



**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**

JOINT ANNUAL REPORT 2006

In conformity with Article 81 of
The Cotonou Agreement

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1. Update on the political, economic and social situation

2.1 Update of the political situation

Synopsis

2006 was marked by Cricket World Cup 2007 preparations given that Barbados was the chosen venue for the finals of the cricket tournament. The construction activity surrounding these preparations led to increased public spending which also boosted the economy.

• Overview

The Barbados Labour Party (BLP) Government led by Prime Minister Owen Arthur, remained firmly in control of the political scene in 2006. A poll conducted in September indicated that Barbadians still had confidence in the leadership of Prime Minister Owen Arthur, with 36% of those polled expressing a preference for the BLP, with 22.1 % favouring the opposition DLP.

The Opposition Democratic Labour Party continued its efforts to rebuild and to regain popular support. This effort was enhanced when Opposition Leader and former Party President, Clyde Mascoll resigned from the party leadership in mid January, followed by his resignation from the party altogether three days later. The situation had gradually become untenable for Mascoll after former Party President David Thompson regained the Presidency and political leadership of the Party in August 2005. Mascoll later joined the ruling Barbados Labour Party and in a cabinet reshuffle on 18 February was made Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance by Prime Minister Owen Arthur.

The country celebrated 40 years of independence with month-long celebrations.

• Peace/stability related issues

Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago both claimed victory after the Hague-based Permanent Court of Arbitration of the United Nations Law of the Sea Tribunal issued a ruling on 11 April 2006 in relation to the long-running maritime border dispute between the two countries. The ruling established a single maritime boundary situated almost midway between the two countries, and called on both sides to work out an agreement covering fishing rights. Barbados' Energy Minister, Elizabeth Thompson, said the ruling would increase the country's attractiveness to foreign oil companies.

Regional Integration developments

Barbados was one of six CARICOM countries, along with Belize, Guyana, Jamaica, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago) which signed on to participate in the CARICOM Single Market in January 2006. At a meeting of the CARICOM Council for Trade and Economic Development (COTED) following the entering into force of the CSM, members of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States vowed to fully accede as a block by 31 March. Their participation was linked to the finalisation of necessary legislative and administrative arrangements and the resolution of outstanding issues related to the Regional development Fund and Special and Differential Treatment for CARICOM's Less Developed Countries.

At the 27th Annual CARICOM Heads of Government summit leaders agreed to expand the categories of workers eligible to move freely throughout the region to nurses and teachers (with hospitality and domestic workers and artisans expected to follow in early 2007. The Summit also formally endorsed the formula for financing the US\$250 million Regional Development Fund (RDF), which should be fully operational by the July 2007 summit.

International Relations

United States of America

CARICOM Foreign Ministers met with United States Secretary of State, Dr. Condoleezza Rice, in the Bahamas on 21 and 22 March. Issues discussed included: Haiti; CARICOM integration, including the establishment of the CSME; the link between development and democracy; trade cooperation issues as well as security and law enforcement. It was the first substantive session the United States had had with all CARICOM Foreign Ministers in four years. The two sides also proposed a reconfigured US-CARICOM Trade and Investment Council. A Caribbean/US heads of state summit is planned in Washington in June 2007. These meetings have been interpreted by some as a gesture of renewed US involvement in the region.

On 4 October United States President, George .W. Bush signed into law the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative, which requires all United States Citizens returning to the US by air after 8 January 2007 to have a valid passport. This created some concern from the tourism industry, ahead of the peak tourism season.

Barbados was one of six CARICOM countries identified by the US State Department as being involved in human trafficking for prostitution or forced labour. In the case of Barbados, the report claims that Guyanese women were trafficked to Barbados and Brazil to work as prostitutes.

The United States restored military aid to a number of Caribbean countries, including Barbados, three years after that aid was cut in an effort to force the countries to sign Bilateral Immunity Agreements, which would have exempted American military personnel from prosecution at the International Criminal Court.

2.2 Update of the economic situation¹

- Overview

Economic activity in Barbados was estimated to have grown by 3.4% in real terms during 2006 compared with growth of 3.8% recorded for 2005. Growth was recorded for all sectors except the agriculture sector.

- Macroeconomic changes and structural reforms

Unemployment remained below 10%, while consumer prices continued to rise above trend reflecting the impact of rising international oil prices over the last two years. Strong revenue growth led to a lower overall deficit of \$24.6 mn on Central Government operations during the first nine months of 2006. An overall fiscal deficit of \$70.4 was recorded during the corresponding period of 2005. Reflecting the broad-based expansion in economic activities, the monetary liabilities of the banking system to the private sector expanded by 6.7% during the first nine months of 2006. On the other hand, net domestic credit grew by 8.4% and consequently net international reserves grew only marginally. Net international reserves had declined in each of the preceding two years by a total of \$238 mn.

Public sector reform has been ongoing in Barbados for many years and many independent observers have noted that it has lost momentum and lacked focus. In 2005, the Government of Barbados (GoB) issued its draft National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP) 2005 – 2025, which was developed after consultation with a wide range of stakeholders. This plan has six main strategic goals which are focused on : i) unleashing the spirit of the nation; ii) new governance for new times; iii) building social capital; iv) strengthening the physical infrastructure and preserving the environment; v) enhancing Barbados' prosperity and competitiveness and; vi) branding Barbados globally. Sector strategies have been developed to support the achievement of the vision. Detailed plans have not yet been prepared.

¹ This section is based on the 2006 CDB Annual Economic Review and the EC-financed Barbados Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability –report from 2006

- Integration into the world economy

Historically, the Barbadian economy had been dependent on sugarcane cultivation and related activities. Due to changes in the world economy and the relatively high cost of sugar production, Barbados has now become a predominantly market economy, based mainly on services (74.3% of GDP is from tourism, trade and the financial sector). The secondary sector accounts for 20.7% of GDP and the primary sector (sugar and other) for the remaining 5.5%. Further changes in the preferential price agreements for sugar are also contributing to the change in market focus. Barbados is a full member of CARICOM (Caribbean Community and Common Market) and has lead responsibility for the CARICOM Single Market and Economy (CSME) which comes into effect on the 1st January 2007.

The economy of Barbados grew 3.4% in 2006 compared to the global average at 5.3% of GDP.

- Good governance in Tax issues

Barbados is a participating partner in the OECD Global Forum on Taxation, which aims at eliminating harmful tax regimes and implementing the principles of transparency and exchange of information for tax purposes. The last meeting Barbados participated was in November 2005, where Barbados contributed to factual assessment of its tax regimes.

- Negotiation positions with regard to the EPA

The third phase of the EC-CARIFORUM EPA negotiations ended on November 30, 2006 with the conclusion of the 3rd Ministerial meeting in Brussels. This phase, which was launched in September 2005, involved the actual framing of the EPA, with the objective of drafting consensus text.

Six technical negotiating sessions were convened during 2006 – in February in Brussels; March in Barbados; May in Brussels; July in Jamaica; September in the Dominican Republic; and in November in Brussels. Three sessions at the level of Principal Negotiators were held, following the respective technical sessions in March, September and November.

Negotiations took place in four separate areas (Market Access, Services and Investment, Trade Related Issues, Legal and Institutional Issues) and ended up at an advanced stage. The EPA review carried out in September 2006 as provided for by Article 37.4 of the Cotonou Agreement, found that progress had been made, although there were still unresolved issues. There was also a shared perception on the part of the EC and CARIFORUM that negotiations could be completed in the scheduled timeframe of December 2007 set by the WTO waiver.

Nevertheless, there were three major negotiating challenges remaining at the end of the third phase: the nature of commitments within the EPA (region-wide or at the level of the individual CARIFORUM States); the negotiation of tariff liberalization for goods; and the design and operationalization of the cooperation activities in effective and timely support of EPA implementation.

With respect to development cooperation linked to the implementation of the EPA, the Regional Preparatory Task Force at their 6th Meeting in November 2006, decided to advance work in collaboration with negotiators from both sides, by using agreed areas of EPA negotiations as the basis for identifying actions and interventions to promote development.

The EU-CARIFORUM EPA negotiations will enter their final phase, Phase Four, which should run until December 2007 with the objective of finalizing the EPA so it can start functioning in 2008, when the Cotonou waiver under the World Trade Organisation expires. A significant offer with respect to Market Access was unveiled on April 4, with a proposal by the European Commission to remove all remaining quota and tariff limitations on access to the EU market for all ACP regions as part of the EPA negotiations. The offer covers all products, with a phase-in period for rice and sugar.

- Quality management in public finances and budgetary expenses

According to the Public Financial Management study carried out by the delegation in 2006, the budget is on credible basis and can be considered as a credible predictor of actual expenditure. Information contained in budget documentation is fairly comprehensive, although macro economic data and the implications of new policies are not included. Since 2003, the budget has become a more orderly process with the distribution of a clear timetable. Since 2003, the GoB has introduced multi year budgeting, however, this has only been done on a pilot basis. Consequently, there is no multi year perspective in the estimates presented to the legislature, and no clear linkage between policy changes and impact on expenditure. Tax payers' liabilities are reasonably clear and transparent, although information is not up to date for all taxes and information media. Some tax legislation is also being updated. All procurement for ministries and departments is carried out by a central purchasing department and there are clear and well defined administrative procedures.

Currently, the GoB produces a comprehensive set of annual financial statements and monthly reports in a timely and consistent manner on a cash basis using Smart Stream financial management software. Although the operations of the Auditor General's office are constrained by the current skill mix, reports are produced broadly within the legal nine month timescale and are well presented highlighting key issues in a concise and informative way, response by auditee is mixed. Legislature's involvement in the budgetary process is limited by strict time constraints and the non use of specialised committees.

