<p>Is the country contributing to FATF-GAFI (Financial Action Task Force / Groupe d'action financière)?</p> <p>Is the country implementing FATF/GAFI recommendations on money laundering and terrorism financing<sup>12</sup>?</p> <p>Through which regional mechanisms<sup>13</sup>?</p>	<p>Bahamas is a Member of the CFATF. The CFATF is an organisation of states and territories of the Caribbean basin which have agreed to implement common counter-measures against money laundering. The Task Force was established as the result of two key meetings convened in Aruba in and Jamaica in the early 1990s. At the Aruba meeting in May 1990, the Caribbean nations developed nineteen recommendations – the "Aruba Recommendations" – that address money laundering from a regional perspective and which complement the worldwide standards embodied in the FATF Forty Recommendations. The Jamaica Ministerial Meeting held in Jamaica in November 1992 led to the "Kingston Declaration", a statement by the Ministers which endorsed and affirmed their governments' commitment to implementing international anti-money laundering standards.</p> <p>In November 1996, 21 members of the CFATF entered into a Memorandum of Understanding which now serves as the basis for the goals and the work of the CFATF. In this document, CFATF members agree to adopt and implement the 1988 UN Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances; endorse and implement the FATF Forty Recommendations and the CFATF Nineteen Recommendations; fulfil the obligations expressed in the Kingston Declaration as well as, where applicable, in the Plan of Action of the Summit of the Americas; and to adopt and implement any other measures for the prevention and control of the laundering of the proceeds of all serious crimes as defined by the laws of each Member.</p> <p>To meet these objectives, the CFATF engages in the following main activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Self-assessment of the degree of implementation of the FATF and CFATF recommendations.</li> </ul>
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FATF 9 special recommendations fighting terrorism financing

[http://www.fatf-gafi.org/document/51/0,2340,fr\\_32250379\\_32236920\\_35280947\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.fatf-gafi.org/document/51/0,2340,fr_32250379_32236920_35280947_1_1_1_1,00.html)

<sup>12</sup> FATF 40 recommendations on money laundering

[http://www.fatf-gafi.org/document/23/0,2340,fr\\_32250379\\_32236920\\_34920215\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.fatf-gafi.org/document/23/0,2340,fr_32250379_32236920_34920215_1_1_1_1,00.html)

FATF 9 special recommendations fighting terrorism financing

[http://www.fatf-gafi.org/document/51/0,2340,fr\\_32250379\\_32236920\\_35280947\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.fatf-gafi.org/document/51/0,2340,fr_32250379_32236920_35280947_1_1_1_1,00.html)

<sup>13</sup> Such as Groupe d'action financière des Caraïbes GAFIC, Groupe anti-blanchiment de l'Afrique orientale et australe GABAOA<sup>13</sup>, Groupe Inter-gouvernemental d'Action contre le Blanchiment en Afrique –de l'Ouest- GIABA<sup>13</sup>, Groupe Asie/Pacifique sur le blanchiment de capitaux GAP<sup>13</sup>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mutual evaluations of members.</li> <li>- Co-ordination of, and participation in, training and technical assistance programmes.</li> <li>- Twice-yearly plenary meetings for technical representatives and an annual ministerial council meeting.</li> </ul>
Does the country have a strategy or reforms addressing the main weaknesses identified here above? Are these strategies / reforms integrated in the poverty reduction strategy?	
<i>Other relevant information, overall appreciation and summary of the main problems identified in this area</i>	

<b>OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF COUNTRY SITUATION 2005-2006 FOR CONTROL OF CORRUPTION</b>	<b>LEVEL (1 TO 4) 4</b> <b>TREND (1 TO 3) 2</b>
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## GOVERNMENT EFFECTIVENESS

### A Institutional capacity

<p>What are the main obstacles for public institutions (ministries, central bank, tender authority, audit) to exercise their power in an effective manner? The following elements could be taken into consideration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- is their mandate clearly defined?</li> <li>- do they dispose of qualified staff and adequate budgetary resources?</li> <li>- is there an effective coordination between the central and local level government?</li> <li>- is the national and local administration able to formulate and implement policy initiatives?</li> <li>- are they able to manage external aid?</li> <li>- do they have the capacity to respond effectively to natural disasters?</li> </ul>	<p>The Bahamas Government has not devoted enough resources (maybe due to lack of interest) to the management of EU development funds. They have a very poor record as regards efficiency in the implementation of EU aid.</p> <p>The government has expressed the need to improve the performance of the civil service, which it views as not providing adequate customer service. This view is shared by the private sector and civil society. The government is concerned that the civil service's performance is undermining its ability to manage the country's resources efficiently and effectively, and compromising its ability to take advantage of opportunities and surmount difficulties.</p>
If a decentralisation process is ongoing,	The Government has instituted the process of devolution with the establishment of local



Are the relevant competencies devolved to local authorities? Are appropriate resources (staff and budget) secured through allocations in the State's budget or through their own revenues?	government councils, elected by the people in the respective communities, which have been in operation for some ten years now.
<i>Other relevant information, overall appreciation and summary of the main problems identified in this area</i>	

