



**DELEGATION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION
IN
BARBADOS & THE EASTERN CARIBBEAN
OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL AUTHORISING OFFICER
IN
BARBADOS**

**COOPERATION
between
THE EUROPEAN UNION
and
BARBADOS**

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The Cotonou Agreement

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1. Executive Summary

Barbados is a country with a small open economy which is quite vulnerable to external shocks. Barbados' economy did well in the 1990s, supported by prudent policies and a favourable external environment, while the structure of the economy shifted from agriculture to tourism and financial services. This performance was achieved in the context of small fiscal deficits (less than 2% of GDP), a conservative monetary policy (which resulted in a substantial accumulation of external reserves), and a range of market-oriented reforms. The Barbadian economy appears to have returned to a sustainable growth path following the 2001 recession. Over the years 2003-2004, structural reforms implemented by the Barbados Labour Party (BLP) Government led by Prime Minister Owen Arthur, have progressed well. Key-elements of these reforms include the reduction of the fiscal deficit and economic diversification. The Government's overall goal is to maximise the economic potential of the country in an effort to deliver higher and sustainable growth, eradicate poverty, reduce unemployment, and improve the general welfare of the population.

Barbados has made much progress in social and economic development since independence in 1966 and has achieved high level of literacy, life expectancy and GDP per capital income. According to the 2004 UNDP Human Development Report, Barbados is ranked 29 among 177 countries on the basis of adult literacy, school enrolment, life expectancy at birth, and per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP). This places the Island in the category of High Human Development Countries. It is also considered as a high income Country.

While the 7th and 8th EDF funds had targeted the development of human resources, EC cooperation with Barbados under the 9th EDF focuses on Health through sectoral budget support. This is in line with the Barbados Strategic Plan for Health 2002-2012 adopted by Barbados Authorities in January 2003.

In the framework of Art. 8 of the Cotonou Partnership Agreement, a Political Dialogue was conducted for the first time at the margin of the ACP seminar in early March 2005. Topics discussed included the developments towards an EU Foreign Policy, drugs and drugs related crime, regional security and the role of the Regional Security System (RSS), regional integration, the CSME and the ICC. In addition, it has been agreed with the Government of Barbados that non-state actors should as far as possible be involved at all levels in the activities to be carried out under the 9th EDF.

There are no major points of disagreement with the NAO. Cooperation with its services is good, although experience has shown that the need for reinforcing the structure and assisting with capacity building may be necessary. The NAO services are open and frank about existing problems in the implementation of EU programmes, and have genuinely demonstrated that they consider the EU-Barbados cooperation very valuable and are willing to improve those areas where performance has not been optimal.

The total active aid portfolio for Barbados under the NIP in 2004 stands at €17.4 million. The total payments amounted to €0.4 million in 2004, i.e. a 52% progress compared to the 2003 figure. New global commitments in 2004 amounted to €2.2 million. New individual commitments amounted to €0.7 million. Progress was made in 2004 in clearing up the project portfolio, utilising available funds, reducing the RAL, and considerable efforts continue to be made by the Government in order to intensify this trend.

2. Update on the political, economic and social situation

2.1 Update of the political situation

The Barbados Labour Party (BLP) Government led by Prime Minister Owen Arthur, enjoying a 23-7 majority in Parliament on its third consecutive term in Office, remained firmly in control of the political scene in 2004. The Opposition Democratic Labour Party tried to capitalise on the still significant fiscal imbalances and the oil-driven utility price increases towards the end of the year. At a BLP congress Prime Minister Owen Arthur resumed institutional control of the party, thus signalling his will to further pursue his public career.

On a bilateral agenda, the long standing maritime dispute (related to flying fish harvesting and, potentially, to oil) between Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago flared up early in the year with the arrest of two Barbados fishermen by Trinidad and Tobago authorities. There was a rethoric escalation indirectly imperilling the CSME project and leading to the unilateral submission of the case to the UN Law of the Sea Tribunal by Barbados. The matter subsided afterwards, in part as CARICOM Heads of Government decided to move towards a common fisheries policy, which Barbados had long advocated.

Given the unavailability of adequate interlocutors from the Government of Barbados in 2004, it was agreed to hold a Cotonou Art. 8 Political Dialogue in early 2005. The British High Commission was associated to the initiative. Topics discussed included drugs and drugs related crime, regional security and the role of the Regional Security System (RSS), regional integration, the CSME and the International Criminal Court. The Barbados side presented very well substantiated and reasoned views on all issues involved. The agenda for this first exercise was rather broad; it should be narrowed down for subsequent discussions, with fewer topics such as disaster preparedness and the role of the RSS in that field.

2.2 Update of the economic situation

- Overview

Barbados' economy did well in the 1990s, supported by prudent policies and a favourable external environment. During 1993–2000, per capita real GDP growth averaged 3% per year, annual inflation was 2% or less, and unemployment declined sharply. The structure of the economy shifted from agriculture to tourism and financial services. This performance was achieved in the context of small fiscal deficits (less than 2% of GDP), a conservative monetary policy (which resulted in a substantial accumulation of external reserves), and a range of market-oriented reforms.

The Barbadian economy appears to have returned to a sustainable growth path following the 2001 recession. Over the years 2003-2004, structural reforms have progressed well as steps have been taken to enhance the budget process, strengthen the national pension system, promote transparency in the public sector, improve financial intermediation, and enhance the supply responsiveness of the economy.

- Recent Economic Performance

The economy shifted into a recession in 2001, reflecting the global slowdown, and the impact of the September 11 events on the tourism sector. Real GDP dropped by 2.7% in 2001. The economic performance improved in 2003 by 2%, mainly driven by the increase in

tourist arrivals (7.3% growth in the tourism industry) and improved performance of other non-trade sector such as wholesale and retail, transport and general services. Economic activity in Barbados was estimated to have increased by 3.7% during 2004. This growth was largely fuelled by a 7.3% expansion in tourism activity. Sugar and non-sugar agricultural production declined while there was marginal growth in manufacturing during 2004. Growth was registered in the non-traded sector, with the strongest increases recorded for transport, storage and communications, and for business and other services. Unemployment declined during 2004 to an average 9.8% compared to an average of 11% for the previous year, while inflation continued to be low, reflecting the currency peg. The external current account deficit widened in 2003 and 2004, as merchandise exports declined and imports recovered from their low recession levels. The deficit on the external current account reached US\$297 million or 10.6% of GDP in 2004.

- *Structural Reform process and public finances*

To mitigate the 2001 recession, the government adopted a countercyclical fiscal policy stance resulting in widening deficits and debt accumulation. In particular, it launched a national emergency program of public investment projects aimed at promoting economic activity and upgrading the tourism and economic infrastructure. These and other measures contributed to an increase in the central government deficit, from 2.7% of GDP in FY 2000/01 (April–March) to 9.5% of GDP in FY 2002/03, including extra-budgetary spending of about 4% of GDP. As a result, the central government debt-to-GDP ratio rose from 63% in March 2001 to 76% in March 2003.

The central government deficit narrowed to 6.5% of GDP in FY 2003/04, including extra-budgetary spending of close to 4% of GDP. Tax revenue increased by 1.25% of GDP, or by 9.6% for FY 03-04, on account of higher receipts from the value-added tax, and capital expenditure declined by a similar amount. More than half of the government deficit was financed through privatization proceeds resulting in a marginal decline in the government debt ratio, to 75%. Notwithstanding widening of the current account deficit, the net international reserves stood at US\$751 million (thirty-five weeks of imports of goods and services) at the end of the year 2003.

The fiscal outturn for the year ending March 2004 reflected an increase in current revenues of 8.7%, while total expenditure increased by only 3.6%, giving rise to an overall deficit of 2.5% of the GDP. Current revenue for the first half of fiscal year 2004-2005 reflected an increase of 4.1% over the amount collected for the same period last year. Current expenditure less amortisation was 2.6% above that recorded for the corresponding period last year. Capital expenditure was 25.5% less than the previous period.

- *Regional Integration*

As regards Barbados' integration into the world economy, the authorities reaffirmed their commitment to further regional integration and trade liberalization in the context of the CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME), the WTO, the CARIFORUM-EU EPA negotiations, which started in 2004, and the envisaged FTAA, and their intention to gradually liberalize the capital account. Following a phased reduction in CARICOM import tariffs over the past decade, which Barbados has fully implemented, CARICOM members are taking a number of initiatives to deepen regional integration movement and prepare their economies for further international trade liberalization. Barbados, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago are expected to launch the CSME on a reciprocal basis in February 2005.

The envisaged elimination of import duties in the context of the FTAA and EPAs, and the reduction of intervention prices by the EU in the context of the ACP Sugar Protocol, are expected to adversely affect some of the traditional agricultural and manufacturing products of Barbados; accordingly, the authorities' structural reform agenda, as noted, is supportive of the development of new productive activities, notably in services. Capital flows have been liberalized for the OECS, except for outward investment in government securities. For other CARICOM members, capital outflows are restricted to private equity investment. Controls remain in place vis-à-vis the rest of the world for all capital outflows.

- Medium-Term economic prospects

Economic activity in Barbados is expected to continue to grow during 2005, anchored on the continued growth of the tourism industry as well as the activity within the international business and financial sector, as the Government of Barbados moves to increase marketing activities and seeks to enhance the enabling environment. Strong growth within agriculture and manufacturing is, however, unlikely as these sectors will continue to face international competition. Non-traded real sector activity is expected to be buoyant given higher investor confidence resulting from sustained recovery in economic activity and as preparation is heightened for the hosting of the 2007 Cricket World Cup. The rate of unemployment is anticipated to decrease further, while a low rate of inflation is expected to continue.

The authorities are committed to continuing structural reforms in order to sustain growth and competitiveness over the medium term, as well as continuing policies which will safeguard the fixed exchange rate and maintain a stable environment conducive to economic growth. Central Government revenue intake is likely to rise in line with growth in economic activity, despite reductions in the marginal rate of corporation tax and other changes to the income tax regime. Growth in expenditure will have to match growth in revenue if the targeted overall deficit of 2.5% of GDP is to be maintained. The current account on the external trade account is not likely to improve significantly.

- Macroeconomic indicators

See Annex XIII.

2.3 Update of the social situation

- Overview

Barbados has made much progress in social and economic development since independence in 1966 and has achieved high level of literacy, life expectancy and GDP per capital income. According to the 2004 UNDP Human Development Report, Barbados is ranked 29 among 177 countries on the basis of adult literacy, school enrolment, life expectancy at birth, and per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Maintaining the progress made in social and economic development is a major objective for GOB. Despite the high ranking on the HDI, there are severe challenges to the nation. There are still significant pockets of poverty within the society, access to acceptable housing remains a challenge, while severe health problems remains to be confronted including diabetes, respiratory ailments and HIV/AIDS. Increasing the proportion of the population with tertiary education is also desired. GOB is of the view that given population growth of less than 1.0% per year, a sustained annual GDP growth rate of approximately 3 to 5% will enable Barbados to meet existing needs of the society, improve the standard of living, and further reduce poverty and unemployment.

- Education

The education system provides educational opportunities from pre-primary to the university level with free public education. Net enrolment ratio in primary education is 100 % and education is compulsory for children of the ages 5-16. A number of programmes such as the provision of school meals at primary level, a text book loan scheme, transport assistance, a uniform grant, bursaries at the secondary level, and a wide range of grants and scholarships at the tertiary level are designed to ensure the active participation of all students. Female participation in the education system has been increasing, and it is reported that girls perform at significantly higher levels than boys in the core subjects of English, mathematics, social studies and integrated sciences. Also the drop-off rate between primary and secondary schools is lower among females than males. In 2004, investment in education, sports and youth utilised an estimated 14.5% of the investment for the year. More than half of the investment in education and youth supported the continuation of the EDUTECH Programme, which aims at improving the learning environment through the upgrading of physical facilities, teaching skills and teaching tools, including the use of computer technology. Significant resources were also used for the development of a secondary school, while there was investment in ongoing social programmes.

- Health

The health sector has been undergoing reforms in response to the changing social and economic environment as Barbados has had to face an increasing number of new challenges. These include, among other factors, an ageing population, violence, environmental risks, HIV/AIDS and new and re-emerging diseases. With respect to health care financing, the challenge facing the Ministry of Health is to ensure equity in access to care, improved efficiency in the delivery of care and the sustaining of the current levels of health care. To achieve this it will be necessary to explore an appropriate mix of financing mechanisms in order to ensure sustainability in the quality of health services. Furthermore it will also have to find ways and means to influence the life style of the less well -informed and health-aware segments of the population, i.e. the poor. Barbados Authorities have adopted the Barbados Strategic Plan for Health 2002-2012 in January 2003, which reflects an integrated approach to secure the national vision of health, safety, and prosperity based on the challenges the system is to face. In 2004, health sector investment, which was estimated at 12.9% of the total public investment, focused largely on HIV control and prevention, and on solid waste management.

- Environment

In 2004, significant resources were intended to be spent on coastal infrastructure development and environmental management.

- Crime

The results of the Barbados Crime survey carried in 2002 showed that Barbados has one of the lowest crime rates of the 35 industrialised and developing countries which recently took part in the International Crime Victimisation Survey. Barbados has below average rates of vehicle theft, theft from vehicles, vehicle vandalism, robbery and assault, and well below average crime rates for personal theft, sex offences, consumer fraud and corruption. The only crime where Barbados has a relatively high rate is burglary (including attempts). Barbados has the highest reporting rates of all countries surveyed for robbery, sex offences

and assaults and threats. Barbadians are more likely than people in most countries to think the police do a good job in controlling crime and in being helpful.

- Migration

Migration is the major force contributing to the variations in population change in Barbados, which has reached the final stages of the demographic transition, demonstrating low fertility and mortality rates. Barbados has one of the largest concentrations of immigrants, with 12.3% of the total stock of Caribbean migrants in the region. The net migration rate in Barbados in 2003 was -0.31/1000 population. The main destinations for emigration have been Europe, Canada and USA.

Indicator	1995	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003
1. Proportion of population below \$1 per day (/100)						
2. Prevalence of underweight children (under-five years of age) (/100)			5	6	6	
3. Under-five mortality rate (/1000)	16		14	14	14	
4. Net enrolment ratio in primary education		99.7	99.9	99.8		
5. Primary Completion Rate		109	107	103		
6. Ratio of girls to boys in:		-	0.99	1		
- primary education		1.04	1	1		
- secondary education		2.28	2.55	-		
- tertiary education						
7. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (/100)			91	91	91	
8. Proportion of 1 year old children immunised against measles (100)	92	97	94	93	91	90
9. HIV prevalence (/100)			1.2	1.5		1.6
10. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source			100	100	100	
Life Expectancy at birth			76.8	76.9	77.1	
Adult Literacy Rate (/100)					99.7	
Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (/100)			77	89	88	
Fixed line and mobile telephones (per 100 people)	35.83	46.86	56.93	67.86	85.57	
Internet users per 100 population (ITU estimates)	0.01	1.87	3.74	5.59	11.15	
Youth unemployment rate, aged 15-24, both sexes (ILO estimates)	38.1	24.6	21.8	19.1	23.3	

Source: UNDP 2004 HDR, UN Millenium Development goals data

3. Development agenda of the partner country

The development agenda for Barbados is captured in the National Strategic Plan for Barbados which spans a 20-year period, 2005 to 2025. **The National Strategic Plan of Barbados 2005–2025: Global Excellence, Barbadian Traditions** provides the blueprint for the realisation of Barbados’ vision of becoming a fully developed society that is prosperous, socially just and globally competitive by the end of the first quarter of this century.