- Table with key economic data and forecasts

The key economic data on Barbados is represented in the Annex I, "Country at a glance".

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 expectance and GDP per capital income. It has a population of 270,000 making it one of the most densely populated countries in the Western Hemisphere. Despite its inherent vulnerability linked to small size, according to the 2005 UNDP Human Development Report, Barbados is ranked 30th 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 remain to be confronted including diabetes, respiratory ailments and HIV/AIDS. Approximately 82% of private households have water-borne toilet facilities (UNDP 2004). The tenancies programme offers persons living on tenantry land for a minimum of 5 years the right to gain security of tenure over such lands as one of the policies aimed at improving poor and/or inadequate housing and living conditions in Barbados. A 2005 Report (UN Special Summit) on Barbados' progress towards the attainment of the MDGs states that Barbados has for some time now achieved and surpassed the majority of the MDGs, in particular eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, universal primary education, reduced child mortality and promotion of gender equality and empowerment.

- Education

The education system provides educational opportunities from pre-primary to the university level with free public education at the point of delivery. 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 2005, 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 Education Sector Enhancement Programme (commonly known as EDUTECH), which aims at improving the learning environment through the upgrading of physical facilities, teaching skills and teaching tools, including the use of information and communication technology. Several efforts have been made to integrate the disabled into the formal education process. Special Education Units have been established within the Ministry of Education, and are gradually being annexed to regular schools in order to facilitate the social inclusion of children with disabilities. In support of a strengthened knowledge and skills based economy, Barbados' National Strategic Plan 2002-2025 aims to promote development of critical thinking skills and an entrepreneurial outlook at all educational levels, equip population with skills to function in the global economy, and enhance intellectual capacity of public service to research, analyse and understand global processes impacting on Barbados.

- 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, Chronic Non-Communicable Diseases, HIV/AIDS and new and re-emerging diseases. Barbados has achieved target 2 of the 6th MDG relating to malaria and other major diseases. Child mortality rate currently stands at about 13.4 deaths per thousand with the principal causes of death in children under one year being from peri-natal conditions and congenital abnormalities. The maternal health rate continues to be low, standing at 0.9 per thousand. The National Strategic Plan sets 10 strategic objectives to improve health and quality of life. 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. 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.

2.4 Update of the environmental situation

In its continued commitment to achieving Goal 7 of the Millennium Development Goals to ensure environmental sustainability, the Government of Barbados recognises the importance of environmental sustainability to Barbados' development objectives and the social and economic welfare of its citizens. In 2005, environmental programmes were facilitated with a budgetary allocation of approximately BDS \$50 million. Significant developments took place under the Coastal Zone Management Unit (CZMU) for the Coastal Infrastructure Project. Work included the commencement of the Welches Project and approval was given for the acquisition of lands necessary to further the progress of the project. As part of the Government's long-term investment programme for the island's number one tourist attraction, the Environmental Special Projects Unit (ESPU), continued major work on the Harrison's Cave Redevelopment Project and the promotion of nature-based tourism development in the Harrison's Cave zone of special environmental control. Also under the ESPU, the Beautify Barbados Project continued to apply appropriate planning and design, towards the upgrade of the island's open space façade and rural and urban corridors. The Environment Unit's (EU) Gully Ecosystems Management Study was concluded in 2005, with Cabinet considering and accepting the outputs of the Study, including a first phase implementation programme to cover the 2006-2007 financial year. To conserve one of the last bastions of

island biodiversity the National Conservation Commission (NCC) undertook three major projects during this period, the construction of the Peebles Beach facilities, the redevelopment of Jubilee Gardens and the renovation of the Speightstown Esplanade. In 2005, through the Environmental Protection Department (EPD), draft noise abatement legislation was submitted to Cabinet for discussion and work continued in the development of a National Implementation Plan for the achievement of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.

2. Overview of past and ongoing EC co-operation

The 9th EDF amounted originally to €6.5M for the A envelope, amount which increased to €10.5M after the transfer of the previous EDFs. The B envelope, which has not been used, was €0.3M, kept at this level following the Medium Term Review. The focal sector was health, with an allocation of 90% of the original A envelope and all of the additional amount.

The focal sector under the 10th EDF will be skills development through sector budget support (SBS) for which the initial "A envelope" of €7.8M has been allocated. These orientations are based on the 2005-2025 National Strategic Plan of Barbados, and Sugar Adaptation Strategy. This support will assist the Government of Barbados with the implementation of its policies and strategies aimed at achieving sustained growth and reduction of poverty.

2.1 European Development Fund – Focal Sectors

2.1.1 Focal sectors

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.

In the End of Term Review in 2006, the focal sector was maintained and the allocation from the A-envelope was adjusted to €12.23 million. The focal sector in the 10th EDF will be skills development with an allocation of €7.8million.

2.1.2 9th EDF – NIP € 6.5 million – Focal Sector: Health Sector Development

a) Results

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 incidence and prevalence of chronic 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. This technical assistance is expected to be the driving force for accelerated progress and achievement of the intended results by the Health Sector as described in the Strategic Plan. 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.

There has been moderate success in achieving the results contained in the Intervention Framework. Many of the activities have begun but progressed slowly and therefore achievement will take a prolonged time period. The Barbados Strategic Plan for Health 2002-2012 is being implemented.

The HIV/AIDS prevention and management programme is being well implemented and has been cited by the World Bank as a “Best Practice” example for small countries.

The improved management and care of cardiovascular diseases have begun with ample involvement of NGO’s playing a collaborative and cooperative role with the Government Health Services. A new concept for Barbados and the Caribbean: a Purchaser-Provider Split for provision of health care services by the Government has been adopted by the Ministry of Health on advice of the TA Consultants. This has resulted in a Service Level Agreements (SLA) being signed, in 2006, between the Ministry of Health and the Heart & Stroke Foundation of Barbados (an NGO) and a contract between the Ministry of Health and the Queen Elizabeth Hospital both geared towards improved efficiency and effectiveness in management of Cardio-Vascular Diseases. The Ministry of Health assumes the role of purchaser of specified services made available to the public and the providers are accountable for the quality and quantity of services provided as specified in the agreements. The Ministry of Health has reinforced, on advice of the TA Consultants, an increase in its regulatory role and a decrease in its provider role with regard to provision of health services to the public.

Pro-poor policies are being implemented in conjunction with the Ministry of Social Transformation and the National Housing Corporation in an effort to improve services and care delivered to the poor and elderly in the society.

The Cardio-Vascular Task Force, constituted in 2006, submitted its report to the Ministry of Health and it is expected that the Report will shape the Work Programme of the national broad-based multi-sectoral Chronic Non-Communicable Diseases Commission which was established upon recommendation of the Task Force. The Ministry of Health has also entered into contract with the University of the West Indies’ Chronic Diseases Research Centre to establish and manage a Chronic Non-Communicable Diseases Registry. Already, funds have been allocated to start up the Registry.

The improved Health Information System is being piloted in four polyclinics and evaluation is expected to take place in 2007. Desegregation of health data will not be possible until the complete system is implemented at a later date.

The Ministry has undertaken to institute accelerated training for Nursing Staff and also to import nursing expertise from foreign countries especially the Philippines, India and Nigeria to close the gap in demand and supply for nursing staff in the Government Health Services.

A table with updated indicators is included as annex of this report.

b) Progress in activities

The Financing Agreement for €10.5 million Sector Budget Support for the Barbados Health Programme was signed by the Commission in August 2004 and by the Government of Barbados in December 2004.

The tendering process to provide technical Assistance to the Ministry of Health took more time than expected. The tender was launched in April 2005. Eight tenders were received. The evaluation took place in June 2005 and the contract was awarded to the French Firm Conseil Santé SA that commenced work at the Ministry of Health in November 2005.

The first tranche of €1.0 million was disbursed in January 2006. Headquarters indicated that a reassessment of the Public Finance Management was necessary to proceed with the disbursement of the second tranche, a PEFA PFM study was launched and successfully conducted in the third quarter of 2006 through a Framework Contract.

The inception report from the Consultants was received in the first quarter of 2006, this report has been accepted by the Ministry of Health. This report specified the course and plan of action for the Consultants and the Health Sector over the course of the provision of TA in order to achieve the results expected for successful implementation of the Barbados Strategic Plan for Health 2002-2012.

Performance indicators are being developed for the five priority areas in keeping with the Financing Agreement:

- Re-organising Ministry of Health
- Linking planning, budgeting, financing and performance management processes
- Family health system development
- Combating chronic non-communicable disease
- The changing role of QEH in health service delivery (modernisation)

In each of these areas, it is intended to develop the range and quality of information systems to support and sustain the new organisational and service developments, particularly in the hospitals, primary health care centres and the Barbados Drug Service (the major spending areas) to enable more efficient and effective planning and performance management. Three developments planned for 2007 – 2009 are:

- The introduction of a new integrated planning, budgeting and performance management system during 2007 for the 2008 – 2009 Ministry of Health Annual Work Programme.
- The linked introduction of a strengthened and more transparent system of accountability using the purchaser/provider model of strategic and operational planning and management (adopted in many health systems world-wide whether financed through taxation or social health insurance), to establish more explicit and transparent accountability arrangements and to improve the performance of the health care system, through Contracts and Service Level Agreements;
- The agreement by end of July 2007 of an information strategy and supporting IT and Communications strategy to guide progress in implementing ‘fit for purpose’ information systems to support improved planning, budgeting, operational management and performance monitoring and management capacities at all levels of the health care system.