### **B. Public Finance Management (PFM)**

Is there an up-to-date assessment of PFM in the country?	no
Describe if there are problems with: - the realism of the budget document? - the execution of the budget? - the comprehensiveness and the transparency of the budget ? - internal controls? - external scrutiny and audit?	
Is there a reform programme to improve the quality of PFM? - <u>If not</u> , is one being drafted? - <u>If yes</u> , Is there evidence of the authorities' commitment to its implementation	
Is there evidence of a lack of transparency and/or effective exchange of information for tax purposes ?  Are there harmful business tax regimes ?	According to the OECD, in 2002 the Bahamas made a commitment to improve the transparency of its tax and regulatory systems and establish effective exchange of information for tax matters with OECD countries by 31 December 2005.
<i>Other relevant information, overall appreciation and summary of the main problems identified in this area</i>	

<b>OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF COUNTRY SITUATION 2005-2006 FOR GOVERNMENT EFFECTIVENESS</b>	<b>LEVEL (1 to 4) 3</b> <b>TREND (1 to 3) 2</b>
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**ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE (REGULATORY CAPACITY FOR WBI)**

**Private sector/market friendly policies**

<p>Is the business climate attractive for private sector investment in particular taking into account</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The time and cost to start/end a company</li> </ul>	<p>The Bahamian Government has adopted a proactive approach to courting foreign investors and has conducted major investment missions to the Far East, Europe, Latin America, and Canada. The government paid particular attention to China in making multiple trips to China to encourage tourism and investment.</p> <p>The Bahamas offers attractive features to the potential investor: a stable democratic environment, relief from personal and corporate income taxes, timely repatriation of corporate profits, proximity to the United States with extensive air and telecommunications links, and a good pool of skilled professional workers. The Government of The Bahamas welcomes foreign investment in tourism and banking and has declared an interest in agricultural and industrial investments to generate local employment, particularly in white-collar or skilled jobs. Despite its interest in foreign investment to diversify the economy, the Bahamian Government responds to local concerns about foreign competition and tends to protect Bahamian business and labour interests. As a result of domestic resistance to foreign investment and high labour costs, growth can stagnate in sectors which the government wishes to diversify.</p>
-The level of access to capital market ; Inadequate bank supervision	
-The customs regulations and the application of the rule	
-The property regime	
-The labour regulations	
-The unofficial payment for firms to get things done	<p>The Bahamian government generally follows a hands-off approach to business, but the U.S. Department of Commerce reports that "discretionary issuance of business licenses can result in a lack of transparency in decisions to authorize or to renew the authority of a business.... Obtaining required permits, especially immigration permits, can take an inordinate length of time." Labour laws can be burdensome,</p>

	especially for domestic business. According to the U.S. Department of State, "allegations of improper conduct on the part of Government officials surface regularly...."
<i>Other relevant information, overall appreciation and summary of the main problems identified in this area</i>	

### **B. Management of natural resources**

<p>Has the country adhered to the EITI (Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative)? If not, what are the problems regarding the adhesion?</p> <p>Has the country encountered any problems in the implementation of the EITI (programme, activities, creation of a EITI specific department)?</p>	No
<p>In case the country is concerned by the illicit production and trade of "conflict diamonds", is the Government involved in and cooperative with the Kimberly Process Certification System (KPCS)?</p> <p>Has it put in place the appropriate controls to eliminate the presence of conflict diamonds in the chain of producing and exporting rough diamonds?</p>	n.a.
<p>FLEGT (Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade)</p> <p>Is the country affected by illegal logging and the trade in illegally-harvested timber? If yes, what steps has the government taken to strengthen forest sector governance, and address underlying causes of illegal logging?</p> <p>Has there been dialogue between the government and the Commission concerning the EU FLEGT Action Plan, and is the country a potential candidate for a partnership under the FLEGT Action Plan?</p>	No
<p>Does the country implement the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF)?</p>	n.a.

<b>OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF COUNTRY SITUATION 2005-2006 FOR ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE</b>	<b>LEVEL (1 TO 4) 3</b> <b>TREND (1 TO 3) 2</b>
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**INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL SECURITY (POLITICAL STABILITY AND ABSENCE OF VIOLENCE FOR WBI)**

**Internal stability/conflict**

What kind of internal ethnic/regional conflict can be identified? Please specify its causes and the ongoing conflict resolution process, if any.	Anti-Haitian prejudice and resentment regarding continued Haitian immigration was common. Observers reported that efforts by the authorities to stem the influx of illegal Haitian immigrants, and efforts by politicians to appear tough on immigration, fuelled anti-Haitian attitudes. Interethnic tensions and inequities persisted, and observers believed tensions have escalated. Members of the Haitian community complained of discrimination in the job market, specifically that identity and work permit documents were controlled by employers seeking leverage by threat of deportation. Individuals born in the country to Haitian parents were required to pay the tuition rate for foreign students while waiting for their request for citizenship to be processed.
Can signs of civil unrest be detected? If yes, which sectors of society are affected?	
<i>Other relevant information, overall appreciation and summary of the main problems identified in this area</i>	

**External threats and global security**

Is the country respecting international/regional agreements related to Antipersonnel Landmines, Explosive Remnants of War and illicit trafficking and spread of Small Arms and Light Weapons	
Does the country respect international law and its regional obligations in managing external conflicts? Is the country involved/affected by any external conflict?	Bahamas disagrees with the US on the alignment of the maritime boundary. The Government continues to monitor and interdict Haitian refugees fleeing economic privation and political instability.
Is the country contributing positively (troop contributions to PK by UN) to the maintenance of peace in the world, continent, region?	
Is the country involved actively in peace mediations?	
Is the country committed to implement UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) and UN Convention on Terrorism? Does the	Bahamas has signed and ratified the UN Convention for the Suppression of the financing of terrorism.