The Plan presents an economic and social picture of Barbados as it sets out on the journey to its vision. This picture, derived from the years 1993-2004, shows a Barbados that has accomplished considerable economic and social progress, as is evidenced by its 29th ranking

among all countries in the world in the United Nations Human Development Report 2004 and its designation as a leading developing country.

This picture also highlights Barbados' strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. The conclusion which has resulted from the examination of the economic and social picture of Barbados is that this small country can secure its desired place in the world as a fully developed society that is prosperous, socially just and globally competitive.

The Plan embodies the theme "Global Excellence, Barbadian Traditions". This theme anticipates the success of Barbados in becoming a successful and globally competitive society, fully integrated into the world economy, but at the same time preserving and strengthening its own identity, enterprise, national sovereignty, and traditions.

There is also a set of core values that provides an ethical framework for the transformed Barbadian society.

The Plan advances six strategic goals in pursuit of the national vision for 2025. These goals, which have been crafted around the inspirational words of the Barbados National Anthem, are:

1. "Inspired, exulting, free": Unleashing the spirit of the nation.
2. "Firm craftsmen of our fate": New governance for new times.
3. "Strength and unity": Building social capital.
4. "These fields and hills": Strengthening physical infrastructure and preserving the environment.
5. "Upward and onward": Enhancing Barbados' prosperity and competitiveness.
6. "Strict guardians of our heritage": Branding Barbados globally.

These broad goals constitute the essence of what has to be accomplished in order for Barbados to realise its vision of becoming a fully developed society by 2025.

The nature and thrust of these goals are as follows:

- **Goal One** speaks to a cultural transformation that will reinforce Barbadian values and national identity and act as a catalyst for propelling Barbados into the 21st century as a fully developed society. This goal will seek to create greater equity and social justice, while building an inclusive society with opportunities for all.
- **Goal Two** envisions vastly improved governance. It foresees a Barbados with, a "fully Barbadianised" constitution free of all vestiges of colonialism; a modernised parliamentary and electoral system; greatly enhanced political participation and the empowerment of all communities. It also envisions a radical overhaul of the administrative machinery of government as a catalyst for change, while also strengthening civil society as a critical part of the governance for the 21st century. It further envisages that there will be higher levels of self-reliance, less dependency on the state and greater diversity and tolerance.

- **GOAL THREE** places people at the heart of the development process. It promotes the building of social capital. This involves the development of the human resources necessary to function in a knowledge-based services economy and the creation of appropriate family and community values. This calls for a revolution in education, which will unlock the productive potential of all Barbadians. A good quality of life will also be paramount and, therefore, a well-developed public health system and the eradication of poverty from our social landscape will all be part of this social transformation.
- **GOAL FOUR** requires the protection, preservation and enhancement of our physical infrastructure, environment and scarce resources as we seek to advance our social and economic development. It demands that we find the right balance between our development and the preservation of our physical surroundings. It calls for access to adequate water and energy supplies, a good transportation system and the development and maintenance of sound infrastructure.
- **GOAL FIVE** seeks to enhance Barbados' prosperity and competitiveness in the world economy. This will require rapid and radical transformation in the way we carry out our productive activities. We must identify those areas of economic activity that are viable and competitive, and that can contribute to sustainable growth, employment and overall prosperity for everyone. Focusing on the export of services such as tourism and international business, while exploiting new ones such as culture and health, will all contribute to a more diversified and prosperous economy.
- **GOAL SIX** calls for us to continue consolidating our image in the world. This image has served us well and has brought us considerable international respect since independence. Our political stability, education, democratic governance and good leadership have all earned for Barbados worldwide recognition. Our duty will be to continue to show others how a small country can be successful and yet retain its identity; in other words, we have to brand Barbados globally.

The National Strategic Plan will be updated to take into account the views of the private sector, labour and civil society and changes in the economic and social environment. The preparation of periodic sectoral strategic plans, at five-yearly intervals, will be undertaken to help shape revisions to the National Strategic Plan.

Substantial technical and financial resources will be required to bring about the fundamental transformation of Barbados by 2025. The entire society is therefore expected to contribute to the successful implementation of the Plan. In addition, there is significant scope for contributions from the international community and development partners, such as the European Union. In this regard, the Government of Barbados expects that a deepening of the already strong partnership with the European Union will take place since the development agenda of Barbados is very much consistent and supportive of that envisioned by the European Union.

4. Overview of past and ongoing EC co-operation

The total active aid portfolio for Barbados under the NIP in 2004 stands at €17.4 million. The total payments amounted €0.4 million in 2004, i.e. a 52% progress compared to the 2003 figure. New global commitments in 2004 amounted €12.2 million. New individual commitments amounted €0.7 million.

4.1 European Development Fund – Focal Sectors

9th EDF – NIP €6.5 million – Focal Sector: Health Sector Development

The Country Support Strategy Paper and National Indicative Programme (NIP) under the 9th EDF for Barbados was signed on 19 March 2003. The focal sector under the 9th EDF for which 90% (€5.85 million) of the “A envelope” has been allocated is Health Sector Development, being provided in the form of sectoral budgetary support. A further amount of unspent balances from previous NIP’s has also been allocated to activities in this focal sector to make a total of €10.5 million.

The need for health sector reform in Barbados has arisen from increasing concern at the nation’s capacity to sustain current levels of health care amidst rising costs and increasing demand for services, together with the phenomena of an ageing population and the increasing prevalence of non-communicable diseases. As a first step in the design of the programme of support to the health sector, the European Commission provided assistance for the finalisation of the Government’s Strategic Plan for Health 2002-2012. Through a process of partnership with the Ministry of Health, and donors operating in the Health Sector, the Strategic Plan for Health 2002-2012, will serve as a basis for the intervention in the sector. The Financing Agreement for €10.5 million Sector Budget Support was signed by the Commission in August 2004 and by the Government of Barbados in December 2004.

8th EDF-NIP €7 million - Focal Sector 1: Human Resources Development

Expansion of the Barbados Language Centre (€3.95 million): The programme aims at the improvement of the quality of human resources in Barbados through the development of foreign language capacity in support of competitive sectors, including tourism, with the purpose of creating a sustainable environment which will provide individuals with the linguistic competence required to meet the needs of a competitive export-oriented economy. The project encompasses the following activities: design, construction, and equipping a new language centre facility, the development of maintenance plans and management and financing structures, the establishment of a working body of public and private sector organisations to manage a sensitisation campaign, the creation of linkages with foreign language teachers in secondary schools, and follow-up to monitor the career paths of graduates.

The financing agreement for the project was signed in 2001. The project is co-financed with the Government of Barbados (GoB). The GoB contribution amounts to €1,320,000, which will mostly be allocated to design and supervision and purchase of equipment.

The Technical Assistance Component commenced in March 2004. To date all four Technical Assistants have undertaken their first mission and made the necessary inputs. The Tender for Campaign Facilitator was revised and launched in December 2004.

The tender for the Civil Works component is currently being evaluated. There was a single bidder with a quote 15% above budget. A decision on the award of tender to evaluate Civil Works is pending at present. The NAO is to re-launch tender for a Campaign Facilitator in February 2005. The Delegation approved the First Programme Estimates in December 2004.

Extension will be considered for this project by the second quarter of 2005.

Multi-Annual Training Programme and Special Facility aimed at improving Economic Management capacity (€ 900,000): The objective of the programme is to strengthen human resources in critical areas and to strengthen project planning and economic management capacity through targeted training courses, such as postgraduate training in economics, statistics, financial and project management in the context of the ongoing public sector reform programme. Funds have been committed for 13 scholarships. The Financing Agreement expired in September 2004.

7th EDF - NIP €5.5 million Focal Sector 1 – Human Resource Development

Barbados Hospitality Institute (€2.22 million): The aim of the project was to improve the quality of service in the hotel and restaurant sectors through expanded training according to up-dated curricula. The project resulted in the construction and equipping of a 20-room Hotel Training Institute. The construction was completed in 1997 and final acceptance of all supplies was taken in mid-2001. The project has been a resounding success and has formed a model for other countries in the region wishing to implement similar projects.

4.2 Projects and Programmes outside focal sectors

9th EDF

€ 300,000 of the A-allocation has been earmarked for studies, audits and technical assistance under the Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF). The Financing Proposal for the TCF was prepared in December 2003 and the Facility was signed by the Commission in April 2004 and by the Government of Barbados in November 2004. The B-allocation for Barbados to cover unforeseen needs is € 0.3 million. There have been no requests for utilization of these funds to date.

8th EDF

Forensic Science Laboratory (€1.4 million): Up to 20% of the indicative allocation under the 8th EDF was to have been set aside for a forensic science laboratory (on a co-financing basis) for the purpose of strengthening the ability of the Government of Barbados to combat drug trafficking and abuse. The Government of Barbados has financed the construction phase itself and the EC funds available are to be used for equipment, training, books and manuals once the construction stage has been finished. A financing proposal (€1.4 million) to this effect was approved at end 2002 and has been signed. It is expected that by June 2005 the International Supply Tender, for which a pre-information notice has been published, will be launched.

4.3 Utilisation of resources for non-State actors (NSA)

During the MTR "in-country-meeting" of December 2004 and with the aim of strengthening civil society involvement in EU/Barbados development partnership, it was agreed that a non state actor (NSA) advisory panel, representative of Barbados's civil society, will be established by the Government of Barbados after close consultation between the EC Delegation in Barbados and the National Authorising Officer. The panel will provide a forum for tripartite dialogue, information and consultation on development cooperation between the EU and Barbados.

The Government of Barbados will undertake a mapping study on NSAs and produce recommendations for an appropriate advisory panel, by also taking into consideration existing NSA structures.

4.4 Utilisation of B envelope

Following the Mid-Term Review exercise, it was decided to maintain the €0.3 million allocation of the B-Envelope (destined to cover unforeseen needs such as emergency assistance where such support cannot be financed from the EU budget, contributions to internationally agreed debt relief initiatives and support to mitigate adverse effects of instability in export earnings), as established in the original 9th EDF Country Strategy Paper and the National Indicative Programme.

4.5 Other Instruments

4.5.1 Caribbean Regional Indicative Programmes (CRIP)

Barbados, a member of CARICOM/Cariforum, is a beneficiary of the many regional programmes funded through the EDF. The 7th EDF RIP has a global envelope of €105 million, while the 8th EDF RIP has €90 million available. The focal sector for the 9th EDF RIP support is regional economic integration and integration into the world economy, for which an envelope of €57 million is available.

The CRIP projects under the 7th, 8th and 9th EDF are presented in Annex V.

4.5.2 Thematic Budget-lines

Barbados is a beneficiary of the EU/ACP Sugar Protocol. The advantage for Barbados derived from the sugar protocol is the significant difference between the guaranteed quota price and average world market prices. The annual value of access to the EU market for Barbados is approximately €18.9 million.

The EC approved in May 2003 a Caribbean regional programme from a budget line B7-701 (Human Rights Development) to further restrict the implementation of the death penalty in the Commonwealth Caribbean, with a view to its eventual abolition. No projects benefiting to Barbados were approved under the thematic budget lines in 2004.

4.5.3 Support from All ACP funds

The EC approved €50 million all ACP Trade.Com programme in August 2003, which is aimed at reinforcing the analytical and research capacities for trade policy formulation in; providing immediate assistance for ongoing negotiation and promoting activities for institutional support in the area of trade support services to ACP countries. A specific project has been designed for the Caribbean region, which has been initiated in 2004. Under this project the OECS Secretariat will benefit from the services of a Trade Adviser.

In 2001 a €70 million project was approved by the EU to support the Caribbean rum sector in facing the challenges determined by the liberalisation of the spirits market. The programme aims at supporting the modernisation of distilleries, helping them in facing the environmental impact, providing technical assistance to strengthen competitiveness and targeting in an effective way the European markets. Barbados being the location of some important distilleries is likely to benefit substantially from this programme.

Other All ACP programmes which have been initiated in 2004 and benefiting the Caribbean region are presented in Annex VI.

4.5.4 European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO)

The ECHO launched its first Disaster Preparedness (DIPECHO) Programme for the Caribbean in 1998, making available some €6 million for the activities to prepare for and mitigate against disaster and also, to a lesser degree, for disaster prevention. The 4th DIPECHO plan for the Caribbean was approved by the EC in 2003. The amount of the new plan is €2.5 million and it covers activities in Haiti, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

4.5.5 European Investment Bank (EIB)

The EIB provided over 10 % of the overall financing for the Barbados PSIP over the 1999-2002 period. Under Lomé I, II and III, it made lines of credit available to the Barbados Development Bank, and to the Industrial Credit Fund in order to finance small and medium-sized enterprises in Industry and Tourism. Loans to the Barbados Light and Power Company under Lomé IV and Lomé IV bis have amounted to €50 million, while loans totalling €25 million have been made available for the South Coast Sewerage and the Airport Development projects. The total funding made available to Barbados by the EIB under the Lomé Conventions is almost €100 million. However the Bank has not approved any projects benefiting Barbados since 2001. The EIB projects are presented in Annex VII.

4.5.6 Centre for the Development of Enterprise (CDE)

The CDE supports private sector development by providing non-financial services to ACP companies and businesses and support to joint initiatives set up by economic operators of the Community and of the ACP States. In the OECS region the CDE supports Private Sector development through sector programmes in Construction and Mining, Agro-processing, Wood, Herbal Medicines and Tourism. Over the period 1999-2004, CDE has assisted in the OECS region a total of 60 projects carrying out 94 interventions at a total cost of €70,108 of which €47,305 was contributed by the CDE.

PROINVEST programme, managed by the CDE aims at increasing investments between the Caribbean and Europe. PROINVEST has a fund of €10 million over 5 years to support

private sector development in the Caribbean, African and Pacific Countries. Summary of the CDE activities, including PROINVEST is presented in Annex VIII.

4.5.7 Centre for the Development of Agriculture (CTA)

The CTA supports policy and institutional capacity development and information and communication management capacities of agricultural and rural development organisations in ACP countries. CTA assists organisations in formulating and implementing policies and programmes to reduce poverty, promote sustainable food security and preserve natural resources. In 2004, the Eastern Caribbean states benefited from CTA support to the agricultural and rural development in the Caribbean at the regional and national levels. The activities at the regional level were implemented in collaboration with CARDI (CTA's Regional Branch Office for the Caribbean) and IICA. At the national level, the activities were targeted at the public and non-public sector and implemented through direct partnership arrangements between CTA and the relevant institutions. CTA activities in the Caribbean region are presented in Annex IX.

5. Programming perspectives for the following years

Due to full programming of funds, new EC/EU initiatives and/or commitments are not foreseen under the 9th EDF support. The majority of the 9th EDF NIP funds have been allocated to the focal sector support. The remaining €0.3 million is reserved for Technical Assistance under the Technical Cooperation Facility.

The principal factors to be taken into consideration are:

- the challenges and opportunities presented by globalisation and trade liberalisation and the need to adapt a country of limited natural resources to these new realities;
- the implementation of a medium-term strategy by the Government of Barbados in which human resources development, tourism, international business and financial services, and health provisioning constitute the core sectors;
- the assistance being provided by other donors and the necessity to ensure complementarity and coherence.