The indicative timetable in the FA for tranche disbursements requires modification to accommodate the delays that have already taken place and set the programme back on sound footing for further tranche disbursements.

The FA specifies tranche disbursements to follow the Government Budget Cycle, but on close examination, the details contained in the FA are impractical as stated, with first and second bi-annual reviews described in reverse of what actually happens according to the Government Budget Cycle.

The Government and the Delegation will hold discussions regarding a plan for the way forward to clarify the requirements and timetable for the tranches yet to be disbursed in the programme. A revised schedule for the release of the remaining five tranches will be discussed with the NAO. This revised schedule will be based on two major assumptions (a) the implementation of the EDF Programme can be fast-tracked over the remaining time period to ensure that the overall purpose and expected results are achieved and (b) the period of implementation concludes at December 31, 2009.

c) Degree of integration of cross-cutting themes

The Barbados Strategic Plan for Health 2002-2012 encompasses gender issues, institutional development and capacity building to improve planning and management capacity within the Health Sector and there have been broad based consultations to ensure this.

Environmental health issues form an important part of the Barbados Strategic Plan for Health 2002-2012 which contains provisions to adequately address Environmental Health issues in the country.

2.1.3 Macroeconomic support

The sector budget support programme for the Barbados health sector was described in the previous chapter.

2.2 Projects and Programmes outside focal sectors

9th EDF

Technical Cooperation Facility (€ 0.3 million): 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.

Forensic Science Laboratory (€ 1.4 million): The purpose of the project is to strengthen the ability of the Government of Barbados to combat drug trafficking and abuse. The Government of Barbados has financed the construction phase and the EC funds are to be used for equipment, training, books and manuals. A financing proposal (€1.4 million) to this effect was approved at the end of 2002 and the corresponding FA was signed. The International Supply Tender was launched in September 2005 and the opening took place in December 2005. Four tenders were eventually received. Only tenders for 8 lots of the 16 lots were deemed compliant after the tender process and could be immediately awarded. For the remaining 8 lots which could not be awarded, the tender was cancelled and the following actions were undertaken: 2 lots were not retendered - as the items were no longer required; 4 lots were awarded to Western Scientific, two after obtaining a derogation (rule of origin) and two more after a negotiated procedure. United Export were awarded one lot after negotiation and the last lot was eventually cancelled. A provisional acceptance certificate for the supply of all the equipment was endorsed by the Delegation and the NAO in early December 2006.

8th EDF

Expansion of the Barbados Language Center (3,950,000 Euro): The purpose of the project is to create a sustainable environment for learning language skills in the context of an export oriented economy. The project covers a "soft" component (training courses for teachers) and a "hard" component (the construction of a new language center/laboratory). The EDF funded training component was fully achieved by 2006. The construction of the new building (which accounts for 3 M euro or 75% of the programme) started in June 2006 and was approximately 45% completed by end December 2006. It is expected that the facility will be completed by July 2007. So far, only minor delays are registered (in the order of a few weeks) and it is expected that the facility will be fully operational by the start of the new academic year in August 2007.

2.3 Utilisation of resources for NSAs

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, would be established by the Government of Barbados after close consultation between the EC Delegation in Barbados and the National Authorising Officer. The panel would provide a forum for tripartite dialogue, information and consultation on development cooperation between the EU and Barbados.

The BAR Non-State Actors (NSA) Advisory Panel was successfully launched on 13 November 2006. The Government, Delegation and all NSA members of the Panel formally approved the Memorandum of Understanding establishing the Panel and the Operating Guidelines governing its work. A modest financial allocation has also been established to cover the running costs of the Panel, in the form of a Programme Estimate. Lastly, there are also provisions aimed at ensuring a measure of rotation in the membership of the Panel and regarding dissemination of the Panel's work in the broad BAR NSA community.

2.4 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.

Barbados has not received any FLEX allocations or other allocations from the B-Envelope.

2.5 Other Instruments

2.5.1 Community budget lines - Accompanying Measures for Sugar Protocol

Barbados currently produces some 40,000 tonnes of raw sugar per annum, of which the vast majority, some 35,000 tonnes, is exported to the EU. In 2004, sugar export earnings amounted to €18mn, representing approximately 1% of real GDP, and sugar was the largest contributor to the current trade account balance. In addition, a number of other income generating sectors such as the rum industry, farm services and agricultural credit providers are directly dependent on the sugar sector. The Government estimates the impact of the 36% cut in prices for its sugar exports could represent, (under a '*no change scenario*') a loss of some €40mn in gross foreign exchange earnings over the period 2006 – 2014. Including the indirect fallout, the government suggests a conservative estimate of the total losses would be more in the vicinity of €80mn over the period.

Consequently, Barbados is benefiting from the Accompanying Measures for Sugar Protocol Countries (AMSP) support scheme. Considerable progress was achieved in 2006 to advance the implementation of the new AMSP, including the submission of the following key documents required to access the new funding instrument: Barbados Adaptation Strategy 2006-2014, EC Response Strategy Financing Proposal for the 2006 allocation. The Government of Barbados have framed their sugar adaptation strategy firmly within the context of the National Strategic Plan 2005-2025 (NSP), which provides a blueprint for Barbados to become "a fully developed society that is prosperous, socially just and globally competitive by 2025".

The principle for allocation of funds between countries for 2006 is based on an assessment of needs, measured by the impact of the reform and importance of the sector. A slightly different allocation methodology is being used for 2007-10, this will be evaluated and possibly reviewed under a Medium Term Review (MTR) of the AMSP, planned to coincide with the MTR of the Country Strategy Paper, i.e.

in 2010. A new allocation will be established for 2010 to 2013. For 2006, a Financing agreement of 2332000€ was signed by the European Commission.

2.5.2 Regional budget lines

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.

Regional programmes are represented as the annex III of this report. Most of the regional programmes are managed by the Delegation of the European Commission in Guyana.

2.5.3 Support from all ACP funds

The EC approved €50 million all ACP Trade.Com programme in August 2003, which aimed at reinforcing the analytical and research capacities for trade policy formulation; providing immediate assistance for ongoing negotiation and promoting activities for institutional support in the area of trade support services to ACP countries. As a component of the TradeCom Facility, 10 Million Euros were assigned to a specific project (“Hubs and Spokes”), designed to bolster the trade capacity of ACP countries. The project was initiated in 2004 but became more fully operational from 2005-2006. The purpose is to provide additional expertise within ACP trade ministries to assist with data collection, trade policy formulation and consultations with non-State actors, with a view to improving the countries’ trade capacities and trade negotiations. The project is implemented by the Commonwealth Secretariat for English-speaking ACP countries, including the Caribbean. So far, 9 Trade Policy Analysts have been deployed throughout the Caribbean, some within regional organisations (2 at CARICOM Secretariat, 2 at OECS Secretariat) and others within trade ministries at national level (St Vincent and the Grenadines, Dominica, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana). A first regional meeting of all Hubs and Spokes deployed in the Caribbean was held at the University of West Indies in Barbados between 7-18 May 2007.

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.

The Caribbean Regional Negotiating Machinery (CRNM) has also received support (€857,652) under the 20 Million EPA Support Facility.

2.5.4 European Investment Bank (EIB)

The outstanding EIB loan portfolio amounted to EUR 48m by the end of 2006.

Operations under the Bank's own resources amounted to EUR 41m and concerned the South Coast Sewerage project, the up-grading of the Barbados Airport, and a number of operations with Barbados Light and Power. These projects have been satisfactorily completed over the period 2004-2006.

The most recent operation is the BLPC wind farm project approved by the EIB board in 2006, which will be one of the first wind farms in the Caribbean and the first one financed by the EIB in the region. The project is financed under the EIB's Climate Change Financing Facility, which offers more flexible terms and conditions suitable for renewable energy projects, and it will also benefit from technical assistance

under the EIB's Climate Change Technical Assistance Facility (CCTAF) with a view to obtain carbon credit registration. EIB expects that further operations in the energy sector are likely to materialise in the medium term.

Operations under risk capital (EUR 7m) refer to a number of global loan facilities with Caribbean Financial Services Corporation (CFSC). A global loan of EUR 8m was signed with CFSC in 2003. The loan is for the financing of equity and debt investments in SMEs in Barbados and the OECS and is currently under implementation.

The programmes of the European Investment Bank (EIB) in the Eastern Caribbean region are summarized in the Annex IV.

2.5.5 ECHO

The European Commission's Humanitarian Aid department (ECHO) launched its first Disaster Preparedness (DIPECHO) Programme for the Caribbean in 1998, making available some €12 million for the activities to prepare the most vulnerable communities 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 and its projects were completed during the year 2004-2005. The launched its 5th DIPECHO Action for an amount of €3.5 million and it covers activities in the whole Caribbean region, but most particularly in Haiti, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines. The projects to be implemented during this 5th DIPECHO Action Plan started to be implemented in 2005 for a duration of 15 months. The 6th DIPECHO Action Plan will be launched in 2007.

DG ECHO supported the International Federation of the Red Cross to strengthen the capacities of the national societies of the Caribbean to be better prepared to respond to natural disasters through training, material and information exchange among these national societies. This support of half a million EUR was successfully completed in June 2006.

2.6 Assessment of performance indicators

With regard to the Intervention Framework (Annex 1, 2005 JAR), The Government expenditure allocated for Health in 2006 was 14.5% which was above the projected 12.5%.