country have the institutional capacity/legislation to contribute to the fight against terrorism?	
Does the country comply with and implement international norms and convention against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery?	
<i>Other relevant information, overall appreciation and summary of the main problems identified in this area</i>	

<b>OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF COUNTRY SITUATION 2005-2006 FOR INTERNAL/EXTERNAL SECURITY</b>	<b>LEVEL (1 TO 4) 3</b> <b>TREND (1 TO 3) 1</b>
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### SOCIAL GOVERNANCE

Does the government have any particular problem to sign, ratify or transpose to domestic law the eight fundamental ILO Conventions <sup>14</sup> ? If so, why? Please provide comments on implementation of ILO ratified conventions, in particular on children	No problem, Bahamas has ratified all these Conventions.
Does the country have a National Strategic Plan to enable it to respond to the challenges of HIV/AIDS e.g.; a national Coordination Committee etc.?	Yes. The Bahamas has National HIV/AIDS Programme. The AIDS Secretariat was established by the Ministry of Health in 1998 to co-ordinate HIV/AIDS education, as well as to act as a resource centre and clearinghouse for information.
Where national strategies and structures exist to respond to the challenges of HIV/AIDS, how far is there the political will and the commitment of domestic resources to ensure that they are effective?	There seems to be strong political will to address the problem as well as commitment of public and private resources. Positive results have already been obtained.
Does the government have any particular problem to sign, ratify or transpose to domestic law the most important international conventions and declarations on gender equality? <sup>15</sup> If so, why? Please provide comments on implementation	Bahamas has ratified the CEDAW with reservations on Art. 2(a), Art. 9 par.2, Art. 16(h) and Art.29 par.1 and is a Party to the Cairo Programme of Action and Beijing Platform for Action.

<sup>14</sup> Conventions on freedom of association and collective bargaining (conventions 97, 98), on elimination of forced and compulsory labour (conventions 29, 105), on elimination of discrimination in respect of employment (Conventions 100, 111), on abolition of child labour (Conventions 138, 182)

<sup>15</sup> Convention on all forms of discrimination against women (CEDAW, 1979), the Cairo Programme of Action (1994), the Beijing Platform for Action (1995)

<p>Has the country put in place strategies and structures to respond to the challenges of gender equality, e.g. a national strategic plan, a coordination committee or the like?</p>	<p>Yes, Bahamas has adopted specific legislation on the issue. However, violence against women continued to be a serious, widespread problem. The law prohibits domestic violence, and the government generally enforced the law. However, domestic violence laws do not provide penalties separate from other crimes of assault and battery, and the law does not criminalize sexual violence within a marriage. Police received an estimated one thousand domestic violence complaints for the year. Women's rights groups cited a general reluctance on the part of law enforcement authorities to intervene in domestic disputes. The police recognized domestic violence as a high priority, provided specialized training for all incoming officers, and offered continuing training in domestic violence. The police force specifically made efforts to increase awareness of domestic violence in the Family Islands. The courts impose various legal constraints to protect women from abusive spouses or companions. Advocates for women's rights saw a need to improve the effectiveness of enforcement of court orders and a need for improved legal aid for women. Women's rights advocates also sought improvements to the domestic violence law, including criminalization of spousal sexual abuse.</p>
<p><i>Other relevant information, overall appreciation and summary of the main problems identified in this area</i></p>	

**OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF COUNTRY SITUATION 2005-2006 FOR SOCIAL GOVERNANCE**

**LEVEL (1 to 4) 3**  
**TREND (1 to 3) 2**

**INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL CONTEXT**

**Regional integration**

<p>Niveau de mise en oeuvre des obligations nationales vis-à-vis de l'agenda d'intégration économique relatif, principalement, à la création d'une zone de libre échange ou une union douanière.</p>	<p>Bahamas is a member of CARICOM although it does not participate in the CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME).</p>
<p>Niveau d'application des programmes ou plans d'action régionaux des autres politiques régionales (politiques des transports, facilitation du commerce, ..;) qui font partie de «l'acquis</p>	

communautaire/régional »	
Niveau d'engagement dans les institutions régionales, notamment respect des obligations financières du pays, et respect des décisions juridiques des organes juridictionnels régionaux.	Bahamas participates in the CARICOM institutions and meetings.
Cohérence et compatibilité technique et juridique de la position du pays vis-à-vis des différents agendas régionaux auxquels il participe et niveau d'engagement dans le processus de rationalisation des RECs.	
<i>Other relevant information, overall appreciation and summary of the main problems identified in this area</i>	

#### **Involvement in regional initiatives on governance and peer review mechanisms (such as APRM)**

Is the country actively participating in regional initiatives on governance ?	Bahamas participates in the Follow-up Mechanism for the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption
Has the country acceded to the Africa Peer Review (APR) process? Is the country being reviewed or has it been reviewed? Is APR programme of action integrated in the PRS, in the MTEF, etc	<b>See above</b>
<i>Other relevant information, overall appreciation and summary of the main problems identified in this area</i>	

#### **Migration**

Has the country been invited to deepen the dialogue with the EU on the broad agenda of migration related issues contained in art. 13 Cotonou ? If yes, has it responded positively? Have interlocutors been identified? Has an agenda for dialogue been proposed / agreed? Is there an open debate and good cooperation on the implementation of the readmission obligation?	No
In case where development aspects of migration have been identified as an important issue (e.g. brain drain / return of qualified nationals, remittances, relation with diaspora), does the country show willingness to address them in the programming dialogue? Does the	