Taking into account the initiatives being funded by the Government and by other donors and the immediate needs of Barbados, the funds under the 9th EDF programming cycle are to be used to enhance the provision of health care in the country. The relevant Financing Proposal was approved by the EDF Committee in July 2004 and included the use of unspent balances of ±€ million from previous EDFs.

Besides the focal sector, assistance in the form of studies or technical support may be given to institutional strengthening and the regional integration process. Under institutional strengthening, assistance may be provided to enhance the Government's capacity to plan, implement and monitor projects and programmes.

6. Dialogue in country with the NAO and NSAs, and donor coordination

6.1 Dialogue in country with the NAO and NSAs

See 4.3.

6.2 Donor coordination

During 2004, critical issues such as limited human and financial resources for donors to participate meaningfully in several donor groups (given the geographic dispersion of the sub-region) has resulted in the establishment and operationalisation of four (4) donor groups. This rationalization in no way diminishes the importance of any thematic area. The donors in the region further agreed that previously proposed sub-groups were to be replaced by taskforces (to be called "Coordination Groups") in order to address specific areas of importance and those requiring immediate action. Therefore, a lead agency convenes a specific group, formulates TORs to guide the work of each group as well as to address specific sectoral concerns. Each lead agency developed a management/meeting plan for each of the four donor groups assigned as follows:

CIDA : The Sustainable Environmental Management Coordination Group was established to take account of the Disaster Management, Climate Change and Environmental Management portfolios, which were previously supported by three groups:

- Eastern Caribbean Donor Group for Disaster Management (ECDGM)
- Eastern Caribbean Environmental Donor Coordinating Group
- Climate Change Donor Group

While these three groups represent a mix of policy and technical representation, a sub-committee will continue to facilitate specific representation to address immediate and urgent Disaster Management issues as required.

DFID : The Governance and ICT Coordinating Group was formed to include ICT support as ICT programming provided by each donor agency was broad-based, included infrastructure/connectivity issues and supported programming for Governance. This portfolio supports cutting-edge governance reforms and institutional development for the broad spectrum of development sectors, represented in the overall development agenda for Barbados and the OECS, (including crime, security and specific drug-related law enforcement issues).

UNDP: The Poverty and Social Sector Development Coordinating Group was formed in order to include poverty reduction, HIV/AIDS, Gender, Youth-at-Risk, Education, Rights of the Child, Indigenous Groups, Health and the Demand Reduction component of drug control issues. This group, which rationalized the work of seven previous groups, represents the development chapeau of the Donor Group for Barbados and the OECS. This group provided opportunities for greater synergistic decision-making and programme linkages.

EC: The Trade Policy and Private Sector Development Coordinating Group was formed in order to take account of Free Trade implications on the macro-economic environment of Barbados and the OECS States, but also the wider region and to examine the role and impact of Private Sector Development on the key sectors of these economies, tourism and agriculture. This group also addresses Microfinance, Economic and Agriculture Diversification issues. This rationalizes the mandate of three previous groups, which included the Banana Donor Group, the EU-led policy and programming forum for the Banana Sector.

7. Conclusions

a) Key Political, economic and social developments in 2004

- **Political developments**

The Barbados Labour Party (BLP) Government led by Prime Minister Owen Arthur, enjoying a 23-7 majority in Parliament on its third consecutive term in Office, remained firmly in control of the political scene in 2004. The Opposition Democratic Labour Party tried to capitalise on the still significant fiscal imbalances and the oil-driven utility price increases towards the end of the year.

The Government has proposed to revise the constitution, notably to replace the Head of State (UK Monarch represented by a Governor General) with an elected Barbadian President.

In the framework of Art. 8 of the Cotonou Partnership Agreement, a Political Dialogue was conducted for the first time at the margin of the ACP seminar in early March 2005. Topics discussed included the developments towards an EU Foreign Policy, drugs and drugs related crime, regional security and the role of the Regional Security System (RSS), regional integration, the CSME and the ICC.

- **Economic development**

Barbados' economy did well in the 1990s, supported by prudent policies and a favourable external environment. During 1993–2000, per capita real GDP growth averaged 3% per year, annual inflation was 2% or less, and unemployment declined sharply. The structure of the economy shifted from agriculture to tourism and financial services. This performance was achieved in the context of small fiscal deficits (less than 2% of GDP), a conservative monetary policy (which resulted in a substantial accumulation of external reserves), and a range of market-oriented reforms.

The Barbadian economy appears to have returned to a sustainable growth path following the 2001 recession. Over the years 2003-2004, structural reforms have progressed well as steps have been taken to enhance the budget process, strengthen the national pension and insurance systems, reform Corporate Tax arrangements as well as personal income taxes, promote transparency in the public sector, improve financial intermediation, and enhance the supply responsiveness of the economy. The Government's overall goal is to maximise the economic potential of the country in an effort to deliver higher and sustainable growth, eradicate poverty, reduce unemployment, and improve the general welfare of the population. A key element of the Government strategy to reduce the fiscal deficit will be on new arrangements for the financing of the public sector investment programme, i.e. through new public sector/private sector partnerships.

- **Social development**

Barbados has made much progress in social and economic development since independence in 1966 and has achieved high level of literacy, life expectance and GDP per capita income. According to the 2004 UNDP Human Development Report, Barbados is ranked 29 among

177 countries on the basis of adult literacy, school enrolment, life expectancy at birth, and per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Maintaining the progress made in social and economic development is a major objective for GOB. Despite the high ranking on the HDI, there are severe challenges to the nation. There are still significant pockets of poverty within the society, access to acceptable housing remains a challenge, while severe health problems remains to be confronted including diabetes, respiratory ailments and HIV/AIDS. Increasing the proportion of the population with tertiary education is also desired. GOB is of the view that given population growth of less than 1.0% per year, a sustained annual GDP growth rate of approximately 3 to 5% will enable Barbados to meet existing needs of the society, improve the standard of living, and further reduce poverty and unemployment.

b) Results achieved in the focal sectors and relevant programmes

- **Focal Sector**

As a first step in the design of the programme of support to the health sector, the European Commission provided assistance for the finalisation of the Government's Strategic Plan for Health 2002-2012. There was extensive broad-based participation by several stakeholders, Public, Private and Non-State Actors in the process. Through a process of partnership with the Ministry of Health, and donors operating in the Health Sector, the Strategic Plan for Health 2002-2012, will serve as a basis for the intervention in the sector.

Barbados continues its efforts to improve the situation in the Health Sector, by increasing the share of public health expenditure in the total government expenditures (target: 14%) and strengthening the institutional capacity at the Ministry of Health. In 2003, 11% of total government expenditures were allocated to public health and the forecast is to allocate 12.5% for 2005-2006. Training in the health sector has continued in 2004 in areas such as epidemiology, human resource development, occupational therapy, nursing education, and public health. A Database of human resources in the health sector is being developed.

As part of the 9th EDF NIP Sector Budget Support, technical assistance will be provided to the Ministry of Health to establish performance indicators that the health sector will achieve. There will be close monitoring for achievement of these performance indicators. This will facilitate improved performance in the Health Sector.

- **Barbados Health Programme (9 ACP BAR 4 - €10.5);**

The Financing Agreement for €10.5 million for Health Sector Budget Support was signed by the Commission in August 2004 and by the Government of Barbados in December 2004. The launch for tenders to provide Technical Assistance to the Ministry of Health should take place in early 2005. It is expected that the contract will be awarded for work to begin in May/June 2005.

- **Forensic Science Laboratory (9 ACP BAR 9 – €1.4),**

As, the Government has financed the construction of the Centre, the EDF allocated funds – agreed in December 2002 - will now be used for the purchase of equipment for which a new Financing Agreement was signed in mid-2004. It is expected that the tender will be launched in 2005 for the supply of equipment.

c) The effectiveness in the implementation of current operations

There are no major points of disagreement with the NAO. Cooperation with its services is good, although experience has shown that the need for reinforcing the structure and assisting with capacity building may be necessary, especially if additional funds are made available through a Sugar Compensation Facility. Presently, a specific person from the NAO office serves as the contact person with the Delegation. The NAO in Barbados is the Delegated Regional Officer for all Regional Projects implemented in Barbados (about 40% of the total) and this is creating a strain on his management capacities.

The total active aid portfolio for Barbados under the NIP in 2004 stands at €17.4 million. The total payments amounted €0.4 million in 2004. New global commitments in 2004 amounted €12.2 million. New individual commitments amounted €0.7 million.

The performance of global commitments has been more than satisfactory as it met and exceeded the target set by 196%, mainly due to the approval of three projects: Health Programme, Forensic Science Laboratory, TCF. This is not the case for the performance on individual commitments and payments as compared to forecasts, mainly because of delays caused in the approval of the FP for the Health Programme

d) The use of resources set aside for Non-State Actors

No resources have been set aside for Non-State Actors. However, with the aim of strengthening civil society involvement in EU/Barbados Development Partnership, the December 2004 MTR exercise agreed that a NSA Advisory Panel, representative of Barbados's civil society, would be established by the Government of Barbados after close consultation between the EC Delegation in Barbados and the National Authorising Officer. It was also agreed to use funds of the TCF to launch a consultancy to help set up this Advisory Panel, which will provide a forum for tripartite dialogue, information and consultation on development cooperation between the EU and Barbados.

e) The programming perspective for the following years

Due to full programming of funds, new EC/EU initiatives and/or commitments are not foreseen under 9th EDF support. The majority of the 9th EDF NIP funds have been allocated to the focal sector support. The remaining €0.3 million is reserved for Technical Assistance under the Technical Cooperation Facility.

Barbados may stand to benefit from any sugar compensation facility that may be provided to ACP sugar producing countries. This issue will be discussed with all stakeholders and in close coordination with other donors in the course of 2005.

ANNEX I - Intervention Framework

ANNEX 1 – Intervention Framework update						
Sector Health	Objective Verifiable indicator	Status 2002	Status 2003	Target 2004 -2006	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
<p>Sector Commitment</p> <p>Government Commitment to develop health sector</p>	<p>1. 14% of the total government expenditure committed to public health</p> <p>2. Concrete measures are taken for institutional capacity strengthening at the Ministry of Health</p>	<p>14% Government expenditure</p> <p>2:1 Human resource development: Negotiation restarted on the on the establishment of regional policies to mitigate against the impact of globalisation and trade liberalization impact on health</p> <p>2:2 Training – Persons trained or being trained Community Nurses, Mental health Nurses and General Nurses, Nursing Administration, Social work and gerontology</p>	<p>11% of Government expenditure.</p> <p>CMSE; Development of plans and policies for free movement of skilled persons within the region.</p> <p><u>Training commenced</u> Health economics Epidemiology Health Care Management. Human Resource Development, Health Education, Health Promotion</p>	<p>12.5% of Government expenditure allocated to health 2005-2006 budget</p> <p><i>Policies for free movement of five category of workers approved and is currently being implemented</i></p> <p><i>Barbados, Trinidad, Guyana and Jamaica have finalized the policy for free movement of self employed person. This policy is o be implemented by December 2005</i></p> <p>Continue capacity building</p> <p><u>Training completed or will be completed as follows</u> <i>Health Economics, - 2005</i> <i>Epidemiology, -2004</i> <i>Health Care Management,-</i> <i>Human Resource development -2004</i> <i>Health Education – 2005</i> <i>Health Promotion -2006</i> <i>Health Planning, policy and Finance- 2005</i></p> <p><u>Training commenced in the following areas</u> <i>Epidemiology</i> <i>Occupational therapy</i> <i>Nursing Education</i> <i>Public Health, Epidemiology</i> <i>Occupational Therapy</i> <i>Nursing Education</i></p> <p><u>Information Systems</u> <i>Human resource database being developed – First phase for nurses</i> <i>Wide Area Network pilot project commenced in four polyclinics</i></p> <p><i>Awaiting results from management audit which is to be completed as a component of the EDF Technical Assistance Programme –This will assist in the development of comprehensive human resource management system and policy framework</i></p>	<p>Budget document</p> <p>Report from CSME Unit, Ministry of Economic Affairs</p> <p>MoH Reports</p>	

ANNEX II - EDF Forecast Tables



BARBADOS

EDF FORECASTS 2005 - 2006

== SUMMARY SHEET. ==

(amounts in €)

PAYMENTS	FORECASTS 2005			ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			TARGET 2005	FORECASTS 2006		
	1st SEMESTER	2nd SEMESTER	TOTAL 2005	Low L	Medium M	High H		1st SEMESTER	2nd SEMESTER	TOTAL 2006
PAYMENTS on ONGOING INDIVIDUAL commitments.	-6,462	100,000	93,538	0	93,538	0	46,769	62,400	0	62,400
PAYMENTS on NEW INDIVIDUAL commitments	1,510,000	3,760,000	5,270,000	2,100,000	3,170,000	0	3,685,000	2,715,000	1,840,000	4,555,000
PAYMENTS on NEW GLOBAL commitments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PAYMENTS	1,503,538	3,860,000	5,363,538	2,100,000	3,263,538	0	3,731,769	2,777,400	1,840,000	4,617,400
%	28%	72%		39%	61%	0%		60%	40%	

INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS	FORECASTS 2005			ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			TARGET 2005	FORECASTS 2006		
	1st SEMESTER	2nd SEMESTER	TOTAL 2005	Low L	Medium M	High H		1st SEMESTER	2nd SEMESTER	TOTAL 2006
NEW INDIV. commit. on ONGOING GOBAL commitments.	4,035,000	4,100,000	8,135,000	comparable to risk profile of payments (%)				1,500,000	2,250,000	3,750,000
NEW INDIV. commit. on NEW GLOBAL commitments	0	0	0					0	0	0
TOTAL INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS	4,035,000	4,100,000	8,135,000	3,185,118	4,949,882	0	5,660,059	1,500,000	2,250,000	3,750,000
%	50%	50%		39%	61%	0%		40%	60%	

GLOBAL COMMITMENTS	FORECASTS 2005			ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			TARGET 2005	FORECASTS 2006		
	1st SEMESTER	2nd SEMESTER	TOTAL 2005	Low L	Medium M	High H		1st SEMESTER	2nd SEMESTER	TOTAL 2006
TOTAL NEW GLOBAL COMMITMENTS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	

REDUCTION OF OLD RAL (projects decided before 2000)	FORECASTS 2005				
	TOTAL 2005	ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			TARGET 2005
Low L		Medium M	High H		
DECOMMITMENTS on ONGOING GLOBAL Commitments.	0	0	0	0	0
DECOMMITMENTS on ONGOING INDIV. Commitments.	72,006	72,006	0	0	72,006
PAYMENTS	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL REDUCTIONS	72,006	72,006	0	0	72,006
%		100%	0%	0%	

RAL	SITUATION on 01/01/2005		SITUATION on 31/12/2005	
	ALL PROJECTS	PROJETS decided before YEAR 2000	ALL PROJECTS	PROJETS decided before YEAR 2000
Σ Ongoing GLOBAL COMMITMENTS	17,370,000	250,000	17,366,304	250,000
R A C	15,956,457	100,000	7,817,761	100,000
R A P	562,488	72,006	4,695,948	0
R A L	16,518,945	172,006	12,513,709	99999.66
% RAL / Σ GLOBAL COMMIT.	95%	69%	72%	40%
Nbr of years to absorbe RAL	4		3	

Number of EXTENSION REQUESTS on GLOBAL Commitments - 2005	1
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EUROPEAID
CO-OPERATION OFFICE