The indicators in the Intervention Framework have not been properly defined with regard to the Barbados Health Programme (BHP). They are concentrated almost entirely on training in the health sector. The BHP is a SWAp/Sector Budget Support Programme that seeks to assist the Government in implementing the Barbados Strategic Plan for Health 2002-2012. It covers a broad range of activities and by necessity, performance indicators are developed in accordance with the Government Budget Cycle, i.e. annually.

Poor quality performance indicators have traditionally been available for the Health Sector. There is now closer examination and more attention paid to developing better, relevant performance indicators as a result of intervention from the BHP activities.

Performance Indicators for the Health Sector are being developed in 2007 as specified in the FA for the Barbados Health Programme (BHP). Assessment of performance will be conducted six months and twelve months after approval of the indicators. These performance indicators will not be available until 2007 when the Government's Fiscal Year begins and the programme of work has been approved by the Parliament.

The policies for free movement of five categories of workers have been approved and are currently being implemented in Barbados.

Continuation of capacity building occurred in 2006, the following training activities took place during 2006:

Training to be completed in Health Care Management in FY 2006-2007:

Health Care Management	1
Health Economics	1
Health Promotion	0
Nursing Education	1
Nursing Administration	5
Public Health	4 (MSc Level)
	6 (Associate Degree)

Training commenced in 2006 in the following Areas:

Psychology with Sociology - 2006	2
Psychological Approaches to Health (MSc) 2005-2006	1
Social Work - 2006	3
Nursing Education 2005-2007	3
Nursing Administration & Management 2005-2007	3
Health policy Planning & Finance - 2006	0
Public Health - 2006	2
Water & Environmental Engineering - 2006	0
Food Quality Management - 2006	2
Public Health International Health & Development - 2006	0
Dietetics	2
Occupational Therapy	1

Information Systems

Human resource database is being developed. The first phase for nurses commenced in 2006.

The Wide Area Network pilot project in four polyclinics is ongoing. Evaluation of the pilot with a view to rolling out in the remaining polyclinics and health institutions expected to take place in 2007.

The management audit to be conducted as a component of the 9th EDF Technical Assistance Programme which will assist in the development of a comprehensive human resource management system and policy framework is expected to take place in 2007.

PAHO is expected to assist in the development of a human resource strategy in 2007.

2.7 Donor coordination and harmonisation

Barbados receives support from the EC through both National and Regional Indicative Programmes. Support is provided in the form of European Investment Bank (EIB) finance, direct project assistance and since 2006 direct budgetary support to the health sector. Although bilateral assistance is not provided by the majority of bilateral donors, Barbados does benefit from technical assistance and some other support through various regional initiatives e.g. the multi-donor funded Caribbean Regional Technical Assistance

Centre (CARTAC). UN agencies provide technical assistance on a national and regional basis. The Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) and the Inter- American Development Bank (IDB) provide loan financing. The Organisation of American States (OAS) provides grant funding to national and regional projects.

Barbados is no longer eligible for funding from the World Bank² and most bilateral agencies do not provide bilateral assistance. Barbados does benefit from regional initiatives supported by bilateral agencies, UN, EC, OAS, primarily in the form of technical assistance and aid in kind. In recent years, loans have been provided by the IDB, CDB, and the EIB. The EC is the only donor providing budget support. The Financing Agreement for budget support to the health sector was signed at the end of 2004 with the first tranche being released in January 2006. Most other funding is provided to GoB on a reimbursement basis and requires the use of donor specific procedures e.g. procurement, reporting, banking and audit.

The donor organizations present in the Eastern Caribbean Region meet regularly in Barbados. The group consists of representatives from Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), Caribbean Regional Assistance Centre (CARTAC), European Commission, Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), International Monetary Fund (IMF), UK Department for International Development (DFiD), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other UN agencies, USAID and the World Bank. The donor group is organized in three thematic working groups, the first focusing on poverty and social sector development, second on environment, climate change & disaster management development and third on governance and information and communication technology. In addition, an informal economic policy reform group has been gathered around policy based assistance to the countries in the region. The thematic donor groups aim at coordinating activities, facilitating sharing of information and networking as well as contributing to strengthening of national and regional capacities in the above-mentioned fields.

2.8 Dialogue in country with the NAO and NSAs

The Delegation and the NAO office decided to seize the opportunity offered by the launching of the NSA Advisory Panel in November 2006, to discuss 10th EDF programming matters with civil society. The NAO has agreed to earmark some non-focal sector funding for institutional strengthening of NSAs, including networking and fund-raising skills, under their 10th EDF NIP.

3. Conclusions

2006 was marked by Cricket World Cup 2007 preparations given that Barbados was the chosen venue for the finals of the cricket tournament. The construction activity surrounding these preparations led to increased public spending which also boosted the economy. The country also celebrated 40 years of independence with month-long celebrations. Economic activity in Barbados was estimated to have grown by 3.4% in real terms during 2006 compared with growth of 3.8% recorded for 2005. Growth was recorded for all sectors except the agriculture sector.

Regarding the poverty situation, 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 capital income. It has a population of 270,000 making it one of the most densely populated countries in the Western Hemisphere. According to the 2005 UNDP Human Development Report, Barbados is ranked 30th among 177 countries on the basis of adult literacy, school enrolment, life expectancy at birth, and per capita GDP. The education system provides educational opportunities from pre-primary to the university

² A concession was made with respect to funds for HIV/Aids because of the high incidence of Aids in the Caribbean region.

level with free public education at the point of delivery. The health sector has been undergoing reforms in response to the changing social and economic environment.

Summarizing the EC development aid to Barbados, the 9th EDF amounted originally to €6.5M for the A envelope, amount which increased to €10.5M after the transfer of the previous EDFs. The focal sector is health, with an allocation of 90% of the original A envelope and all of the additional amount. The focal sector under the 10th EDF will be skills development through sector budget support (SBS) for which the initial "A envelope" of €7.8M has been allocated. There has been moderate success in achieving the results contained in the Intervention Framework. Many of the activities have begun but progressed slowly and therefore achievement will take a prolonged time period. The Barbados Strategic Plan for Health 2002-2012 is being implemented. The first tranche of the health sector budget support programme of €1.0 million was disbursed in January 2006.

Barbados also receives support under the Accompanying Measures for Sugar-protocol Countries (AMSP). A National Adaptation Strategy and an EC Response Strategy document were prepared during 2006. A draft Financing Proposal for the funds provided for 2006 was also submitted. It mainly covers support to economic diversification.

Regarding the participation of the civil society, the Non-State Actors (NSA) Advisory Panel was successfully launched on 13 November 2006. About donor coordination activities, Barbados is no longer eligible for funding from the World Bank and most bilateral agencies do not provide bilateral assistance. However, Barbados does benefit from regional initiatives supported by bilateral agencies. The donor agencies present in the Eastern Caribbean meet regularly in Barbados.

ANNEX I General Annex "Country at a glance" - table

A. TABLE OF MACROECONOMIC INDICATORS

Annex 3
BARBADOS: MAIN ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003a/	2004a/	2005a/
	<i>Annual rates of growth b/</i>										
Gross domestic product	2.5	3.1	4.8	6.3	0.2	2.6	-3.4	-0.6	3.7	4.8	3.2
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	-5.1	14.2
Non-sugar agriculture and fisheries	18.0	1.4	-7.5	-3.2	8.4	0.0	-5.8	-0.6	2.1	-4.3	-0.6
Manufacture	8.4	-0.9	3.8	3.4	-2.4	-0.5	-8.2	0.3	-0.8	1.4	1.7
Construction	12.1	4.0	14.2	16.9	10.0	2.6	-4.4	3.1	3.0	3.5	3.8
Basic services c/	3.5	3.1	3.2	5.4	4.5	1.4	2.7	-0.7	1.0	4.1	3.9
Other services d/	1.1	2.3	2.9	4.6	2.6	4.5	-2.2	-0.4	1.5	5.8	4.4
Balance of payments	<i>Millions of US dollars</i>										
Current account balance	44	71	-49	-82	-147	-280	-111	-187	-169	-292	-273
Merchandise balance	-446	-456	-599	-851	-714	-744	-881	-714	-816	-980	-1,010
Exports fob	245	287	289	270	275	286	271	241	250	278	277
Imports fob	-991	-743	-888	921	-989	-1,030	-952	-956	-1,068	-1,258	-1,287
Services balance	503	540	550	591	571	603	570	538	632	672	708
Income account	-48	-52	-48	-56	-71	-82	-93	-102	-107	-107	-109
Unilateral transfers	34	40	47	53	67	78	94	86	93	98	105
Financial and capital balance e/	-26	-22	20	56	121	191	288	177	301	114	208
Net foreign direct investment	9	9	14	15	16	18	18	17	352	...	...
Financial capital f/	-9	7	54	88	116	236	300	130	-203	...	...
Global balance	42	88	17	-6	38	178	222	89	188	-170	-46
Variation in reserve assets g/	-25	-61	-9	6	-37	-179	-223	-89	-187	170	46
Other indicators of the external sector											
External debt (millions of US dollars)	479	481	428	453	492	605	539	755	737	792	798
External debt (% of GDP)	25.7	24.1	20.1	19.6	19.9	23.7	21.1	30.5	27.4	28.2	26.5
Employment											
Participation rate h/	68.2	68.1	67.8	67.8	67.8	68.6	69.5	68.5	...		
Unemployment rate i/	19.6	15.8	14.5	12.3	10.4	9.3	9.9	10.3	11.0	9.6	8.9
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	1.4	3.2
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		
Non-financial consolidated public sector	<i>Millions of Barbadian dollars</i>										
Revenue	1,086	1,176	1,224	1,471	1,559	1,620	1,731	1,712	1,857	1,898	1,972
Expenditure	-1,117	-1,207	-1,373	-1,523	-1,596	-1,888	-1,828	-2,029	-2,009	-2,019	-2,135
Fiscal result	-31	-31	-149	-52	-37	-88	-97	-316	-162	-123	-183
Public debt											
Internal	1,762	1,987	2,037	2,141	2,134	2,204	2,333	2,605	2,615		
External (US dollars million)	359	365	350	343	392	508	450	673	667	643	678
Global balance	<i>Percentages of GDP</i>										
	-0.7	-3.2	-4.5	-1.6	-1.1	-2.1	-2.9	-6.4	-2.8	-2.2	-2.7
Money and credit	<i>Percentages of GDP</i>										
Domestic credit	44.5	44.3	42.4	46.4	48.3	44.0	39.2	44.2	38.8	41.8	58.5
To the public sector	13.7	14.5	15.9	14.1	12.6	12.5	13.4	15.4	17.8	15.7	20.7
To the private sector	30.3	30.8	26.5	32.3	35.7	31.5	25.8	28.8	21.0	26.1	37.8
Money supply and deposits in domestic currency (M2)	54.3	58.8	57.0	55.3	62.0	65.2	69.2	78.7	77.4	79.7	86