<p>country pursue a pro-active approach in this policy field? What steps have been taken in this context?</p>	
<p>In case where refugee aspects of migration have been identified as an important issue (either as a host country or as a country of origin), does the country show willingness to address the position of refugees in the programming dialogue? Does the country, when appropriate, cooperate on initiatives to enhance domestic or regional protection capacity? Does the country pursue a pro-active approach in this policy field? What steps have been taken in this context?</p>	<p>Due to its very high welfare standards in the region and its close proximity to some of the poorest Caribbean countries, The Bahamas is a magnet for inward migration. By far the most important sources of regular and irregular migration are Haiti, Cuba, and Jamaica. Consisting of over 700 different small islands, irregular migration to The Bahamas is very difficult to control. Estimates on the total numbers are also difficult to make. Haitians and Jamaicans take by far the largest share in the number of repatriated migrants. Presently, there are approximately 5,000 registered Haitian migrant workers with 13,000 family members. The Government estimates that there are between 40,000 – 80,000 aliens illegally residing in The Bahamas, constituting as much 15-25 % of the total population. Among those, the number of Haitian migrants is by far the most substantial (estimated at between 20,000 – 50,000). Illegal migrants often find work in agricultural and construction sectors, as well as in prostitution. Irregular migrants continue to fill a gap created by a demand for ‘cheap labour’ by Bahamians on the one hand, but short domestic labour supply on the other hand due to the cultural stigma associated with certain types of employment. The Government notes that the issue of illegal migration continues to put considerable strain on the country’s provision of free social services in the areas of health and education. In other areas, such as the nationalisation of children from Haitian parentage, problems have been occurring as well.</p>
<p>In case where illegal migration, smuggling and/or trafficking of human beings have been identified as an important issue, does the country show willingness to address these issues in the programming dialogue? Does the country pursue a pro-active approach in this policy field? What steps have been taken in this context?</p>	<p>Trafficking in persons, though not yet perceived as a large problem by stakeholders in and outside Government, does take place in The Bahamas. According to a report by the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), this is linked on the one hand to Bahamas being a transshipment point for onward irregular migration, and on the other hand to domestic economic demand for irregular labour, notably at the intersection of the sex and tourism industries.</p>
<p><i>Other relevant information, overall appreciation and summary of the main problems identified in this area</i></p>	



<b>OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF COUNTRY SITUATION 2005-2006 FOR INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL CONTEXT</b>	<b>LEVEL (1 TO 4) 4</b> <b>TREND (1 TO 3) 2</b>
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### QUALITY OF PARTNERSHIP

#### Political dialogue

Are there agreed terms of reference, joint agendas and established calendar for article 8?	No. The Delegation is not present in the Bahamas and only holds meetings at political level during missions of the HoD and other officials.
Would you qualify it as open and constructive? If not, what are the main difficulties? Did the political dialogue lead to any concrete achievement?	Recently The Bahamas authorities are showing a more constructive attitude. However, in the past they had shown a certain lack of interest (and weak capacity to implement) in the EU cooperation activities.
Within art. 8 is dialogue on essential elements systematic and formalised? Have specific benchmarks or targets been agreed?	n.a.

#### Programming dialogue

Does the government involve Parliament, non-state actors and local authorities in the programming dialogue?	Yes
Was the programming exercise effectively a joint and open process? Did the Government actively promote co-ordination and harmonisation with other donors?	The programming exercise is on-going. There are no other donors in the Bahamas apart from the IADB and PAHO.
<i>Other relevant information, overall appreciation and summary of the main problems identified in this area</i>	

#### Non State Actors

Participatory approaches to development: does the government involve non-state actors and local authorities in the PRS process (preparation, follow-up)? <i>Note: an assessment of the quality of participatory approaches should be provided in Annex 5 to CSP</i>	Yes
<i>Other relevant information, overall appreciation and summary of the main problems identified in this area</i>	

<b>OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF COUNTRY SITUATION 2005-2006 FOR QUALITY OF PARTNERSHIP</b>	<b>LEVEL (1 TO 4) 2</b> <b>TREND (1 TO 3) 3</b>
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**OVERALL CONCLUSION**

**Annex B1: with a retrospective character: financial situation for:**

- 9th EDF and any previous EDFs as per closure of the financial year 2007

YEAR of GLOB. Commit.	ACCOUNTING NUMBER of GLOBAL commit.	0	TITLE GLOBAL COMMITMENT	END date of imple- mentat <sup>o</sup>	GLOBAL COMMIT.	INDIV. COMMIT	RAC
		N° INDIV COMMIT.	TITLE INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENT		AMOUNT ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	PAYMENTS ON ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	RAP
<b>TOTAL ON ONGOING GLOBAL COMMITMENTS</b>					<b>7,575,000</b>	<b>77,267</b>	<b>7,497,733</b>
<b>TOTAL ON ONGOING INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS</b>					<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
2004	9ACP BM1	0	TECHNICAL COOPERATION FACILITY (TCF)	20101031	145,000	77,267	67,733
2006	9ACP BM2	0	SUPPORT TO THE FAMILY ISLANDS	20131231	6,830,000	0	6,830,000
2006	9ACP BM3	0	HURRICANE FRANCIS RECONSTRUCTION WORKS	20101231	600,000	0	600,000