BARBADOS

EDF FORECASTS 2005 - 2006: PAYMENTS, DECOMMITMENTS, & EXTENSIONS on ONGOING PROJEC

(amounts in €)

YEAR of GLOB. Commit.	ACCOUNTING NUMBER of GLOB. Commit.	0 N° INDIV COMMIT.	TITLE GLOBAL COMMITMENT	END date of implementat*	N° CAT OLD RAP	EXTENS* REQUEST on GLOB. Y/N	SITUATION END 2004			FORECAST DECOMMITMENTS 2005			FORECASTS on PAYMENTS 2005						FORECAST PAYMENTS 2006			
							GLOBAL COMMIT. AMOUNT ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	INDIV. COMMIT. PAYMENTS ON ONGOING INDIV. COMMIT.	RAC RAP	DECOMMIT. on GLOBAL.	ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			1 st SEMESTER A	2 nd SEMESTER B	TOTAL A + B	ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR			1 st SEMESTER C	2 nd SEMESTER D	TOTAL C + D
											Low X	Medium Y	High Z				Low L	Medium M	High H			
TOTAL ON ONGOING GLOBAL COMMITMENTS							17,370,000	1,413,543	15,956,457	3,696	3,696	0	0									
TOTAL ON ONGOING INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENTS							1,407,239	844,751	562,488	405,436	134,106	271,330	0	-6,462	100,000	93,538	0	93,538	0	62,400	0	62,400
1993	7ACP BAR7	0	BARBADOS NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION				250,000	150,000	100,000												0	
1993	7ACP BAR7	1	NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION OF BARBADOS (WP 1993)		8		150,000	77,994	72,006	72,006	72,006										0	
	7ACP BAR7	Total Individual Commitment					150,000	77,994	72,006												0	
2000	8ACP BAR4	0	HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	20040831			900,000	801,424	98,576												0	
2000	8ACP BAR4	1	MSc in Environment and Development	20010917			33,100	29,167	3,933	3,933	3,933										0	
2000	8ACP BAR4	2	MSc in Human Resource Development	20010917			34,442	32,798	1,644	1,644	1,644										0	
2000	8ACP BAR4	3	MA in Industrial Relations & Human Resource Management	20010919			32,600	30,957	1,643	1,643	1,643										0	
2000	8ACP BAR4	4	MSc in City and Regional Planning	20020925			62,750	56,278	6,472	6,472	6,472										0	
2000	8ACP BAR4	5	Post Graduate Diploma/MA in Economics	20020917			66,970	62,660	4,310	4,310	4,310										0	
2000	8ACP BAR4	6	MA IN ECONOMICS AND FINANCE	20020916			35,635	30,083	5,552	5,552	5,552										0	
2000	8ACP BAR4	7	MSc IN FINANCE	20020918			34,970	30,833	4,137	4,137	4,137										0	
2000	8ACP BAR4	8	MSc IN FINANCIAL & BUSINESS ECONOMICS	20031002			30,790	28,628	2,162	2,162	2,162										0	
2000	8ACP BAR4	9	MSc IN HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	20030922			33,300	30,299	3,001	3,001	3,001										0	
2000	8ACP BAR4	10	MSc SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	20030922			33,785	31,240	2,545	2,545	2,545										0	
2000	8ACP BAR4	11	DIPLOMA/MSc IN INDUSTRIAL STRATEGY & TRADE POLICY	20030930			34,940	31,994	2,946	2,964	2,964										0	
2000	8ACP BAR4	12	MSc IN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS & POLICY	20031231			35,214	31,140	4,074	4,074	4,074										0	
2000	8ACP BAR4	13	LLM IN INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC LAW	20030929			32,365	28,530	3,835	3,835	3,835										0	
2000	8ACP BAR4	14	international science and economic development	20040908			30,563	14,735	15,828	15,828	15,828										0	
2000	8ACP BAR4	15	FIRST WORK PROGRAMME COST ESTIMATE ST TRAINING - MAR. 1 - AU	20040831			270,000	126,502	143,498	270,000	270,000		-126,502	-126,502		-126,502					0	
	8ACP BAR4	Total Individual Commitment					801,424	595,843	205,581												0	
2001	8ACP BAR5	0	EXPANSION OF THE BARBADOS LANGUAGE CENTRE	20060131		Y	3,950,000	401,600	3,548,400												0	
2001	8ACP BAR5	1	IBF ASSISTANCE TECHNIQUE	20050214			198,600	119,160	79,440				79,440		79,440						0	
2001	8ACP BAR5	2	PROGRAMME ESTIMATE/MINISTRY OF EDUCATION -EXPANSION OF	20051219			203,000	0	203,000				40,600	100,000	140,600		140,600		62,400		62,400	
	8ACP BAR5	Total Individual Commitment					401,600	119,160	282,440												0	
2002	8ACP BAR7	0	BARBADOS DRAFT STRATEGIC PLAN FOR HEALTH 2002-2011 T.A. - PREPARATION HEALTH SECTOR SUPPORT ON 9TH EDF	20021013			10,000	6,304	3,696	3,696	3,696										0	
2002	8ACP BAR8	0	DR. RANIERI GUERRA	20031130			30,000	24,480	5,520												0	
2002	8ACP BAR8	1	DR GUERRA - WORKSHOP	20030712			8,980	8,396	584	584	584										0	
2002	8ACP BAR8	2	DR GUERRA - WORKSHOP	20030612			15,500	14,754	746	746	746										0	
	8ACP BAR8	Total Individual Commitment					24,480	23,150	1,330												0	
2003	9ACP BAR2	0	TA FOR PREPARATION OF HEALTH SECTOR SUPPORT UNDER 9TH EDF	20051115			30,000	29,735	265												0	
2003	9ACP BAR2	1	N.E.I.	20040102			29,735	28,603	1,132												0	
	9ACP BAR2	Total Individual Commitment					29,735	28,603	1,132												0	
2004	9ACP BAR3	0	TECHNICAL COOPERATION FACILITY (TCP)	20101031			300,000	0	300,000												0	
2004	9ACP BAR4	0	BARBADOS HEALTH PROGRAMME	20111231			10,500,000	0	10,500,000												0	
2004	9ACP BAR9	0	FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY	20081201			1,400,000	0	1,400,000												0	

EDF FORECASTS 2005-2006: NEW INDIVIDUAL Commitments (including payments) on ONGOING PROJECTS.

(amounts in €)

BARBADOS		FORECASTS 2005									FORECASTS 2006						
ACCOUNTING NUMBER (GLOBAL COMMIT.)	TITLE INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENT	1st SEMESTER		2nd SEMESTER		TOTAL 2005		ESTIMATION of RISK FACTOR FOR PAYMENTS				1st SEMESTER		2nd SEMESTER		TOTAL 2006	
		INDIVID. COMMIT. A	PAYMENTS B	INDIVID. COMMIT. A'	PAYMENTS B'	TOTAL INDIV. COMMIT. A + A'	TOTAL PAYMENTS B + B'	Low L	M	Medium L+M+H =B+B'	High H	INDIVID. COMMIT. C	PAYMENTS D	INDIVID. COMMIT. C'	PAYMENTS D'	TOTAL INDIV. COMMIT. C + C'	TOTAL PAYMENTS D + D'
TOTALS on NEW INDIVIDUAL Commitments		4,035,000	1,510,000	4,100,000	3,760,000	8,135,000	5,270,000	2,100,000		3,170,000	0	1,500,000	2,715,000	2,250,000	1,840,000	3,750,000	4,555,000
9ACP BAR4	BARBADOS HEALTH PROGRAMME budgetary support 1st tranche	1,000,000	1,000,000			1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000								0	0
9ACP BAR4	BARBADOS HEALTH PROGRAMME budgetary support 2nd tranche			1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000			1,500,000						0	0
9ACP BAR4	BARBADOS HEALTH PROGRAMME TA on budgetary support			1,200,000	240,000	1,200,000	240,000	240,000				200,000		200,000	0	400,000	
9ACP BAR4	BARBADOS HEALTH PROGRAMME budgetary support 3rd tranche					0	0				1,500,000	1,500,000			1,500,000	1,500,000	
9ACP BAR4	BARBADOS HEALTH PROGRAMME budgetary support 4th tranche					0	0						1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	
8ACP BAR5	EXPANSION OF THE BARBADOS LANGUAGE CENTRE -Works	3,000,000	500,000		750,000	3,000,000	1,250,000			1,250,000		1,000,000	750,000	750,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
9ACP BAR9	FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY			1,400,000	1,260,000	1,400,000	1,260,000	840,000		420,000				140,000	0	140,000	
8ACP BAR5	EXPANSION OF THE BARBADOS LANGUAGE CENTRE - Campaign facilitator	35,000	10,000		10,000	35,000	20,000	20,000				15,000			0	15,000	

ANNEX III - Donor Matrix

DONOR MATRIX - EASTERN CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES + CARIBBEAN REGION (in millions of EUR)

(Data for projects/programmes committed after 2000, in most cases)

	Coverage	Agriculture	Tourism	Energy and Environment	Transport / Infrastructure / Telecommunications	Health	Social Sector (Education, Poverty, Housing, Gender, etc.)	Disaster Management	Trade, Regional Integration and Private Sector	Public Reforms, Economic Mgt and Governance	Industry	Other / Multisector	TOTAL	Exchange Rate used
Canadian International Agency for Development (CIDA)	Caribbean-Regional			9.70	25.20	17.64	12.55	3.15	10.58	40.76		2.03	121.62	1 CAD = 0.63 EUR
Development Bank (CDB)	Caribbean / loans, equity and grants	17.60	13.71	45.24	67.53	14.89	71.96	80.63	0.26		17.60	195.94	525.35	1 USD = 0.8 EUR
European Union (EU)	OECS Countries & Barbados / 9th EDF & SFA00/01/02/03	93.30	9.50		3.80	28.92	23.00			11.08		33.61		
France	OECS Countries	X					X					X Capacity Building		
Development Bank (IDB)	Barbados			45.76		32.12	0.17		0.56	14.00			92.60	1 USD = 0.8 EUR
Japan	OECS Countries			X					X					
Organisation of American States (OAS)	Caribbean		X	X			X	X	X					
Pan-American Health Organisation (PAHO)	OECS Countries , Barbados & Caribbean-Regional					9.99								1 USD = 0.8 EUR
Taiwan/China	OECS Countries				X					X		X Security		
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	OECS Countries			2.69			5.77	3.01		11.98			23.45	1 USD = 0.8 EUR
UK Department for International Development (DFID)	OECS Countries			1.21		3.09	6.66		3.12	31.46			45.55	1 GBP = 1.45 EUR
United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	Caribbean-Regional			7.62		10.64			12.89	4.78			35.93	1 USD = 0.8 EUR
World Bank (WB)	OECS-Regional			10.99	20.75	23.62	21.76	56.97		4.80				1 USD = 0.8 EUR
TOTAL		110.90	23.21	123.22	117.28	140.91	141.86	143.76	27.41	118.86	17.60	231.58	844.50	

ANNEX IV - Financial Situation for 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th EDF

BARBADOS

Financial Situation for the 6th EDF - Delegation Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean

Project Number	Global Commitment	Individual Commitments	Payments at 31/12/2004	Project Title	RAC	RAP	RAL	Date Decision	Date N+3	End Date	Sector	Deleg ou siège
6 ACP BAR 1	318,779.03	318,779.03	318,779.03	TA EXPORT MARKET DEV FOR RUM	0.00	0.00	0.00	06/10/1987			Export promotion	(Deleg)
6 ACP BAR 2	206,806.20	206,806.20	206,806.20	ST MANUFACTURING SECTOR SURVEY	0.00	0.00	0.00	22/04/1988			Trade policy and admin. manage	(Deleg)
6 ACP BAR 3	370,000.00	370,000.00	370,000.00	PRET GLOB B D B 3B (BEI.70779)	0.00	0.00	0.00	28/10/1988	24/11/1994		Multisector aid /comp. not availat	(HQ)
6 ACP BAR 4	1,119,673.50	1,119,673.50	1,119,673.50	BARBADOS EXPORT DEVELOPMENT	0.00	0.00	0.00	06/04/1989			Export promotion	(Deleg)
6 ACP BAR 5	254,326.50	254,326.50	254,326.50	RAT ST PUBLIC TRANSP SYSTEM	0.00	0.00	0.00	30/06/1989			Road transport	(Deleg)
6 ACP BAR 6	396,326.70	396,326.70	396,326.70	BARB DEV BANK PG 3A (1.4038)	0.00	0.00	0.00	29/06/1989	11/12/1995		Industrial development	(HQ)
6 ACP BAR 7	269,999.99	269,999.99	269,999.99	SUPP INSTIT ECON&SOCIAL DEVEL	0.00	0.00	0.00	03/04/1990			Government administration	(Deleg)
6 ACP BAR 8	7,411.00	7,411.00	7,411.00	PARTIC CHELSEA FLOWER SHOW	0.00	0.00	0.00	10/05/1990			Food crop production	(Deleg)
6 ACP BAR 9	44,594.97	44,594.97	44,594.97	ST BARBADOS COM COLLEGE HOSP	0.00	0.00	0.00	08/01/1991			Education policy & admin. manag	(Deleg)
6 ACP BAR 10	704,528.97	704,528.97	704,528.97	IGF GLOBAL LOAN (1.4971)	0.00	0.00	0.00	11/01/1991	27/09/1995		Industrial development	(HQ)
6 ACP BAR 11	81,109.58	81,109.58	81,109.58	ST LIVESTOCK DEVELOPM	0.00	0.00	0.00	02/04/1991			Livestock research	(Deleg)
6 ACP BAR 12	43,337.59	43,337.59	43,337.59	SUPPORT FISHERIES SUB SECTOR	0.00	0.00	0.00	14/11/1991			Fishing policy and admin. manag	(Deleg)
6 ACP BAR 13	664,450.52	664,450.52	664,450.52	LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT	0.00	0.00	0.00	12/11/1991			Livestock	(Deleg)
6 ACP BAR 14	330,000.00	330,000.00	330,000.00	Livestock development	0.00	0.00	0.00	12/11/1991			Livestock	(Deleg)
6 ACP BAR 15	432,780.00	432,780.00	432,780.00	UPGRADING OF FISHING FACILITIES (+6/16 & 7/14).	0.00	0.00	0.00	12/12/1994			Fishery development	(Deleg)
6 ACP BAR 16	600,000.00	600,000.00	600,000.00	Upgrading of fishing facilities (+6/15&7/14).	0.00	0.00	0.00	12/12/1994			Fishery development	(Deleg)
6 ACP BAR 17	47,827.63	47,827.63	47,827.63	LANGUAGE TRAINING CENTRE	0.00	0.00	0.00	28/08/1997		31/05/1998	Education policy & admin. manag	(Deleg)
6 ACP BAR 18	19,090.64	19,090.64	19,090.64	LANGUAGE TRAINING CENTRE	0.00	0.00	0.00	28/08/1997		31/05/1998	Education policy & admin. manag	(Deleg)
TOTAL:	5,911,042.82	5,911,042.82	5,911,042.82		0.00	0.00	0.00					

BARBADOS

Financial Situation for the 7th EDF - Delegation Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean