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 y 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.

B. TABLE OF INDICATORS FOR THE MDGS

	1990	1994	1997	2000	2003	2004
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger						
Income share held by lowest 20%	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malnutrition prevalence, weight for age (% of children under 5)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poverty gap at \$1 a day (PPP) (%)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1 a day (PPP) (% of population)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	..	..	3	..	3	3
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education						
Literacy rate, youth total (% of people ages 15-24)	100	..	..	..	..	..
Persistence to grade 5, total (% of cohort)	..	..	..	100	97	97
Primary completion rate, total (% of relevant age group)	..	..	..	100.0	115.9	108.0
School enrollment, primary (% net)	..	..	..	100	100	100
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women						
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)	4.0	..	11.0	11.0	11.0	13.0
Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education (%)	..	..	..	100.7	100.0	99.9
Ratio of young literate females to males (% ages 15-24)	100.0	..	..	..	..	..
Share of women employed in the nonagricultural sector (% of total nonagricultural employment)	46	47	47	48	48	48
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality						
Immunization, measles (% of children ages 12-23 months)	87.0	97.0	92.0	94.0	90.0	98.0
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	14	..	..	12	..	10
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000)	16	..	..	14	..	12
Goal 5: Improve maternal health						
Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)	..	..	..	98.0	..	..
Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births)	..	..	..	95.0	..	..
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases						
Children orphaned by HIV/AIDS	..	..	..	..	..	..
Contraceptive prevalence (% of women ages 15-49)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	18.1	..	..	..	..	11.5
Prevalence of HIV, female (% ages 15-24)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prevalence of HIV, total (% of population ages 15-49)	..	..	..	..	2	2
Tuberculosis cases detected under DOTS (%)	..	..	..	..	34.4	138.7
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability						
CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	4.2	2.9	3.4	4.5	4.6	..
Forest area (% of land area)	5	..	..	5	..	..
GDP per unit of energy use (constant 2000 PPP \$ per kg of oil equivalent)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)	100	..	..	..	99	..
Improved water source (% of population with access)	100	..	..	..	100	..
Nationally protected areas (% of total land area)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development						
Aid per capita (current US\$)	11.2	-3.2	16.4	0.9	74.2	108.2
Debt service (PPG and IMF only, % of exports of G&S, excl. workers' remittances)	15	7	6	4	6	6
Fixed line and mobile phone subscribers (per 1,000 people)	280.5	338.3	441.6	572.4	1021.6	1249.1
Internet users (per 1,000 people)	0.0	..	7.6	37.6	372.9	557.9
Personal computers (per 1,000 people)	..	..	68.2	82.7	115.6	126.4
Total debt service (% of exports of goods, services and income)	15	8	6	4	5	5
Unemployment, youth female (% of female labor force ages 15-24)	40.5	52.2	35.3	21.8	26.0	..
Unemployment, youth male (% of male labor force ages 15-24)	21.8	35.4	26.2	17.6	21.3	..
Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)	30.7	41.8	30.3	19.4	23.4	..
Other						
Fertility rate, total (births per woman)	1.7	..	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)	6630.0	6600.0	7880.0	8670.0	..	..
GNI, Atlas method (current US\$) (billions)	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.3	..	..
Gross capital formation (% of GDP)	18.8	13.4	16.7	17.2	17.0	..
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	74.9	..	76.1	75.4	74.9	75.4
Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above)	99.4	..	..	..	..	..
Population, total (millions)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Trade (% of GDP)	100.8	107.5	115.5	106.2	102.8	102.8