**Annex B2: with a retrospective character: financial situation for:**

- Regional projects

YEAR of GLOB. Commit.	ACCOUNTING NUMBER of GLOBAL commit.	0	TITLE GLOBAL COMMITMENT	END date of implementat°	GLOBAL COMMIT.	INDIV. COMMIT.	RAC
		N° INDIV COMMIT.	TITLE INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENT		AMOUNT ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	PAYMENTS ON ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	RAP
<b>TOTAL ON ONGOING GLOBAL COMMITMENTS</b>					<b>1,689,900</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,689,900</b>
<b>TOTAL ON ONGOING INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS</b>					<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
2007	9ACP RCA18	0	REGIONAL LAW SCHOOL IN THE BAHAMAS	20131231	1,400	0	1,400
2007	9ACP RCA19	0	REGIONAL LAW SCHOOL IN THE BAHAMAS	20131231	1,688,500	0	1,688,500

Annex B3: with a retrospective character: financial situation for:

- EIB projects

ACP BIDDING IV  
Caribbean and Pacific

Region/Country	Project Name	Phase	Operation	Contract	Amount in USD (m)	Start of	End of	Actual Disbursement (m)	Final Disbursement
Caribbean	ANT NAVIGATION SYSTEM	Phase 3	Antenna	2078E	1,400,000.00	1987	1987	271,150.00	271,150.00
	CECSA WASTE DISPOSAL	Phase 4	Waste	7107E	3,400,000.00	1978	1987	2,062,000.00	2,062,000.00
	COAL	Phase 4	Coal	7107E	3,400,000.00	1978	1987	2,062,000.00	2,062,000.00
	COAL	Phase 4	Coal	7107E	3,400,000.00	1978	1987	2,062,000.00	2,062,000.00
	COAL	Phase 4	Coal	7107E	3,400,000.00	1978	1987	2,062,000.00	2,062,000.00
	COAL	Phase 4	Coal	7107E	3,400,000.00	1978	1987	2,062,000.00	2,062,000.00
	COAL	Phase 4	Coal	7107E	3,400,000.00	1978	1987	2,062,000.00	2,062,000.00
	COAL	Phase 4	Coal	7107E	3,400,000.00	1978	1987	2,062,000.00	2,062,000.00
	COAL	Phase 4	Coal	7107E	3,400,000.00	1978	1987	2,062,000.00	2,062,000.00
	COAL	Phase 4	Coal	7107E	3,400,000.00	1978	1987	2,062,000.00	2,062,000.00
Caribbean	COAL	Phase 4	Coal	7107E	3,400,000.00	1978	1987	2,062,000.00	2,062,000.00
	COAL	Phase 4	Coal	7107E	3,400,000.00	1978	1987	2,062,000.00	2,062,000.00
	COAL	Phase 4	Coal	7107E	3,400,000.00	1978	1987	2,062,000.00	2,062,000.00
	COAL	Phase 4	Coal	7107E	3,400,000.00	1978	1987	2,062,000.00	2,062,000.00
	COAL	Phase 4	Coal	7107E	3,400,000.00	1978	1987	2,062,000.00	2,062,000.00
	COAL	Phase 4	Coal	7107E	3,400,000.00	1978	1987	2,062,000.00	2,062,000.00
	COAL	Phase 4	Coal	7107E	3,400,000.00	1978	1987	2,062,000.00	2,062,000.00
	COAL	Phase 4	Coal	7107E	3,400,000.00	1978	1987	2,062,000.00	2,062,000.00
	COAL	Phase 4	Coal	7107E	3,400,000.00	1978	1987	2,062,000.00	2,062,000.00
	COAL	Phase 4	Coal	7107E	3,400,000.00	1978	1987	2,062,000.00	2,062,000.00
Caribbean	COAL	Phase 4	Coal	7107E	3,400,000.00	1978	1987	2,062,000.00	2,062,000.00
	COAL	Phase 4	Coal	7107E	3,400,000.00	1978	1987	2,062,000.00	2,062,000.00
	COAL	Phase 4	Coal	7107E	3,400,000.00	1978	1987	2,062,000.00	2,062,000.00
	COAL	Phase 4	Coal	7107E	3,400,000.00	1978	1987	2,062,000.00	2,062,000.00
	COAL	Phase 4	Coal	7107E	3,400,000.00	1978	1987	2,062,000.00	2,062,000.00
	COAL	Phase 4	Coal	7107E	3,400,000.00	1978	1987	2,062,000.00	2,062,000.00
	COAL	Phase 4	Coal	7107E	3,400,000.00	1978	1987	2,062,000.00	2,062,000.00
	COAL	Phase 4	Coal	7107E	3,400,000.00	1978	1987	2,062,000.00	2,062,000.00
	COAL	Phase 4	Coal	7107E	3,400,000.00	1978	1987	2,062,000.00	2,062,000.00
	COAL	Phase 4	Coal	7107E	3,400,000.00	1978	1987	2,062,000.00	2,062,000.00
Caribbean	COAL	Phase 4	Coal	7107E	3,400,000.00	1978	1987	2,062,000.00	2,062,000.00
	COAL	Phase 4	Coal	7107E	3,400,000.00	1978	1987	2,062,000.00	2,062,000.00
	COAL	Phase 4	Coal	7107E	3,400,000.00	1978	1987	2,062,000.00	2,062,000.00
	COAL	Phase 4	Coal	7107E	3,400,000.00	1978	1987	2,062,000.00	2,062,000.00
	COAL	Phase 4	Coal	7107E	3,400,000.00	1978	1987	2,062,000.00	2,062,000.00
	COAL	Phase 4	Coal	7107E	3,400,000.00	1978	1987	2,062,000.00	2,062,000.00
	COAL	Phase 4	Coal	7107E	3,400,000.00	1978	1987	2,062,000.00	2,062,000.00
	COAL	Phase 4	Coal	7107E	3,400,000.00	1978	1987	2,062,000.00	2,062,000.00
	COAL	Phase 4	Coal	7107E	3,400,000.00	1978	1987	2,062,000.00	2,062,000.00
	COAL	Phase 4	Coal	7107E	3,400,000.00	1978	1987	2,062,000.00	2,062,000.00
Caribbean	COAL	Phase 4	Coal	7107E	3,400,000.00	1978	1987	2,062,000.00	2,062,000.00
	COAL	Phase 4	Coal	7107E	3,400,000.00	1978	1987	2,062,000.00	2,062,000.00
	COAL	Phase 4	Coal	7107E	3,400,000.00	1978	1987	2,062,000.00	2,062,000.00
	COAL	Phase 4	Coal	7107E	3,400,000.00	1978	1987	2,062,000.00	2,062,000.00
	COAL	Phase 4	Coal	7107E	3,400,000.00	1978	1987	2,062,000.00	2,062,000.00
	COAL	Phase 4	Coal	7107E	3,400,000.00	1978	1987	2,062,000.00	2,062,000.00
	COAL	Phase 4	Coal	7107E	3,400,000.00	1978	1987	2,062,000.00	2,062,000.00
	COAL	Phase 4	Coal	7107E	3,400,000.00	1978	1987	2,062,000.00	2,062,000.00
	COAL	Phase 4	Coal	7107E	3,400,000.00	1978	1987	2,062,000.00	2,062,000.00
	COAL	Phase 4	Coal	7107E	3,400,000.00	1978	1987	2,062,000.00	2,062,000.00