Project Number	Global Commitment	Individual Commitments	Payments at 31/12/2004	Project Title	RAC	RAP	RAL	Date Decision	Date N+3	End Date	Sector	Deleg ou siège
7 ACP BAR 1	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	PARTICIPATION IN I T I X 1992	0.00	0.00	0.00	25/02/1992			Export promotion	(Deleg)
7 ACP BAR 2	8,485.78	8,485.78	8,485.78	PARTICIPATION TOP-RESA 1992	0.00	0.00	0.00	24/07/1992			Tourism policy and admin. mana	(Deleg)
7 ACP BAR 3	276,409.44	276,409.44	276,409.44	TRAINING SUPPORT TO KEY INSTITUT. OF ECON. AND SOC. DEVEL.	0.00	0.00	0.00	02/09/1992			Government administration	(Deleg)
7 ACP BAR 4	39,098.13	39,098.13	39,098.13	DEVELOPMENT OF THE LEATHERCRAFT INDUSTRY STUDY	0.00	0.00	0.00	29/09/1993			Textiles, leather and substitutes	(Deleg)
7 ACP BAR 5	34,946.23	34,946.23	34,946.23	PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL GREEN WEEK, BERLIN	0.00	0.00	0.00	10/01/1992			Export promotion	(Deleg)
7 ACP BAR 6	2,220,617.59	2,220,617.59	2,220,617.59	BARBADOS HOSPITALITY INSTITUTE	0.00	0.00	0.00	08/03/1993			Tourism policy and admin. mana	(Deleg)
7 ACP BAR 7	250,000.00	150,000.00	91,169.45	BARBADOS NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION	100,000.00	58,830.55	158,830.55	09/10/1992			Vocational training	(Deleg)
7 ACP BAR 8	11,807.34	11,807.34	11,807.34	(EX 05 P011) NATIONAL FRUIT ORCHARD	0.00	0.00	0.00	15/03/1985			Agricultural policy and admin. mc	(Deleg)
7 ACP BAR 9	25,067.56	25,067.56	25,067.56	(EX. 05 P007) TOURISM DEVELOPMENT	0.00	0.00	0.00	30/05/1983			Tourism policy and admin. mana	(Deleg)
7 ACP BAR 10	413,792.30	413,792.30	413,792.30	(EX. 05 P014) LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT	0.00	0.00	0.00	12/11/1991			Livestock	(Deleg)
7 ACP BAR 11	10,864.64	10,864.64	10,864.64	PREPARATION OF OFFERS TO GATT	0.00	0.00	0.00	14/12/1993			General government services	(Deleg)
7 ACP BAR 12	48,144.90	48,144.90	48,144.90	BARBADOS COMMUNITY COLLEGE LANGUAGE CENTRE; FEASAB. STUDY.	0.00	0.00	0.00	08/03/1994			Education facilities and training	(Deleg)
7 ACP BAR 13	2,407,838.38	2,407,838.38	2,407,838.38	SOUTH COAST SEWERAGE (1.6531).	0.00	0.00	0.00	01/04/1993			Low-cost water and sanitation	(HQ)
7 ACP BAR 14	496,552.46	496,552.46	496,552.46	UPGRADIND OF FISCHING FACILITIES (+6/15 & 6/16).	0.00	0.00	0.00	12/12/1994			Fishery development	(Deleg)
7 ACP BAR 15	4,804.64	4,804.64	4,804.64	TRAINING IN INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIVENESS(M.WOODROFFE)	0.00	0.00	0.00	15/12/1994			Education policy & admin. manag	(Deleg)
7 ACP BAR 16	0.00	0.00	0.00	Annulation voir projet 7 acp gpr 4.	0.00	0.00	0.00	02/12/1994			Sectors not specified	(HQ)
7 ACP BAR 17	87,496.82	87,496.82	87,496.82	STUDY ON A SUPPORT PROGRAMME FOR THE INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	0.00	0.00	0.00	02/03/1995			Industrial policy and admin. mgrm	(Deleg)
7 ACP BAR 18	0.00	0.00	0.00	SEMINAIRE DE FORMATION SUR LES PROCEDURES FINANCIERES DU FED	0.00	0.00	0.00	22/05/1996		01/06/1996		(Deleg)
7 ACP BAR 19	2,989,571.10	2,989,571.10	2,989,571.10	BLPC II (19301)	0.00	0.00	0.00	20/12/1996		20/04/2080	Industrial development	(HQ)
7 ACP BAR 20	0.00	0.00	0.00	LANGUAGE TRAINING CENTRE	0.00	0.00	0.00	28/08/1997		31/05/1998	Education policy & admin. manag	(Deleg)
7 ACP BAR 21	35,487.21	35,487.21	35,487.21	LANGUAGE TRAINING CENTRE	0.00	0.00	0.00	28/08/1997		31/05/1998	Education policy & admin. manag	(Deleg)
TOTAL:	9,370,984.52	9,270,984.52	9,212,153.97		100,000.00	58,830.55	158,830.55					

BARBADOS

Financial Situation for the 8th EDF - Delegation Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean

Project Number	Global Commitment	Individual Commitments	Payments at 31/12/2004	Project Title	RAC	RAP	RAL	Date Decision	Date N+3	End Date	Sector	Deleg ou siège
8 ACP BAR 1	0.00	0.00	0.00	FORENSIC SCIENCES CENTRE	0.00	0.00	0.00	23/01/1998		31/10/2001	Legal and judicial development	(Deleg)
8 ACP BAR 3	1,689,932.52	1,689,932.52	1,689,932.52	Barbados - blpc iii (17878)	0.00	0.00	0.00	22/12/1998		31/12/2002	Industrial development	(HQ)
8 ACP BAR 4	900,000.00	801,424.00	595,843.42	HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	98,576.00	205,580.58	304,156.58	01/01/2000		31/08/2004	Economic and development plan	(Deleg)
8 ACP BAR 5	3,950,000.00	401,600.00	119,160.00	EXPANSION OF THE BARBADOS LANGUAGE CENTRE	3,548,400.00	282,440.00	3,830,840.00	01/01/2001		31/01/2006	Vocational training	(Deleg)
8 ACP BAR 6	2,570,000.00	2,570,000.00	1,026,018.76	Barbados airport development (21010)	0.00	1,543,981.24	1,543,981.24	25/04/2001		31/12/2004	Air transport	(HQ)
8 ACP BAR 7	10,000.00	6,304.40	6,304.40	BARBADOS DRAFT STRATEGIC PLAN FOR HEALTH 2002-2011	3,695.60	0.00	3,695.60	06/09/2002		13/10/2002	Health policy & admin. management	(Deleg)
8 ACP BAR 8	30,000.00	24,480.00	23,149.90	T.A. - PREPARATION HEALTH SECTOR SUPPORT ON 9TH EDF	5,520.00	1,330.10	6,850.10	05/11/2002		30/11/2003	Health policy & admin. management	(Deleg)
8 ACP BAR 9	0.00	0.00	0.00	FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY	0.00	0.00	0.00	19/03/2003		15/09/2005	Legal and judicial development	(Deleg)
TOTAL:	9,149,932.52	5,493,740.92	3,460,409.00		3,656,191.60	2,033,331.92	5,689,523.52					

BARBADOS

Financial Situation for the 9th EDF - Delegation Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean

Project Number	Global Commitment	Individual Commitments	Payments at 31/12/2004	Project Title	RAC	RAP	RAL	Date Decision	Date N+3	End Date	Sector	Deleg ou siège
9 ACP BAR 2	30,000.00	29,735.00	28,603.22	TA FOR PREPARATION OF HEALTH SECTOR SUPPORT UNDER 9TH EDF	265.00	1,131.78	1,396.78	01/01/2003	06/08/2006	15/11/2005	Budget support	(Deleg)
9 ACP BAR 3	300,000.00	0.00	0.00	TECHNICAL COOPERATION FACILITY (TCF)	300,000.00	0.00	300,000.00	04/07/2004	16/04/2007	31/10/2010	Economic and development plan	(Deleg)
9 ACP BAR 4	10,500,000.00	0.00	0.00	BARBADOS HEALTH PROGRAMME	10,500,000.00	0.00	10,500,000.00	08/11/2004		31/12/2011	Health policy & admin. management	(Deleg)
9 ACP BAR 9	1,400,000.00	0.00	0.00	FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY	1,400,000.00	0.00	1,400,000.00	08/11/2004		01/12/2008	Legal and judicial development	(Deleg)
TOTAL:	12,230,000.00	29,735.00	28,603.22		12,200,265.00	1,131.78	12,201,396.78					

ANNEX V - Regional Projects

9TH EDF PROGRAMMING

	Focal sector -Regional Economic Integration	Total (€mn)
	Institutional Audit – CARIFORUM/CARICOM Secretariats	5
	CARICOM Action Plan to include support to the following: a. Institutional Support to CARICOM; b. Action Plan (CSME); c. Caribbean Court of Justice; d. Caribbean Forum for Development; e. CROSQ (Caribbean Regional Org. for Standards & Quality) f. Competition Policy.	24
	Support Statistical Development	5
	Human Resource Development/CKLN	2
	Institutional Support Trade Negotiations/RNM	4
	ICT/INFSO	3
	Non – focal sector - Fight Against Major Vulnerabilities	
	Disaster Management	3
	Drug Control	5
	Institutional support for Court of Justice	1
	General support	
	Technical Co-operation Facility	2
	Balance from previous EDF	
9 ACP RCA 3	Air Access Improvement Programme for Dominica	11.95
9 ACP RCA 8	Private Sector & Trade Development	13.4
	All ACP Projects	
9 ACP RPR 5	Development of malaria vaccines and their multi-centre trial	7
9 ACP RPR 10	EC/ACP/WHO partnership on pharmaceutical policies	25
9 ACP RPR 17	Contribution to the Global fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis	170
9 ACP RPR 7	TRADE.COM All ACP Institutional trade capacity building facility	50
9 ACP RPR 6	Support to the competitiveness of the rice sector in the Caribbean	24
9 ACP RPR 21	Support to the collaborative doctoral programme in economics	1

8TH EDF (MANAGED BY BARBADOS DELEGATION, UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED)

Project No.	Project Title	Total (€mn)
8 ACP RCA 1	Caribbean Anti-money-laundering Programme (T&T)	4
8 ACP RCA 4	Caribbean Regional Trade Sector Programme	11.2
8 ACP RCA 5	Strategic Planning for Public Services	1.3
8 ACP RCA 13	Epidemiological Surveillance Programme (T&T)	1.3
8 ACP RCA 20	Strengthening of Medical Laboratories Services (T&T)	7.5
8 ACP RCA 29	Radar Warning System (T&T)	13.2
8 ACP RCA 35	Nelson's Dockyard Seawall Restoration	1.998
8 ACP RCA 35	Caribbean Tourism Sector Development Programme	8
8 ACP RCA 40	Montserrat Airport	1.685
8 ACP RCA 42	Support to Caribbean Regional Technical Assistance Centre	1.8
8 ACP RCA 39	Design for Dominica Airport	0.55
	All ACP Projects	
8 ACP TPS 125	Programme for the Caribbean Rum Industry	70

6&7TH EDF (MANAGED BY BARBADOS DELEGATION)

Project No.	Project Title	Total (€mn)
7 ACP RPR 759	Caribbean Telecommunications Union project (T&T)	0.75
7 ACP RPR 323	Establishment of a Caribbean Postal Union (CPU)	0.636
7 ACP RPR 385	Integrated Caribbean Regional Agriculture and Fisheries Development Programme (T&T)	22.2
7 ACP RPR 414	Caribbean Examination Council Development Programme	2.508
7 ACP RPR 443/444	Caribbean Regional Tourism Programme	12.8
7 ACP RPR 447	Caribbean Regional Trade Sector Programme	12.529
7 ACP RPR 580	OECS Human Resources Development Tertiary Level	5.946
7 ACP RPR 686	Caribbean Broadcasting Union/News Agency project	3.5
7 ACP RPR 754	Caribbean Regional Environment Programme	9.15
7 ACP RPR 762	OECS Export Capability Enhancement Programme	1.179
6 ACP RPR 595	Montserrat New Airport	2.615

ANNEX VI - All ACP Projects

The following projects have been initiated during the course of 2004 under the "All ACP" funds. These projects are either benefiting or will potentially benefit **all or some** of the countries that the Barbados Delegation is accredited to:

1)	9ACP RPR 042600000003	Programme De Formation Aux Procédures Contractuelles et Financement	D=4m, E=3.949m, P=0.347m
2)	9ACP RPR 042040000006	Support to the Competitiveness of the Rice Sector in the Caribbean	D=24m, E=0.498m, E=0.164m
3)	9ACP RPR 042020000007	Trade.Com All ACP Institutional Trade Capacity Building	D=50m, E=16.9m, P=1.741m
4)	9ACP RPR 0420400000014	Microfinance Framework Programme	D=15m, E=5.115m, P=0
5)	9ACP RPR 0420600000016	Participation at ACP Reunions, Parliamentary Assemblies / Consultations	D=0.6m, E=0.5m, P=0.27m
6)	9ACP RPR 0420600000023	IV ACP Summit of Heads of State and Government	D=1.9m, E=1.9m, P=1.8m
7)	9ACP RPR 0420300000025	Programme for Water Governance in ACP Countries	D=0.775m, E=0.385m, P=0
8)	9ACP RPR 0420400000026	EU-ACP Business Assistance Scheme	D=0.350m, E=-.128m, P=0
9)	9ACP RPR 0420600000027	Facilite de Coopération technique	D=19m, E= 1.572m, P=0.950m
10)	9ACP RPR 0420300000028	Facilite de Coopération Technique	D=3m, E=0.421m, P=0
11)	9ACP RPR 0420400000029	Private Sector Enabling Environment Facility	D=20m, E=0, P=0
12)	9ACP RPR 0420100000017	Contribution to the Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis (AIDCO/C/5)	

(No information has been given at this stage as to whether the Caribbean countries will benefit from this project)

(Last Update: January 2005)

ANNEX VII - EIB Projects

Project Name	Status	Convention	Contract Number	Amount Signed Own Resources	Risk Capital	Date of signature	Amount Outstanding Own Resources	Risk Capital	Beginning Repayment
BARBADOS DEVELOPMENT BANK PG I	Disbursed	Lome - 1	10898	2,500,000		06/02/1979			11/30/1983
BARBADOS LIGHT AND POWER CO	Disbursed	Lome - 1	11153	5,000,000		12/04/1980			12/01/1984
BARBADOS DEVELOPMENT BANK P.G. II	Disbursed	Lome - 2	11393	4,000,000		02/25/1982			08/10/1986
BARBADOS PORT AUTHORITY BPA	Disbursed	Lome - 2	12384	5,600,000		12/20/1985			06/10/1989
BARBADOS ABATTOIR FEASIBILITY STUDY	Disbursed	Lome - 2	70744		90,000	08/24/1988			08/15/1993
BDB III	Disbursed	Lome - 3	14038	3,000,000		06/29/1989			12/20/1993
	Disbursed	Lome - 3	70779		1,000,000	06/29/1989		370,000	02/10/2010
ICF GLOBAL LOAN	Disbursed	Lome - 3	14971	4,200,000		12/17/1990	520,705		06/15/1995
SOUTH COAST SEWERAGE	Disbursed	Lome - 4	16531	10,000,000		04/01/1993	5,642,416		09/25/1998
BLPC II (POWER)	Disbursed	Lome - 4	19301	20,000,000		12/20/1996	9,682,695		06/05/2000
BLPC III	Disbursed	Lome - 4 - Bis	17878	30,000,000		12/22/1998	22,944,055		06/15/2003
BARBADOS AIRPORT DEVELOPMENT	Signed	Lome - 4 - Bis	21010	15,000,000		04/25/2001	12,972,726		04/15/2005
Total				99,300,000	1,090,000		51,762,597	370,000	

Project Name	Status	Convention	Contract Number	Amount Signed Own Resources	Risk Capital	Date of signature	Amount Outstanding Own Resources	Risk Capital	Beginning Repayment
AIR NAVIGATION SYSTEM	Disbursed	Lome - 3	70788		1,500,000	09/19/1989		577,200	09/15/1997
OECS WASTE DISPOSAL	Disbursed	Lome - 4	71016		3,400,000	10/10/1995		2,877,080	03/31/2003
	Disbursed	Lome - 4 - Bis	71016		1,300,000	10/10/1995		1,100,060	03/31/2003
Total					6,200,000			4,554,340	

ANNEX VIII - CDE Projects

2004 CDE activities in the Caribbean/OECS countries

Agro-processing

The Agro-processing sector is characterized by the relatively large number of small companies producing similar products such as processed fruits, pepper sauces, jams and jellies and alcoholic beverages.