Source: World Development Indicators database, April 2006

ANNEX II Financial situation for 6th, 7th, 8th & 9th EDF

Year Decision	Number Global Commitment	Ind. Comm.	New Ind. Comm.	Date Fin	Situation on 31/12/2006			Title	Realised from 01/01/2006 until 31/12/2006				Date closure	Country in charge	Operational in charge	Global Comm.	Ind. Comm.	Paid	Glob. decomm.	Ind. Decomm.	reimb.
					Global Comm.	Individual Comm.	Amount Payed		Global Comm.	Ind. Comm.	Paid	R.A.P									
1988	6	ACP RPR	173	0		4,100,000	3,948,600	3,948,600	ECSEDA EAST CARRIB ST EXPORT DEVEL AGENCY ASYCUDA BARBADE	-151,400	0	0	0	20060803	ACP BAR	DEL-BAR	-151,400	0	0	0	0
1998	6	ACP RPR	576	0	20000421	4,600,000	4,600,000	4,600,000	BEEF ISLAND AIRPORT TERMINAL	0	0	0	0	20060725	ACP BAR	ZACHAAN	0	0	0	0	0
	6	ACP RPR	576	1	20010804	0	4,600,000	4,600,000	NORD FRANCE ENTREPRISES - TRAVAUX	0	0	0	0	20060630		ZACHAAN	0	0	0	0	0
1998	6	ACP RPR	595	0	20041231	145,190	0	0	RIDER 1 : AUGMENTATION DE PLAFOND 20% + EXTENSION ->31/12/04	-145,190	0	0	0	20060719	ACP BAR	PUERTMA	-145,190	0	0	0	0
1998	6	PTO REG	24	0	20000217	290,183	283,722	275,859	INTEGRATED TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	-14,324	0	0	0	20060719	ACP BAR	DEL-C3	-14,324	0	0	0	0
	6	PTO REG	24	1	19991226	0	78,695	78,695	BRITISH OCT TOURISM FAIRS 1998/99	0	0	0	0	20060629		DEL-C3	0	0	0	0	0
	6	PTO REG	24	3	20020228	0	122,800	114,937	RHINO DESIGN 143800 EUJO (115.000 EUJO SUR 7RFR444/15)	-7,863	0	0	0	20060629			0	-7,863	0	0	0
	6	PTO REG	24	4	20001231	0	65,878	65,878	WP 2000 CTO (OCT PART)	0	0	0	0	20060629			0	0	0	0	0
1982	7	ACP RPR	158	0		54,007	54,007	0	(EX 05 P087) TRAINING FOR ENIRON & ALLIED PERS.CARIB.REG.B	0	0	0	0		ACP BAR	DEL-BAR	0	0	0	0	0
	7	ACP RPR	158	5		0	54,007	0	(EX 05 P087 C008) WP CE 6 1989 1990	0	-44,731	98,738	20070328				0	-44,731	0	0	0
1983	7	ACP RPR	164	0		158,896	158,896	0	+ EX 05 P113) COMMERC.REGION.MOYENS PROD.AGRICOLES BARBADE	0	0	0	0		ACP BAR		0	0	0	0	0
	7	ACP RPR	164	1		0	158,896	0	(ex 05 p113 c001) signal.financing(=loan)-contract ecc/car	0	0	158,896			DEL-BEI	0	0	0	0	0	0
1988	7	ACP RPR	233	0		3,458,661	3,458,661	3,458,661	(EX 05 P423) CARICOM CRTP DEV COMM PROG REG	0	0	0	0		ACP BAR	DEL-BAR	0	0	0	0	0
	7	ACP RPR	233	13		0	702,537	702,537	WORK PROGRAMME 1995 (2ND, 3RD AND 4TH Q) - SEE ALSO	0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0
1997	7	ACP RPR	323	0	20041231	636,000	573,476	501,934	ESTABLISHMENT OF A CARIBBEAN POSTAL UNION	-134,066	0	0	0	20060906	ACP BAR		-134,066	0	0	0	0
	7	ACP RPR	323	3	20041231	0	490,928	419,385	BPCS	-71,543	0	0	0	20060720		VITIGAE	0	-71,543	0	0	0
1994	7	ACP RPR	414	0		2,508,000	2,264,999	2,264,999	CARIBBEAN EXAMINATION COUNCIL (CXC) DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	-243,001	0	0	0	20060131	ACP BAR	KHLBMA	-243,001	0	0	0	0
1994	7	ACP RPR	443	0	20021231	11,000,000	10,576,389	10,231,697	CARIBBEAN REGIONAL TOURISM SECTOR PROGRAMME (+ 7/RFR/444)	-638,813	0	0	0		ACP BAR	PERRHUB	-638,813	0	0	0	0
	7	ACP RPR	443	2	19961031	0	156,714	156,714	WORK PROGRAMME/COST ESTIMATE NO. 1	0	0	0	0			PERRHUB	0	0	0	0	0
	7	ACP RPR	443	8	19971020	0	482,289	482,289	WP OCT 96 -OCT 98 CARIMOS/PUCMMUMI (DOMINICA)	0	0	0	0			PERRHUB	0	0	0	0	0
	7	ACP RPR	443	40	20010131	0	125,000	116,315	WP 2001 - PCU	-8,685	0	0	0	20060217			0	0	0	-8,685	0
	7	ACP RPR	443	43	20011231	0	165,602	165,412	CARIMOS - WP 2001	0	0	0	190				0	0	0	0	0
1994	7	ACP RPR	444	0	20021231	1,800,000	1,784,230	1,731,895	CARIBBEAN REGIONAL TOURISM SECTOR PROGRAMME (+ 7/RFR/443)	0	0	0	0		ACP BAR	PERRHUB	0	0	0	0	0
	7	ACP RPR	444	13	19990630	0	370,000	360,665	WP FAIRS 1998/1999	-11,299	-1,964	0	0	20061201		PERRHUB	0	-11,299	-1,964	0	0
	7	ACP RPR	444	16	20011231	0	43,000	0	WP 2000 CTO (OCT TRADE FAIRS)	0	-43,000	0	0	20061201			0	-43,000	0	0	0
1994	7	ACP RPR	447	0	20011231	12,529,367	12,207,896	12,109,120	CARIBBEAN REGIONAL TRADE SECTOR PROGRAMME	-315,671	0	0	0		ACP BAR	PERRHUB	-315,671	0	0	0	0
	7	ACP RPR	447	9	19981231	0	3,164,429	3,164,429	WP 1998 (BARBADOS PART)	0	-28,975	28,975	20070227			PERRHUB	0	0	0	0	-28,975
1996	7	ACP RPR	580	0	20031223	5,946,000	5,477,979	5,104,775	OECIS HUMAN RESSOURCES DEVELOPMENT TERTIARY LEVEL PROGRAMME	0	0	0	0		ACP BAR	KHLBMA	0	0	0	0	0
	7	ACP RPR	580	13	20040617	0	14,470	10,283	BSc(ECON) in information and library studies by distance	0	0	0	4,187			RICHEDE	0	0	0	0	0
	7	ACP RPR	580	16	20021231	0	53,800	34,213	DESIGN COLLABORATIVE (SEE ALSO 6 RPR 281/24)	0	0	0	19,587				0	0	0	0	0
	7	ACP RPR	580	19	20021114	0	57,200	34,290	PRICE WATERHOUSE	0	0	0	22,910				0	0	0	0	0
1998	7	ACP RPR	686	0	20041231	4,029,610	1,553,584	750,436	CARIBBEAN BROADCASTING UNION/CARIBBEAN NEW AGENCY DVLPMT PRO	-3,121,497	0	0	0		ACP BAR	PUERTMA	-3,121,497	0	0	0	0
	7	ACP RPR	686	1	20020715	0	107,480	100,161	ANTONY WILLIS - SERVICES	-7,319	0	0	0	20060130		PUERTMA	0	-7,319	0	0	0
	7	ACP RPR	686	2	20001231	0	44,000	43,555	BBC RESOURCES	-445	0	0	0	20060130			0	-445	0	0	0
	7	ACP RPR	686	3	20021015	0	810,000	186,149	WP 2001-2002	-623,851	0	0	0	20060130			0	-623,851	0	0	0
	7	ACP RPR	686	4	20030630	0	74,304	74,304	EUROSTRATEGIES	0	0	0	0	20060130			0	0	0	0	0
	7	ACP RPR	686	5	20030918	0	46,800	39,710	WP (TRANSITIONAL 2003	0	0	0	7,090				0	0	0	0	0
	7	ACP RPR	686	6	20041231	0	72,000	57,303	M.R. ULRIC CAPTAIN	-13,855	842	0	0	20060720			0	-13,855	842	0	0
	7	ACP RPR	686	7	20041231	0	399,000	249,253	WORK PROGRAMME 2004_02/20/2004 TO 12/31/2004	0	-61,583	211,330	0			JONGEBS	0	0	-61,583	0	0
1999	7	ACP RPR	754	0	20060630	9,144,400	8,825,791	4,385,901	CARIBBEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	0	0	0	0		ACP BAR	DEL-BAR	0	0	0	0	0
	7	ACP RPR	754	2	20031226	0	196,539	196,480	CATHAL HEALY-SINGH	0	0	0	59				0	0	0	0	0
	7	ACP RPR	754	5	20020930	0	389,000	304,295	WP 1 (01/09/2001-31/08/2002)	0	0	0	84,705				0	0	0	0	0
	7	ACP RPR	754	6	20030430	0	363,086	306,714	WP NO. 2 - FMU	0	0	0	56,372				0	0	0	0	0
	7	ACP RPR	754	7	20040430	0	400,000	340,944	WP 2	0	0	0	59,056				0	0	0	0	0
	7	ACP RPR	754	8	20030603	0	22,900	20,085	PATRICIA MAUGHAN	-2,815	0	0	0	20060511			0	-2,815	0	0	0
	7	ACP RPR	754	9	20040430	0	360,000	226,832	WP 3 - FMU	0	0	0	133,168				0	0	0	0	0
	7	ACP RPR	754	10	20050228	0	121,200	106,170	SIMONE MANGAL	-15,030	0	0	0	20060613			0	-15,030	0	0	0
	7	ACP RPR	754	11	20050228	0	2,715,000	780,129	WP 2	-251,000	0	1,683,871	0			ZIMMEHU	0	-251,000	0	0	0
	7	ACP RPR	754	12	20040531	0	27,000	26,831	CATHAL HEALY-SINGH, 39.371.921	0	0	0	169			ROORDSI	0	0	0	0	0
	7	ACP RPR	754	13	20050228	0	722,000	368,655	REIN - CAPACITY BUILDING - FM&E	0	0	0	353,345			MUNUEGA	0	0	0	0	0
	7	ACP RPR	754	14	20060630	0	139,500	64,829	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CONTRACT - CREP	0	0	49,855	24,816			MUNUEGA	0	0	49,855	0	0
	7	ACP RPR	754	15	20060228	0	2,879,000	1,178,234	CREP PROGRAMME ESTIMATE - C/VP FOR BDDS7,466,598	-1,200,000	304,836	195,930	0			MARINSE	-1,200,000	304,836	0	0	0
	7	ACP RPR	754	16	20060630	0	39,900	15,036	T/A - TECHNICAL OFFICER FOR CREP- REGIONAL BURKE FOR	0	0	20,287	4,577			MARINSE	0	0	20,287	0	0