EIB 1987-88 Report  
Annex B3: with a retrospective character

ACB DIVISION BY  
Caribbean and Pacific

Country	Project Name	Project Type	Category	Year	US\$ Millions	US\$ Millions	US\$ Millions	US\$ Millions	US\$ Millions	US\$ Millions
Jamaica	SOUTH COASTAL WATER SUPPLY	Sewerage	Loan - 4 - SB	1989	17,279.59	0	0	0	0	0
			Loan - 4	1989	951,200.02	0	0	0	0	0
			Loan - 4	1989	0	0	0	0	0	0
			Loan - 4 - NB	1989	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jamaica	KINGSTON CONTAINER TERMINAL	Sewerage	Loan - 3	1977	2,200,000.00	0	0	0	0	0
			Loan - 3	1981	1,000,000.00	0	0	0	0	0
			Loan - 3	1982	1,500,000.00	0	0	0	0	0
			Loan - 3	1983	2,000,000.00	0	0	0	0	0
			Loan - 3	1984	3,000,000.00	0	0	0	0	0
			Loan - 3	1985	4,000,000.00	0	0	0	0	0
			Loan - 3	1986	5,000,000.00	0	0	0	0	0
			Loan - 3	1987	6,000,000.00	0	0	0	0	0
			Loan - 3	1988	7,000,000.00	0	0	0	0	0
			Loan - 3	1989	8,000,000.00	0	0	0	0	0
			Loan - 3	1990	9,000,000.00	0	0	0	0	0
			Loan - 3	1991	10,000,000.00	0	0	0	0	0
Jamaica	PORT ANTONIO WATER AND SEWERAGE	Sewerage	Loan - 4	1989	1,000,000.00	0	0	0	0	0
			Loan - 4	1990	2,000,000.00	0	0	0	0	0
			Loan - 4	1991	3,000,000.00	0	0	0	0	0
			Loan - 4	1992	4,000,000.00	0	0	0	0	0
			Loan - 4	1993	5,000,000.00	0	0	0	0	0
			Loan - 4	1994	6,000,000.00	0	0	0	0	0
			Loan - 4	1995	7,000,000.00	0	0	0	0	0
			Loan - 4	1996	8,000,000.00	0	0	0	0	0
			Loan - 4	1997	9,000,000.00	0	0	0	0	0
			Loan - 4	1998	10,000,000.00	0	0	0	0	0
			Loan - 4	1999	11,000,000.00	0	0	0	0	0
			Jamaica	MONTEGO BAY WATER SUPPLY	Sewerage	Loan - 3	1977	2,200,000.00	0	0
Loan - 3	1981	1,000,000.00				0	0	0	0	0
Loan - 3	1982	1,500,000.00				0	0	0	0	0
Loan - 3	1983	2,000,000.00				0	0	0	0	0
Loan - 3	1984	3,000,000.00				0	0	0	0	0
Loan - 3	1985	4,000,000.00				0	0	0	0	0
Loan - 3	1986	5,000,000.00				0	0	0	0	0
Loan - 3	1987	6,000,000.00				0	0	0	0	0
Loan - 3	1988	7,000,000.00				0	0	0	0	0
Loan - 3	1989	8,000,000.00				0	0	0	0	0
Loan - 3	1990	9,000,000.00				0	0	0	0	0
Jamaica	SPRINTER CONTAINER TERMINAL I	Sewerage				Loan - 4	1989	1,000,000.00	0	0
			Loan - 4	1990	2,000,000.00	0	0	0	0	0
			Loan - 4	1991	3,000,000.00	0	0	0	0	0
			Loan - 4	1992	4,000,000.00	0	0	0	0	0
			Loan - 4	1993	5,000,000.00	0	0	0	0	0
			Loan - 4	1994	6,000,000.00	0	0	0	0	0
			Loan - 4	1995	7,000,000.00	0	0	0	0	0
			Loan - 4	1996	8,000,000.00	0	0	0	0	0
			Loan - 4	1997	9,000,000.00	0	0	0	0	0
			Loan - 4	1998	10,000,000.00	0	0	0	0	0
			Loan - 4	1999	11,000,000.00	0	0	0	0	0
			Jamaica	SPRINTER CONTAINER TERMINAL II	Sewerage	Loan - 4	1989	1,000,000.00	0	0
Loan - 4	1990	2,000,000.00				0	0	0	0	0
Loan - 4	1991	3,000,000.00				0	0	0	0	0
Loan - 4	1992	4,000,000.00				0	0	0	0	0
Loan - 4	1993	5,000,000.00				0	0	0	0	0
Loan - 4	1994	6,000,000.00				0	0	0	0	0
Loan - 4	1995	7,000,000.00				0	0	0	0	0
Loan - 4	1996	8,000,000.00				0	0	0	0	0
Loan - 4	1997	9,000,000.00				0	0	0	0	0
Loan - 4	1998	10,000,000.00				0	0	0	0	0
Loan - 4	1999	11,000,000.00				0	0	0	0	0