The Centre's approach is to group these companies together, usually at workshops, to deal with technical and marketing problems and also to stimulate cooperation between the companies.

The programme in the Agro Industry has focused mainly on assisting enterprises to achieve Quality Management systems for food handling (HACCP). Selected food processing enterprises in Belize, Dominican Republic and in Trinidad have benefited from this programme including development of manuals on operating guidelines.

Wood

For many years the Centre has provided technical and marketing assistance for the wood processors in the Region. Initial emphasis on furniture manufacturing has broadened to include kiln drying of timber, particularly for export and on the milling to improve the production efficiencies and quality of the timber available to downstream processors. In the near future, Sustainable Forestry Management (SFM) and certification will be a requirement for export. The CDE strategy is therefore to lay emphasis on :

- increasing SFM;
- strengthening of downstream processing;
- increasing regional trade and cooperation;
- capacity building of the intermediate level.

Herbal Products

The development of the Herbal sector has been identified as a possible area for diversification of the agriculture sector in the region. Further to a Regional Partnership Meeting held in Jamaica in December 2002, CDE has embarked on a programme aimed at developing and strengthening the sector with the support of other agencies viz. the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) and CTA. 2003 saw the creation of the Caribbean Herbs Business Association which groups main enterprises in the region. The association is based at IICA in Trinidad & Tobago (T&T), and has received support from CDE to develop a business plan.

CDE Herbal programme for the Caribbean outlines a co-ordinated strategy and ad hoc interventions in a comprehensive manner and follows closely CDE's new strategy to shift away from ad hoc assistance to coordinated programme interventions.

In 2004, CDE sponsored activities included :

- 1) the participation of a dozen companies from Barbados, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, St Lucia, T&T to "Treasures of the Caribbean" exhibitions in London and Geneva (one more to come in April 2005 in Bologna, Italy) with a view to promoting greater awareness and understanding of the importance of Caribbean Herbal Products;
- 2) a workshop in July in Jamaica on "branding and packaging" to which 14 companies from Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, St Lucia, T&T took part;
- 3) the Caribbean Skin Care workshop in St Lucia where 17 companies from the same here above countries plus Belize met and discussed "natural skin care formulation"

Environment

2004 CDE activities in this sector consisted mainly in the SMART (Sustainable Management Action Research and Training) Programme. SMART's aim is to improve SME's competitiveness in the export markets by reinforcing their capacities with new methods and proven adapted concepts for environmental management systems and standards and by the clustering of enterprises and the process of coaching with local consultants.

In 2004, CDE conducted a prospective study to identify the needs and priority areas with a view to organize a seminar on capacity building for environmental management systems for Caribbean enterprises. More than 30 participants from Barbados, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Jamaica, T&T took part in the seminar held in November in T&T and discussed topics such as environmental awareness, capacities of the local environmental consultants and markets, ISO 14001 certification, etc. A CDE programme will be designed on a 2/3 year basis to handle :

- potential projects of certification/ecomapping in up to 50 private companies;
- local consultants coaching process;
- the support to the creation of Caribbean Environmental Management Association.

Engineering Industries

In CDE, this broad sector has traditionally encompassed not only Metalworking & Plastics processing, but also Mechanical Engineering per se, as well as the Electro- and Fluid Mechanics sub-sectors & Chemical Process Line Engineering, Electricity and Electronics, Energy, Packaging and Printing, etc... The needs of the ACP States in this sector are simply enormous. The development of the Engineering Industries in the ACP States is a prerequisite for sustainable overall economic development along with the achievement of basic food self-sufficiency, efficient education & training of manpower, well-structured public and private , etc.

The CDE therefore organized in T&T in July 2004 a Technical Workshop whose aim was to give us a preliminary insight into the Maintenance Planning & Implementation & related training needs of the Caribbean region industries and services. 46 participants from Dominican Republic, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, St Lucia, Suriname, T&T discussed topics such as : Reliability Centered Maintenance, Preventive Maintenance, Computerized follow-up Maintenance Management Systems, Best Current Practices, Specific Maintenance Needs for various sectors, Parts Procurement & Manufacture, Stock Planning, etc.

Conclusions and recommendations identified the needs for a General Engineering Maintenance Workshop, "Hands on" Training courses for Maintenance Engineering Managers and Technicians, Training in Machining/Welding/Cutting/..., etc... which CDE will address in 2005

Tourism

Blue Flag

Launched in 1987, the Blue Flag concept aims at granting environmental label and certification to hotels, beaches and marinas displaying genuine concern for the protection of the environment. In 2004, CDE assisted 6 hotels - 2,865 four star rooms in total - in the Dominican Republic to receive their Blue Flag certification. The Asociación de Hoteles Romana Bayahibe have joined forces to promote sustainable development in the local tourism sector and hence increase their competitiveness in attracting new kinds of tourists who are prepared to pay for a better-quality stay on the condition that it benefits and contributes to a clean environment. CDE notably helped with : analysis of water, monitoring of the coral reef, setting up beach surveillance, environmental education among local population and end-users.

PROINVEST

- Strengthening the capacities of the intermediary organizations to fully participate in ACP/EU Negotiations; Barbados, 17-18 June 2004
- EU-Caribbean Workshop for Trade and Investment Projects under the EPAs, Barbados, 19-20 November 2004

ANNEX IX - CTA Projects

Activities implemented in 2004 by department

• Information Products and Services Department

A. Selective Dissemination of Information

115 Caribbean researchers received 33606 bibliographies in the year 2004. From these bibliographies they identified and received 56 full text articles as well as 13 book / reports.

B. Database subscription service

6 Caribbean institutions received 13 database subscriptions in 2004

C. Question and Answer Service

1747 Caribbean agricultural stakeholders made and received responses from the regions QAS centres.

• Communication Channels and Services Department

A. CTA Regional Branch Office in the Caribbean, CARDI

B. Regional projects

- Support to the Caribbean Regional Agricultural Policy Network, coordinated by IICA
- Support to the Caribbean Herbal Business Association, through IICA
- CANROP - Support to the Caribbean Network of Rural Women Producers
- CariPestNet - e-mail based pest management advisory services
- Caribbean Farmers and NGOs Network (CaFaNN)
- Fisher Folk Organisations in the Caribbean

C. Support to attendance of Caribbean nationals to the following conferences and meetings:

- 25th West Indies Agricultural Economics Conference: Agricultural Natural Resources and Environment Challenges under Emerging Trading Regimes, Paramaribo, Suriname, 15-21 August 2004(12 participants)
- 2nd International Workshop & Product Exhibition on White (Microbial) Agriculture, Beijing, China, 19-21 April 2004 (2 participants)
- 2nd World Botanic Gardens Congress, Barcelona, Spain, 17-22 April 2004 (3 participants)
- 3rd Annual Public Participation GIS Conference, Madison, USA, 18-20 July 2004 (2 participants)
- 40th annual Caribbean Food Crops Society, St John, US Virgin Islands, 19-23 July 2004 (8 participants)
- 9th Round table on communication for development, Rome, Italy, 6-9 September 2004 (2 participants)
- First World Conference on Organic Seed, Rome, Italy, 5-7 July 2004 (1 participant)
- GIS in Developing Countries / GISDECO 2004, Johor, Malaysia, 10-12 May 2004 (2 participants)
- Natural Products Europe, London, UK, 4-5 April 2004 (6 participants)
- NEPAD and Issues affecting the Youth: South-North relations and the Digital Divide, Frankfurt/Oder, Germany, 18-19 June 2004 (1 participant)
- Vitafoods, Geneva, Switzerland, 10-13 May 2004 (6 participants)
- Vth Latin American Meeting on Agricultural Biotechnology (REDBIO), Boca Chica, Dominican Republic, 21-25 June 2004 (9 participants)
- XV International AIDS Conference, Bangkok, Thailand, 11-16 July 2004

- **Information and Communication Management Systems and Services Department**

A. Long term partnership arrangements with national NGOs

- Agricultural Diversification Project Ltd – Dominica
- Eastern Caribbean Agricultural Trading and Development (ECTAD) – St Vincent & the Grenadines

B. Training

Course on Scientific Data Management, St Kitts and Nevis, September 2004

C. Science and Technology

Regional Course: Capacity Building in Biosafety in the Caribbean, Trinidad, 9-30 January 2004

Regional Workshop on Enhancing the S&T Policy Dialogue, Roseau, Dominique, 27-29 April 2004

Support to the Caribbean Biotechnology Forum, Kingston, Jamaica, 7-9 December 2004

Participation of 3 Caribbean representatives to the 3rd meeting of ACP Advisory Committee on Science and Technology

- **Planning and Corporate Services**

Study for the development of a Caribbean herbal handbook for industry for the Caribbean Herbal Business Association (CHBA) (October)

Assessment of agricultural information needs in ACP Caribbean states, Phase 1 (November).

ANNEX X - Project Sheets

Project Title:	Expansion of the Barbados Language Centre
Accounting number:	8 ACP BAR 005
Implementing Agency:	Ministry of Education Youth Affairs and Sports
Date of Financing Agreement	Thursday, January 31, 2002
Date Financing Agreement expires:	Tuesday, January 31, 2006
Project Duration	4 years
Value of financing agreement:	€5,270,000.00

Project Overview:

The purpose of the project is to create an environment, providing individuals with the linguistic competences required to meet the needs of a competitive export-oriented economy.

The project consists of the following activities:

- 1) The design and construction of a new Language Centre (LC) Facility.
- 2) The procurement and installation of equipment for the new LC.
- 3) The development and implementation of maintenance plans and management and financing structures.
- 4) The establishment of a working party of public and private sector organisations to plan a Sensitisation Campaign to be implemented and broadcast by the media. To complement this, programmes of school awareness-raising activities and national activities and awards will be implemented.
- 5) Planning and implementing INSET for all secondary Foreign Language teachers, including communicative methodology and addressing male participation
- 6) Undertaking analyses of main workplaces of ex-LC students.

The project is co-financed with the Government of Barbados (GOB).

Progress:

Tender Dossier for Campaign Facilitator endorsed by delegation. Tender launched in February 2005.

First Programme Estimate approved by delegation in December 2004. First batch of teachers/tutors to go on study tours in first quarter of 2005.

Delegation awaiting final decision on Civil Works tender (infrastructure responsible).

Extension to be considered for this project within first quarter of 2005. NAO currently working on justification for expansion. (infrastructure responsible).

Project title:	Forensic Sciences Centre
Accounting number:	8 ACP BAR 009
Implementing agency:	Attorney General's Office
Date of financing agreement:	
Date financing agreement expires:	
Project duration:	
Value of financing agreement:	€1,400,000

Project overview:

The objective of the project is to improve the quality of life of the Barbadian population. This is to be achieved by providing a better local criminal justice system through the greater use of forensic science in criminal investigations.

The overall objective of the project is to improve the quality of life of the Barbadian population by providing a better local criminal justice system through the greater use of forensic science in criminal investigations, and to assist other Caribbean countries to achieve the same. The purpose of this project is to improve the criminal justice system of Barbados.

The results to be achieved through this project are as follows:

- A forensic science centre, equipped to provide the following services:
(a) Pathology Unit; (b) Toxicology Unit, (c) Chemistry Unit, (d) Serology Unit, (e) Trace Evidence Unit, (f) Document Examination Unit, (g) Firearm Examination Unit and (h) Latent Prints Unit.
- Increased level of technical Assistance. The project will enable Barbados to provide increased level of technical assistance to other Caribbean countries.
- Training of Personnel
- The implementation of the project will create facilities for training personnel from both

local and regional law enforcement agencies and students of UWI.

Progress:

The Government has financed the construction of the Centre. The EDF allocated funds – agreed in December 2002 - will now be used for the purchase of equipment for which a new Financing Agreement was signed in 2004. Tender to be launched in June 2005 for the supply of equipment

Project Title: Human Resources Development Project
Accounting number: 8 ACP BAR 004
Implementing Agency: Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs
Date of Financing Agreement Friday, September 01, 2000
Date Financing Agreement expires: Wednesday, September 01, 2004
Project Duration 4 years
Value of financing agreement: €900,000.00

Project Overview:

The overall objective of this project is to enhance the efforts of the GOB to achieve growth with equity, and to achieve a substantial reduction in the level of unemployment, as stated in the MTES. This will be achieved through providing the necessary skilled manpower for its line Ministries and Departments (and, in relevant instances, the private sector) to prepare and execute national projects efficiently.

The project consists of the following activities:

- Two types of training will be supported: short term training within Barbados and long-term training

Progress:

Scholarships component completed. Closure procedures in progress.

Project Title: Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF)
Accounting number: 9 ACP BAR 003
Implementing Agency:
Date of Financing Agreement
Date Financing Agreement expires:
Project Duration
Value of financing agreement: €300,000.00

Project Overview:

The Financing Agreement was signed by all parties in November 2004. The TFC is fully operational and covers 3 main activities:

- Technical Assistance Facility (TAF)
- Training Support for Projects and Programmes (TSPP)
- Conferences and Seminars (CS)

Progress:

Discussions to be held with NAO on use of funds.

Project Title: Barbados Health Programme
Accounting number: 9 ACP BAR 004
Implementing Agency: Ministry of Health
Date of Financing Agreement
Date Financing Agreement expires:
Project Duration 48 months
Value of financing agreement: €10,500,000.00

Project Overview:

SWAp to provide sector support to the Ministry of Health €10.5 million in the form of a grant. €1.2 million of the €10.5 million is designated to provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Health. The purpose of this TA is to provide short term and medium term Technical Assistance to the Ministry of Health, Barbados in the following areas: 1) Strengthening & Reorganization of the Ministry of Health to enable it to support and promote the changes needed at all levels of the health care system to increase efficiency and effectiveness in managing and delivering health services. 2)

Evaluating and advising on implementation of Health Information Systems. 3) Strengthening Home & Community Based Care. 4) Improving prevention and management of Cardiovascular Diseases. 5) Improving prevention and management of HIV/AIDS. This TA is part of sector support to the Ministry of Health for implementing the Barbados Strategic Plan for Health 2002-2012. Monitoring indicators for assessment of progress will be developed by the Consultants in conjunction with the MoH and examined at least annually. Specific areas where TA will be required are Management of Health Systems, Financing Health Services, Quality Assurance, Information Management Systems Technology, Maintenance & Assessment of Technology in Health, Health Promotion, Home & Community Based Care, Adolescent Health, Maternal & Child Health, Cardiovascular Diseases and Establishment of a Cancer Registry. A set of monitoring indicators will be developed for achievement by the Ministry of Health on a regular basis. Tranches will be disbursed to the Government as these indicators are met by the Ministry of Health.