	7	ACP RPR	754	17	2006	20060630	0	0	0	CREP/CONSOLIDATED WORK PROGRAMME 3 (CWP3) FOR BDD\$3,823,041	0	1,600,000	458,016	1,141,984		MARINSE	0	1,600,000	458,016	0	0	0	0
	7	ACP RPR	754	18	2006	20060630	0	0	0	FWC BENEF AGREEMENT FOR THE FINAL EVALUATION OF CREP	0	106,300	63,780	42,520		MARINSE	0	106,300	63,780	0	0	0	0
	1999	7	ACP RPR	762	0	20031231	1,179,793	1,151,984	1,049,592	OECS EXPORT CAPABILITY ENHANCEMENT PROGRAMME	0	0	0	0		ACP BAR	PERRHUB	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1999	7	ACP RPR	785	0	20040430	1,470,663	1,444,448	1,278,115	CARRIBBEAN REGIONAL TRADE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	-275,741	0	0	0		ACP BAR	COMODOO	-275,741	0	0	0	0	0
	1998	7	PTO REG	42	0	20000217	499,817	499,817	401,466	INTEGRATED TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	0	0	0	0		ACP BAR	DEL-BAR	0	0	0	0	0	0
		7	PTO REG	42	2	20001231	0	293,406	293,406	WP2000 CTO (OCT PART) (SEE ALSO 6 PTO 24)	0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0
		7	PTO REG	42	3	20011231	0	126,411	28,643	WP2001 - CTO	0	0	0	97,768				0	0	0	0	0	0
		7	PTO REG	42	4	20011231	0	80,000	79,417	WP2001 - TRADE FAIRS	0	0	0	583				0	0	0	0	0	0
	2000	8	ACP BAR	4	0	20040831	900,000	760,381	481,758	HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	0	0	0	0			RICHEDE	0	0	0	0	0	0
		8	ACP BAR	4	9	20030922	0	30,677	30,676	MSC IN HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	-1	0	0	0		20060130	RICHEDE	0	-1	0	0	0	0
		8	ACP BAR	4	10	20030922	0	33,785	31,240	MSC SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	0	0	0	2,545			RICHEDE	0	0	0	0	0	0
		8	ACP BAR	4	12	20031231	0	33,429	33,428	MSC IN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS & POLICY	-1	0	0	0		20060130	RICHEDE	0	-1	0	0	0	0
		8	ACP BAR	4	14	20040908	0	30,563	28,779	International science and economic development	0	0	0	1,784			RICHEDE	0	0	0	0	0	0
		8	ACP BAR	4	15	20040831	0	270,000	-4,292	FIRST WORK PROGRAMME COST ESTIMATE ST TRAINING - MAR. 1 - AU	-274,292	0	0	0		20060511	MUNUEGA	0	-274,292	0	0	0	0
	2001	8	ACP BAR	5	0	20080131	3,950,000	401,600	231,518	EXPANSION OF THE BARBADOS LANGUAGE CENTRE	0	0	0	0			KIHLBMA	0	0	0	0	0	0
		8	ACP BAR	5	1	20050214	0	198,600	119,160	BF ASSISTANCE TECHNIQUE	0	77,911	1,529	0			SOLERJO	0	0	0	77,911	0	0
		8	ACP BAR	5	2	20051219	0	203,000	112,358	PROGRAMME ESTIMATE/ MINISTRY OF EDUCATION - EXPANSION OF	0	0	0	90,642			POLYCSP	0	0	0	0	0	0
		8	ACP BAR	5	3	2006	0	0	0	MORIANI CARIBBEAN LTD FOR BDD\$7,824,305.43 RECONSTRUCTION	3,227,000	826,255	2,400,745	0			MARINSE	0	3,227,000	826,255	0	0	0
	1999	8	ACP RCA	4	0	20040430	11,200,000	11,087,057	10,711,792	CARRIBBEAN REGIONAL TRADE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (CRTDP)	-115,621	0	0	0		ACP BAR	PERRHUB	-115,621	0	0	0	0	0
		8	ACP RCA	4	2	20001231	0	3,408,273	3,405,595	WORK PROGRAMME 2000 - CEDA - TRADE FACILITATION	-2,678	0	0	0		20060503	PERRHUB	0	-2,678	0	0	0	0
		8	ACP RCA	4	12	20021231	0	34,900	6,021	DELOITTE & TOUCHE - AUDIT	0	0	0	28,879				0	0	0	0	0	0
	1999	8	ACP RCA	5	0	20031231	1,300,000	1,271,598	1,233,717	STRATEGIC PLANNING IN PUBLIC SERVICES	0	0	0	0		ACP BAR		0	0	0	0	0	0
		8	ACP RCA	5	1	20011130	0	403,068	403,068	CARICAD - WP 1	0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0
		8	ACP RCA	5	2	20021130	0	361,668	361,668	WP 2 (1/12/2001-30/11/2002)	0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0
		8	ACP RCA	5	3	20031230	0	390,000	362,025	WP 3 (20/12/2002-19/12/2003)	0	0	0	27,975				0	0	0	0	0	0
		8	ACP RCA	5	4	20030414	0	76,162	73,444	B&S EUROPE	-2,718	0	0	0		20060201	VITIGAE	0	-2,718	0	0	0	0
		8	ACP RCA	5	5	20030516	0	40,700	33,513	KFMG	0	0	0	4,427		20070314		0	0	0	4,427	0	0
	2002	8	ACP RCA	35	0	20080630	8,000,000	6,485,517	1,189,922	CARRIBBEAN REGIONAL TOURISM SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	0	0	0	0		ACP BAR	COMODOO	0	0	0	0	0	0
		8	ACP RCA	35	2	20050131	0	0	0	CARIFORUM TOURISM UNIT. EUR 2253850	0	0	0	0			JUDELREL	0	0	0	0	0	0
		8	ACP RCA	35	3	20050228	0	2,253,850	890,428	CARIFORUM TOURISM UNIT. EUR 2 253 850	-1,892,132	-528,708	0	0		20060511	JUDELREL	0	-528,708	0	-1,892,132	0	0
		8	ACP RCA	35	4	20060228	0	1,087,000	97,567	CARIFORUM TOURISM UNIT- WP 2005/2006 - BDS 2,941,075	0	613,181	376,252	0			KELLYBR	0	613,181	376,252	0	0	0
		8	ACP RCA	35	5	20080516	0	584,000	141,962	CARL BRO A/S-TIA FOR SUSTAINABLE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT	0	108,502	333,536	0			KELLYBR	0	108,502	333,536	0	0	0
		8	ACP RCA	35	6	20080229	0	393,000	0	TIA FOR CHA BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT/P.A. CONSULTING GROUP	0	108,232	284,768	0			KELLYBR	0	108,232	284,768	0	0	0
		8	ACP RCA	35	7	20050831	0	157,000	0	TIA FOR CHA RESEARCH CAPACITY/P.A. CONSULTING GROUP	0	103,663	53,337	0			KELLYBR	0	103,663	53,337	0	0	0
		8	ACP RCA	35	8	20080229	0	569,000	0	TIA FOR CTO RESEARCH CAPACITY/P.A. CONSULTING GROUP	0	149,602	419,398	0			KELLYBR	0	149,602	419,398	0	0	149,602
		8	ACP RCA	35	9	20080331	0	506,000	0	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE/CHL CONSULTING GROUP - BDS\$1,240,637	0	139,520	366,480	0			KELLYBR	0	139,520	366,480	0	0	0
		8	ACP RCA	35	10	20051220	0	114,000	0	TIA FOR INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY TO CHA/EMERGING MARKETS GROUP	0	91,602	22,398	0			KELLYBR	0	91,602	22,398	0	0	0
		8	ACP RCA	35	11	20080420	0	412,000	0	TIA FOR CHA HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT/EMERGING MARKETS	0	95,832	316,168	0			KELLYBR	0	95,832	316,168	0	0	95,832
		8	ACP RCA	35	12	20071130	0	333,000	0	TIA HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT/PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS FOR	0	137,019	195,981	0			KELLYBR	0	137,019	195,981	0	0	0
		8	ACP RCA	35	13	20051125	0	16,700	0	SERVIC CONTRACT /PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS - FIRST AUDIT OF	0	0	16,700	0			VIREVIN	0	0	16,700	0	0	0
		8	ACP RCA	35	14	2006	20070228	0	0	CRTDP-WORK PROGRAMME 3 - 2006/2007 FOR BDD\$5,113,436.60	2,170,000	831,895	1,338,105	0			TASSICE	2,170,000	831,895	1,338,105	0	0	831,895
		8	ACP RCA	35	15	2006	20060804	0	0	FWC BENEF POHL CONSULTING FOR MID-TERM EVALUATION OF THE 8TH	59,683	23,874	0	0			TASSICE	59,683	23,874	0	0	0	0
		8	ACP RCA	35	16	20080229	0	0	0	COMMITMENT TO FINANCE WP 2007/2008 FOR BDD\$4,999,801.01	0	0	0	0			TASSICE	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2002	8	ACP RCA	40	0	20060131	1,685,000	1,685,000	751,875	MONTSERAT NEW AIRPORT	0	0	0	0		ACP BAR	ZACHAAN	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2003	8	ACP RCA	42	0	20050831	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	SUPPORT TO CARIBBEAN REGIONAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CENTRE	0	0	0	0		ACP BAR		0	0	0	0	0	0
		8	ACP RCA	42	1	20050831	0	1,800,000	1,800,000	UNDP (GRANT AGREEMENT)	0	0	0	0				0	0	0	0	0	0
	2003	9	ACP BAR	2	0	20051115	30,000	29,735	28,603	TA FOR PREPARATION OF HEALTH SECTOR SUPPORT UNDER 9TH EDF	0	0	0	0			COMODOO	0	0	0	0	0	0
		9	ACP BAR	2	1	20040102	0	29,735	28,603	N.E.I.	0	0	0	1,132			COMODOO	0	0	0	1,132	0	0
	2004	9	ACP BAR	3	0	20101031	300,000	95,211	21,516	TECHNICAL COOPERATION FACILITY (TCF)	0	0	0	0			IOANNSO	0	0	0	0	0	0
		9	ACP BAR	3	1	20051231	0	30,000	18,000	FRAMEWORK CONTRACT NO.2005/102899-B&S EUROPE FOR EUR 30,000	0	10,504	1,496	0			POLYCSP	0	10,504	1,496	0	0	0
		9	ACP BAR	3	2	20050831	0	4,931	3,516	TIA - DIRECT AGREEMENT - ULRIK CAPTAIN FOR BBD 12,200	141	1,541	15	0			MARINSE	141	1,541	15	0	0	0
		9	ACP BAR	3	3	20061029	0	60,280	0	FWC NO.2005/110407-HTSPE CONSORTIUM FOR EUR 60,280	29,140	86,173	3,247	0			LOMASIA	29,140	86,173	3,247	0	0	0
		9	ACP BAR	3	4	2006	20060731	0	0	FWC-BENEF-SUPPORT TO NAO OFFICE-BAR WITH 10TH EDF	15,000	14,636	364	0			TASSICE	15,000	14,636	364	0	0	0
		9	ACP BAR	3	5	2006	20061231	0	0	TA/DIRECT AGREEMENT FOR CEDRS STEPHEN-EDWARDS RE-CLOSURE OF	4,962	3,738	1,224	0			ZELLEJO	4,962	3,738	1,224	0	0	0
		9	ACP BAR	3	6	20070731	0	0	0	PROGRAMME ESTIMATE 1 FOR SUPPORT TO NON-STATE ACTORS	0	0	0	0			POLYCSP	0	0	0	0	0	0
		9	ACP BAR	3	7	20081018	0	0	0	PE 1-TIA TO MINISTRY OF HEALTH FOR BDD\$350,000	0	0	0	0			POLYCSP	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2004	9	ACP BAR	4	0	20111231	10,500,000	10,184,703	205,800	BARBADOS HEALTH PROGRAMME	0	0	0	0			POLYCSP	0	0	0	0	0	0
		9	ACP BAR	4	1	20081014	0	1,184,703	205,800	COMMITMENT OF FUNDS TO FINANCE CONSEJ SANTE CONTRACT	0	123,603	855,300	0			POLYCSP	0	123,603	855,300	0	0	0
		9	ACP BAR	4	2	20091031	0	9,000,000	0	SECTOR BUDGET SUPPORT/ BARBADOS HEALTH PROGRAMME	0	1,000,000	8,000,000	0			POLYCSP	0	1,000,000	8,000,000	0	0	0
	2004	9	ACP BAR	9	0	20081201	1,400,000	0	0	FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY	0	0	0	0			ZACHAAN	0	0	0	0	0	0
		9	ACP BAR	9	1	2006	20060911	0	0	SUPPLY OF EQUIPMENT FOR FORENSIC SCIENCE CENTRE BY UNIT	110,000	63,746	46,254	0			MARINSE	110,000	63,746	46,254	0	0	63,746
		9	ACP BAR	9	2	2006	20061104	0	0	SUPPLY OF EQUIPMENT FOR FORENSIC SCIENCE CENTRE BY WESTERN	963,000	0	963,000	0			MARINSE	963,000	0	963,000	0	0	0
		9	ACP BAR	9	3	2006	20061201	0	0	SUPPLY CONTRACT -WESTERN SCIENTIFIC FOR BDD\$574,998.92	228,000	0	228,000	0			MARINSE	228,000	0	228,000	0	0	0
	2003	9	ACP RCA	3	0	20111231	11,950,000	4,582,740	967,749	DOMINICA AIR ACCESS IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME	0	0	0	0		ACP BAR	ZACHAAN	0	0	0	0	0	0
		9	ACP RCA	3	2	20061020	0	198,740	119,244	FRAMEWORK CONTRACT NO.2005/102248 /HALCROW GROUP FOR	0	79,496	0	0									