Jamaica	PORT ANTONIO WATER AND SEWERAGE	Sewerage				Loan - 4	1989	1,000,000.00	0	0
			Loan - 4	1990	2,000,000.00	0	0	0	0	0
			Loan - 4	1991	3,000,000.00	0	0	0	0	0
			Loan - 4	1992	4,000,000.00	0	0	0	0	0
			Loan - 4	1993	5,000,000.00	0	0	0	0	0
			Loan - 4	1994	6,000,000.00	0	0	0	0	0
			Loan - 4	1995	7,000,000.00	0	0	0	0	0
			Loan - 4	1996	8,000,000.00	0	0	0	0	0
			Loan - 4	1997	9,000,000.00	0	0	0	0	0
			Loan - 4	1998	10,000,000.00	0	0	0	0	0
			Loan - 4	1999	11,000,000.00	0	0	0	0	0
			Jamaica	SPRINTER CONTAINER TERMINAL I	Sewerage	Loan - 4	1989	1,000,000.00	0	0
Loan - 4	1990	2,000,000.00				0	0	0	0	0
Loan - 4	1991	3,000,000.00				0	0	0	0	0
Loan - 4	1992	4,000,000.00				0	0	0	0	0
Loan - 4	1993	5,000,000.00				0	0	0	0	0
Loan - 4	1994	6,000,000.00				0	0	0	0	0
Loan - 4	1995	7,000,000.00				0	0	0	0	0
Loan - 4	1996	8,000,000.00				0	0	0	0	0
Loan - 4	1997	9,000,000.00				0	0	0	0	0
Loan - 4	1998	10,000,000.00				0	0	0	0	0
Loan - 4	1999	11,000,000.00				0	0	0	0	0

END OF REPORT  
Page 1 of 1

ACP DIVISION IV  
**Caribbean and Pacific**

Entity	Instrument	Class	Quantity	Value	YTD	Original	Current	Balance	End
<b>Total</b>									
UNITED STATES	Subprime	Class - 3	10004	2,800,000.00	2,800,000.00	2,800,000.00		2,800,000.00	05/27/2014
UNITED STATES	Subprime	Class - 3	79383	2,010,232.41	2,010,232.41	2,010,232.41		2,010,232.41	05/27/2014
UNITED STATES	Subprime	Class - 4	17590	2,550,000.00	2,550,000.00	2,550,000.00		2,550,000.00	05/27/2014
UNITED STATES	Subprime	Class - 4	17590	8,400,000.00	8,400,000.00	8,400,000.00		8,400,000.00	05/27/2014
UNITED STATES	Subprime	Class - 4	17590	75,443.12	75,443.12	75,443.12		75,443.12	05/27/2014
UNITED STATES	Subprime	Class - 4	10016	45,500,000.00	45,500,000.00	45,500,000.00		45,500,000.00	05/27/2014
UNITED STATES	Subprime	Class - 4	11727	2,418,000.00	2,418,000.00	2,418,000.00		2,418,000.00	05/27/2014
UNITED STATES	Subprime	Class - 4	11727	2,050,000.00	2,050,000.00	2,050,000.00		2,050,000.00	05/27/2014
UNITED STATES	Subprime	Class - 4	30754	5,050,000.00	5,050,000.00	5,050,000.00		5,050,000.00	05/27/2014
UNITED STATES	Subprime	Class - 4	31600	20,050,000.00	20,050,000.00	20,050,000.00		20,050,000.00	05/27/2014
UNITED STATES	Subprime	Class - 4	33220	7,050,000.00	7,050,000.00	7,050,000.00		7,050,000.00	05/27/2014
UNITED STATES	Subprime	Class - 4	23230	10,050,000.00	10,050,000.00	10,050,000.00		10,050,000.00	05/27/2014
UNITED STATES	Subprime	Class - 4	24311	85,400,000.00	85,400,000.00	85,400,000.00		85,400,000.00	05/27/2014
UNITED STATES	Subprime	Class - 4		567,050,000.00	567,050,000.00	567,050,000.00		567,050,000.00	05/27/2014
<b>Total</b>				396,002,372.78	396,002,372.78	396,002,372.78		396,002,372.78	05/27/2014
<b>Total</b>				136,423,543.40	136,423,543.40	136,423,543.40		136,423,543.40	05/27/2014

## **Annex C: with a prospective character**

- No forecast in the EAMR for 9<sup>th</sup> EDF or previous EDFs due to no progress made in the project implementation in 2007.