Progress:

FA signed by the Government of Barbados in December 2004.

TA Tender launched in December 2004 and contract expected to be signed in July 2005.

ANNEX XI - Country Environmental Profile

Basic Geographic Profile

Location: Caribbean

Geographic co-ordinates: Latitude 13° 04'N, 59° 37'W

Area (sq km):

Total: 430 km²

Land: 430

Water: N/A

Land boundaries:

Total (km): N/A

Border countries: N/A

Coastline (km):

92 km

Maritime claims:

Potential Extended Continental Shelf beyond 200 nautical mile limit: 200 nautical miles from baseline EEZ

Territorial sea: 12 nautical miles

Climate: Tropical with rainy season; mean temperature is 23 degrees Celsius during the winter months and 27 degrees Celsius during the summer months.

Terrain: Gently sloping on the West Coast and precipitous on the East Coast of the island.

Natural resources:

Petroleum, natural gas, limestone, sand, shales, clays, and fish.

Industries: Sugar and molasses, rum, other foods and beverages, food processing, chemicals, electrical components, clothing, cement.

Environmental policy profile

Policy on national issues:

Land: The overall responsibility for land use planning resides with Town and Country Development Planning Office (TCDPO) and its enforcement of the Town Planning Act 1963 (cap.240). The TCDPO prepares and revises the Physical Development Plan (PDP). This Plan seeks to achieve the efficient allocation of land among the various competing uses. The most recent revision was in 1998. PDP covers a planning period extending up to the year 2010. With respect to agricultural land, the main existing legislation would be the Soil Conservation (Scotland District) Act (1959). The Agricultural Sector Plan (1993-2000) was prepared to ensure that practices within the agricultural sector serve to maximise productivity and ensure optimal use of land available for agriculture, promote the adoption of farming systems which are environmentally friendly and ensure preservation of adequate areas of arable land for future generations. With respect to drainage control and flood prevention, the Drainage Unit of the Ministry of Public Works and Transport has responsibility for all aspects of evaluation of development, monitoring and reporting of such matters. This unit functions under the Prevention of Floods Act (1952) which provides for flood prevention works and the designation of special flood areas. In 1996, a study of Storm Water Drainage in the Bridgetown urban area, the West Coast and the south coast was conducted, updating on earlier (1973) study. Also another important point to note is the proposed Environmental and Natural Resource Management Plan which offers a number of recommended new management actions in all the areas of land resources management addressed.

Minerals and Energy Resources: Existing legislation that covers these activities include the Town and Country Planning Act (cap. 240), the Soil Conservation (Scotland District) (Amendment) Act 1991 (1991-3). The

Petroleum Winning Operations Act, 1951 (cap. 281) regulates the exploration and exploitation of oil resources; the National Petroleum Corporation Act (Supply of Natural Gas) Regulations 1982; the Mines Regulation Act (cap. 350); and the Quarries Act 1963 (cap. 353). More specifically the Quarries Act (cap. 353) is currently being amended to allow it to more fully address arrangements for effective management of relevant natural resources, including monitoring of quarry operations and post-quarrying site rehabilitation and use. The revised Physical Development Plan (1998) proposes implementation of strict controls in areas to be designated Natural Heritage Conservation Areas; these are predominantly within the Scotland District area of the proposed National Park. A 1997 Green Paper on Energy called for the specific actions in the areas of energy conservation and energy sources. The expansion of natural gas production and supply that has taken place in the last several decades, has clear environmental advantages not only because it is cleaner than other fossil fuels, but it also reduces the reliance on bottled gas (LPG) and likewise the risks associated with its explosiveness and flammability. One potentially beneficial policy direction taken with respect to energy is its exploration of renewable energy sources. Barbados' experience with renewable energy technologies spans thirty (30) years, involving experimentation with solar thermal, wind, photovoltaic and wave energy.

Fresh Water Resources: The 1963 Underground Water Protection Policy (revised 1972) protects water catchment areas and the subterranean supply through the establishment of water zones. Incorporated into the Zoning Policy are various provisions relating to private sewage and wastewater disposal systems, which seek to control any development that could be damaging to the national water resources. The Zoning Policy was established under development conditions that were substantially different, in character and scale, from what currently obtains. The policy therefore needs to be reviewed to incorporate the potential impacts of the release of modern industrial chemicals and agrochemicals into the environment. Since 1982, the Barbados Water Authority (Water Services) Regulations were enacted to facilitate promotion of the use of water conservation strategies including the temporary reduction of water pressure in the supply system, and the temporary increase in the tariff blocks of the pricing system. The 1997 Policy Framework for Water Resources Development and Management took into account the findings of the Water Resources Management and Water Loss Studies (WRMWLS) and of previous studies, and used these as the basis for developing a comprehensive water resources development and management plan to the year 2016 and beyond. The policy direction now includes a series of strategies in the areas of demand management and augmentation, institutional capacity building, and policy and legislation. The draft 1998 Environmental and Natural Resources Management Plan proposes a number of institutional changes for a more streamlined and integrated approach to natural resources management, including specific recommendations for water resources management.

Coastal and Marine Resources: The Coastal Zone Management Unit (CZMU) was established as the result of a series of in-depth studies of coastal issues and the institutional arrangements needed for effective management of the coastal resources in Barbados. The establishment of the Unit is a manifestation of the high priority placed on this subject by the Government of Barbados. Two additional important products of the studies were the Coastal Zone Management Act 1998-39(CZMA) and the Marine Pollution Control Act 1998 (MPCA), to be administered by the CZMU and the Environmental Engineering Division, respectively. The proposed Environmental Management Act, which provides for the integrated and comprehensive management of the Barbados environment will incorporate the Coastal Zone Management Act (1998-39) and the Marine Pollution Control Act (1998).

Prior to the 1993-96 Fisheries Act, some fragmentary legislation existed which made reference to the marine and coastal resources. The Barbados Territorial Waters Act 1979 (cap. 386); contains provisions relevant to the protection of marine life, including the prohibition of fishing or extraction of living resources by foreign ships under "innocent passage: and empowers the Minister of Foreign Affairs to provide for the "regulation of fishing". The Marine Boundaries and Jurisdiction Act, 1979 (cap. 387) provides a definition of fish, prohibits fishing within the 200 mile EEZ without the permission or an agreement with, the government of Barbados and establishes penalties for illegal fishing. The fisheries Act 1993-96 consolidate the above provisions and further provide for the Management and Development of fisheries in accordance with statutory schemes. The first Fisheries Management Plan (FMP) was developed 1997 in accordance with the requirements of the Act, to ensure the optimum utilisation of the Fisheries resources in the waters of Barbados for the benefit of the people of Barbados.

Biological Diversity: Until very recently, any policy relating to the conservation and management of biological diversity was integral to land use planning policy in the case of terrestrial resources, and marine legislation which pre-dated the Coastal Zone Management Act (1998-39) and the Marine Pollution Act (1998). Today the Town and Country Planning Act (cap. 240) 1963, is still pivotal to the national policy response and legislative strategy for protection of biological resources. The Town and Country Planning Act provides the central

mechanism for the regulation of land use, and in this regard it is relevant to the protection of biodiversity. It has in the past been used where possible to prevent encroachment of physical development into ecologically sensitive areas, consistent with the Physical Development Plan (1998). The Environmental Management Plan identifies issues and opportunities that need to be addressed as a consequence of the pressures and impacts on biological diversity. The Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP, 1998), which is embodied in the 1998 Coastal Zone Management Act, provides for the conservation and management of coastal and marine biodiversity. It also provides for the designation of marine reserves, which may include submarine areas along with adjacent land that is ecologically linked. In addition, the CZMP provides for the conservation and management of Natural Heritage Conservation Areas (OS²) and Coastal Landscape Protection Zones (OS³) established under the 1998 National Physical Development Plan. The Fisheries Management Plan (1997) which is prepared in accordance with Fisheries Act provides for protection of the marine environment and conservation of marine biodiversity. Finally, and perhaps, most pertinently, the Ministry of Physical Development and Environment has recently concluded a consultancy for the preparation of a country study on biodiversity, with the principal output being a Draft National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan (2002). The draft National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2002 identifies priorities and initiatives for conserving biodiversity, as well as appropriate methodologies for implementation, and proposes management plans for specific species, including alien and exotic species.

Atmosphere and Climate: The 1992 Coastal Conservation Institutional Strengthening Study and the more recent 1998 Environmental Management and Land Use Planning (EMLUP) Study both made recommendations for capacity building of the Environmental Engineering Division to enable it to carry out the important work in the area of air quality management and control. The draft Environmental Management Plan also details an air quality-monitoring programme to be implemented by the Division Environmental Engineering Division (EED) or proposed Environmental Protection Unit (EPU). Response to the problem of climate change takes the form of mitigation and/or adaptation strategies. The emphasis for island countries with respect to domestic policy has to be adaptation. In this regard, Barbados is already well advanced in terms of both the analysis of coastal impacts and in the preparation of an institutional and planning framework for Coastal Zone Management. In addition, at the regional level Barbados is participating in the GEF-funded project: Caribbean Planning for Adaptation to Climate Change (CPACC). Barbados is the site of a pilot study on Coastal Vulnerability and Risk Assessment, in which the Coastal Management Unit (CZMU) is responsible for monitoring sea level changes around the island. At the international level, Barbados has ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and is an active member of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Barbados participates regularly in the Conferences of the Parties to the UNFCCC and its subsidiary bodies, and does its part to keep the international community focused on adopting policies that lead to the real and concrete reduction of global greenhouse gas emissions.

Waste Management: The management of waste in Barbados has traditionally been treated as a public health issue on the premise that improper handling; storage and disposal can lead to disease and health problems. As a result, the primary legislation is the Health Services Act, 1969 (cap. 44). The Sanitation Service Authority Act (cap. 382) establishes the Sanitation Service Authority (SSA) to carry out any functions conferred upon it by regulations made under the Health Services Act, including the removal of refuse and the provision of appliances for deposit, disposal and destruction of refuse. The Barbados Water Authority Act (cap. 274A) provides that the Authority established by that Act must provide and maintain sewerage works for the purpose of receiving, treating and disposing of sewerage.

Governmental institutions in charge of environmental and disaster matters 11

Ministry or Agency	Functions	Contacts
Ministry of Physical Development and Environment	Comprising: the Ministry Headquarters – Administration and Policy Coordination, Coastal Zone Management Unit (CZMU), the Environmental Special Projects Unit (ESPU), the Energy Division, the Environmental Engineering Division, the Environment Division and the National Conservation Commission (NCC).	1st Floor Mussons Buildings Hinks Street Bridgetown Tel: (246) 431 7692 Fax: (246) 437 8859 Website: http://environment.gov.bb/
Coastal Zone Management Unit (CZMU)	In charge of: oceanographic assessment, coastal research, beach erosion and methods of control, shoreline and property protection	Bay Street St. Michael Tel: (246) 428 5950/1/2 Fax: (246) 428 6023

	options, mangrove swamps, integrated coastal management	Email: coastal@caribsurf.com Website: http://environment.gov.bb/czmu.htm
National Conservation Commission (NCC)	In charge of: ranger/ warden service, and lifeguard service	Codrington House St. Michael Tel: (246) 425 1200 Fax: (246) 424 9415 Email: ncc@caribsurf.com Website: http://environment.gov.bb/ncc.htm
Energy Division	In charge of: conventional energy, renewable energy and natural resources	National Petroleum Building St. Michael Tel: (246) 427 8615 Fax: (246) 436 6004 Website: http://environment.gov.bb/energy.ht
Environmental Special Projects Unit (ESPU)	In charge of: community outreach projects, public awareness and education	1 Sturges St. Thomas Tel: (246) 438 7761 Fax: (246) 438 7767 Email: espu@caribsurf.com Website: http://www.espu.gov.bb

National NGOs and CBOs interested in environmental and disaster matters 12

Caribbean Conservation Association Savannah Lodge The Garrison St. Michael Tel: (246) 426 5373 Fax: (246) 429 8483 Website: www.ccanet.net Joth Singh Executive Director	Barbados National Trust Ronald Tree House, Belleville St. Michael Tel: (246) 426 2421/ 436-9033 Fax: (246) 429 9055, E-mail: natrust@sunbeach.net
Barbados Marine Trust Coconut Court Beach Resort The Garrison Historic Area Hastings - Christ Church Tel: (246) 427 1655 E-mail: info@barbadosmarinetrust.com Website: http://www.barbadosmarinetrust.com/	Caribbean Regional Environmental Programme (CREP) "Chelford" Bush Hill, The Garrison St Michael Tel: (246) 427-2520 Fax: (246) 228-5608 General E-Mail: crep@ccanet.net
Grand Bay Tourism and Environmental Committee Tel: 246 448 7330 Contact: Ms Christine Merrifield	Caribbean Youth Environment Network

International conventions

Environmental Conventions

?? Basel Convention, i.e. [Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal](#) (entered into force on 22 NOV 95)

?? Cartagena Convention, i.e. [Convention for the Protection and Development of the Marine Environment of the Wider Caribbean Region](#) (entered into force on 10 NOV 89), and [Protocol concerning Co operation in Combating Oil Spills in the Wider Caribbean Region](#) (entered into force on 11-OCT-86): administered by UNEP Wider Caribbean Office, Kingston, Jamaica

?? CITES, i.e. [Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora](#) (entered into force on 09-MAR-93), and [Amendment to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora \(art.XI\)](#) (entered into force on 9 Mar 93)

?? [Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer](#) (entered into force on 14-JAN-93), and [Montreal Protocol, i.e. Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer](#) (entered into force on 14-JAN-93) and [Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer](#) (entered into force on 18 OCT 94), [Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer](#) (entered into force on 19 OCT 94)

?? [Convention on Biological Diversity](#) (entered into force on 10 MAR 94)

?? [Framework Convention on Climate Change](#) (entered into force on 21 JUN 94)

?? [International Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa](#), (entered into force on 12 08 1997)

?? [International Plant Protection Convention](#) (entered into force on 06-DEC-76) and [International Plant Protection Convention \(Revised Text\)](#) (entered into force on 04 APR 91)

?? [Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade](#), (only signed 11 SEPT 98)

13 Information from <http://sedac.ciesin.org/> (last visited on 24/10/2002), cross-checked with information from <http://www.ecolex.org/TR/state/comply/adopt/EN/BARB.htm> (last visited on 06/11/2002)

Law of the Sea Conventions

?? [United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea](#) (entered into force on 16-NOV-94), and [Agreement relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982](#) (entered into force on 28-JUL-96)

?? [Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas](#), accepted on 26 Oct 2000

?? [Convention Concerning Minimum Standards in Merchant Ships \(No. 147\)](#) (entered into force on 16-MAY-95)

?? [Convention of the Carriage of Goods by Sea](#) (entered into force on 01-NOV-92)

?? [Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims](#) (entered into force on 01-SEP-94)

?? [Convention on the International Maritime Organization](#) (entered into force on 07-JAN-70)

?? [Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea](#) (entered into force on 12-JAN-83)