ANNEX III Regional Projects

ANNEX : CARIBBEAN REGIONAL INDICATIVE PROGRAMMES

9TH EDF

	Focal sector -Regional Economic Integration	Total (€ mn)
	Activities within contribution agreement with CARICOM : 1. Establish and consolidate CSME; 2. Develop CRNM and OECS capacity 3. Support to CRITI 4. Statistical strengthening 5. Development of ICT 6. Caricom fight against illegal drugs 7. Reinforcement of CARICOM Secretariat.	19,9 4,8 1,7 3,3 2 1,2 3,1 36
	Activities within contribution agreement with UNDP : Support to CARTAC Phase II	0,5
	Improvement of Ogle Airport	1,5
	Human Resource Development/CKLN	2
	Institutional support to the Caribbean Court of Justice	1,315
	Institutional support to IMPACS	0,8
	Non – focal sector - Fight Against Major Vulnerabilities	
	Disaster Management	3
	Drug Control	5
	<i>Ferry Antigua-Montserrat</i>	1,8
	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	9.6
	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

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
	Programme for Fisheries	44.86

6&7TH EDF (MANAGED BY BARBADOS DELEGATION)

Project No.	Project Title	Total (€ mn)
7 ACP RPR 759	Caribbean Telecommunications Union project	0.75
7 ACP RPR 323	Establishment of a Caribbean Postal Union (CBU)	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 IV EIB Projects

Country	Project Name	Status	Convention	Contract number	Amount signed (m)		Date of Signature	Amount outstanding (m)		Beginning repayment
					OR	RC		OR	RC	
Barbados	BDB III	Disbursed	Lome - 3	70779		1,000,000	06/29/1989		370,000	02/10/2010
	SOUTH COAST SEWERAGE	Disbursed	Lome - 4	16531	10,000,000		04/01/1993	4,213,153		09/25/1998
	BLPC (POWER) II	Disbursed	Lome - 4	19301	20,000,000		12/20/1996	7,262,868		06/05/2000
	BLPC III	Disbursed	Lome - 4 - Bis	17878	30,000,000		12/22/1998	18,732,842		06/15/2003
	BARBADOS AIRPORT DEVELOPMENT	Signed	Lome - 4 - Bis	21010	15,000,000		04/25/2001	10,595,078		04/15/2005
	BLPC IV WIND POWER	Signed	Cotonou	23835	9,750,000		12/21/2006	0		
	Total				84,750,000	1,000,000		40,803,942	370,000	

ANNEX V Indicative time table for commitments (up to end 2007) and disbursements (up to end 2008)

EDF Forecasts 2006-2007 Summary Sheet

	FORECASTS 2007										
	1st SEMESTER	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	Target 100%L+50%M	2nd SEMESTER	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	Target 100%L+50%M	TARGET ANNEE
New Global Commitments	0					0					0
New Individual Commitments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Payments	3,078,477	2,764,131	314,346	0	2,921,304	2,591,726	971,726	1,620,000	0	1,781,726	4,703,030
Decommitments back to the NIP	6,990										6,990
Decommitments to recommit	5,123										0
Reduction of Old RAL	3,084,335	2,769,989	314,346	0	2,927,162	2,591,726	971,726	1,620,000	0	1,781,726	4,708,888

	FORECASTS 2008										
	1st SEMESTER	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	Target 100%L+50%M	2nd SEMESTER	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	Target 100%L+50%M	TARGET ANNEE
Engagements Individuels	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Payments	2,080,865	460,865	1,620,000	0	1,270,865	1,620,000	0	1,620,000	0	810,000	2,080,865

RAL	SITUATION on 01/01/2007		SITUATION on 31/12/2007		Amount	Nbr
	ALL PROJECTS	PROJETS decided before YEAR 2002	ALL PROJECTS	PROJETS decided before YEAR 2002		
Σ Ongoing GLOBAL COMMITMENTS	17,080,000	4,850,000	17,080,000	4,850,000	0	0
R A C	1,305,421	735,313	1,305,421	735,313		0
R A P	11,758,480	2,500,817	7,048,460	558,038		0
R A L	13,063,901	3,236,130	8,353,881	1,293,351		0
% RAL / Σ GLOBAL COMMIT.	76%	67%	49%	27%		0
Nbr of years to absorb RAL	3		2			0

	Amount	Nbr
Ceiling increase riders	0	0
Extension Date		0
Réaménagement budgétaire		0
Modification DTA		0
Total number of projects		0

GLOBAL COMMITMENTS ON AVAILABLE EDF ALLOCATIONS UNTIL END 2007

SUMMARY of	AMOUNT
CUMULATED TOTAL GLOBAL COMMITMENTS on 31/12/2006	12,230,000
TOTAL NEW GLOBAL COMMITMENTS FORSEEN in 2007	0
TOTAL GLOBAL COMMITMENTS	12,230,000

SUMMARY of	
COUNTRY ENVELOPE A & B AT 31-12-2006 avant ETR	13,211,927
DECOMMITMENTS OVER THE PERIOD OF 2007	6,990
TOTAL EDF AVAILABLE COUNTRY RESOURCES	13,204,937
USE OF AVAILABLE RESSOURCES in %	92.62%
EDF COUNTRY RESSOURCES THAT COULD BE LOST	974,937

ANNEX VI Intervention framework and updated indicators

Sector Health	Objective Verifiable indicator	Status 2003	Status 2004	Status 2005	Target 2005 -2007	Sources of Verification	Assump-tions
Sector Commitment: Government Commitment to develop health sector	1. 14% of the total government expenditure committed to public health	11% Government expenditure	12.6 % of Government expenditure.	12.5 % of Government expenditure.	12.5% of Government expenditure allocated to health 2005-2006 budget	Budget document	
	2. Concrete measures are taken for institutional capacity strengthening at the Ministry of Health	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	CMSE; Development of plans and policies for free movement of skilled persons within the region.	CMSE; Development of plans and policies for free movement of skilled persons within the region.	Policies for free movement of five category of workers approved and is currently being implemented Barbados, Trinidad, Guyana and Jamaica have finalized the policy for free movement of self employed person. This policy was implemented in January 2006	Report from CSME Unit, Ministry of Economic Affairs	
		2.2 Training – Persons trained or being trained Community Nurses, Mental health Nurses and General Nurses, Nursing Administration, Nursing Education, Social work and Gerontology	<u>Training commenced</u> Epidemiology Health Care Management. Human Resource Development, Water and Environmental Engineering, Health Policy, Planning and Finance	<u>Training completed.</u> Health Economics, - 2005 Epidemiology, -2005 Health Education – 2005 Health Planning, policy and Finance 2005 Occupational Therapy-2005 International Business Management 2005	Continue capacity building <u>Training to be completed in 2006-2007</u> Health Care Management, - 2007 Health Promotion -2006 Nursing Education Public Health-2006 <u>Training commenced in the following areas</u> Psychology with Sociology – 2006 Social Work – 2006 Nursing Education 2005-2007 Nursing Administration And Management 2005-2007 Health Systems Management- 2006 Health Policy, Planning and Finance – 2006 Public Health – 2006 Water and Environmental Engineering- 2006 Food Quality Management – 2006 Public Health, International Health and Development- 2006 <u>Training Earmarked to Commence 2006-2007</u> Occupational Therapy Orthoptics Speech Therapy Clinical Psychology Food Safety Environmental Epidemiology Institutional Hygiene Bio-Statistics Health Economics Behavioural Specialist	MoH Reports	
					Information Systems Human resource database being developed – First phase for nurses Wide Area Network pilot project in four polyclinics. The pilot is being evaluated with the view to rolling out in to the remaining polyclinics and health institutions. A management audit will be conducted as a component of the 9th EDF Technical Assistance Programme –This will assist in the development of comprehensive human resource management system and policy framework. PAHO will also assist in the development of a human resource strategy.		