**Annex D1: on aid effectiveness - EAMR aid effectiveness questionnaire.**

**Questions on the EU Aid Effectiveness targets**

<b>EU Target 1:</b> Channel 50% of government-to-government assistance through country systems, including by increasing the percentage of our assistance provided through budget support or SWAP arrangements.		
OECD ref: Q <sup>d</sup> 2	(i) How much ODA did you disburse at country-level for the government sector in FY 2007 (EUR)? <sup>16</sup>	BMS: 28,481
Q <sup>d</sup> 5	(ii) How much ODA disbursed for the government sector in FY 2007 used national budget execution procedures (EUR)?	BHS: 0
Q <sup>d</sup> 6	(iii) How much ODA disbursed for the government sector in FY 2007 used national financial reporting procedures (EUR)?	0
Q <sup>d</sup> 7	(iv) How much ODA disbursed for the government sector in FY 2007 used national auditing procedures (EUR)?	0
Q <sup>d</sup> 9	(v) How much ODA disbursed for the government sector in FY 2007 used national procurement procedures (EUR)?	0
Definition of the indicator: $[(Qd5+Qd6+Qd7+Qd9)/4] / Qd2$		%
Are there any significant initiatives to promote the use of country systems in your country? If so, please provide a short description. If not, highlight key constraints (use additional page if needed)		
<b>Bahamas:</b> No formalised instruments or mechanisms are in place for government –donor harmonisation and alignment. This is in large due to the limited number of international organisations with development portfolios in these countries.		

<b>EU target 2:</b> Provide all capacity building assistance through coordinated programmes with an increasing use of multi-donor arrangements <sup>17</sup>		
OECD ref: Q <sup>d</sup> 3	How much technical cooperation did you provide in FY 2007 (Total TC in EUR)?	BHS: 0
Q <sup>d</sup> 4	How much technical cooperation did you provide through co-ordinated programmes in support of capacity development in FY 2007 (EUR)? (Please use definitions given in OECD guidance)	0
Definition of the indicator: $Q^d4 / Q^d3$		%

<sup>16</sup> In practise this will cover all disbursements to the government sector for which the Delegation is the sub-delegated authorising officer.

<sup>17</sup> Despite the different wording the target is interpreted to correspond to Paris Declaration indicator 4. Please pay particular attention to the definition for the question Q<sup>d</sup>4.

Are there any significant initiatives to promote the use of coordinated programmes for technical cooperation in your country? If so, please provide a short description. If not, highlight key constraints.

**EU target 3:** Avoid establishment of new project implementation units (PIUs).

OECD ref: Q <sup>d</sup> 10	How many parallel project implementation units were funded by EC in FY 2007?	0
	How many integrated project implementation units were funded by EC in FY 2007?	0
	How many <u>new</u> parallel project implementation units were started with EC support in FY 2007?	0
	How many <u>new</u> integrated project implementation units were started with EC support in FY 2007?	0
Definition of the indicator: Were new parallel PIUs started with the support of the EC?		No
Are there any significant initiatives to decrease the number of parallel PIUs in your country? If so, please provide a short description. If not, highlight key constraints.		
•		

EU target 4: Reduce the number of uncoordinated missions by 50%.		
OECD ref: Q <sup>d</sup> 15	How many missions to the field were undertaken in FY 2007? <sup>18</sup>	1
Q <sup>d</sup> 16	How many of these were coordinated?	0
Please provide a breakdown of missions the Commission and its services have undertaken to your country in FY 2007 in the table below:		
Missions by:	Coordinated	Uncoordinated
Members of Commission		
AIDCO		
DEV		1
RELEX		
TRADE		
ECHO		
FISH		
OTHER DGs		
ROM missions		
Other consultants contracted by EC		
Total		1
Definition of the indicator: (Q <sup>d</sup> 15 - Q <sup>d</sup> 16). This will become the baseline for subsequent reduction by 50%		%
Are there any significant initiatives to decrease the number of uncoordinated missions in your country? If so, please provide a short description. If not, highlight key constraints.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>		

<sup>18</sup> This question applies to the missions from the HQ

Annex D2: on aid effectiveness - Donor matrix (same as 2006)

Results of donor for sector

current donor presence in sectors in Bahamas as per April 2008  
in million USD

	MANUFACTURE	BEST RELIEF CREDIT SUPPORT	COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT	EDUCATION	EMPLOYMENT HEALTH	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	MINING ENERGY	COOP	POVERTY REDUCTION	PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT	PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT	ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	SANITATION AND WATER SUPPLY	SECURITY AND JUSTICE	DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RECOVERY	TRADE
EC (incl Efta)			Y						Y	Y		Y				
UK			Y						Y	Y						
IDB			Y						Y	Y						
OSR			Y						Y	Y						
PAHO					Y											