?? [Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter](#) (entered into force on 03-JUN-94), and [Amendments to the Annexes to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter](#) (entered into force on 03-JUN-94) and [Amendments to Annexes to the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter concerning Incineration at Sea](#) (entered into force on 03-JUN-94)

?? [International Convention for Safe Container \(CSS\)](#) (entered into force on 01-SEP-83)

?? [International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea \(SOLAS\)](#) (entered into force on 01-DEC-82), and [Protocol relating to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea \(SOLAS Prot.\)](#) (entered into force on 29-AUG-84)

?? [International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage](#) (entered into force on 04-AUG-94), and [Protocol to the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage](#) (entered into force on 04-AUG-94)

?? [International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers](#) (entered into force on 06-AUG-94)

?? [International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage](#) (entered into force on 04-AUG-94), and [Protocol to the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund of Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage](#) (entered into force on 22-NOV-94)

?? [International Convention relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties](#) (entered into force on 04-AUG-94)

?? [International Convention relating to the Limitation of the Liability of Owners of Sea going Ships](#) (entered into force on 31-MAY-68)

?? MARPOL, i.e. [International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships as modified by the Protocol of 1978](#) (entered into force on 06-AUG-94), and [International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973 \(MARPOL\) Annex III \(Optional\): Hazardous substances carried in packaged form](#) (entered into force on 06-AUG 94), and [International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships \(MARPOL\) Annex V \(Optional\) = Garbage](#) (entered into force on 09-MAR-93)

?? [Protocol relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Pollution by Substances other than Oil](#) (entered into force on 04-AUG-94)

Other relevant conventions

?? [Charter of the United Nations](#) (entered into force on 09-DEC-66)

- ?? [Constitution of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations](#) (entered into force on 06-NOV-67)
- ?? [Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization](#) (entered into force on 24-OCT-68)
- ?? [Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization](#) (entered into force on 21-JUN-86)
- ?? [Constitution of the World Health Organization](#) (entered into force on 25-APR-67)
- ?? [Convention of the World Meteorological Organization](#) (entered into force on 21-APR-67)
- ?? [Convention on International Civil Aviation Annex 16 - Aircraft Noise](#) (entered into force on 20 04 1967)
- ?? [Convention on Road Traffic](#) (entered into force on 05 03 1971)
- ?? [General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade](#) (entered into force on 30-NOV-66)
- ?? [Statutes of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property](#) (entered into force on 07-MAR-85)

National environmental laws¹⁴

- ?? [Storage of Petroleum Act, 1882](#) (An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the storage and importation of petroleum; hazardous substances, renewable energy sources and energy conservation)
- ?? [Beach Protection Act, 1890](#) (An Act to consolidate the Acts relating to the taking and carrying away of sand from certain parts of the beach)
- ?? [Wild Birds Protection Act, 1907](#) (Lists protected bird species; prohibits the killing or wounding of birds of these species; prohibits the possession of the dead body or any part of the dead body of any such bird, recently killed; also prohibits the export of the skin and feathers of any such bird; provides that persons desiring to obtain specimens of any such bird for the purposes of natural history must obtain a license from the Ministry; also provides for penalties)
- ?? [Fuel Oil Act, 1917](#) (This laws allows the Minister to grant any person a license to import and keep fuel oil, subject to government regulations)
- ?? [The Oil in Navigable Waters Act, 1927](#) (An Act to make provision against the discharge or escape of oil into navigable waters)
- ?? [Underground Water Control Act, 1951](#) (An Act to make provision for the control and use of the underground sources of water supply in the Island and other matters connected therewith; it establishes a water board and gives it the power to keep records of the island's water supply, and to regulate the use of water. A person must first obtain a license from the Board before he may sink a water well)
- ?? [The Soil Conservation \(Scotland District\) Act, 1958](#) (An Act to make provision for the improvement and conservation of the soil and for the prevention of damage or deterioration by erosion to land in certain areas of the Island and for matters therewith)
- ?? [Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1961](#) (Hazardous substances, soil quality/pollution, water quality/pollution)
- ?? [Irrigation Act, 1966](#) (An Act to provide for the powers of the Chief Agricultural Officer with respect to irrigation and for related purposes)
- ?? [Airports Act, 1970](#) (An Act to make provision for the management, control and supervision of airports in Barbados and for related matters; under this Act, the Minister 'can take such measures as he considers necessary for limiting noise...')
- ?? [Prevention of Floods Act, 1971](#) (Water resources conservation/management)
- ?? [Radiation Protection Act, 1971](#) (An Act to give effect to Article 10 of the Radiation Protection Convention 1960, Convention No. 115 of the International Labor Conference, relating to the protection of workers against ionising radiations)
- ?? [The Parks and Beaches Regulations, 1074](#) (Protected areas)
- ?? [Pesticides Control Act, 1974](#) (An Act to provide for the control of the importation, sale, storage and use of pesticides)
- ?? [Marine Area \(Preservation and Enhancement\) Act, 1976](#) (An Act for the preservation and protection of the marine life in certain submarine areas of Barbados and for the establishment of underwater parks and art centres in connection therewith)
- ?? [Carriage of Goods by Sea Act, 1980](#) (Seawater quality/pollution, wastes (general), hazardous substances)
- ?? [Barbados Water Authority Act, 1980](#) (Establishment; functions; administration; water supply; water and sewerage works)
- ?? [Marine Areas \(preservation and Enhancement\)\(Barbados Marine Reserve\) Regulations, 1981](#) (Protected areas, marine resources conservation/management, animal species protection/management, plant species protection/management)
- ?? [Marine Areas \(Preservation and Enhancement\) \(Designation of Restricted Areas\) Order, 1981](#)

?? Trees (Preservation) Act, 1981 (Maintenance of thickets/groups of trees; a permit is required for the felling of a tree)

?? The Water Services Regulations, 1982 (Water resources conservation/management)

?? The Water and Sewerage Rates Regulations, 1982 (Water quality/pollution; wastes (general))

?? National Conservation Commission Act, 1982 (An Act to revise and consolidate the Law relating to public parks, beaches and caves and related matters, and to make provision for the conservation of sites and buildings of national interest)

?? The Sewerage Regulations, 1982 (Water quality/pollution, wastes)

?? Fisheries Act, 1993 (An Act to provide for the management and development of fisheries in Barbados; Fishing/ management/ use of harvestable fish; marine resources conservation/ management; sea jurisdiction)

?? Shipping (Oil Pollution) Act, (Seawater quality/ pollution, sea navigation, hazardous substances, wastes)

?? Environmental Levy Act, 1996

?? Waterworks Department Act, (Water resources conservation/ management, water quality/pollution)

?? Town and Country Planning Act (making provision for allocation of land as birds and other sanctuaries, protection of marine life; preservation of artistic, architectural, archeological or historical interest; preservation and protection of forests, woods, trees, shrubs, plants, and flowers; regulation and control of deposition of waste materials, refuse, sewage, and pollution of rivers, lakes, ponds, gullies, and the seashore.

?? The National Conservation Commission Act (establishing the NCC to conserve the natural beauty of Barbados, control and develop public parks, public gardens, beaches and caves; advise on the removal of corral from the ocean bed, and regulate commercial activities in public parks, public gardens, beaches and caves.)

?? The Cultivation of Trees Act (promoting the cultivation of certain species of trees through the financial incentives of receiving a tax contribution payment equivalent to the amount of taxes payable in respect of land so cultivated, the payment of a fruit tree subsidy or subsidy payment.)

?? The Marine Pollution Control Act (seeking to prevent, reduce, and control pollution from its various sources in south and west coasts of the island)

?? Town and Country Planning Act (making provision for allocation of land as birds and other sanctuaries, protection of marine life; preservation of artistic, architectural, archeological or historical interest; preservation and protection of forests, woods, trees, shrubs, plants, and flowers; regulation and control of deposition of waste materials, refuse, sewage, and pollution of rivers, lakes, ponds, gullies, and the seashore.

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?? The Marine Pollution Control Act (seeking to prevent, reduce, and control pollution from its various sources in south and west coasts of the island)

National parks, protected areas and heritage sites

Terrestrial

?? Farley Hill National Park, Farley Hill, St. Peter, http://www.funbarbados.com/Sights/S_farleyhill.CFM

?? Harrison's Cave (Protected area established in 1981) Marine

?? Folkestone Marine Park, St. James (government-run underwater park),

http://www.funbarbados.com/Sights/S_folkestone.CFM

?? Barbados Marine Reserve (two nearshore fringing reefs isolated by sandy bays on either side; established in 1980), http://www.unepwcmc.org/protected_areas/data/sample/0230q.htm

15 Information from <http://www.funbarbados.com/Sights/Indexpark.html> (last visited on 08/11/2002), and

<http://www.unep-wcmc.org/cgi-bin/padb.p> (UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre database on

Protected

ANNEX XII - Migration Profile

Box 1 : Immigrants

Total number of residents 278,289 (July 2004 est.)
 Of which : Own nationals NA million
 Immigrants NA million (%)

Status immigrants

Refugees NA %
 Labour migrants /permanent NA %
 Labour migrants/seasonal NA %
 p.m. internally displaced persons

Immigration trend

Number of arriving immigrants in 90/95: NA million
 Number of arriving immigrants in 95/2000: NA million

Education: Skilled labour NA %

Main countries of origin intra regional immigrants

Barbados has one of the largest concentrations of immigrants, with 12.3 % of the total stock of Caribbean migrants in the region.

Rate of return NA %

Finance

Amount of outgoing migrant remittances: NA \$ million
 Remittances as % of GDP: NA %

Box 2: Emigrants

Total number of emigrants NA million

Status emigrants

Refugees NA %
 Labour migrants /permanent NA %
 Labour migrants/seasonal NA %

Legal situation emigrants

Documented NA %
 Undocumented NA %

Trend

Number of leaving migrants in 90/95: NA million
 Number of leaving migrants in 95/2000: NA million

The net migration rate in 2003 is estimated at -0.31 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2004 est.).¹

Education: Skilled labour NA %

Main countries of destination USA, Canada, UK, intra regional migration.

Rate of return NA %

Finance

Amount of incoming migrant remittances NA \$ million
 Remittances as % of GDP: NA %

¹ This entry includes the figure for the difference between the number of persons entering and leaving a country during the year per 1,000 persons (based on midyear population). An excess of persons entering the country is referred to as net immigration (e.g., 3.56 migrants/1,000 population); an excess of persons leaving the country as net emigration (e.g., -9.26 migrants/1,000 population). The net migration rate indicates the contribution of migration to the overall level of population change.

ANNEX XIII - Macroeconomic Indicators

BARBADOS: MAIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003a/	2004a/
	<i>Annual rates of growth b/</i>									
Gross domestic product	2.5	3.1	4.6	6.3	0.2	2.6	-3.4	-0.5	2.2	3.0
Gross domestic product per capita	2.1	2.7	3.0	4.0	2.9	3.4	-3.2	-0.8	0.5	...
Gross domestic product by economic activity										
Sugar	-26.0	53.9	9.4	-25.9	11.2	9.6	-14.7	-9.8	-19.2	-4.0
Non-sugar agriculture and fisheries	18.0	1.4	-7.5	-3.2	8.4	0.0	-5.8	-0.6	2.1	1.0
Manufacture	8.4	-0.9	3.8	3.4	-2.4	-0.5	-8.2	0.3	-0.8	-0.1
Construction	12.1	4.0	14.2	16.9	10.0	2.6	-4.4	3.1	3.0	3.0
Basic services c/	3.5	3.1	3.2	5.4	4.5	1.4	2.7	-0.7	1.0	2.4
Other services d/	1.1	2.3	2.9	4.6	2.6	4.5	-2.2	-0.4	1.5	3.2
Balance of payments										
	<i>Millions of US dollars</i>									
Current account balance		71	-49	-62	-147	-145	-111	-171	-215	-226
Merchandise balance		-456	-599	-651	-714	-744	-681	-702	-799	-876
Exports fob		287	289	270	275	286	271	253	256	249
Imports fob		743	888	921	989	1,030	952	955	1,056	1,142
Services balance		540	550	591	571	603	570	546	581	638
Income account		-52	-48	-56	-71	-82	-93	-96	-93	-93
Unilateral transfers		40	47	53	67	78	94	86	99	105
Financial and capital balance e/		17	67	57	184	323	333	260	402	186
Net foreign direct investment		10	14	15	16	18	17	17	...	97
Financial capital f/		7	54	42	168	305	316	130	...	
Global balance		88	18	-6	37	178	223	89	187	
Variation in reserve assets g/		-61	-9	6	-37	-178	-223	-89	-187	
Other indicators of the external sector										
External debt (millions of US dollars)	479	481	428	453	492	605	539	755	737	698
External debt (% of GDP)	25.7	24.1	20.1	19.6	19.8	23.4	21.2	30.0	27.2	25.1
Employment										
Participation rate h/	68.2	68.1	67.8	67.8	67.8	68.6	69.5	68.5	...	
Unemployment rate i/	19.7	15.6	14.5	12.3	10.4	9.2	9.9	10.3	11.1	10.6
Prices										
Rate of change in the consumer price index (end of period)	1.9	2.4	7.7	-1.2	1.6	2.4	2.8	0.2	1.6	1.9
Real interest rate on deposits	5.1	5.1	3.9	4.3	4.7	4.8	3.0	2.6	2.5	...
Real lending interest rate	11.6	11.6	11.0	11.8	11.5	11.7	10.8	10.3	10.0	...
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003a/	2004a/
Non-financial consolidated public sector										
	<i>Millions of Barbadian dollars</i>									
Revenue	1,156	1,209	1,438	1,541	1,561	1,707	1,747	1,712	1,844	1931.8
Expenditure	1,126	1,337	1,477	1,580	1,678	1,785	1,929	2,029	2,009	2076.6
Fiscal result	30	-128	-39	-39	-117	-78	-182	-316	-165	-145
Public debt										
Internal	1,762	1,987	2,037	2,141	2,134	2,204	2,333	2,605	2,615	2644.5
External (in millions of US dollars)	359	365	350	339	389	514	680	673	667	656
Global balance										
	Percentages of GDP									
Global balance	0.8	-3.2	-0.9	-0.8	-2.4	-1.5	-3.6	-6.3	-3.1	-2.6
Money and credit										
	Percentages of GDP									
Domestic credit	60.9	62.5	62.6	63.7	66.9	68.1	71.4	74.0	73.0	74.0
To the public sector	13.7	14.5	15.9	14.1	12.6	12.5	13.4	15.4	17.6	17.0
To the private sector	47.1	48.0	46.7	49.6	54.4	55.6	58.0	58.5	55.4	57.0
Money supply and deposits in domestic currency (M2)	54.3	58.8	56.7	58.3	61.8	64.3	69.4	76.7	71.3	74.3

Source: ECLAC, on the basis of official information

a/ Preliminary data.

b/ On the basis of constant 1974 prices.

c/ Includes electricity, gas, water and transport, storage and communications.

d/ Includes retail trade, restaurants and hotels, financial establishments, insurance, real estate and social and personal services.

e/ Includes errors and omissions.

f/ Includes the capital and financial balance minus net foreign direct investment and plus errors and omissions.

g/ The sign (-) denotes an increase in reserves.

h/ Economic active population as a percentage of the working population.

i/ Rate of unemployment as a percentage of the economic active population. Includes hidden unemployment.